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October 20, 2015

Permit No.	Date	Document ID No.
9606	October 26, 2015,	25198

Ming-Tai Chao, P.E. Environmental Engineer
Permitting Branch, Solid Waste Section
Division of Waste Management
1646 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1646

Received by a mail
Date: **October 23, 2015**
Solid Waste Section
Raleigh Central Office

Reference: Wilson County C&D Landfill –2015 Permit Amendment Application, Permit#98-09

Mr. Chao,

We are submitting revised portions of the Permit Amendment Application and an electronic copy with pdf files of the Revised 2015 Permit Amendment Application for a 5-year permit cycle. The requested documents listed in the Permit Condition No. 16, Part IV of attachment 2- Conditions of Permit to Construct will be submitted separately by others. Comments were addressed as follows.

1. **Attachment A-** The Black Creek Road Transfer Permit Number was revised to 9808T-Transfer-2000. (Section 2.5)
2. **Attachment A-Table 1 on page 6-** The service life was revised to 2.5 years.
3. **Attachment D-Section 1.1 (pg. 1)-**The Phases of Operation were revised to include the remaining Phase 2 and new Phase 3.
4. **Attachment D-Section 1.4.1 (pg. 2)-**The inert debris unit capacity was updated based on 2015 survey data and Figure 5 updated accordingly. The unit is at capacity and will be graded accordingly with final cover and closed. The asbestos waste area has an estimated 10 years remaining capacity.
5. **Attachment D-Section 1.4.3 (pg. 5)-**Ben Barnes contact number revised to 252-236-4453.
6. **Attachment E-**Added Addendum 3.0-A and Tables 3-1A and 3-2A for updated costs for closure and post-closure based on inflation.
7. **Attachment E-Section 3-** Discussion of additional FA requirements added to Addendum 3.4-A. (See attached Capital Reserve Fund Amendment Resolution dated 11/7/14)
8. **Attachment I-**Clarifications
 - **Section 1.0-** The Overall Map and Overall Map with aerial photography were updated to Drawing S1 and S2 respectively.
 - **Section 1.0-**Attached is a copy of the Zoning Compliance Letter.

- **Section 1.5**-White goods are hauled to Foss Recycling in Wilson. Section revised accordingly.
 - **Section 1.7**-Cross reference-Section 4 added.
 - **Section 1.8**-Cross reference-Section 5 added.
9. **Attachment I- Section 3.5.1**-The Gas Monitoring wells will be installed December 2015 and soil laboratory test results and soil boring/test pit log will be submitted at that time. (See attached Gas Probes letter.)
 10. **Attachment G-Figure 3A** Title-Changed title of map to "Overall Site 11x17".
 11. **Attachment G-Figure 5A**-Inert Debris Area map added with current 2015 survey.

Additional comments addressed from Christine Ritter (DIN 24807):

- **Attachment H**- Section on groundwater monitoring has been modified to reflect that the wells have been installed and are currently being monitored.
- **Attachment H**- Section on explosive gas monitoring has been updated to include hydrogen sulfide in the list of gases to be monitored. The gas monitoring wells are scheduled to be installed in December 2015, and subsequent boring logs and information will be submitted at that time. (See attached letter from Babb and Associates dated 10-16-15)
- The groundwater sampling reports to be submitted by others.

Hardcopies of revised portions include the following:

- Attachment A-Replaced entire section.
- Attachment D-Replaced entire section.
- Attachment E-(New) "Section 3.0-A Addendum" and "Tables 3-1A and 3-2A"
- Attachment G-Revised Table of Contents and updated/revised maps include **Figures 3A, 4A, 5A, S1 and S2.**
- Attachment H-Replaced entire section.
- Attachment I- Replaced entire section.
- Additional information requested include:
 1. Wilson County Capital Reserve fund Amendment Resolution (11/7/14) (added to Attachment E Section 3.0 Addendum)
 2. Zoning Compliance letter.
 3. Gas Probe letter.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to call our office.

Respectfully,



Jonathan Meade
Environmental Specialist

Enclosures

PERMIT AMENDMENT APPLICATION



Wilson County Westside C&D Landfill (Permit # 98-09) Continued Operations Wilson County, North Carolina

2416 Highway 42 East
Wilson, North Carolina 27893

Prepared for:

Wilson County Solid Waste Management Department
Post Office Box 1728
Wilson, North Carolina 27893

Prepared by:



Bartlett Engineering and Surveying
1906 Nash Street North
Wilson, North Carolina 27893

June 2015
Revised October 2015



PERMIT AMENDMENT APPLICATION

**Wilson County
Westside C&D Landfill
Wilson, North Carolina**

Prepared for:
**Wilson County Solid Waste Management Department
Wilson, North Carolina**

RSG Project No WESTSIDE-08-01

Statement of Compliance with Engineering Plan Requirements

The engineering elements of the Permit Application have been prepared by the undersigned Professional Engineer licensed to practice engineering in accordance with NCGS 89C and the Administrative Rules developed thereunder. It is my opinion that the design described in the application meets the intent of the 15A NCAC 13B.0531 et seq. of the Solid Waste Management Rules.



Robert S. Bartlett, P.E.
Principal, Senior Engineer



October 2015

Prepared by:



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Wilson, North Carolina 27893
NC Lic. No. C-1551 (Engineering)**

PERMIT AMENDMENT APPLICATION

Wilson County Westside C&D Landfill Wilson, North Carolina

Prepared for:
Wilson County Solid Waste Management Department

Wilson, North Carolina

RSG Project No. WESTSIDE-08-1

Statement of Compliance with Engineering Plan Requirements:

The engineering elements of this Permit Application have been prepared by the undersigned Professional Engineer licensed to practice engineering in accordance with NCGS 89C and the Administrative Rules developed thereunder. It is my opinion that the design described in the application meets the intent of the 15ANCAC 13B.0531 et seq. of the Solid Waste Management Rules.


Gary W. Ahlberg, P.E.
Consulting Engineer




Pieter K. Scheer, P.E.
Principal, Senior Engineer



January 2010



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WILSON COUNTY WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL PERMIT AMENDMENT APPLICATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A guide to specific North Carolina Solid Waste Management (15A NCAC 13B.0500), Sedimentation Control (15A NCAC 4) rules addressed in each section of this document is shown in italics after each section.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ATTACHMENT A	FACILITY AND ENGINEERING PLAN <i>(15A NCAC 13B.0537, .0539)</i>
ATTACHMENT B	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS <i>(15A NCAC 13B.0539)</i>
ATTACHMENT C	CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE MANUAL <i>(15A NCAC 13B.0541)</i>
ATTACHMENT D	OPERATION PLAN <i>(15A NCAC 13B.0542)</i>
ATTACHMENT E	CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE PLAN <i>(15A NCAC 13B.0543)</i>
ATTACHMENT F	EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN <i>(15A NCAC 13B.0540 and 15A NCAC 4)</i>
ATTACHMENT G	PERMIT AMENDMENT DRAWINGS <i>(15A NCAC 13B.0537, .0539, .0540, .0542, and .0543, and 15A NCAC 4)</i>
ATTACHMENT H	WATER QUALITY MONITORING PLAN <i>(15A NCAC 13B.0538)</i>
ATTACHMENT I	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

**WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL
PERMIT AMENDMENT
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

OVERVIEW

The following is a Permit Amendment Application submitted on behalf of Wilson County for continued operations of the County's Westside construction and demolition debris (C&D) Landfill. This submittal follows the 2004 Construction Plan Application prepared by Gary W. Ahlberg, P.E.¹ and incorporates the Closure and Post Closure Plan from the July 2008 Continued Operations submittal and incorporates the 2011 Permit Amendment. All pertinent siting and facility criteria are defined in the existing permit record for SW Permit 98-09 Westside C&D Landfill. No expansion to the constructed footprint is proposed in this Permit Amendment; Phase delineation is updated for the Permit to Operate.

The Westside C&D Landfill, which has 3 contiguous cells over approximately 10.5 acres, has already been built to its maximum extent laterally. At the projected gate rate of 20,000 tons/year, the landfill has approximately 2.5 years of remaining volume (from the March 2015 survey) to designed final contours. The Operation Plan for Phase 2 and Phase 3, continues landfill disposal to the final design volume with the estimated closure date (<5 years life expectancy) for this unit to be September 2017.

Partial final cover is expected to be deployed over the perimeter slopes during Phase 3 Operations. As approved by the SWS (October 2009) the components of the final cover system will consist of the following components (top-down):

Regulatory Final Cover System (.0543 (c) (1)):

- " an 18-inch thick vegetative soil layer; and
- " an 18-inch thick soil liner with a permeability of no more than 1×10^{-5} cm/sec ("compacted soil barrier").

An update to the Operation Plan for Phase 2 and Phase 3 is provided in this submittal. The site and operational conditions remain unchanged for this submittal and is a continuation of the approved plan documents incorporated herein until final cover grades for Closure implementation. Future site and operational conditions include, but may not be limited to, the facility plan, the operations plan (acceptable waste streams and other solid waste activities in addition to C&DLF), and environmental media monitoring conditions (water quality monitoring and landfill gas monitoring).

¹ Gary W. Ahlberg, P.E. (2004), "Construction Plan Application for Wilson County Westside C&D Landfill Facility, Wilson, North Carolina", dated August 2004 (revised September 2004), approved by NC DWM in September 2004.

As requested by the SWS, other waste management activities at the Wilson County Landfill Site and associated with the Westside C&D Landfill are included in this submittal as components of the facility's approved plan. All the activities included in this submittal are existing services previously approved in permit decisions, and are updated for relocation and new regulatory requirements. Additionally, the Water Quality Monitoring Plan approved in the Permit to Construct is reproduced in a separate attachment.

REGULATORY REFERENCES

This submittal has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the North Carolina Solid Waste Management Rules (15A NCAC 13B 0.5000 et. seq.) and the North Carolina Sedimentation Control Rules (15A NCAC 4) which are enforced by the Division of Waste Management (DWM) and the Division of Land Quality, respectively, of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

PERMIT DOCUMENTS

The existing permit record documents are amended to include the following attachments, including any drawings and figures therein. No changes are planned from the 2010-2011 permit, however updates and additions are provide as follows:

<u>ATTACHMENT</u>	<u>UPDATE OR ADDITION</u>
A-Facility and Engineering Plan;	Sect. 2.1 Facility Services Sect. 2.3 Disposal Rate Sect. 3.0 Landfill Capacity
B-Technical Specifications*;	-
C-Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) Manual*;	-
D-Operation Plan;	-
E-Closure and Post-Closure Plan;	-
F-Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan*;	-
G-Permit Amendment Drawings; New Figure 4A: 2015 Cross Sections	
H-Water Quality Monitoring Plan; and	
I-Solid Waste Management Facilities. New Sect. 4.0 Sorting Tear-Off Shingles for Recycling New Sect. 5.0 Comingled Recycle Storage/Transfer Facility	

** No changes are proposed for these documents from the approved 2010-2011 submittal.*

**Attachment A
Facility and Engineering Plan**

**Wilson County Westside C&D Landfill Wilson
County, North Carolina**

Prepared for:
**Wilson County Solid Waste Management Dept.
Wilson, North Carolina**

June 2015

Revised October 2015

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WILSON COUNTY WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL FACILITY AND ENGINEERING PLAN

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Appendix A Landfill Design Calculations

WILSON COUNTY WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL FACILITY AND ENGINEERING PLAN

1.0 OVERVIEW

Wilson County, North Carolina currently owns and operates a solid waste management facility located between US Highway 264 and NC Highway 42 near Wilson. The facility can be accessed both from the south (off of Landfill Road) and from the north (NC Highway 42). The main access to the facility is from NC Highway 42, where the County recently constructed a new scale house and convenience center. As a component of the Wilson County facility, the active Westside landfill site is permitted under NC Permit 98-09 for the disposal of construction and demolition debris (C&D) waste. The County also conducts several other solid waste management activities at the facility. Refer to **Section 2.1 and Attachment I**, which describes facility services.

The County has operated the Westside C&D Landfill under the current permit since October 4, 2004. This plan presents information describing the continued operations of the Westside C&D Landfill.

2.0 FACILITY SERVICES AND WASTE STREAM

2.1 Facility Services

Currently, the following activities or services are provided at the Wilson County Landfill facility, as delineated in the **Overall Site Plan** drawing in **Attachment G** and described in **Attachment I**:

- “ Scales and office/scale house building
- “ Convenience Center
- “ Maintenance Building
- “ C&D landfill and Inert Debris Area
- “ White goods and scrap metal storage Area
- “ Wood waste processing Area.
- “ Compost Area
- “ *Tear-Off Shingles for Recycling (New)
- “ *Comingled Recycle Storage/Transfer Building (New)

2.2 Types of Waste

C&D waste and inert debris are accepted at the Wilson County Westside Landfill facility. Wastes are routed to the landfill or other areas as appropriate.

2.3 Disposal Rate and Anticipated Variances

Based on actual waste disposed from the start of operations (10/4/2004) through the most recent survey (March 2015), the total capacity utilized is 308,500 cubic yards containing approximately 205,800 tons. The Westside landfill unit is

permitted to receive an average of approximately 20,000 tons per year of C&D waste from Wilson County over its active life. Actual annual and daily amounts of C&D waste are expected to vary.

2.4 Service Area

The landfill facility currently serves the population of Wilson County.

2.5 Procedures for Waste Segregation

The scalehouse weighmaster directs acceptable solid wastes to the designated facilities at the Wilson County Landfill. Waste screening is fully defined in **Attachment D- Operations Plan**. A brief description of procedures for waste segregation is as follows.

Wastes are primarily segregated at the scale. The weighmaster is trained and supervised by the Operator to classify and segregate the waste stream to specific facilities. C&D waste and oversized land clearing stumps and logs (too large for grinding) are directed to the landfill. Asbestos waste is managed at the designated area within the C&D landfill unit. Inert debris is segregated in a stockpile for storage and reclamation. . Wood wastes and yard wastes are directed toward the wood waste storage and processing area. Yard trash is directed to the composting area. White Goods are directed to the storage area for recycling. All other solid wastes not permitted at the facility are rejected and directed to the convenience center (residential MSW, tires, recycling) or the MSW transfer facility, Black Creek Road Transfer Facility (SWS Management Permit# 9808T-Transfer-2000).

2.6 Equipment Requirements

The County will maintain on-site equipment required to perform the necessary landfill activities. The County currently uses a Terex 375E compactor, Komatsu D39 bulldozer, Komatsu WA200-5 loader, and Bobcat T-300 in their day to day operation of the C&D landfill unit. Periodic maintenance of all landfilling equipment, and minor and major repair work will be performed in the landfill's maintenance building.

3.0 LANDFILL CAPACITY

3.1 Total Operating Capacity and Life Expectancy

Drawing C3 (Attachment G), identifies the final configurations for the C&D landfill. The exterior side slopes will be at a 4H to 1V slope and the top elevation will be at approximately 150 feet. **Drawing C4** provides final grades for Phase 2 of landfill operations, based on the April 2010 topography, 100,000 tons and maintained AUF = 0.725. **Drawing C4A** shows grades for Phase 2 of landfill operations and proposed final cover elevations, based on the March 2015 survey.

The estimated total gross operating capacity, net capacity (accounts for periodic and final cover), disposal area, and life expectancy for the landfill are shown in **Table 1** and the attached **Capacity and Service Life calculation**. Total site capacity from CAD volumetric analysis is 433,560 cubic yards.

Based on the April 2015 survey, and adjusted AUF factor of 0.667 Tons/CY, an additional two and a half (2.5) years of capacity remains for Phase 3 to reach final grades for closure.

3.2 Airspace Utilization Factor

The capacities obtained above were based on site conditions surveyed on March 28, 2015 and tonnage reports for the operating period. The airspace utilization factor includes waste and cover soils placed in a surveyed volume. The overall AUF for the Westside site is currently 0.667 tons/cy; an estimated waste density of 1,631 pounds per cubic yard (0.82 tons/cy) is based on an assumed 8:1 soil volume. These values were based on an evaluation of a survey of the landfill performed on March 28, 2015 and the 0.667 AUF is used for the remaining capacity planning calculations.

4.0 AVAILABLE SOIL RESOURCES AND REQUIRED SOIL QUANTITIES

The soils required to construct the proposed landfill will be removed from on-site borrow sources identified in the Site Plan and containing in excess of 200,000 cubic yards.

4.1 Periodic Cover

Assuming the previously mentioned waste to cover soil ratio of 8:1, the estimated quantity of soil that will be required for use as periodic cover during C&D landfill operations is shown in **Table 2**.

4.2 Final Cover Soil

On the basis of an average 3 foot thickness, the estimated in-place volumes of the compacted soil barrier (18-inch minimum thickness) and vegetative soil layer (18-inch minimum thickness) components of the final cover system are shown in **Table 2**.

4.3 Soil Summary

The above soil quantities are summarized in **Table 2**. Available on-site borrow

sources are anticipated to have an adequate supply of soil to meet the expected needs. See Operations Plan for soil resources available.

5.0 FACILITY DESIGN CRITERIA

The Wilson County C&D landfill is designed and operates in accordance with Section .0542 of the North Carolina Administrative Code, Title 15A, Chapter 13, Subchapter 13B including the following requirements.

5.1 Horizontal Separation Requirements

The horizontal separation requirement between the disposal boundary (edge of waste) and the property lines is a more than 50 feet (as required for existing facilities) (for this site, the minimum buffer exceeds 200 feet), the minimum buffer between private residences and wells and the disposal boundary is 500 feet, and the minimum buffer between any surface water (stream, river, creek) and the disposal boundary is 50 feet.

5.2 Vertical Separation Requirements

The landfill subgrade elevations have been designed (and constructed) to meet the minimum requirement of four feet (post-settlement) above the seasonal high groundwater table and bedrock.

6.0 CONTAINMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

Technical specifications and a project construction quality assurance (CQA) manual for the following materials can be found in **Attachments B and C**, respectively.

6.1 Landfill Subgrade

The subgrade for the landfill has previously been completed.

6.2 Final Cover System

The components of the final cover system will consist of the following components (top-down):

Regulatory Final Cover System (.0543 (c) (1)):

- ~ An 18-inch thick vegetative soil layer; and
- ~ an 18-inch thick soil liner with a permeability of no more than 1×10^{-5} cm/sec (compacted soil barrier).

The final cover system will be placed on prepared intermediate cover at a maximum slope of 4H:1V. Top slopes will be approximately 12.5%. A landfill gas (LFG) control system and surface water control devices will also be incorporated into the final cover. The final cover surface will be vegetated upon completion of the final cover installation according to the project seeding specifications.

6.3 Erosion and Sedimentation Control

The Erosion and Sedimentation Control measures have been designed and maintained to manage the run-off generated by the 24-hour, 25-year storm event, and conform to the requirements of the Sedimentation Pollution Control Law (15A, NCAC, 4) (see **Attachment F**).

6.4 Landfill Gas Control

Landfill gas control will consist of **10** passive wells/vents as shown on **Figure 1 (Attachment G)**. Due to a number of factors (the limited depth to groundwater, the distance to site structures, and the existence of wetlands around much of the property), perimeter monitoring of gas from the C&D landfill is limited to the northern site boundary. See LFG 1 for proposed monitoring location.

6.5 Access and Roadways

The new scalehouse and site entrance on NC 42 will be used as the primary access to the Westside unit. The site roads will provide for all-weather access to the Westside unit, and other waste management facilities. Access roads will be maintained to site monitoring locations.

7.0 SLOPE STABILITY AND SETTLEMENT

Both the slope stability of the waste mass and settlement of the landfill subgrade were previously addressed in the 2004 Construction Plan Application. The results of these analyses indicate that the final C&D landfill configuration is stable and that the required vertical separation beneath the landfill will be maintained after settlement.

**TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF LANDFILL CAPACITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY**

Unit	Area (Ac.)	Capacity (CY)	Life Expectancy
Phase 1	10.5	187,000	-
Phase 2		134,600	-
Phase 2 (utilized)		121,500	-
Phase 2 (remaining)		13,100	0.5 years
Phase 3		61,160	2.0 years
Final Cover		50,800	-
Total Gross		433,560	2.5 years

Notes:

1. The capacity is based on an AUF = 0.667 Tons/CY, including cover soil.
2. Life expectancy is based on an assumed average disposal rate of 20,000 tons/year and is projected from March 28, 2015 (date of most recent survey). See attached Service Life calculation.

TABLE 2 SOIL SUMMARY

Material	Quantity (CY)
Periodic Cover	(25,257)
Final Cover Soil	(25,410)
Compacted Soil Barrier	(25,410)
Vegetative Soil Layer	(25,410)
Total:	(76,077)

Notes:

1. Volumes estimated from August 26, 2008.
2. Available on-site soil resources exceed 200,000 CY.

WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL CAPACITY & SERVICE LIFE

1.0 FACILITY DESIGN VOLUME

TOTAL VOLUME BY CAD SURFACE ANALYSIS 433,560 Cubic Yards

2.0 WASTE & SOIL VOLUMES

Gross Landfill Volume			433,560 CY
Final Cover	3 ft		51,293 CY
Net Operating Capacity			382,267 CY
 Volume Used by 04.15.10 Survey			 186,997 CY
Additional Volume Used by 03.28.15 Survey			<u>121,429 CY</u>
Total Volume Used by 03.28.15 Survey			308,426 CY
 Net Operating Capacity Remaining 03.28.15			 73,841 CY
Fraction Operating Capacity Remaining 03.28.15			19%

3.0 DISPOSAL RATES & FACILITY LIFE

3.1 TONNAGE DATA (County Records]

Total Waste Received as of 03.28.15- 205,786 Tons
(135,628 Tons up to 04.10)
(70,158 Tons 04.01.10-03.30.2015)

3.2 WESTSIDE DISPOSAL RATE

ANNUAL AVERAGE RATE = 20,000 TONS/YEAR
MONTHLY RATE = 1,667 TONS/MONTH

3.3 AIRSPACE UTILIZATION FACTOR (AUF) TONS/CUBIC YARD= 0.667 T/CY
Thru March 28,2015

3.4 ESTIMATED REMAINING FACILITY LIFE 2.5 YEARS
From March 28,2015

Estimated Annual Disposal Rate Net 20,000 TONS/YEAR
Operating Capacity Remaining 03.28.15 73,841 CY

3.5 PROJECTED CLOSURE DATE Sept. 28, 2017

FACILITY IS 81% FULL

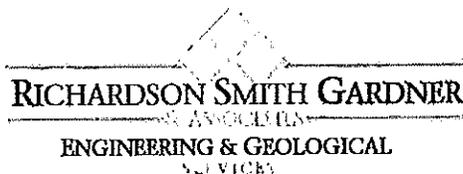
Technical Specifications

Wilson County Westside C&D Landfill Wilson County, North Carolina

Prepared for:

Wilson County Solid Waste Management Dept.
Wilson, North Carolina

January 2010



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WILSON COUNTY WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Specification</u>
02222	Excavation
02223	Embankment
02250	Soil Liner
02258	Vegetative Soil Layer
02930	Revegetation

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SECTION 02222

EXCAVATION

Excavation: Excavation includes excavating, sealing, hauling, scraping, undercutting, removal of accumulated surface water or ground water, stockpiling, and all necessary and incidental items as required for bringing the landfill and related structures to the specified lines and grades.

A. DESCRIPTION

1. General:

The Contractor shall furnish all labor, material, and equipment required to complete Excavation of the project area in accordance with the Contract Drawings and these Specifications.

2. Related Work:

Related Contract Work is described in the following sections of the Specifications:

<u>Work</u>	<u>Section</u>
Embankment	02223
CQA Manual	Attached

3. Quality Assurance:

Quality Assurance during Excavation will be provided by the Owner as described in the accompanying Project CQA Manual.

4. Definitions:

- a. Excavation: shall consist of the removal and satisfactory disposal and/or stockpiling of materials located within the limits of construction including widening cuts and shaping of slopes necessary for the preparation of roadbeds, landfill slope areas, cutting of any ditches, channels, waterways, entrances, and other work incidental thereto.
- b. Borrow: shall consist of approved on-site material required for the construction of embankments/fills or for other portions of the work.

- c. Select Borrow: shall consist of approved off-site material required for the construction of embankments/fills, roadway subgrade, backfilling, or for other portions of the work as shown on Contract Drawings or in these Specifications. The Contractor shall make his own arrangements for obtaining select borrow and pay all costs involved.
- d. Unsuitable Material: is any in-place or excavated material which contains undesirable materials, or is in a state which is not appropriate; in the opinion of the CQA Engineer, for the intended use or support of planned structures, embankment, or excavation. This may include but not be limited to organic material, waste/refuse, soft, or wet material not meeting required specifications, etc.
- e. Unsuitable Materials Excavation (Overexcavation): shall consist of the removal and satisfactory disposal of all unsuitable material located within the limits of construction. Where excavation to the finished grade section shown results in a subgrade or slopes of unsuitable material, the Contractor shall overexcavate such material to below the grade shown on the Contract Drawings or as directed by the Engineer and CQA Engineer.

B. MATERIALS

Excavation shall include the removal of all soil, weathered rock, boulders, conduits, pipe, and all other obstacles encountered and shown on the Contract Drawings or specified herein.

C. SUBMITTALS

The Contractor shall submit the following to the CQA Engineer before approval is given to proceed:

- 1. Descriptive information on Excavation equipment to be used.

D. CONSTRUCTION

- 1. The Contractor shall conduct Excavation activities in such a manner that erosion of disturbed areas and off site sedimentation is absolutely minimized.
- 2. The Contractor shall excavate to the lines and grades shown on the Contract Drawings and stockpile all suitable excavated materials. As the excavation is made, the materials will be examined and identified to the CQA Engineer.

The Contractor will perform all surveys necessary to establish and verify lines and grades for all Excavation, including pipe excavations, soil overexcavation, and anchor trenches.

3. Stockpiling:

The Contractor shall stockpile the materials in appropriate stockpiles as approved by the CQA Engineer.

Stockpiles shall be properly sloped and the surfaces sealed by the Contractor at the end of each working day, or during the day in the event of heavy rain, to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

4. The Contractor shall protect all existing facilities and structures including, but not limited to, existing utilities, monitoring wells, signs, grade stakes, etc. during the grading and stockpiling operations.
5. All excavations shall be made in the dry and in such a manner and to such widths as will give ample room for properly constructing and inspecting the structures and/or piping they are to contain and for such sheeting, timbering, pumping, and drainage as may be required.
6. The Contractor shall be responsible for the control of surface and subsurface water when necessary.
7. Excavation slopes shall be flat enough to avoid sloughs and slides that will cause disturbance of the subgrade or damage of adjacent areas. Slides and overbreaks which occur due to negligence, carelessness, or improper construction techniques on the part of the Contractor shall be removed and disposed of by the Contractor as directed by the Engineer at no additional cost to the Owner.
8. The intersection of slopes with natural ground surfaces, including the beginning and ending of cut slopes, shall be uniformly rounded. All protruding roots and other vegetation shall be removed from slopes.
9. The bottom of all excavations for structures and pipes shall be examined by the CQA Engineer for bearing value and the presence of unsuitable material. If, in the opinion of the CQA Engineer, additional Excavation is required due to the low bearing value of the subgrade material, or if the in-place materials are soft, yielding, pumping and wet, the Contractor shall remove such material to the required width and depth and replace it with thoroughly compacted structural fill, or material directed by the CQA Engineer. No payment will be made for subgrade disturbance caused by inadequate Dewatering or improper construction methods.
10. Any areas excavated below design subgrade elevations by the Contractor, unless directed by the CQA Engineer, shall be brought back to design elevations at no cost to the Owner. The Contractor shall place and compact such material in accordance with Section 02223, Embankment, of these Specifications.

11. The Contractor shall dispose of excess or unsuitable excavation materials on-site at location(s) approved by the Owner.
12. The Contractor shall properly level-off bottoms of all excavations. Proof-rolling shall be conducted with appropriate equipment.
13. Upon reaching subgrade elevations shown in excavation areas, the Contractor shall scarify subgrade soils to a minimum depth of 6" and obtain the CQA Engineer's approval of quality. If unsuitable materials are encountered at the subgrade elevation, perform additional excavations as approved by the CQA Engineer to remove unsuitable materials.

14. Overexcavation and Backfill:

Where subgrade materials are determined to be unsuitable, such materials shall be removed by the Contractor to the lengths, widths and depths approved by the CQA Engineer and backfilled with suitable material in accordance with Section 02223, Embankment, of these Specifications unless further excavation or earthwork is required. No additional payment will be made for such excavation and backfill 1 foot or less than the finished subgrade. Unsuitable material excavation greater than 1 foot beneath the finished subgrade shall be made on a unit price basis for excavation and backfill, only as approved by the Engineer and CQA Engineer prior to the work. Unit price for overexcavation and backfill greater than 1 foot in depth shall include disposal of unsuitable materials.

15. All cuts shall be brought to the grade and cross section shown on the Contract Drawings, or established by the Engineer, prior to final inspection.

16. The Contractor shall protect finished lines and grades of completed excavation against excessive erosion, damage from trafficking, or other causes and shall repair any damage at no additional cost to the Owner.

17. Trench Excavation:

- a. All pipe Excavation and trenching shall be done in strict accordance with these Specifications, all applicable parts of the OSHA Regulations, 29 CFR 1926, Subpart P, and other applicable regulations. In the event of any conflicts in this information, safe working conditions as established by the appropriate OSHA guidelines shall govern.
- b. The minimum trench widths shall be as indicated on the Contract Drawings. Enlargements of the trench shall be made as needed to give ample space for operations at pipe joints. The width of the trench shall be limited to the maximum dimensions shown on the Contract Drawings,

except where a wider trench is needed for the installation of and work within sheeting and bracing.

- c. Except where otherwise specified, excavation slopes shall be flat enough to avoid slides which will cause disturbance of the subgrade, damage to adjacent areas, or endanger the lives or safety of persons in the vicinity.
- d. Hand excavation shall be employed wherever, in the opinion of the Engineer, it is necessary for the protection of existing utilities, poles, trees, pavements, obstructions, or structures.
- e. No greater length of trench in any location shall be left open, in advance of pipe laying, than shall be authorized or directed by the Engineer and, in general, such length shall be limited to approximately one hundred (100) feet.
- f. Pipe Bedding: All pipe bedding shall be as shown on the Contract Drawings, unless otherwise specified herein.

18. Sheeting and Bracing:

- a. The Contractor shall furnish, place, and maintain such sheeting and bracing which may be required to support sides of Excavation or to protect pipes and structures from possible damage and to provide safe working conditions in accordance with current OSHA requirements. If the Engineer is of the opinion that at any point sufficient or proper supports have not been provided, he may order additional supports put in at the sole expense of the Contractor. The Contractor shall be responsible for the adequacy of all sheeting and bracing used and for all damage resulting from sheeting and bracing failure or from placing, maintaining, and removing it.
- b. The Contractor shall exercise caution in the installation and removal of sheeting to insure that excessive or unusual loadings are not transmitted to any new or existing structure. The Contractor shall promptly repair at his expense any and all damage that can be reasonably attributed to sheeting installation or removal.
- c. All sheeting and bracing shall be removed upon completion of the work.

19. If grading operations are suspended for any reason whatsoever, partially completed cut and fill slopes shall be brought to the required slope and the work of seeding and mulching or other required erosion and sedimentation control operations shall be performed at the Contractor's sole expense.

END OF SECTION

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SECTION 02223

EMBANKMENT

Embankment: Embankment is the on-site compacted fill that provides the foundation and the berms for the containment area, the subgrade for some access roadways and structures, and backfill around structures and piping.

A. DESCRIPTION

1. General:

The Contractor shall furnish all labor, material, and equipment to complete Embankment including borrowing, hauling, screening, discing, drying, compaction, control of surface and subsurface water, final grading, sealing, and all necessary and incidental items as detailed or required to complete the Embankment, all in accordance with the Contract Drawings and these Specifications.

2. Related Work:

Related Contract Work is described in the following sections of the Specifications:

<u>Work</u>	<u>Section</u>
Excavation	02222
CQA Manual	Attached

3. Reference Standards:

The latest revision of the following standards of the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) are hereby made a part of these Specifications.

ASTM D 698	Test Method for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/ft ³).
ASTM D 1556	Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method.
ASTM D 2167	Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method.

ASTM D 2216	Standard Test Method for Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass.
ASTM D 2488	Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure).
ASTM D 2937	Standard Test Method for Density of Soil in Place by the Drive Cylinder Method.
ASTM D 4643	Standard Test Method for Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil by the Microwave Oven Method.
ASTM D 4959	Standard Test Method for Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil by Direct Heating Method.
ASTM D 6938	Standard Test Methods for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate in Place by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth).

4. Quality Assurance:

Quality Assurance during placement of Embankment will be provided by the Owner as described in the accompanying Project CQA Manual.

5. Definitions:

- a. Embankment: Shall include construction of all site earthwork including roadways, subgrade, perimeter berm embankments, including preparation of the areas upon which materials are to be placed. Embankment may also be referred to as structural and/or controlled fill. All Embankment materials may be either (off-site) Select Borrow or (on-site) Borrow unless otherwise noted on Contract Drawings or specified by the Engineer.
- b. Prepared Subgrade: The ground surface after clearing, grubbing, stripping, excavation, scarification, and/or compaction, and/or proof rolling to the satisfaction of the CQA Engineer.
- c. Well-Graded: A mixture of particle sizes that has no specific concentration or lack thereof of one or more sizes. Well-graded does not define any numerical value that must be placed on the coefficient of uniformity, coefficient of curvature, or other specific grain size distribution parameters. Well-graded is used to define a material type that, when compacted, produces a strong and relatively incompressible soil mass free from detrimental voids.

- d. Unclassified Fill: The nature of materials to be used is not identified or described herein but must be approved by the Engineer prior to use.

B. MATERIALS

1. Embankment materials shall consist of clean well-graded natural soil classified as SW, SM, SM-SC, SC, ML, CL-ML, or CL (ASTM D 2488) containing no topsoil or other deleterious material. Other material classifications may be approved by the Engineer.
2. Stones or rock fragments shall not exceed one half the maximum lift thickness as compacted in any dimension. Isolated rocks shall be a maximum of 24-inches in any dimension.

C. SUBMITTALS

The Contractor shall submit the following to the CQA Engineer before approval is given to proceed:

1. Descriptive information on compaction equipment to be used for construction of Embankment.
2. Descriptive information on the location and source of any off-site borrow material to be used for Embankment, where applicable. Information shall include Standard Proctor curves (ASTM D698) for each borrow material.

D. CONSTRUCTION

1. The Contractor shall conduct Embankment activities in such a manner that erosion of disturbed areas and off-site sedimentation is absolutely minimized.
2. All placement and compaction of Embankment shall be performed only when the CQA Engineer is informed by the Contractor of intent to perform such work.
3. Embankment shall be placed and compacted to the lines and grades shown on the Contract Drawings. Placement of Embankment outside the construction limits shall occur only as directed and approved by the Engineer.

The Contractor will perform all surveys necessary to establish and verify lines and grades for all Embankment.

4. The Contractor shall protect all existing facilities including, but not limited to, utilities and monitoring wells.

5. Subgrade Preparation:
 - a. The CQA Engineer shall inspect the exposed subgrade prior to placement of Embankment to assure that all rocks, topsoil, vegetation, roots, debris, or other deleterious materials have been removed.
 - b. Prior to placement of Embankment, the exposed subgrade shall be proofrolled using a static smooth-drum roller, loaded tandem axle dump truck, or other suitable equipment in the presence of the CQA Engineer. Any soft or unsuitable materials revealed before or during the in-place compaction shall be removed as directed by the CQA Engineer and replaced with suitable Embankment.
6. Surfaces on which Embankment is to be placed, shall be scarified or stepped in a manner which will permit bonding of the Embankment with the existing surface.
7. The Contractor shall be responsible for preparing the materials for the Embankment, including but not limited to, in-place drying or wetting of the soil necessary to achieve the compaction criteria of these Specifications.
8. The Contractor shall be responsible for the control of surface and subsurface water, when necessary.
9. Embankment materials shall be placed in a manner permitting drainage and in continuous, approximately horizontal layers.
10. Compaction Requirements:
 - a. The Contractor shall compact Embankment in accordance with the requirements shown in Table 1 of this section. If Embankment does not meet the specified requirements, the Contractor shall rework the material, as may be necessary and continue compaction to achieve these requirements, or remove and replace the material to achieve the specified requirements, at Contractor's expense.
 - b. Each lift shall be compacted prior to placement of succeeding lifts. In confined areas, mechanical equipment, suitable for small areas and capable of achieving the density requirements, shall be required.
 - c. Lift compaction shall be performed with an appropriately heavy, properly ballasted, penetrating-foot or smooth-drum vibratory compactor depending on soil type. Compaction equipment shall be subject to approval by the CQA Engineer.

11. Embankment that becomes excessively eroded, soft, or otherwise unsuitable shall be removed or repaired by the Contractor as directed by the CQA Engineer, at no cost to the Owner.
12. The exposed surface of Embankment shall be rolled with a smooth-drum roller at the end of each work day to protect from adverse weather conditions.
13. Where Embankment is to be placed and compacted on slopes that are steeper than 3:1, the subgrade shall be benched to a minimum depth of 6 inches and the Embankment shall be placed in horizontal lifts.
14. Backfilling for Structures and Piping:
 - a. All structures, including manholes and pipes shall be backfilled with Embankment as shown in the Contract Drawings and as described in these Specifications.
 - b. Where sheeting is used, the Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent loss of support beneath and adjacent to pipes and existing structures when sheeting is removed. If significant volumes of soil cannot be prevented from clinging to the extracted sheets, the voids shall be continuously backfilled as rapidly as possible. The Contractor shall thereafter limit the depth below subgrade that sheeting will be driven in similar soil conditions or employ other appropriate means to prevent loss of support.
 - c. When backfilling around structures, do not backfill until concrete has sufficiently cured (as determined by the CQA Engineer) and is properly supported. Place backfill in a manner to avoid displacement or damage of structures.

TABLE 1: REQUIRED EMBANKMENT PROPERTIES

ITEM	Required % Standard Proctor (ASTM D698) ²	Required Moisture Content ³	Maximum Lift Thickness (Compacted) (inches)
Embankment	95	As Required for Compaction	8
Embankment Beneath Structures and Roads ¹	98		8
Backfill Around Structures	95		8
Backfill in Pipe Trenches	95		6
Unclassified Fill	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:

1. Embankment beneath structures shall be considered to include a zone 10 feet out from the foundation of the structure extending down to the natural ground on a 45° slope. Embankment beneath roads shall be considered to include all embankment placed within 2 vertical feet of the final wearing surface and shall also include shoulders.
2. Determine field density using ASTM D 6938, ASTM D 1556, ASTM D 2167, or ASTM D 2937.
3. Determine field moisture content using ASTM D 6938, ASTM D 2216, ASTM D 4643, or ASTM D 4959.
4. The Engineer may allow exceptions to the above criteria for areas outside of the containment area which are not subject to significant long-term loads.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 02250

SOIL LINER

Soil Liner: The Soil Liner serves as a hydraulic containment barrier in the final cover system.

A. DESCRIPTION

1. General:

- a. The Contractor shall furnish all labor, material, and equipment to complete installation of the Soil Liner including borrowing, hauling, screening, mixing, stockpiling, discing, compacting, drying or wetting, removal of surface water, removal of all previously placed material affected by adverse weather conditions or construction disturbance, final grading and sealing, and all necessary and incidental items as detailed or required to complete the Soil Liner, all in accordance with the Contract Drawings and these Specifications.
- b. The Contractor shall provide suitable soil from an on-site or off-site borrow site that meets all requirements outlined in these Specifications for Soil Liner.

Off-site borrow sources shall be approved in advance by the Engineer. The Contractor shall be responsible for all submittals required for Engineer approval of off-site borrow sources.

2. Related Work:

Related Contract Work is described in the following sections of the Specifications:

<u>Work</u>	<u>Section</u>
Vegetative Soil Layer	02258

3. Reference Standards:

The latest revision of the following standards of the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) are hereby made a part of these Specifications.

ASTM D 422 Standard Test Method for Particle Size Analysis of Soils.

ASTM D 698	Test Method for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/ft ³).
ASTM D 1556	Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method.
ASTM D 2167	Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method.
ASTM D 2216	Standard Test Method for Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass.
ASTM D 2488	Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure).
ASTM D 2937	Standard Test Method for Density of Soil in Place by the Drive Cylinder Method.
ASTM D 4318	Standard Test Method for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils.
ASTM D 4643	Standard Test Method for Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil by the Microwave Oven Method.
ASTM D 4959	Standard Test Method for Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil by Direct Heating Method.
ASTM D 5084	Standard Test Method for Measurement of Hydraulic Conductivity of Saturated Porous Materials Using a Flexible Wall Permeameter.
ASTM D 6938	Standard Test Methods for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate in Place by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth).

4. Quality Assurance:

Quality Assurance during placement of Soil Liner will be provided by the Owner.

B. MATERIALS

All material for Soil Liner shall conform to the requirements shown in Table 1 of this section.

C. SUBMITTALS

The Contractor shall submit the following to the CQA Engineer:

1. Before approval is given to proceed with test fill construction, the Contractor shall submit descriptive information on compaction equipment to be used for construction of the Soil Liner.
2. Off-Site Borrow Sources (If Applicable):

a. For each off-site borrow source for Soil Liner soils, the Contractor shall provide the following information at least four weeks prior to placement of the Soil Liner:

- (1) The name, location, and owner of proposed borrow site, including a topographic map and location map of the site.
- (2) A certification submitted by an independent Registered Professional Engineer that the proposed borrow site contains a minimum of double the in-place volume of Soil Liner required to complete the work.
- (3) A certification submitted by an independent Registered Professional Engineer that the proposed borrow soils meet the requirements for Soil Liner outlined in these Specifications. Certification shall include the following minimum testing and test frequency:

<u>Test</u>	<u>Min. Number of Tests</u>
Atterberg Limits (ASTM D 4318)	10
Grain Size (with Hydrometer) (ASTM D 422)	10
Standard Proctor (ASTM D 698)	5
Natural Moisture Content (ASTM D 2216)	10
Hydraulic Conductivity (Lab Remolded) (ASTM D 5084)	5

Testing samples for certification shall be obtained from well distributed locations within the proposed borrow area. All test data shall be submitted with the soil certification.

- b. The Contractor shall be responsible for maintaining quality of the Soil Liner borrow source throughout construction and shall ensure that the borrow soil meets the project criteria outlined in these Specifications. The

Contractor shall cooperate with the CQA Engineer so that the CQA Engineer has unlimited access to the borrow area during construction for the purposes of sampling and testing borrow soil.

- c. If the borrow source does not meet the requirements outlined in these Specifications, the Contractor shall be responsible for providing an alternative borrow source at no cost to the Owner.

D. CONSTRUCTION

1. General:

- a. All placement and compaction of Soil Liner shall be performed only when the CQA Engineer is informed by the Contractor of intent to perform such work.
- b. The Contractor shall place and compact the Soil Liner to the lines and grades shown on the Contract Drawings with the exception that a 0.15 foot overbuild at the Contractor's expense is allowed. Thickness requirements are minimum values. The Contractor will perform all surveys necessary to establish and verify lines and grades for all Soil Liner.

2. Borrow Soils:

- a. The Contractor may haul borrow soil to an on-site stockpile area. Unless otherwise allowed by the Engineer, borrow soil cannot be hauled directly to the containment area for placement and compaction unless each load is monitored and approved by the CQA Engineer prior to loading at the borrow site.
- b. Any borrow soil not meeting the requirements for Soil Liner shall be rejected and removed from the project site by the Contractor at no cost to the Owner.

3. Test Fill Construction:

The Contractor shall construct a test fill prior to construction of Soil Liner. The test fill shall be at least 20 feet wide by 50 feet long and shall be compacted in lifts to the full design thickness. The Contractor shall use materials and equipment for test fill construction that the Contractor intends to use during construction.

No Soil Liner construction may be performed until the test fill construction is confirmed to be adequate in accordance with the Project CQA Manual.

The Contractor shall amend construction techniques or equipment in order to meet all criteria outlined for Soil Liner in these Specifications at no cost to the Owner.

4. Subgrade Preparation:

- a. The CQA Engineer shall inspect the exposed subgrade prior to placement of Soil Liner to assure that all rocks, topsoil, vegetation, roots, debris, or other deleterious materials have been removed.
- b. Prior to placement of Soil Liner, the exposed subgrade shall be proofrolled using a static smooth-drum roller, loaded tandem axle dump truck, or other suitable equipment in the presence of the CQA Engineer. Any soft or unsuitable subgrade materials revealed before or during the in-place compaction shall be removed as directed by the CQA Engineer and replaced with Soil Liner.

5. Placement and Compaction:

- a. All Soil Liner shall be placed in loose lifts no greater than the height of the feet on compaction equipment to be used. The loose Soil Liner shall be free from clods or rocks which exceed the sizes in Table 1. Where excessive sized clods do occur, the Contractor shall break up the clods using methods approved by the CQA Engineer.
- b. Lift compaction shall be performed with an appropriately heavy, properly ballasted, penetrating-foot compactor. Compaction equipment shall be the same as used in the test fill, unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

Each lift shall be compacted prior to placement of succeeding lifts. The maximum lift thickness shall be as shown in Table 2. In confined areas, mechanical equipment, suitable for small areas and capable of achieving the density requirements, shall be required.

- c. The exposed surface of Soil Liner shall be protected from adverse weather conditions or desiccation of the soil. This is commonly done by rolling the surface of the Soil Liner with a smooth-drum roller at the end of each work day. Alternative means of protecting the Soil Liner may be employed by the Contractor.
- d. The in-place Soil Liner shall conform to the requirements shown in Table 2 of this section. If Soil Liner does not meet the specified requirements, the Contractor shall rework the material, as may be necessary and continue compaction to achieve these requirements, or remove and replace the material to achieve the specified requirements, at Contractor's expense.

- e. Any Soil Liner surface which is smooth, has a moisture content outside of the specified moisture content range, as defined by ASTM D 698, or exhibits evidence of desiccation cracking ½ inch deep or greater, shall be scarified to a depth of 1 to 3 inches and brought to a proper moisture content prior to placement of a subsequent lift. This includes any Soil Liner surface that was previously seal rolled for protection.
- f. No Soil Liner shall be placed or compacted when soil temperatures are so low as to produce ice lenses in the Soil Liner borrow soil.
- g. Soil Liner placed on side slopes shall be placed and compacted in lifts which are parallel to the slope. Lift criteria shall be as described herein.
- h. Locations of control stakes, in-place density tests, thickness checks, or other samples in the Soil Liner shall be patched with compacted Soil Liner or sodium bentonite compacted and hydrated in the holes.

6. Surveying:

After completion of a segment of Soil Liner, but before installation of subsequent layers, the Soil Liner shall be surveyed (by test pit or hand auger) on a 100 foot grid to ensure the minimum specified thickness of Soil Liner has been achieved.

TABLE 1: SOIL LINER MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	VALUE
Visual Classification	ASTM D 2488	Clean natural fine-grained soil free from organics, debris, or other detrimental material. Soil type as required to achieve the hydraulic conductivity criteria.
Clod Size	-----	Maximum = ¾ inch (or less if required to achieve hydraulic conductivity criteria)
Gradation	ASTM D 422	Max. = 1½ inches
Atterberg Limits	ASTM D 4318	As required based on soil type.
Hydraulic Conductivity (Lab Remolded) (Compacted Soil Barrier)	ASTM D 5084 ³	≤ 1 x 10 ⁻⁵ cm/s at a density of ≥ 95% maximum standard dry density and a moisture content ≥ optimum moisture content ⁴

TABLE 2: IN-PLACE SOIL LINER REQUIREMENTS

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	VALUE
Density	ASTM D 6938 ¹	≥ 95% maximum standard dry density ⁴
Moisture Content	ASTM D 6938 ²	≥ optimum moisture content ⁴
Maximum Lift Thickness (Compacted): (Compacted Soil Barrier)	-----	9 inches
Hydraulic Conductivity (Shelby Tube): (Compacted Soil Barrier)	ASTM D 5084 ³	≤ 1 x 10 ⁻⁵ cm/s
Completed Thickness: (Compacted Soil Barrier)	Survey	18 inches minimum

Notes:

1. Optionally use ASTM D 1556, ASTM D 2167, or ASTM D 2937.
2. Optionally use ASTM D 2216, ASTM D 4643, or ASTM D 4959.
3. Maximum effective confining pressure and maximum hydraulic gradient as follows.
Backpressure as recommended by ASTM D 5084. Modifications of the maximum hydraulic gradient may be allowed by the Engineer depending on actual hydraulic conductivity values.

Material	Maximum Effective Confining Pressure (psi)	Maximum Hydraulic Gradient
Compacted Soil Barrier (k ≤ 1 x 10 ⁻⁵ cm/s)	5	15

4. Or as otherwise determined by remolded samples to achieve hydraulic conductivity criteria.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 02258

VEGETATIVE SOIL LAYER

Vegetative Soil Layer (VSL): The Vegetative Soil Layer (VSL) is placed in the final cover system in order to support permanent vegetative cover.

A. DESCRIPTION

1. General:

The Contractor shall furnish all labor, material, and equipment to complete installation of the VSL for the landfill cover, including borrowing, hauling, spreading, and final grading and all necessary and incidental items as detailed or required to complete the VSL, all in accordance with the Contract Drawings and these Specifications.

2. Related Work:

Related Contract Work is described in the following sections of the Specifications:

<u>Work</u>	<u>Section</u>
Soil Liner	02250

3. Quality Assurance:

Quality Assurance during placement of Vegetative Soil Layer will be provided by the Owner.

B. MATERIALS

Soil that meets all of the following requirements shall be classified as select soil fill for use in construction of the VSL.

- 1. Soil materials used in the VSL shall be reasonably free of gypsum, ferrous, and/or calcareous concretions and nodules, refuse, roots, or other deleterious substances.
- 2. The VSL shall be uniform, smooth, and free of debris, rock, plant materials, and other foreign material larger than 3 inches in diameter. The material should contain no sharp edges. This material must be capable of supporting growth of vegetative cover.

C. SUBMITTALS

The Contractor shall submit the following to the CQA Engineer:

1. Before approval is given to proceed, the Contractor shall submit descriptive information on placement equipment to be used in construction of the VSL.

D. CONSTRUCTION

1. All placement and compaction of VSL shall be performed only when the CQA Engineer is informed by the Contractor of intent to perform such work.
2. VSL shall be placed as specified below:
 - a. The VSL, including topsoil, shall be placed and spread using tracked equipment. The CQA Engineer shall approve the equipment used to place the VSL.
 - b. VSL shall be placed and compacted to the lines and grades shown on the Contract Drawings with the exception that a 0.15 foot overbuild at Contractor's expense is allowed. The Contractor will perform all surveys necessary to establish and verify lines and grades for all VSL.
 - c. VSL shall be compacted by tracking the final lift with tracked equipment.
3. After the specified thickness has been achieved and verified, the Contractor shall proceed immediately with seeding.

4. Surveying:

After completion of a segment of VSL, the VSL shall be surveyed (by test pit or hand auger) on a 100 foot grid to ensure the minimum specified thickness of VSL has been achieved.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 02930

REVEGETATION

Revegetation: Revegetation includes permanent Revegetation of all site areas disturbed by the Contractor whether inside the Contract Limits or not.

A. DESCRIPTION

1. General:

The Contractor shall furnish all labor, material, and equipment to complete Revegetation in accordance with the Contract Drawings and these Specifications.

2. Related Work:

Related Contract Work is described in the following sections of the Specifications:

<u>Work</u>	<u>Section</u>
Vegetative Soil Layer	02258

3. Warranty:

The Contractor shall be responsible for the satisfactory establishment and growth of a permanent stand of vegetation for a period of one year following the final seeding as judged by the Engineer. During this period, the Contractor shall be responsible for the maintenance items described in Paragraph D.4 (Maintenance) of this Specification.

B. MATERIALS

1. Limestone: Unless otherwise defined by specific soil tests, supply agricultural grade ground limestone conforming to the current "Rules, Regulations, and Standards of the Fertilizer Board of Control."

2. Fertilizer: Unless otherwise defined by specific soil tests, supply commercial fertilizer of 10-10-10 analysis, meeting applicable requirements of State and Federal law. Do not use cyanamic compounds of hydrated lime. Deliver fertilizer in original containers labeled with content analysis.

3. Grass Seed: Supply fresh, clean, new-crop seed as specified in Table 1 of this section. Do not use seed which is wet, moldy, or otherwise damaged. Deliver

seed in standard sealed containers labeled with producer's name and seed analysis, and in accord with US Department of Agriculture Rules and Regulations under Federal Seed Act.

4. Mulch: Supply clean, seed-free, threshed straw of oats, wheat, barley, rye, beans, or other locally available mulch material.
 - a. Do not use mulch containing a quantity of matured, noxious weed seeds or other species that will be detrimental to seeding, or provide a menace to surrounding land.
 - b. Do not use mulch material which is fresh or excessively brittle, or which is decomposed and will smother or retard growth of grass.
5. Binder: Supply emulsified asphalt or synthetic binder.
6. Water: Supply potable, free of substances harmful to growth.

C. SUBMITTALS

The Contractor shall submit the following to the Engineer:

1. Results of soil tests performed and proposed modifications, if any, to the specified requirements.
2. Certificates for each grass seed mixture, stating botanical and common name, percentage by weight, and percentages of purity, germination, and weed seed. Certify that each container of seed delivered is fully labeled in accordance with Federal Seed Act and equals or exceeds specification requirements.
3. Copies of invoices for fertilizer, showing grade furnished and total quantity applied.

D. CONSTRUCTION

1. The Contractor shall establish a smooth, healthy, uniform, close stand of grass from the specified seed. Prior to Revegetation, the Contractor shall adequately test the soils to be revegetated to ensure the adequacy of the specified requirements. Any modifications to these requirements deemed necessary after the review of soil test results, shall be at the Contractor's sole expense. The Engineer will perform the observations to determine when successful Revegetation is achieved.

2. Soil Preparation:

- a. Limit preparation to areas which will be planted soon after preparation.
- b. Loosen surface to minimum depth of four (4) inches.
- c. Remove stones, sticks, roots, rubbish and other extraneous matter over three (3) inches in any dimension.
- d. Spread lime uniformly over designated areas at the rate specified in Table 1 of this section.
- e. After application of lime, prior to applying fertilizer, loosen areas to be seeded with double disc or other suitable device if soil has become hard or compacted. Correct any surface irregularities in order to prevent pocket or low areas which will allow water to stand.
- f. Distribute fertilizer uniformly over areas to be seeded at the rate specified in Table 1 of this section.
 - (1) Use suitable distributor.
 - (2) Incorporate fertilizer into soil to depth of a least two (2) inches.
 - (3) Remove stones or other substances which will interfere with turf development or subsequent mowing.
- g. Grade seeded areas to smooth, even surface with loose, uniformly fine texture.
 - (1) Roll and rake, remove ridges and fill depressions, as required to meet finish grades.
 - (2) Fine grade just prior to planting.

3. Seeding:

- a. Use approved mechanical power driven drills or seeders, mechanical hand seeders, or other approved equipment.
- b. Distribute seed evenly over entire area at the rate specified in Table 1 of this section.

- c. Stop work when work extends beyond most favorable planting season for species designated, or when satisfactory results cannot be obtained because of drought, high winds, excessive moisture, or other factors.
- d. Resume work only when favorable condition develops, or as directed by the Engineer.
- e. Lightly rake seed into soil followed by light rolling or cultipacking.
- f. Immediately protect seeded areas against erosion by mulching or placing rolled erosion control products, where applicable.
 - (1) Spread mulch in a continuous blanket at the rate specified in Table 1 of this section.
 - (2) Immediately following spreading mulch, secure with evenly distributed binder at the rate specified in Table 1 of this section.

4. Maintenance:

The Contractor shall be responsible for maintaining all seeded areas through the end of his warranty period. The Contractor shall provide, at his expense, protection of all seeded areas against damage at all times until acceptance of the work. Maintenance shall include, but not be limited to, the following items:

- a. Regrade and revegetate all eroded areas until adequately stabilized by grass.
- b. Remulch with new mulch in areas where mulch has been disturbed by wind or maintenance operations sufficiently to nullify its purpose. Anchor as required to prevent displacement.
- c. Replant bare areas using same materials specified.

TABLE 1: SEEDING SCHEDULE

MATERIAL	SEED TYPE	APPLICATION RATE ¹
Lime	-----	4,000 lbs/acre
Fertilizer	-----	1,000 lbs/acre
Seed Permanent:	Tall Fescue Pensacola Bahiagrass Sericea Lespedeza ² Kobe Lespedeza Seasonal Nurse Crop	80 lbs/acre 50 lbs/acre 30 lbs/acre 10 lbs/acre See Note 3
Temporary:	See Note 4	See Note 4
Mulch	-----	4,000 - 5,000 lbs/acre
Binder	-----	150 gallons/acre

Notes:

1. Application rates and/or chemical analysis shall be confirmed or established by a soil test(s).
2. From Sept. 1 - March 1, use unscarified Sericea seed.
3. Use seasonal nurse crop in accordance with seeding dates as stated below:

April 15 - August 15	10 lbs/acre German Millet or 15 lbs/acre Sudangrass
August 16 - April 14	25 lbs/acre Rye (grain).
4. For temporary seeding, follow the guidelines of the NC Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

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Construction Quality Assurance Manual

**Wilson County Westside C&D Landfill
Wilson County, North Carolina**

Prepared for:

**Wilson County Solid Waste Management Dept.
Wilson, North Carolina**

January 2010



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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27603
NC LIC. NO. C-0828 (ENGINEERING)

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WILSON COUNTY WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL
CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE MANUAL

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Appendix A Reference List of Test Methods

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SECTION 1.0 GENERAL

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) Manual has been prepared to provide the Owner, (Design) Engineer, and CQA Engineer the means to govern the construction quality and to satisfy landfill certification requirements under current solid waste management regulations.

More specifically, this CQA Manual addresses the soils components of the final cover system. The final cover system consists of a landfill gas (LFG) system, compacted soil barrier, and overlying vegetative soil layer.

The CQA Manual is divided into the following sections:

- Section 1.0 General
- Section 2.0 CQA Documentation
- Section 3.0 Earthwork CQA
- Section 4.0 Soil Liner CQA
- Section 5.0 Final Cover System CQA

1.2 DEFINITIONS RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION QUALITY

1.2.1 Construction Quality Assurance (CQA)

In the context of this Manual, Construction Quality Assurance is defined as a planned and systematic program employed by the Owner to assure conformity of the final cover system installation with the project drawings and the project specifications. CQA is provided by the CQA Engineer as a representative of the Owner and is independent from the Contractor and all manufacturers. The CQA program is designed to provide adequate confidence that items or services meet contractual and regulatory requirements and will perform satisfactorily in service.

1.2.2 Construction Quality Control (CQC)

Construction Quality Control refers to actions taken by manufacturers, fabricators, installers, and/or the Contractor to ensure that the materials and the workmanship meet the requirements of the project drawings and the project specifications.

1.2.3 CQA Certification Document

At the completion of construction, a certification document will be prepared by the CQA Engineer and submitted to State Solid Waste Regulators. The certification report will include all CQA testing performed by the CQA Engineer.

1.2.4 Discrepancies Between Documents

The Contractor is instructed to bring discrepancies to the attention of the CQA Engineer who shall then notify the Engineer for resolution. The Engineer has the sole authority to determine resolution of discrepancies existing within the Contract Documents (this may also require the approval of State Solid Waste Regulators). Unless otherwise determined by the Engineer, the more stringent requirement shall be the controlling resolution.

1.3 PARTIES TO CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.3.1 Description of the Parties

The parties to Construction Quality Assurance and Quality Control include the Owner, Engineer, Contractor, CQA Engineer, and Soils CQA Laboratory.

1.3.1.1 Owner

The Owner is Wilson County, who owns and/or is responsible for the facility.

1.3.1.2 Engineer

The Engineer is responsible for the engineering design, drawings, and project specifications for the final cover system. The Engineer is an official representative of the Owner. The Engineer serves as communications coordinator for the project, initiating the meetings outlined in **Section 1.7**. The Engineer will also be responsible for proper resolution of all quality issues that arise during construction. The Engineers are BlackRock Engineers and Richardson Smith Gardner & Associates, Inc.

1.3.1.3 Contractor

The Contractor is responsible for the construction of the final cover system. The Contractor is responsible for the overall CQC on the project and coordination of submittals to the CQA Engineer. Additional responsibilities of the Contractor are defined by the project specifications.

1.3.1.4 CQA Engineer

The CQA Engineer is a representative of the Owner, is independent from the Contractor, and is responsible for observing, testing, and documenting activities related to the CQA of the earthworks at the site and the installation of the soil component of the final cover system. The CQA Engineer may make field observations and review submittals for the Engineer and is responsible for notifying the Owner and Engineer of all quality issues that arise during construction. The

CQA Engineer is also responsible for issuing a facility certification report, sealed by a Professional Engineer registered in The State of North Carolina.

1.3.1.5 Soils CQA Laboratory

The Soils CQA Laboratory is a party, independent from the Owner, that is responsible for conducting geotechnical tests on conformance samples of soils and aggregates used in structural fills and the final cover system. The services of the Soils CQA Laboratory are coordinated by the CQA Engineer and are paid for by the Owner.

1.3.2 Qualifications of the Parties

The following qualifications are required of all parties involved with the installation and CQA of all materials for the final cover system. Where applicable, these qualifications must be submitted by the Contractor to the Owner and Engineer for review and approval.

1.3.2.1 Contractor

Qualifications of the Contractor are specific to the construction contract and independent of this CQA Manual.

1.3.2.2 CQA Engineer

The CQA Engineer will act as the Owner's Quality Assurance Representative. The CQA Engineer will perform CQA testing to satisfy the requirements of this CQA Manual and will prepare the CQA certification document. The CQA Engineer will have experience in the CQA aspects of the construction and testing of final cover system, and be familiar with ASTM and other related industry standards. The activities of the CQA Engineer will be performed under the supervision of a Registered Professional Engineer.

1.3.2.3 Soils CQA Laboratory

The Soils CQA Laboratory will have experience in testing structural fills, soil liners, and aggregates, and be familiar with ASTM and other applicable test standards. The Soils CQA Laboratory will be capable of providing test results within 24 hours or a reasonable time after receipt of samples depending on the test(s) to be conducted, as agreed to at the outset of the project by affected parties, and will maintain that standard throughout the installation.

1.4 SCOPE OF CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE MANUAL

The scope of this CQA Manual includes the CQA of the soils components of the final cover system for the subject facility. The CQA for the selection, evaluation, and placement of the soils is included in the scope.

1.5 UNITS

In this CQA Manual, all properties and dimensions are expressed in U.S. units.

1.6 REFERENCES

The CQA Manual includes references to the most recent version of the test procedures of the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM). **Appendix A** contains a list of these procedures.

1.7 CQA MEETINGS

To facilitate the specified degree of quality during installation, clear, open channels of communication are essential. To that end, meetings are critical.

1.7.1 Soil Liner CQA Meeting

Prior to the start of the soil liner system construction a CQA Meeting will be held. This meeting will include all parties then involved, including the Engineer, the CQA Engineer, and the Contractor.

The purpose of this meeting is to begin planning for coordination of tasks, anticipate any problems which might cause difficulties and delays in construction, and, above all, review the CQA Manual to all of the parties involved. It is very important that the rules regarding testing, repair, etc., be known and accepted by all.

This meeting should include all of the activities referenced in the project specifications.

The meeting will be documented by the Engineer and minutes will be transmitted to all parties.

1.7.2 CQA Progress Meetings

Progress meetings will be held between the Engineer, the CQA Engineer, the Contractor, and representatives from any other involved parties at the frequency dictated in the project specifications or, at a minimum, once per month during active construction. These meetings will discuss current progress, planned activities for the next week, and any new business or revisions to the work. The CQA Engineer will log any problems, decisions, or questions arising at this meeting in his daily or periodic reports. Any matter requiring

action which is raised in this meeting will be reported to the appropriate parties. These meetings will be documented by the Engineer and minutes will be transmitted to affected parties.

1.7.3 Problem or Work Deficiency Meetings

A special meeting will be held when and if a problem or deficiency is present or likely to occur. At a minimum, the meeting will be attended by the Engineer, the CQA Engineer, the Contractor, and representatives from any other involved parties. The purpose of the meeting is to define and resolve the problem or work deficiency as follows:

- define and discuss the problem or deficiency;
- review alternative solutions; and
- implement an action plan to resolve the problem or deficiency.

The meeting will be documented by the Engineer and minutes will be transmitted to affected parties.

1.8 CONTROL VERSUS RECORD TESTING

1.8.1 Control Testing

In the context of this CQA Manual, Control Tests are those tests performed on a material prior to its actual use in construction to demonstrate that it can meet the requirements of the project plans and specifications. Control Test data may be used by the Engineer as the basis for approving alternative material sources.

1.8.2 Record Testing

Record Tests are those tests performed during the actual placement of a material to demonstrate that its in-place properties meet or exceed the requirements of the project drawings and specifications.

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SECTION 2.0 CQA DOCUMENTATION

2.1 DOCUMENTATION

An effective CQA plan depends largely on recognition of construction activities that should be monitored and on assigning responsibilities for the monitoring of each activity. This is most effectively accomplished and verified by the documentation of quality assurance activities. The CQA Engineer will document that quality assurance requirements have been addressed and satisfied.

The CQA Engineer will provide the Owner and Engineer with his daily and weekly progress reports including signed descriptive remarks, data sheets, and logs to verify that required CQA activities have been carried out. These reports will also identify potential quality assurance problems. The CQA Engineer will also maintain at the job site a complete file of project drawings, reports, project specifications, a CQA Manual, checklists, test procedures, daily logs, and other pertinent documents.

2.2 DAILY CQA REPORT

The CQA Engineer's reporting procedures will include preparation of a daily report which, at a minimum, will include the following information, where applicable:

- a unique identifying sheet number for cross referencing and document control;
- date, project name, location, and other identification;
- data on weather conditions;
- a reduced-scale Site Plan showing all proposed work areas and test locations;
- descriptions and locations of ongoing construction;
- descriptions and specific locations of areas, or units, of work being tested and/or observed and documented;
- locations where tests and samples were taken;
- a summary of test results;
- calibrations or recalibrations of test equipment, and actions taken as a result of recalibration;
- off-site materials received, including quality verification documentation;

- decisions made regarding acceptance of units of work, and/or corrective actions to be taken in instances of substandard quality;
- summaries of pertinent discussions with the Contractor; and
- the CQA Engineer's signature.

The daily report must be completed at the end of each CQA Engineer's shift, prior to leaving the site. This information will be submitted weekly to and reviewed by the Owner and Engineer.

2.3 CQA PROGRESS REPORTS

The CQA Engineer will prepare a summary progress report each week, or at time intervals established at the pre-construction meeting. As a minimum, this report will include the following information, where applicable:

- a unique identifying sheet number for cross-referencing and document control;
- the date, project name, location, and other information;
- a summary of work activities during the progress reporting period;
- a summary of construction situations, deficiencies, and/or defects occurring during the progress reporting period;
- summary of all test results, failures and retests, and
- signature of the CQA Engineer.

The CQA Engineer's progress reports must summarize the major events that occurred during that week. Critical problems that occur shall be communicated verbally to the Engineer immediately as well as being included in the weekly reports. The CQA Engineer's weekly report must be submitted to the Owner and Engineer no later than the Monday following the week reported.

2.4 CQA PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORTING

Photographs will be taken by the CQA Engineer at regular intervals during the construction process and in all areas deemed critical by the CQA Engineer.

These photographs will serve as a pictorial record of work progress, problems, and mitigation activities. These records will be presented to the Engineer upon completion of the project.

In lieu of photographic documentation, videotaping may be used to record work progress, problems, and mitigation activities. The Engineer may require that a portion of the

documentation be recorded by photographic means in conjunction with videotaping.

2.5 DEFICIENCIES

The Owner and Engineer will be made aware of any significant recurring nonconformance with the project specifications. The Engineer will then determine the cause of the non-conformance and recommend appropriate changes in procedures or specification. When this type of evaluation is made, the results will be documented, and any revision to procedures or project specifications will be approved by the Owner and Engineer.

2.6 DESIGN AND/OR PROJECT TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION CHANGES

Design and/or project specification changes may be required during construction. In such cases, the CQA Engineer will notify the Engineer. The Engineer will then notify the appropriate agency, if necessary.

Design and/or project specification changes will be made only with the written agreement of the Engineer, and will take the form of an addendum to the project specifications. All design changes will include a detail (if necessary) and state which detail it replaces in the plans.

2.7 FINAL CQA REPORT

At the completion of each major construction activity at the landfill unit, the CQA Engineer will certify all required forms, observation logs, field and laboratory testing data sheets including sample location plans, etc. The CQA Engineer will also provide a final report which will certify that the work has been performed in compliance with the plans and project technical specifications, and that the supporting documents provide the necessary information.

The CQA Engineer will also provide summaries of all the data listed above with the report. The Record Drawings will include scale drawings depicting the location of the construction and details pertaining to the extent of construction (e.g., depths, plan dimensions, elevations, soil component thicknesses, etc.). All surveying and base maps required for development of the Record Drawings will be done by the Contractor's Construction Surveyor. These documents will be certified by the Contractor and delivered to the CQA Engineer and included as part of the final CQA (Certification) report.

It may be necessary to prepare interim certifications, as allowed by the regulatory agency to expedite completion and review.

At a minimum, the items shown in **Table 2.1** will be included in the Final CQA Report. Note that some items may not be applicable to all projects.

2.8 STORAGE OF RECORDS

All handwritten data sheet originals, especially those containing signatures, will be stored by the CQA Engineer in a safe repository on site. Other reports may be stored by any standard method which will allow for easy access. All written documents will become property of the Owner.

TABLE 2.1: FINAL CQA REPORT GENERAL OUTLINE (FINAL COVER SYSTEM)

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Project Description
- 3.0 CQA Program
 - 3.1 Scope of Services
 - 3.2 Personnel
- 4.0 Earthwork CQA
- 5.0 Final Cover System CQA
- 6.0 Soil Liner CQA
- 7.0 Summary and Conclusions
- 8.0 Project Certification

Appendices

- Appendix A Design Clarifications/Modifications
- Appendix B Photographic Documentation
- Appendix C CQA Reporting
 - C1. CQA Reports
 - C2. CQA Meeting Minutes
- Appendix D Earthwork CQA Data
 - D1. CQA Test Results - Control Tests
 - D2. CQA Test Results - Record Tests
- Appendix E Final Cover System CQA Data
 - E1. CQA Test Results - Vegetative Soil Layer
- Appendix F Soil Liner CQA Data
 - F1. CQA Test Results - Control Tests
 - F2. CQA Test Results - Record Tests
- Appendix G Record Drawings
 - G1. Compacted Soil Liner As-Built
 - G2. Vegetative Soil Layer As-Built

SECTION 3.0 EARTHWORK CQA

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the CQA Manual addresses earthwork (excavation and embankment) and outlines the soils CQA program to be implemented with regard to material approval, subgrade approval, field control and record tests, and resolution of problems.

3.2 EMBANKMENT MATERIAL APPROVAL

All material to be used as compacted embankment shall be approved in advance by the CQA Engineer. Approval is based upon successful completion of CQA control testing outlined below. Such testing can be performed either during excavation and stockpiling or from existing stockpiles prior to use.

3.2.1 Control Tests

The procedure for CQA testing during excavation and stockpiling (including existing stockpiles) is outlined below.

Each load of soil will be examined either at the borrow source or the stockpile area. Any unsuitable material will be rejected or routed to separate stockpiles consistent with its end use. Appropriate entries will be made in the daily log.

During stockpiling operations, control tests, as shown on **Table 3.1**, will be performed by the CQA Engineer prior to placement of any compacted embankment.

3.3 SUBGRADE APPROVAL

The CQA Engineer will verify that the compacted embankment subgrade is constructed in accordance with the project specifications.

3.4 EARTHWORK CONSTRUCTION

3.4.1 Construction Monitoring

- A. Earthwork shall be performed as described in the project specifications.
- B. Only soil previously approved by the CQA Engineer (see **Section 3.2**) shall be used in construction of the compacted embankment. Unsuitable material will be removed prior to acceptance by the CQA Engineer.
- C. All required field density and moisture content tests shall be completed before the overlying lift of soil is placed. The surface preparation (e.g. wetting, drying,

scarification, etc.) shall be completed before the CQA Engineer will allow placement of subsequent lifts.

- D. The CQA Engineer will monitor protection of the earthwork during and after construction.

3.4.2 Control Tests

The control tests, as shown on **Table 3.2**, will be performed by the CQA Engineer prior to placement of compacted embankment.

3.4.3 Record Tests

The record tests, as shown on **Table 3.2**, will be performed by the CQA Engineer during placement of compacted embankment.

3.4.3.1 Record Test Failure

Recompaction of the failed area shall be performed and retested until the area meets or exceeds requirements outlined in the specifications.

3.4.4 Judgmental Testing

During construction, the frequency of control and/or record testing may be increased at the discretion of the CQA Engineer when visual observations of construction performance indicate a potential problem. Additional testing for suspected areas will be considered when:

- the rollers slip during rolling operation;
- the lift thickness is greater than specified;
- the fill material is at an improper moisture content;
- fewer than the specified number of roller passes are made;
- dirt-clogged rollers are used to compact the material;
- the rollers may not have used optimum ballast;
- the fill materials differ substantially from those specified; or
- the degree of compaction is doubtful.

3.5 DEFICIENCIES

The CQA Engineer will immediately determine the extent and nature of all defects and deficiencies and report them to the Owner and Engineer. All defects and deficiencies will be documented by the CQA Engineer. The Contractor shall correct defects and deficiencies to the satisfaction of the CQA Engineer. The CQA Engineer will observe all retests on repaired defects.

TABLE 3.1: CQA TESTING PROGRAM FOR EMBANKMENT MATERIAL APPROVAL

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	MINIMUM TEST FREQUENCY
CONTROL TESTS:		
Visual Classification	ASTM D 2488	Each Soil
Moisture-Density Relationship	ASTM D 698	5,000 CY per Each Soil

TABLE 3.2: CQA TESTING PROGRAM FOR COMPACTED EMBANKMENT

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	MINIMUM TEST FREQUENCY
CONTROL TESTS: (See Table 3.1)		
RECORD TESTS:		
Lift Thickness	-----	Each Lift
In-Place Density	ASTM D 6938 ¹	20,000 ft ² per lift & 1 per 500 LF/lift of Berms (< 200 ft. base width)
Moisture Content	ASTM D 6938 ²	20,000 ft ² per lift & 1 per 500 LF/lift of Berms (< 200 ft. base width)

Notes:

1. Optionally use ASTM D 1556, ASTM D 2167, or ASTM D 2937. For every 10 nuclear density tests perform at least 1 density test by ASTM D 1556, ASTM D 2167, or ASTM D 2937 as a verification of the accuracy of the nuclear testing device.
2. Optionally use ASTM D 2216, ASTM D 4643, or ASTM D 4959. For every 10 nuclear moisture tests perform at least 1 moisture test by ASTM D 2216, ASTM D 4643, or ASTM D 4959 as a verification of the accuracy of the nuclear testing device.

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SECTION 4.0 SOIL LINER CQA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the CQA Manual addresses the soil liner component of the final cover system and outlines the soils CQA program to be implemented with regard to material approval, subgrade approval, test fill construction, field and laboratory control and record tests, and resolution of problems.

4.2 SOIL LINER MATERIAL APPROVAL

All material to be used as soil liner shall be approved in advance by the CQA Engineer. Approval is based upon successful completion of CQA control testing outlined below. Such testing can be performed either during excavation and stockpiling or from existing stockpiles prior to use.

4.2.1 Control Tests

The procedure for CQA testing during excavation and stockpiling (including existing stockpiles) is outlined below.

Each load of soil will be examined either at the borrow source or the stockpile area. Any unsuitable material will be rejected or routed to separate stockpiles consistent with its end use. Appropriate entries will be made in the daily log.

During stockpiling operations, control tests, as shown on **Table 4.1**, will be performed by the CQA Engineer prior to placement of any soil liner material.

4.3 SUBGRADE APPROVAL

The CQA Engineer will verify that the soil liner subgrade is constructed in accordance with the project specifications.

4.4 TEST FILL CONSTRUCTION

A test fill meeting the requirements of the project specifications will be constructed using the same construction methods, equipment, and material to be used for the soil liner component. The test fill construction will be conducted prior to or coincide with the beginning of construction of the soil liner component.

Construction equipment and methods will be reviewed by the CQA Engineer prior to test fill placement.

4.4.1 Control Tests

The control tests, as shown on **Table 4.2**, will be performed by the CQA Engineer prior to placement of soil liner material in the test fill.

4.4.2 Record Tests

The record tests, as shown on **Table 4.2**, will be performed by the CQA Engineer during placement of soil liner material in the test fill.

4.4.3 Test Fill Completion

The test fill program is completed when the Contractor has shown that the soil liner constructed using the same construction methods, equipment, and material to be used in construction of the soil liner will satisfy project specifications. No soil liner can be placed until the test fill program is completed.

4.5 SOIL LINER CONSTRUCTION

4.5.1 Construction Monitoring

- A. Soil liner shall be placed as described in the applicable section(s) of the project specifications using the construction methods, equipment, and material demonstrated in the test fill construction.
- B. Only soil previously approved by the CQA Engineer (see **Section 4.2**) shall be used in construction of the soil liner. Unsuitable material will be removed prior to acceptance by the CQA Engineer.
- C. All required field density and moisture content tests shall be completed before the overlying lift of soil is placed. The surface preparation (e.g. wetting, drying, scarification, etc.) shall be completed before the CQA Engineer will allow placement of subsequent lifts.
- D. The CQA Engineer will monitor protection of the soil liner during and after construction.
- E. The liner surface shall be sprinkled with water as needed to prevent desiccation. Should desiccation occur, the last lift shall be reconstructed in accordance with the project specifications. Standing water should not be present on the soil liner.
- F. Frost heave or other damage due to freezing shall require lift reconstruction in accordance with the project specifications.
- G. All cracks and voids shall be filled and the surface made uniform. This shall be

accomplished by final dressing of the soil liner with smooth-drum rollers and hand raking. No rubber tired vehicles are permitted on the final dressed surface unless authorized by the CQA Engineer.

4.5.2 Control Tests

The control tests, as shown on **Table 4.3**, will be performed by the CQA Engineer prior to placement of soil liner material.

4.5.3 Record Tests

The record tests, as shown on **Table 4.3** and as described below, will be performed by the CQA Engineer during placement of soil liner material.

- A. Each lift will be checked visually for soil clods, rocks, debris, plant materials and other foreign material. Any such material which does not meet specified requirements shall be identified and removed prior to and during the compaction process.
- B. The thickness of the loose lift will be measured at random locations after spreading and leveling is completed. Loose lift thickness should not exceed the depth of penetration of the compaction feet.
- C. Moisture content will be monitored by the CQA Engineer prior to compaction. If the soil is drier than the specified minimum moisture content, water will be added and the lift will be disced to distribute the moisture evenly.

Results of testing will be certified within 7 days of soil liner placement.

4.5.3.1 Record Test Failure

The following procedures shall be used in the event of density or hydraulic conductivity test failure:

- A. Failed Density Test: Recomposition of the failed area shall be performed and retested until the area meets or exceeds requirements outlined in the specifications.
- B. Failed Hydraulic Conductivity Test: The area of failure shall be localized and reconstructed in accordance with the project specifications. This area will be retested as outlined within the plan by the CQA Engineer. Optionally, at least five replicate samples shall be obtained and tested by the Contractor in the immediate vicinity of the failed test. If all five samples pass, then the initial failing test will be discounted. However, should the replicate samples confirm the failure of the soil liner to meet

specifications, the area of failure shall be localized, reconstructed, and retested as described above.

4.5.4 Judgmental Testing

During construction, the frequency of control and/or record testing may be increased at the discretion of the CQA Engineer when visual observations of construction performance indicate a potential problem. Additional testing for suspected areas will be considered when:

- the rollers slip during rolling operation;
- the lift thickness is greater than specified;
- the fill material is at an improper moisture content;
- fewer than the specified number of roller passes are made;
- dirt-clogged rollers are used to compact the material;
- the rollers may not have used optimum ballast;
- the fill materials differ substantially from those specified; or
- the degree of compaction is doubtful.

4.5.5 Perforations In Soil Liner

All holes shall be patched with compacted soil liner (if allowed by the project specifications) or sodium bentonite compacted and hydrated in the holes.

4.6 DEFICIENCIES

The CQA Engineer will immediately determine the extent and nature of all defects and deficiencies and report them to the Owner and Engineer. All defects and deficiencies will be documented by the CQA Engineer. The Contractor shall correct defects and deficiencies to the satisfaction of the CQA Engineer. The CQA Engineer will observe all retests on repaired defects.

TABLE 4.1: CQA TESTING PROGRAM FOR SOIL LINER MATERIAL APPROVAL

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	MINIMUM TEST FREQUENCY
CONTROL TESTS:		
Visual Classification	ASTM D 2488	Each Soil
Moisture Content	ASTM D 2216	2,000 CY per Each Soil
Grain Size Analysis	ASTM D 422	2,000 CY per Each Soil
Atterberg Limits	ASTM D 4318	2,000 CY per Each Soil
Moisture-Density Relationship	ASTM D 698	5,000 CY per Each Soil
Hydraulic Conductivity - Lab Remolded	ASTM D 5084 ³	10,000 CY per Each Soil

TABLE 4.2: CQA TESTING PROGRAM FOR SOIL LINER TEST FILL

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	MINIMUM TEST FREQUENCY
CONTROL TESTS: (See Table 4.1)		
Moisture-Density Relationship	ASTM D 698 ⁴	1 per lift
Hydraulic Conductivity - Lab Remolded	ASTM D 5084 ^{3,4}	1 per lift
RECORD TESTS:		
Lift Thickness	-----	Each Lift
Atterberg Limits	ASTM D 4318	1 per lift
Grain Size Analysis	ASTM D 422	1 per lift
In-Place Density	ASTM D 2922 ¹	3 per lift
Moisture Content	ASTM D 6938 ²	3 per lift
Hydraulic Conductivity - Undisturbed (Shelby Tube)	ASTM D 6938 ³	1 per lift

TABLE 4.3: CQA TESTING PROGRAM FOR SOIL LINER

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	MINIMUM TEST FREQUENCY
CONTROL TESTS: (See Table 4.1)		
RECORD TESTS:		
Lift Thickness	-----	Each Lift
In-Place Density	ASTM D 6938 ¹	10,000 ft ² per lift
Moisture Content	ASTM D 6938 ²	10,000 ft ² per lift
Hydraulic Conductivity - Undisturbed (Shelby Tube)	ASTM D 5084 ³	40,000 ft ² per lift

Notes:

1. Optionally use ASTM D 1556, ASTM D 2167, or ASTM D 2937. For every 10 nuclear density tests perform at least 1 density test by ASTM D 1556, ASTM D 2167, or ASTM D 2937 as a verification of the accuracy of the nuclear testing device.
2. Optionally use ASTM D 2216, ASTM D 4643, or ASTM D 4959. For every 10 nuclear moisture tests perform at least 1 moisture test by ASTM D 2216, ASTM D 4643, or ASTM D 4959 as a verification of the accuracy of the nuclear testing device.
3. Maximum effective confining pressure and hydraulic gradient as required by the project specifications. Backpressure as recommended by ASTM D 5084.
4. These tests performed on the test fill may count toward the minimum frequencies established in **Table 4.1**.

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SECTION 5.0 FINAL COVER SYSTEM CQA

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the CQA Manual addresses the landfill gas (LFG) system and the vegetative soil layer of the final cover system. By reference to **Section 4.0** of this CQA Manual, this section also addresses the compacted soil barrier that is included in the final cover system. This section outlines the CQA program to be implemented with regard to material approval, construction monitoring, and resolution of problems.

5.2 FINAL COVER SYSTEM MATERIAL APPROVAL

The CQA Engineer shall verify that the following are provided and installed in accordance with the project drawings, specifications, and this CQA Manual.

5.2.1 LFG System Components

- A. Receipt of Contractor's submittals on LFG system components.
- B. Review of submittals for LFG system components for conformity to the project specifications.

5.2.2 Compacted Soil Barrier

The CQA program for compacted soil barrier is presented in **Section 4.0** of this CQA Manual.

5.2.3 Vegetative Soil Layer

- A. Review the proposed source of vegetative soil layer for conformance with the project specifications.
- B. Conduct material control tests in accordance with **Table 5.1**.

5.3 FINAL COVER SYSTEM INSTALLATION

The CQA Engineer will monitor and document the construction of all final cover system components for compliance with the project specifications. Monitoring the construction work for the components of the final cover system includes the following:

- verify location and depth of LFG wells; and
- verify location of all piping.

5.4 DEFICIENCIES

The CQA Engineer will immediately determine the extent and nature of all defects and deficiencies and report them to the Owner and Engineer. All defects and deficiencies will be documented by the CQA Engineer. The Contractor shall correct defects and deficiencies to the satisfaction of the CQA Engineer. The CQA Engineer will observe all retests on repaired defects.

TABLE 5.1: CQA TESTING PROGRAM FOR FINAL COVER SYSTEM

COMPONENT	PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	MINIMUM TEST FREQUENCY
CONTROL TESTS:			
Vegetative Soil Layer:	Visual Classification	ASTM D 2488	Each Load
	Grain Size Analysis	ASTM D 422	5,000 CY
	Atterberg Limits	ASTM D 4318	5,000 CY

Appendix A

Reference List of Test Methods

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CQA MANUAL
APPENDIX A: REFERENCE LIST OF TEST METHODS

American Society American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM):

ASTM D 422	Standard Test Method for Particle Size Analysis of Soils.
ASTM D 698	Test Method for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/ft ³).
ASTM D 1556	Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method.
ASTM D 2167	Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method.
ASTM D 2216	Standard Test Method for Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass.
ASTM D 2488	Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure).
ASTM D 2937	Standard Test Method for Density of Soil in Place by the Drive Cylinder Method.
ASTM D 4318	Standard Test Method for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils.
ASTM D 4643	Standard Test Method for Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil by the Microwave Oven Method.
ASTM D 4959	Standard Test Method for Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil by Direct Heating Method.
ASTM D 5084	Standard Test Method for Measurement of Hydraulic Conductivity of Saturated Porous Materials Using a Flexible Wall Permeameter.
ASTM D 6938	Standard Test Methods for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate in Place by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth).

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**Attachment D
Operation Plan**

**Wilson County Westside C&D Landfill
Wilson County, North Carolina**

Prepared for:
Wilson County Solid Waste Management Dept.
Wilson, North Carolina

December 2010



BlackRock Engineers, Inc.
PO Box 58
Wilmington, NC 28402

Revised October 2015



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1.0 OPERATION PLAN

This Section provides a detailed plan for operation of the CDLF. All operations shall be in compliance with 15A NCAC 13B Rule .0542.

1.1 PHASES OF OPERATION

In general, the landfill was constructed in 10-foot lifts, with the intermediate slopes following current topography. As of March 28, 2015, Phase 2 of the CDLF have an available capacity of 13,100 CY and an estimated service life of 6 months (0.5years) based on an annual disposal rate of 20,000 tons/year and a waste:soil ratio = 8:1. Phase 3, with an available capacity of 61,160 CY, excluding final cover) is estimated to be filled in 2 years.

	Capacity (CY)	Utilized (CY)	Available (CY)	Est. Service Life
Phase 1	187,000	187,000	Filled	-
Phase 2	134,600	121,500	13,100	0.5 years
Phase 3	61,160	-	61,160	2.0 years
Final Cover	50,800	-	50,800	
Total	433,560	308,500	125,060	2.5 years

Note:

1. The capacity is based on an AUF = 0.667 Tons/CY, including cover soil
2. Life expectancy is based on an assumed average disposal rate of 20,000 tons/ year and is projected from March 28, 2015 (date of most recent survey)

1.2 BASE EMBANKMENT

In addition to the base soil layer, construction of the initial landfill lift shall include a perimeter embankment or toe dike. The peak elevation of the toe dike is approximately 5 feet. Waste placement shall be at least 3 feet below the top of the dike to allow for stormwater control during operations and final cover construction at closure. Final cover will tie-in to this toe dike.

1.3 ROUTINE OPERATIONS

Following completion of the base lift, routine waste placement and compaction operations shall be practiced. Lift progression shall establish a maximum side slope at 4:1, and the

top grade should follow the planned 1-2% surface grade, sloped from the center to the lower perimeter. The waste shall be adequately compacted with a compactor.

1.4 WASTE ACCEPTANCE

1.4.1 Approved Waste Types

Wastes typically generated by construction and demolition activities have been accepted at the CDLF. The Inert Debris unit is near capacity based on March 2015 survey data and will be graded accordingly with final cover and will be closed. Asbestos waste have also been received on a project specific basis and were buried separately in the Inert Debris Unit as delineated in Figure 5, or a marked area of the C&D unit (see Section 1.13). The asbestos waste area has an estimated 10 years remaining capacity.

1.4.2 Waste Exclusions

As specified in .0542(e) Waste Exclusions, the following wastes must not be disposed of in a C&DLF unit:

- (1) Containers such as tubes, drums, barrels, tanks, cans, and bottles unless they are empty and perforated to ensure that no liquid, hazardous or municipal solid waste is contained therein,
- (2) Garbage as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(7),
- (3) Hazardous waste as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(8), to also include hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators,
- (4) Industrial solid waste unless a demonstration has been made and approved by the Division that the landfill meets the requirements of Rule .0503(2)(d)(ii)(A),
- (5) Liquid wastes,
- (6) Medical waste as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(18),
- (7) Municipal solid waste as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(18a),
- (8) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) wastes as defined in 40 CFR 761,
- (9) Radioactive waste as defined in G.S. 104E-5(14),
- (10) Septage as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(32),

- (11) Sludge as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(34),
- (12) Special wastes as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(40),
- (13) White goods as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(44), and
- (14) Yard trash as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(45),
- (15) The following wastes cannot be received if separate from C&DLF waste: lamps or bulbs including but not limited to halogen, incandescent, neon or fluorescent; lighting ballast or fixtures; thermostats and light switches; batteries including but not limited to those from exit and emergency lights and smoke detectors; lead pipes; lead roof flashing; transformers; capacitors; and copper chrome arsenate (CCA) and creosote treated woods.
- (16) Waste accepted for disposal in a C&DLF unit must be readily identifiable as C&D waste and must not have been shredded, pulverized, or processed to such an extent that the composition of the original waste cannot be readily ascertained except as specified in Subparagraph (17) of this Paragraph.
- (17) C&D waste that has been shredded, pulverized or otherwise processed may be accepted for disposal from a facility that has received a permit from an authorized regulatory authority which specifies such activities are inspected by the authority, and whose primary purpose is recycling and reuse of the C&D material. A waste screening plan and waste acceptance plan must be made available to the Division upon request.
- (18) The owner or operator of a C&DLF must not knowingly dispose any type or form of C&D waste that is generated within the boundaries of a unit of local government that by ordinance:
 - (A) Prohibits generators or collectors of C&D waste from disposing that type or form of C&D waste.
 - (B) Requires generators or collectors of C&D waste to recycle that type or form of C&D waste.
- (19) Wooden Pallets. Only pallets generated in C&D activities may be disposed of in a C&DLF, not pallets generated in industrial or commercial activities. When

practical, pallets included in C&D loads shall be separated and removed to the wood processing area.

1.4.3 Waste Screening

In addition to C&D waste, the Wilson County Landfill receives other waste types at the facility entrance. The Weighmaster directs specific waste types, such as Land Clearing and Inert Debris, asbestos, and yard waste to specific management areas. The solid waste management areas are identified with signs. Signs will be posted for routing of C&D waste to the Westside facility.

A waste screening program similar to the current program shall be maintained for C&D operations. The facility shall only accept those solid wastes which it is permitted to receive. The operator shall monitor loads periodically (simple random sampling at least one load every two weeks) to identify non-conforming wastes, including municipal solid waste, industrial waste, and hazardous waste. In simple random sampling, the operator shall determine the day for inspection based on management needs for the week. On the day of the random inspection, the operator will determine the truck number or time of day for the inspection. The Operator may select a replacement if a common driver or hauling company is selected more than twice a year for random sampling. A typical load inspection form is attached to the Operation Plan.

If a suspect load is identified, an inspection will be conducted in an area prepared near the working face. This staging area will be graded to contain and segregate the wastes if necessary.

Personnel Training and Preparation

The following facility personnel shall receive Awareness Level Training by a qualified consultant to identify non-conforming wastes: Weighmaster, Compactor Operators, and the Heavy Equipment Supervisor. The Supervisor will lead waste inspections and ensure

that the staging area is properly prepared, inspectors are outfitted with the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment, and records are properly maintained.

Identifying Excluded Wastes

When conducting waste inspections, personnel should look for municipal waste, and industrial containers with hazard labels, liquids, powders and dusts, sludges, bright or unusual colors, and be aware of chemical odors. No liquids will be allowed in the landfill. Suspect wastes will be required to perform the paint filter test. Hazardous waste exhibits the following properties:

1. Ignitability Flash Point of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit
2. Corrosivity pH of less than or equal to 2.0 or greater than or equal to 12.5
3. Reactivity Explosive, reactive with water or corrosive materials
4. Toxicity Exhibits Toxic Chemical Leaching Process (TCLP) constituent above regulatory level.

Key Personnel

The following names and telephone numbers shall be posted in the Scalehouse:

1. County Emergency Management Supervisor - Gordon Deno (252) 399-2830.
2. SWS Regional Waste Management Specialist - Ben Barnes (252) 236-4453.

Procedures for Handling Excluded Wastes

If possible the hauler in violation shall be detained at the site and required to remove the non-conforming wastes from the facility. If wastes are identified and off-loaded from the vehicle, the inspector shall notify the County Emergency Management Supervisor for coordinating containment, temporary storage, and disposal. If waste is temporarily stored on-site, the maximum storage period is dictated by the amount of waste present. The SWS shall be notified within 24 hours of the attempted disposal of unauthorized waste. The following definitions exist for hazardous waste management.

1. CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR: Generates less than 220 pounds of hazardous waste in any calendar month.
2. SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR: Generates between 220 and 2200 pounds of hazardous waste in a given calendar month.
3. LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR: Generates greater than 2200 pounds of hazardous waste in any given calendar month, or greater than 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month.

When possible the operator shall remove non-conforming wastes within 30 days. If the maximum storage period exceeds 90 days, the operator must request approval from the DEHNR Hazardous Waste Section.

Containers holding hazardous waste must be maintained in good condition and clearly labeled with the words "HAZARDOUS WASTE". If a container is not in good condition or begins to leak, the contents must be transferred to a good container. Containers must be constructed or lined with materials which will not react with the waste being stored. Containers holding hazardous waste must always be closed during storage. Containers must not be handled in such a manner which may rupture or damage container. Areas where containers are stored must be inspected on a weekly basis. A log of inspections must be maintained at the facility for a three year period.

Recordkeeping

The following records shall be maintained for waste inspections and haulers that are refused entry:

1. Vehicle and Driver Identification
2. Amount and Source of Waste
3. Date and Time of Inspection
4. Observations of Inspection
5. Required Notifications for Confirmed Waste

1.5 COVER REQUIREMENTS

Due to the non-putrescible nature of the waste, the working lift shall be typically covered on a weekly basis. The uncovered working area shall not exceed one-half acre. The top portion of the lift shall receive a minimum cover of six inches. As the side slopes are completed, an intermediate 12-inch soil cover shall be placed and compacted. Except as provided in .0542 (f)(3), areas which will not have additional wastes placed on them for three months or more, but where final termination of disposal operations has not occurred, must be covered and stabilized with vegetative ground cover or other stabilizing material.

Regulated asbestos waste approved for receipt in the designated asbestos cell shall be covered immediately with 6-inch soil layer.

The Operator shall maintain a log of cover application, noting the date of cover and any conditions that require repair or additional cover due to the presence of leachate or exposed waste. Identified leachate seeps shall be identified on a map, numbered, and staked in the field for future inspection. At least one foot of additional soil shall be added to patch any isolated leachate seeps. Location of any patched leachate seeps in the perimeter slope should be numbered/flagged for periodic (weekly) inspection, and following storm events greater than 1-inch daily observed. At least once a month, the entire perimeter of the unit shall be inspected for erosion and adequate cover conditions.

1.6 COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS

C&DLF units must restrict solid waste into the smallest area feasible. Solid waste must be compacted as densely as practical into cells. Appropriate methods such as fencing and diking must be provided within the area to confine solid waste which is subject to be blown by the wind. At the conclusion of each operating day, all windblown material resulting from the operation must be collected and disposed of by the owner and operator.

1.7 DISEASE VECTOR CONTROL

Wilson County must prevent or control on-site populations of disease vectors using techniques appropriate for the protection of human health and the environment. For purposes of this requirement, "disease vectors" means any rodents, flies, mosquitoes, or other animals or insects, capable of transmitting disease to humans. Disease vectors are controlled primarily by application of cover soils, and proper surface grading to eliminate ponding water.

1.8 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Management of stormwater and erosion control are integrated concepts for the landfill. Lift progression from upslope to downslope positions simplifies stormwater management for daily operations. Stormwater shall be directed away from the working face of the landfill to the perimeter stormwater berm or a temporary diversion. During operations, multiple temporary downdrains will convey drainage from the intermediate landfill surface to the perimeter channel network. Mulching or temporary seeding shall be utilized as necessary to stabilize the site; areas of the landfill that are not planned to receive additional waste within 90 days shall be stabilized with temporary cover.

1.9 ACCESS CONTROL

The facility is designed to limit access and comply with the following general safety requirements for CDLFs.

- (a) *The CDLF shall be adequately secured by means of gates, chains, berms, fences and other security measures approved by the Division to prevent unauthorized entry.*
- (b) *An attendant shall be on duty at the site at all times while it is open for public use to ensure compliance with operational requirements.*
- (c) *The access road to the site shall be of all-weather construction and maintained in good condition.*
- (d) *Dust control measures shall be implemented when necessary.*
- (e) *Signs providing information on dumping procedures, the hours during*

which the site is open for public use, the permit number and other pertinent information specified in the permit conditions shall be posted at the site entrance.

- (f) Signs shall be posted stating that no hazardous or liquid waste can be received.*
- (g) Traffic signs or markers shall be provided as necessary to promote an orderly traffic pattern to and from the discharge area and to maintain efficient operating conditions.*
- (h) The removal of solid waste from a sanitary landfill is prohibited unless the owner or operator approves and the removal is not performed on the working face.
 - (i) Barrels and drums shall not be disposed of unless they are empty and perforated sufficiently to ensure that no liquid or hazardous waste is contained therein, except fiber drums containing asbestos (asbestos area).**

1.10 AIR CRITERIA

The operator has an established relationship with Wilson County Emergency Management and their local Fire Department for controlling accidental fires. Hot loads should be unloaded in an area of the facility with at least 1 foot of soil cover and must be completely cool before transfer to the working face. The weighmaster shall be alert for smoke from disposal vehicles. If a "hot load" is detected, the vehicle shall be directed to a covered portion of the landfill for offloading. The load shall be monitored and allowed to burn out prior to spreading the waste to cool. The fire department shall be notified (911) to monitor/extinguish the fire.

In addition to contingency plans for accidental fires (noted above), the operator shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) Owners or operators of all landfills must ensure that the units do not violate any applicable requirements developed under a State*

Implementation Plan (SIP) approved or promulgated by the U.S. EPA Administrator pursuant to Section 110 of the Clean Air Act, as amended.

- (b) Open burning of solid waste, except for the infrequent burning of land clearing debris generated on site or debris from emergency clean-up operations, is prohibited at all CDLF units. Any such infrequent burning must be approved by the Division, with notation to the operating record of approval date and the name of the DWM personnel who approved the type of the open burning. The Division of Air Quality and local fire department must approve the activity prior to burning.*
- (c) Equipment shall be provided to control accidental fires or arrangements shall be made with the local fire protection agency to immediately provide fire-fighting services when needed. Landfill equipment shall include fire extinguishers. Cover soil is typically stockpiled near the working face and available for use in smothering a hot spot.*
- (d) Fires that occur require verbal notice to the Division within 24 hours and written notification shall be submitted within 15 days. Written notification must include the suspected cause of fire or explosion, the response taken to manage the incident, and the action(s) to be taken to prevent the future occurrence of fire or explosion.*

1.11 RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

The Operating Record for the Wilson Westside CDLF shall be maintained at the Director's Office for the Department of Solid Waste Management, The operator shall continue to maintain records for C&D disposal according to the Rules and North Carolina Laws. A copy of all permit documents, plans, and Solid Waste Permits (PTC/PTO) will be placed in the Operating Record, with the following:

- (A) records of random waste inspections, monitoring results, certifications of training, and training procedures required by Rule .0544;
- (B) amounts by weight of solid waste received at the facility to include, consistent with G.S. 130A-309.09D, county of generation;
- (C) any demonstration, certification, finding, monitoring, testing, or analytical data required by Rules .0544 through .0545;
- (D) any closure or post-closure monitoring, testing, or analytical data as required by Rule .0543;
- (E) any cost estimates and financial assurance documentation required by Rule .0546;
- (F) notation of date and time of placement of cover material (Landfill Cover Log); and
- (G) all audit records, compliance records and inspection reports.

All information contained in the operating record must be furnished to the Division according to the permit or upon request, or be made available for inspection by the Division.

1.12 COVER SOIL INFORMATION

Soil materials for base fill, temporary, intermediate and final cover applications will be obtained from dedicated off-site borrow sources. In 1996, Wilson County purchased the 226 acre Tucker Farm as a soil borrow site for landfill construction projects. Just recently, Wilson County acquired the 76 acre Mohesky Farm joining the Tucker Farm and the Westside site. The Mohesky site was purchased as a supplemental borrow site for landfill construction. Altogether, approximately 50 acres of borrow area are currently undeveloped and provide adequate soil resources for current and proposed landfill projects. An average excavation of 2 feet will provide over 165,000 cubic yards estimated for base construction, operational cover, and final cover. Typical excavation depths at the Tucker Site are in excess of 5 feet.

In addition to the Tucker and Mohesky sites, Wilson County owns an additional 23 Acres approved by the NC LQS for borrow soil. This borrow site is contiguous and north of the Mohesky site. At a nominal cut of 5 feet this site could yield 185,000 cubic yards of soil for temporary and final cover.

The Westside site was formerly the borrow site for landfill operations. Beginning in 1998, the Tucker Farm provided soils for intermediate cover, clay liner, and vegetative soil layer construction for closure of the MSWLF units. Presently, the Tucker site continues to supply soils for C&D landfill construction at the facility. Located between the Westside and Tucker sites, soils on the Mohesky Farm are typical of the local area. According to the SCS Soil Survey of Wilson County North Carolina, the mapped soil series include Wagram, Gritney, Altavista, and Tarboro Coastal Plain sediments. Several geotechnical investigations have been conducted on the Tucker site to define soil properties for landfill construction.

1.13 ASBESTOS DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS

1.13.1 General Conditions

Wilson County may receive asbestos-containing waste materials that have been properly packaged to eliminate dust generation according to the following federal requirements in 40 CFR 61. See Section 1.9 for common access control. See the following sections for definitions, signage, location of the separate disposal area, daily cover, and specific recordkeeping requirements. A typical Asbestos waste generator manifest is attached to this Section.

1.13.2 Definitions

Asbestos-containing waste materials means mill tailings or any waste that contains commercial asbestos and is generated by a source subject to the provisions of this subpart. This term includes filters from control devices, friable asbestos waste material, and bags or other similar packaging contaminated with commercial asbestos. As applied to demolition and renovation operations, this term also includes regulated asbestos-containing material waste and materials contaminated with asbestos including disposable equipment and clothing.

Regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) means (a) Friable asbestos material, (b) Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable, (c) Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or (d) Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by this subpart.

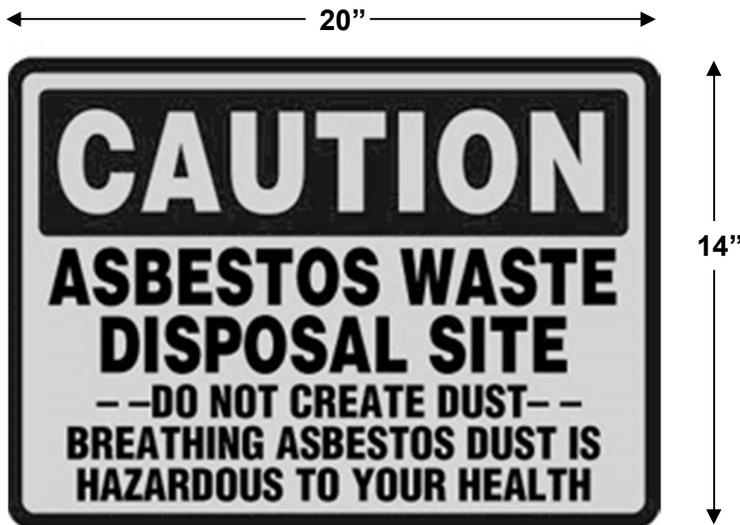
1.13.3 Signage

The asbestos area shall be marked by signs conforming to the minimum federal requirements, at 100 meter (328 feet) intervals around the area or closer and bend points, conform to the minimum dimensions for 51 cmx36 cm (20&inch;x14&inch;) upright format signs specified in 29 CFR 1910.145(d)(4) and this paragraph; and displaying the following warnings :

LEGEND	NOTATION FORMAT
ASBESTOS WASTE DISPOSAL SITE	2.5 cm (1 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block
DO NOT CREATE DUST	1.9 cm (3/4 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block
BREATHING ASBESTOS IS HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH	14 Point Gothic

Spacing between any two lines must be at least equal to the height of the upper of the two lines.

TYPICAL SIGNAGE FOR ASBESTOS DISPOSAL AREA



1.13.4 Disposal Area and Cover

A map shall be maintained locating the active asbestos fill area within the Westside C&D landfill unit or Inert Debris unit. Location of the asbestos area shall consider future gas vent drilling, and buffer those planned locations.

At the end of each operating day, or at least once every 24-hour period while the site is in continuous operation, the asbestos-containing waste material that has been deposited at the site during the operating day or previous 24-hour period shall be covered with at least 15 centimeters (6 inches) of compacted soil.

1.13.5 Asbestos Recordkeeping

Receipt of asbestos for disposal requires the maintenance of the following records and notifications.

(1) Maintain waste shipment records, using a form similar to the attachment, and include the following information:

- (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the waste generator.
 - (ii) The name, address, and telephone number of the transporter(s).
 - (iii) The quantity of the asbestos-containing waste material in cubic meters (cubic yards).
 - (iv) The presence of improperly enclosed or uncovered waste, or any asbestos-containing waste material not sealed in leak-tight containers. Report in writing to the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the waste generator (identified in the waste shipment record), and, if different, the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the disposal site, by the following working day, the presence of a significant amount of improperly enclosed or uncovered waste. Submit a copy of the waste shipment record along with the report.
 - (v) The date of the receipt.
- (2) As soon as possible and no longer than 30 days after receipt of the waste, send a copy of the signed waste shipment record to the waste generator.
- (3) Upon discovering a discrepancy between the quantity of waste designated on the waste shipment records and the quantity actually received, attempt to reconcile the discrepancy with the waste generator. If the discrepancy is not resolved within 15 days after receiving the waste, immediately report in writing to the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the waste generator (identified in the waste shipment record), and, if different, the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the disposal site. Describe the discrepancy and attempts to reconcile it, and submit a copy of the waste shipment record along with the report.
- (4) Retain a copy of all records and reports required by this Section for at least 2 years.
- (f) Maintain, until closure, records of the location, depth and area, and quantity in cubic meters (cubic yards) of asbestos-containing waste material within the disposal site on a map or diagram of the disposal area.
- g) Upon closure, comply with all the provisions of §61.151.
- (h) Submit to the Administrator, upon closure of the facility, a copy of records of asbestos waste disposal locations and quantities.

(i) Furnish upon request, and make available during normal business hours for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.

(j) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 45 days prior to excavating or otherwise disturbing any asbestos-containing waste material that has been deposited at a waste disposal site and is covered. If the excavation will begin on a date other than the one contained in the original notice, notice of the new start date must be provided to the Administrator at least 10 working days before excavation begins and in no event shall excavation begin earlier than the date specified in the original notification. Include the following information in the notice:

- (1) Scheduled starting and completion dates.
- (2) Reason for disturbing the waste.
- (3) Procedures to be used to control emissions during the excavation, storage, transport, and ultimate disposal of the excavated asbestos-containing waste material. If deemed necessary, the Administrator may require changes in the emission control procedures to be used.
- (4) Location of any temporary storage site and the final disposal site.

Closure and Post-Closure Plan

**Wilson County Westside C&D Landfill
Wilson County, North Carolina**

Prepared for:

**Wilson County Solid Waste Management Dept.
Wilson, North Carolina**

January 2010



14 N. BOYLAN AVENUE
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27603
NC LIC. NO. C-0828 (ENGINEERING)

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WILSON COUNTY WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL

CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE PLAN

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SECTION 1.0 CLOSURE PLAN

1.1 OVERVIEW

This plan is intended to serve as a guide for the proposed closure. A formalized Closure Plan for each landfill unit (or incremental portion thereof) will be submitted to the Solid Waste Section of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources Division of Waste Management (DWM) for approval prior to beginning closure construction.

1.2 MAXIMUM CLOSURE AREA AND WASTE CAPACITY

The following are the estimated areas and capacity for each landfill unit to be closed under this plan.

Landfill Unit	Closure Area (Acres) ¹	Gross Capacity (CY) ¹	Net (Waste) Capacity (CY/Tons) ¹
C&D Landfill Unit			
Cells 1-3	10.5	433,560	319,060 CY 215,000 Tons

Notes:

1. Values from approved Construction Plan Application prepared by Gary W. Ahlberg, P.E., dated December 2003. Note that the gross capacity reported is from bottom of waste (top of subgrade) to top of final cover.

1.3 FINAL COVER SYSTEM

The final cover systems for the C&D landfill unit will consist of the following components (top-down):

C&D Landfill Units:

- an 18-inch thick vegetative soil layer; and
- an 18-inch thick soil liner with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-5} cm/sec ("compacted soil barrier").

The final cover system will be placed on prepared intermediate cover at a maximum slope of 4H:1V. Surface water control devices and landfill gas (LFG) components will also be incorporated into the final cover of each landfill unit. The final cover surface will be vegetated upon completion of the final cover installation according to the project seeding specifications.

Refer to the appropriate permit application for a detailed discussion and details related to the design of the final cover system for each landfill unit.

1.4 LANDFILL GAS SYSTEM

For the C&D landfill unit, a landfill gas system is provided in the final cover design. This system includes a system of collection wells or vents placed within the waste to capture and passively vent the gas.

Refer to the appropriate permit application for a detailed discussion and details related to the design of the landfill gas system for each landfill unit.

1.5 SURFACE WATER SYSTEMS

Precipitation falling on the cover will infiltrate into the cover or run off the cover. Short-term the run-off runs down the surface of the intermediate cover. Long-term the run-off is collected in a series of drainage breaks built into the areas covered by final cover. These drainage breaks are provided along side slopes (rain gutters and/or diversion berms). Water captured by rain gutters or diversion berms is routed toward one of the down pipes. Flow in the down pipes is routed to the base of the landfill and to one of the site sediment basins.

Refer to the appropriate permit application for a detailed discussion and details related to the design of surface water systems for each landfill unit.

1.5.1 Incremental Operation

During much of the life of the landfill, surface run-off will be handled by the intermediate cover system. Operations must strive to provide operational grading that encourages run-off from the intermediate cover to drain to the perimeter channels along the perimeter berms or to areas covered by final cover. Corrugated polyethylene (CPE) piping and temporary soil diversion berms must be installed if required to accomplish this run-off routing.

1.5.2 Required Maintenance

The surface water systems must be inspected annually and immediately after every major storm. Sediment build-up in the drainage features/devices must be cleaned out on a regular basis to promote run-off. Sediments removed can be used as daily or intermediate cover.

1.6 CLOSURE SCHEDULE

Closure activities must begin on the following schedule:

C&D Landfill Units (15A NCAC 13B.0543(c)(5)):

- No later than 30 days after the date on which the C&DLF unit receives the known final receipt of wastes;

- No later than 30 days after the date that a 10 acre or greater area of waste, is within in 15 feet of final design grades; or
- No later than one year after the most recent receipt of wastes, if the C&DLF unit has remaining capacity.

Prior to beginning closure of any landfill unit, the County will notify the DWM that a notice of the intent to close the unit has been placed in the operating record.

All closure activities shall be completed within 180 days. Exemptions and extensions may be approved by the DWM.

1.7 CLOSURE VERIFICATION

The following procedures will be implemented following closure:

- A Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) report will be submitted to the DWM. This report will describe the observations and tests used before, during, and upon completion of construction to ensure that the construction materials meet the final cover design specifications and the construction and certification requirements. The CQA report will contain as-built drawings.
- A signed certification from a registered Professional Engineer verifying that closure has been completed in accordance with the closure plan will be submitted to the DWM.
- At least one sign notifying all persons of the closing of the landfill (or incremental portions thereof) and that wastes are no longer accepted will be posted. Suitable barriers will be installed as necessary at former access points to prevent new waste from being deposited.
- Within 90 days, a survey plat, prepared by a registered Professional Land Surveyor, indicating the location and dimensions of landfill disposal areas, will be prepared.
- A notation will be recorded on the deed (through the County Register of Deed's Office) notifying any potential purchaser of the property that the land has been used as a landfill facility and that future use is restricted under the approved closure plan. A copy of the deed notation as recorded will be filed with the operating record and notification will be provided to the DWM.

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SECTION 2.0 POST-CLOSURE PLAN

2.1 OVERVIEW

This Post-Closure Plan has been developed to outline steps to be taken to ensure the integrity of the landfill during its post-closure care period. The post-closure care period will last at least 30 years after final closure and, at a minimum, will consist of the following:

- Maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of final cover system;
- Performing groundwater and surface water monitoring;
- Maintaining and operating a gas monitoring system; and
- Maintaining run-on/run-off controls.

No wastes will remain exposed after closure of the landfill. Access to the closed site by the public will not pose a health hazard.

2.2 POST-CLOSURE CONTACT

All correspondence and questions concerning the post-closure care of the landfill should be directed to:

Wilson County Solid Waste Management Department
Attn: Andy Davis, Director
P.O. Box 1728
Wilson, NC 27894
Phone: (252) 399-2823.

2.3 POST-CLOSURE USE

After filling operations cease at the landfill and the landfill is officially closed in accordance with the Closure Plan, each landfill unit will be maintained as a grassy hill. Wilson County will maintain control of the property and prevent public access to it during the post-closure period.

There may be (an) access road(s) on the final cover to allow proper maintenance during post-closure. Precise location of the access road(s) will be determined as a part of operations. Low ground pressure and rubber tire vehicles will be used for maintenance. Additionally, the County will maintain access to all site monitoring locations through the post-closure period.

2.4 MAINTENANCE

2.4.1 Repair of Security Control Devices

All security control devices will be inspected and maintained as necessary to ensure access to the site is controlled. Locks, vehicular gates, and fencing will be replaced if functioning improperly. Warning signs will be kept legible at all times and will be replaced if damaged by inclement weather or vandalism.

2.4.2 Erosion Damage Repair and Vegetation

If erosion of the final cover occurs during post-closure, the affected area will be repaired and revegetated as necessary. If necessary, rolled erosion control products (RECPs) will be used to expedite rapid revegetation of slopes and to secure topsoil in place. Revegetation (including fertilization and seeding) will be performed in accordance with the most recently approved erosion and sedimentation control plan and the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

Mowing of the final cover surfaces will occur approximately once per year in order to help maintain a healthy stand of grasses and to cut down saplings and woody-stemmed plants.

2.4.3 Correction of Settlement, Subsidence, and Displacement

Minimum slopes of 5 percent will be maintained after settlement in order to prevent ponding and allow for proper drainage without infiltration. If vertical or horizontal displacement occurs due to differential settlement, cracks will be filled with appropriate material and final cover will be reestablished. Excessive vertical displacement is not anticipated.

2.4.4 Repair of Run-On/Run-Off Control Structures

All drainage swales, ditches, and perimeter channels will be repaired, cleaned, or realigned in order to maintain their original condition. Any culverts that are damaged will be repaired or replaced. Sediment basins/ponds will be cleaned out when sediment has reached design cleanout levels.

2.4.5 Landfill Gas System

While gas production from the waste is expected to be very low, a passive venting system is proposed for final closure. Surrounding groundwater levels and buffer areas minimize the potential for gas migration.

The landfill gas system will be maintained by the County and operated in accordance with any site air quality permits. Proper operation of the system is verified through testing at

the landfill gas monitoring wells.

If gas wells/vents do not function as a result of irregular settlement, accumulation of liquids (condensate, leachate, water), binding or corrosion, additional and/or replacement wells/vents can be installed if necessary.

2.4.6 Groundwater Monitoring Wells

Procedures outlined in the current Water Quality Monitoring (WQM) Plan or subsequent revision will take precedence; however, a brief description follows. All groundwater monitoring wells have been installed with concrete pads and protective casings to prevent accidental damage by vehicles and equipment. The wells are also equipped with a locking cap to discourage vandalism. Groundwater wells will be inspected regularly (at the time of sampling) to ensure integrity. Persons inspecting a well should look at the overall condition of the well, for signs of well tampering, and cracking or degradation of the concrete pad. Should a well require replacement, the defective well should be abandoned in accordance with specifications provided in the WQM Plan and a new well installed at a location that is approved by the DWM.

2.4.7 Leachate Seeps

If evidence of leachate seeps is observed, the County will take the following actions. Depending on the circumstances, various combinations of actions may be appropriate.

1. If leachate is observed outside of the limits of waste disposal areas, notify the DWM.
2. Contain the flow of leachate using soil berms and/or excavation.
3. Excavate the area of seepage to attempt to allow flow into the underlying waste (i.e. break-up soil layers that may be causing the seep.).
4. For contained leachate that will not flow into underlying waste, a pump may be required to route the leachate to a tanker truck for proper disposal off-site.
5. The use of soil (particularly clay) to plug the seepage may be successful in the case where flows are minor.
6. Remove and dispose of impacted cover soils accordingly.
7. Repair landfill cover as necessary.

2.5 MONITORING PLAN

The closed unit will be monitored for a minimum of 30 years. Inspections of the closed landfill will be scheduled to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover system, surface water systems, groundwater monitoring system, landfill gas system, and to protect human health and the environment.

2.5.1 Inspection Frequencies

Inspections to be conducted during the post-closure care period will occur regularly as shown in **Table 2.1**.

2.5.2 Inspection Activities

Inspections will include examination of the security control devices for signs of deterioration or vandalism to ensure access to the site is limited to authorized persons. Each disposal area will be checked to ensure the integrity of the final cover system is maintained, erosion damage is repaired, vegetative cover persists, and that cover settlement, subsidence, and displacement are minimal. Additionally, the condition of the groundwater and gas monitoring systems and permanent benchmarks will be checked.

A report of findings will be made to the responsible party, including recommendations for actions deemed necessary to ensure the site continues to meet the closure performance standard.

2.5.3 Record Keeping

Records of inspections and repairs will be kept on file by the County throughout the post-closure period.

2.6 ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION

Following completion of the post-closure care period for each landfill unit, the County will notify the DWM that a certification, signed by a registered professional engineer, verifying that post-closure care has been completed in accordance with the post-closure plan, has been placed in the operating record.

TABLE 2.1: POST-CLOSURE INSPECTION FREQUENCIES

INSPECTION ACTIVITY	YEAR 1	YEARS 2-30
Security Control Devices	Quarterly	Quarterly
Vegetative Cover Condition	Quarterly ¹	Quarterly
Surface Water Systems	Quarterly ¹	Quarterly
Erosion Damage	Quarterly ¹	Quarterly
Cover Drainage System	Quarterly ¹	Semi-Annually
Cover Settlement, Subsidence, and Displacement	Quarterly ¹	Semi-Annually
Landfill Gas System	Quarterly ³	Semi-Annually ³
Groundwater Monitoring System	Semi-Annually	Semi-Annually ²
Benchmark Integrity	Annually	Annually

Notes:

1. These items will be inspected after each large storm event (i.e. ≥ 1 inch in any 24 hours).
2. Or in accordance with groundwater monitoring schedule described in the current Water Quality Monitoring Plan.
3. Or in accordance with the current Landfill Gas Management Plan and/or air quality permit(s), if applicable.

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SECTION 3.0 CLOSURE/POST-CLOSURE COST ANALYSIS

3.1 OVERVIEW

The purpose of this section is to provide a written estimate in current dollars of all costs associated with all activities specified in the written closure and post-closure plans which have been developed for the C&D landfill unit of the Wilson County Landfill.

3.2 ESTIMATED CLOSURE COSTS

Table 3.1 summarizes the estimated costs for complete closure of the C&D landfill unit. The cost estimate is based on a third party providing the necessary services and includes labor in the unit prices given. The estimated closure costs will be reviewed and updated as required to reflect adjustments for inflation, increased costs in construction or materials, or any other adjustments to the Closure Plan.

3.3 ESTIMATED POST-CLOSURE COSTS

Table 3.2 summarizes the estimated costs for the post-closure care maintenance activities for the C&D landfill unit. The cost estimate is based on a third party providing the necessary services and includes labor in the unit prices given. The estimated post-closure costs will be reviewed and updated as required to reflect adjustments for inflation, rising costs of anticipated post-closure care, or any other adjustments to the Post-Closure Plan.

3.4 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE MECHANISM

Wilson County intends to continue to use the Local Government Financial Test to demonstrate financial assurance for this facility.

TABLE 3.1: C&D UNIT - CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE¹

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNITS	UNIT COST	ITEM COST (2010 \$)
Surface Preparation	10.5	Acre	\$2,000	\$21,000
Landfill Gas Wells/Vents	10.5	Acre	\$3,000	\$31,500
Compacted Soil Barrier (18")	25,500	CY	\$7.00	\$178,500
Vegetative Soil Layer (18")	25,500	CY	\$4.00	\$102,000
Erosion Control (Diversion Berms, Down Pipes, Drainage Channels, Etc.)	10.5	Acre	\$5,000	\$52,500
Revegetation	10.5	Acre	\$1,500	\$15,750
Surveying	10.5	Acre	\$2,000	\$21,000
Subtotal:				\$422,250
Bonds, Mobilization, & Insurance	(4% of Subtotal):			\$16,890
Subtotal:				\$439,140
Contingency (10%):				\$43,914
Construction Subtotal:				\$483,054
Engineering	10.5	Acre	\$2,000	\$21,000
CQA	10.5	Acre	\$6,500	\$68,250
TOTAL:				\$572,304

Notes:

1. Assumes closure of 10.5 acres (Cells 1-3).

TABLE 3.2: C&D UNIT - POST-CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE¹

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL (2010 \$)
Site Inspection And Record Keeping	20	HR	\$75	\$1,500
Revegetation (5% Total Area)	0.5	Acre	\$1,500	\$750
Mowing (once per year)	11	Acre	\$100	\$1,100
Erosion Control	1	LS	\$2,000	\$2,000
Gates/Fences/Access	1	LS	\$1,500	\$1,500
Groundwater/Surface Water Monitoring & Reporting (4 Long-Term Wells - Semi-Annual)	4	Each	\$1,200	\$9,600
Methane Monitoring & Reporting (Semi-Annual After Year 1)	2	Each	\$1,500	\$3,000
Subtotal:				\$19,450
Contingency (10%):				\$1,945
ANNUAL TOTAL:				\$21,395
30-YEAR TOTAL:				\$641,850

Notes:

1. Assumes post-closure of Cell 1-3 (10.5 Ac.).

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SECTION 3.0-A ADDENDUM-2015 CLOSURE/POST-CLOSURE COST ANALYSIS

3.1-A OVERVIEW

The purpose of this section is to adjust the 2010 written estimate to 2015 current dollars based on inflation of all costs associated with all activities specified in the written closure and post-closure plans which have been developed for the C&D landfill unit of the Wilson County Landfill.

3.2-A ESTIMATED CLOSURE COSTS

Table 3.1-A adjusts the 2010 estimated costs for complete closure of the C&D landfill unit to 2015 current dollars based on inflation. (The 2010 cost estimate was based on a third party providing the necessary services and includes labor in the unit prices given. The estimated closure costs will be reviewed and updated as required to reflect adjustments for inflation, increased costs in construction or materials, or any other adjustments to the Closure Plan.)

3.3-A ESTIMATED POST-CLOSURE COSTS

Table 3.2-A adjusts the 2010 estimated costs for the post-closure care maintenance activities for the C&D landfill unit to 2015 current dollars based on inflation. (The 2010 cost estimate was based on a third party providing the necessary services and includes labor in the unit prices given. The estimated post-closure costs will be reviewed and updated as required to reflect adjustments for inflation, rising costs of anticipated post-closure care, or any other adjustments to the Post-Closure Plan.)

3.4-A FINANCIAL ASSURANCE MECHANISM

Wilson County intends to continue to use the Local Government Financial Test to demonstrate financial assurance for this facility. The County has available more than the minimum of one million dollars in costs for potential assessment and corrective action (PACA) at the facility. The balance of the Reserve Fund was \$4,713,599 as of June 30, 2014 and the Wilson County Board of Commissioners will appropriate or transfer an amount of no less than \$50,000 each year to the Reserve Fund. (See attached Capital Reserve Fund Amendment Resolution dated 11/7/14.)

CLOSURE COST ESTIMATES ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION

TABLE 3.1-A: C&D UNIT-CLOSURE FINAL COST ESTIMATE

FISCAL YEAR	CLOSURE COST	INFLATION FACTOR	CLOSURE COST	NOTE
2011	\$572,304.00	1.000	\$572,304.00	Approved 1/25/2011
2012		1.021	\$584,322.38	
2013		1.018	\$594,840.19	
2014		1.015	\$603,762.79	
2015		1.014	\$612,215.47	\$612,215.47

Note: Assumes closure of Cell 1-3 (10.5 acres)

TABLE 3.2-A: C&D UNIT-POST-CLOSURE FINAL COST ESTIMATE

FISCAL YEAR	CLOSURE COST	INFLATION FACTOR	CLOSURE COST	NOTE
2011	\$641,850.00	1.000	\$641,850.00	Approved 1/25/2011
2012		1.021	\$655,328.85	
2013		1.018	\$667,124.77	
2014		1.015	\$677,131.64	
2015		1.014	\$686,611.48	\$686,611.48

Note: Assumes post-closure of Cell 1-3 (10.5 acres)

Mailed 11/7/2014

**CAPITAL RESERVE FUND
AMENDMENT RESOLUTION**

**MAINTENANCE
OF THE SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
CAPITAL RESERVE FUND**

WHEREAS, there is a need in Wilson County to provide funds for closure, post-closure and potential assessment and corrective action for the Wilson County Westside C&D Landfill Permit #98-09 and funds for the post-closure for the Wilson County MSW Landfill Permit #98-01; and

WHEREAS, Wilson County shall bear the cost of closure, post-closure, and potential corrective action for the solid waste C&D Landfill and the post-closure of the MSW Landfill at an estimated cost of \$4,682,962.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE WILSON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS THAT:

Section 1: The Wilson County Board of Commissioners hereby amends, on this day November 3, 2014 the Capital Reserve Fund established on April 4, 1994, the post-closure for the permit #98-01 and February 7, 2011 for the purpose of closure, post-closure, and potential corrective action for the permit #98-09.

Section 2: This fund shall remain operational during the life of the landfill and the post-closure care period that began on April 9, 1994 and ending June 30, 2046 as estimated at the time of annual update of this Resolution,

Section 3: The Board shall appropriate or transfer an amount of no less than \$50,000 each year to this Fund. The balance of the capital Reserve Fund is \$4,713,599 as of June 30, 2014.

Section 4: This Resolution shall become effective and binding upon its adoption.

Thomas Russo
Chairman, County Board of Commissioners

Chellis B. Vick
Chief Financial Officer

11/7/14
Date

copy - Solid Waste
- Finance

ATTACHMENT F

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN

**No changes to the Erosion and Sedimentation
Control Plan approved as part of the 2004
Construction Plan Application are proposed.
Attached is a copy of the approved plan.**

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**EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN
WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL FACILITY
WILSON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE
WILSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

1. Purpose

Wilson County currently operates a landfill for the disposal of construction and demolition debris generated in the County. Located east of Wilson, North Carolina, the proposed Westside Construction and Demolition Landfill Facility (CDLF) is adjacent and generally west of the existing landfill facility. The Westside facility property is 100.00 Acres owned by Wilson County and described as Tract 1 in the attached Recombination Plat for the Wilson County Landfill, prepared by Herring Sutton and Associates; a vicinity map is included in the plat. When originally purchased by the County as a dedicated landfill borrow site in 1990, the site contained 127.98 Acres and was described as the Williamson Borrow Site. While the Williamson Borrow Site was depleted in the mid 1990's, Wilson County has continued to use the property for soil stockpiles and other solid waste management activities. Land disturbing activities were originally approved by the NC Division of Land Resources on March 19, 1990; see attached Letter of Approval. The original Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan includes permanent structures which continue to operate on the site. This plan evaluates existing conditions and the suitability of existing structures, and specifies new temporary and permanent measures to maintain compliance with the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973. Pursuant to the North Carolina Sedimentation Pollution Control Act, Wilson County is requesting review and approval of this plan by the North Carolina DENR DLR Land Quality Section.

The proposed Westside waste boundary is 10.5 Acres, and is defined as the landfill footprint. Limited to a portion of the originally disturbed borrow area, the construction limits include perimeter channels and access roads for a total disturbed area of 19.4 Acres. A NC DENR permit fee of \$1,000.00 is attached for plan review, with the Financial Responsibility and Ownership Form completed by Wilson County. The landfill will receive C&D waste and additional wastes compatible with the facility design. The estimated 5-year disposal capacity is approximately 100,000 tons. The calculated total landfill capacity is 215,000 tons yielding an estimated project life of 10 years. No additional borrow activities are proposed on the Westside site.

Prior to landfill operation, a compacted soil layer shall be constructed for the landfill base. The landfill base will be constructed in 3 contiguous cells within the first 5-year operating period. Previous restoration grading activities have established suitable condition to begin Cell 1 (2 Acres) landfill operations. Using existing grassed swales and temporary ditches, all of Cell 1 drainage is directed to the existing West Sediment Basin for control prior to discharge to Buck Branch. Plan approval is necessary for construction of new permanent channels and restoration of the Main Sediment Basin. All cover soils will be imported from Wilson County's dedicated landfill borrow site located to the west of the Westside Facility, identified as the Tucker Borrow Site and approved by the NC DLR in 1995.

2. Plan Elements

The S&EC Plan for the borrow site includes narrative descriptions, attachments, and drawings including the following elements:

- Vicinity Map
- Site Development/Existing Conditions Drawing
- Site Erosion and Sedimentation Control Drawings
- Detail Drawings for Specified Practices and S&EC Structures
- Design Calculations and Assumptions
- Vegetation Specifications for Temporary and Permanent Stabilization
- Construction Schedule
- Financial/Ownership Form.

3. Site Conditions

3.1. Facility Property

Attached to this report is a recombination plat of the Wilson County Landfill prepared by the surveyor, defining two tracts for the separate landfill facilities. The plat includes a vicinity map providing the general location of site to the east of the City of Wilson, and accessed via Landfill Road (SR 1503). Tract 2 contains 196.45 Acres and defines the property for the MSW Landfill Facility; this is provided for reference only in this application. By dedication and maintenance of a 50-foot buffer from the MSW Landfill Facility, the Westside CDLF is separate and apart from the MSW Facility.

Tract 1 contains the 100.00 Acres which delineates the Westside C&D landfill site proposed for this permit, and an additional 3.76 Acre buffer property. The site is in Gardners Township of Wilson County and bisected by the extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ) of the City of Wilson, North Carolina. The property boundary presented in site drawings and figures for this report is the 100.00 Acres delineated in the recombination plat by the surveyor.

The site's western boundary is established by the center-line run of Buck Branch. The adjoining properties on the west and east are owned by Wilson County. To the west, Wilson County recently purchased the 76.43 Ac property identified as the Mohesky Farm. The Mohesky Farm provides potential future off-site borrow resources for Wilson County landfill projects; NC DLR approval is required prior to development. Continuing upstream along Toisnot Swamp from the Mohesky Farm is the Tucker Borrow Site. The Tucker Borrow Site was purchased by Wilson County in 1995 and is the active borrow site for current landfill projects. The only surrounding property not owned by Wilson County is farmland located upslope and generally north of the site.

3.2. Topographic Mapping and GIS Resources

Topographic mapping (2-foot contour interval) for the site was included in the 1998 project completed by GeoData Corporation, of Zebulon, North Carolina. The 1998 topography is generally representative of current ground conditions. In order to provide updated mapping for

landfill construction, HSA surveyed the construction limits for the Westside landfill and mapped one-foot contours in July 2003. Floodplain, zoning, subdivision, and local property boundary (plat) data was provided by Wilson County's Mapping/GIS Department.

Topographic relief on the site is gradually sloping north to south, toward Buck Branch and Toisnot Swamp. The slope increases upgradient of the landfill footprint to the northern property boundary. Ditches were constructed with borrow site operation to convey stormwater to an existing sedimentation basins west and south of the footprint.

3.3. Soils

According to the SCS Soil Survey of Wilson County North Carolina, the mapped soil series include Wagram, Gritney, Altavista, and Tarboro Coastal Plain sediments. Within the construction limits, these soils have been removed by borrow operations and mostly clay soils, or sandy clays are exposed at the surface.

3.4. Wetlands

Jurisdictional wetlands are present within the floodplain regions bordering the surface waters on-site. According to a field delineation performed in 1994 and reviewed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, wetlands on-site are contained within the existing woodland areas shown on the drawings. An approximate wetland boundary is illustrated on the map. These wetland areas will not be disturbed by construction activities on the site. According to the irregular relief within the swamp areas, surface water accumulating in the wetland areas likely form runs which drain to the streams.

3.5. Surface Waters

The site contains one stream and one intermittent stream. The site's western boundary is established by the center-line run of Buck Branch. Buck Branch is a named stream on the USGS Quadrangle Map for the area. Along the eastern site boundary, an intermittent stream is present in the vegetated area. This stream is identified as such on the Local Area Map. Both Buck Branch and the intermittent stream feed into Toisnot Swamp. All surface waters in the local area are classified by NC Surface Water Standards as Class C waters. Toisnot Swamp is a major tributary stream and groundwater discharge feature in the area. This site is subject to the Neuse Buffer requirements, which is illustrated on the drawings.

4. Design Procedures and Goals

The sediment and erosion control plan is designed based on the guidelines and procedures set forth in the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual (E&SCP&DM) and "Elements of Urban Stormwater Design" (EOUSD), by H. Rooney Malcom, P.E. Drawing No. 2 – Drainage Plan illustrates the features of the S&EC plan for the site. Design calculations and a construction sequence for S&EC measures are attached to this report.

In accordance with the NC Sedimentation Pollution Control Act, all S&EC structures specified for the borrow site are designed for the 10-year storm event. Ditches and channels are oversized to allow for some sediment accumulation during construction. In general, this plan follows the

guidelines established in the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual (E&SCP&DM).

Sedimentation and erosion occurs when cleared areas are allowed to remain disturbed for extended periods of time without a vegetative cover being established. Once vegetation has been established on the disturbed areas, the erosion potential is minimized and temporary sedimentation and erosion control measures may be removed. A seeding plan for disturbed areas is specified for permanent borrow area stabilization.

In general, this plan describes the various types of erosion control measures used on the site and specifies the design of channels, velocity controls, temporary sediment trap and permanent basin structures. Both the temporary and permanent erosion and sedimentation control devices employed in this project use a combination of filtration and settling to remove silt/sediment from stormwater.

All stormwater flow volumes are calculated using the Rational Method based on a 10-year storm event. Runoff coefficients for various ground cover conditions are referenced to Table 8.03a in the E&SCP&DM. Rainfall intensities used in the Rational Method are derived from Table 8.03d E&SCP&DM, using times of concentration calculated with the Kirpich Equation. Drainage areas, slope gradients and distances were determined using computer aided design techniques.

4.1. Phased Development of Landfill

The landfill base will be constructed in three cells over the initial 4 years of operation. Drainage from Cell 1 and the northwest landfill quadrant is controlled by the existing West Sediment Basin. Prior to construction of Cell 2, the Main Basin requires construction of a new access road for restoration and future maintenance. The embankments for the loop access road create the outboard bank for a perimeter channel loop around the landfill. For constructability, these permanent channels (PC) are constructed with a 7-ft base, and depths of 1-2 feet. Final Grade plans include diversion berms to capture drainage from the top landfill surface and route to the perimeter channels via permanent slope drains.

4.2. Permanent Structures

Design calculations are attached for all channels and ditches. Channel lining materials are specified for use according to the manufacturer's properties and recommendations for construction. At locations where temporary downpipes or permanent slope drains and culverts discharge, channel segments are improved with armoured rip rap lining to control flow dynamics. The design utilizes conventional liner materials to stabilize channels. The channels direct run-off to the sediment basins. The design incorporates the two (2) existing basins.

Design for the permanent sediment basins is consistent with E&SCP&DM Section 6.60. The structure provides a volume of 1800 ft³/acre of disturbed area and meets the surface area requirements set forth in E&SCP&DM. E&SCP&DM guidelines for permanent basins include riser/barrel principal spillways and emergency weir-type spillways. The principal spillway must be met with one foot of driving head. The crest of the emergency spillway is set one foot above the invert of the riser and must pass the peak run-off from the 10-year storm event with one foot of freeboard to crest of berm. The riser/barrel and emergency spillways were designed using spreadsheet based on methods provided in EOUSD. The riser/barrel assembly must be

constructed with an anchor displacing a buoyant weight of at least 1.1 times the weight of water displaced by the riser. The riser must also be provided with a method of dewatering the basin.

The existing Area A basin provides storage capacity that greatly exceeds the required 1800 ft³/acre design volume. This impoundment has been in-place for several decades and the surface features are in excellent condition, with well established vegetation. Based on its performance as an existing, functional structure, no spillway modifications are proposed for its use as a sediment basin. Evidently, when the transmission lines were constructed at this location, a rock trench was installed to drain impounded water through the embankment. The constructed swale under the transmission lines acts as an emergency spillway; however no flow condition has been observed where the water level from the impoundment has breached the swale. Superior vegetation is established in the swale and construction activities would compromise the established growth. If conditions prove otherwise, the S&EC plan would be modified to fit the feature with a standard riser/barrel principal spillway and reinforced emergency spillway.

4.3. Temporary Structures

The design utilizes existing grassed swales and temporary diversion ditching to convey stormwater to permanent channels and the control structures. Ditch design is standardized across the site to establish clear operating requirements for soil borrow operations. Ditch depth allows for sedimentation during construction, with a minimum freeboard of 6 inches. These measures are designed to provide temporary erosion control until permanent vegetative cover is established.

5. Maintenance and Sediment Disposal

All sedimentation and erosion control devices will be inspected at regular intervals and immediately following any significant rainfall event. Repairs will then be made as needed and accumulated sediment removed if necessary. All sediments which are removed during cleaning operations will be located in an area which is isolated from storm drainage and stabilized with vegetative cover.

Design allows for at least 6 inches of sediment to accumulate in channels and ditches. If accumulation exceeds 6 inches, sediment must be removed from channel or ditch. For the sediment basins and traps, sediment/silt will be removed prior to one-half of the basin volume becoming filled with sediment. A level gauge shall be set in each basin for monitoring sediment accumulation.

6. Vegetation Plan

Vegetative cover must be established as soon as possible in inactive areas of the landfill. The landfill will be constructed in 5-10 lifts, which establish intermediate elevations. Areas at intermediate grade are covered with 12 inches of soil and seeded for stabilization. At final grade, a final cover is constructed on the perimeter slopes and top landfill surface. The final cover design is a 2-foot soil layer, with a 6-in topsoil surface, vegetated with native grasses. Temporary seeding may be used when cover is required in a season outside the best dates for permanent seeding. Seeding requirements are included in the project details.

Prior to any seeding operation, the soil shall be limed, fertilized, and disked. Soil testing shall be performed to determine the specific nutrient requirements of the soil. Adequate nutrient inputs are critical to establishing good vegetation in exposed subsoils. Incorporating the appropriate amounts of organic matter into the soil by using composted materials can also help to establish a good seed bed. Mulch or compost shall be used to protect permanent seeding applications.

7. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

1. Inspect existing West Basin and clean as necessary to limits shown on Drawings.
2. Install TC-2 V ditch and perimeter landfill toe dikes for Cell 1 operation.
3. Evaluate existing swale TC-1 for performance, replace with PC-1 if necessary.
4. Improve main haul road and extend into Cell 1 landfill operation.
5. Construct access roads along west perimeter of Cell 1, PC-1 segments, and RCP1.
6. Extend access roads, PC-1 and PC-2 along west perimeter to access and restore Main Basin ahead of Cell 2 base construction.
7. Restore Main Basin as shown on Drawings.
8. Construct Haul Road and Roadside Ditch as lifts progress.
9. Install access roads and PC-3 along east perimeter to Main Basin.
10. Install temporary downpipes for top landfill surface as lifts progress.
11. Seed intermediate cover areas on landfill.
12. When Phase 1 operations are complete, install partial final cover on competed perimeter slopes.
13. Continue use of temporary measures to convey landfill operational drainage to perimeter channels and basins.
14. When Phase 2 operations are complete, install remaining final cover on perimeter slopes and top landfill surface, including stormwater berms and permanent slope drains.
15. Clean channels and basins, maintain until vegetation is full established through facility post closure plan.

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ATTACHMENT G

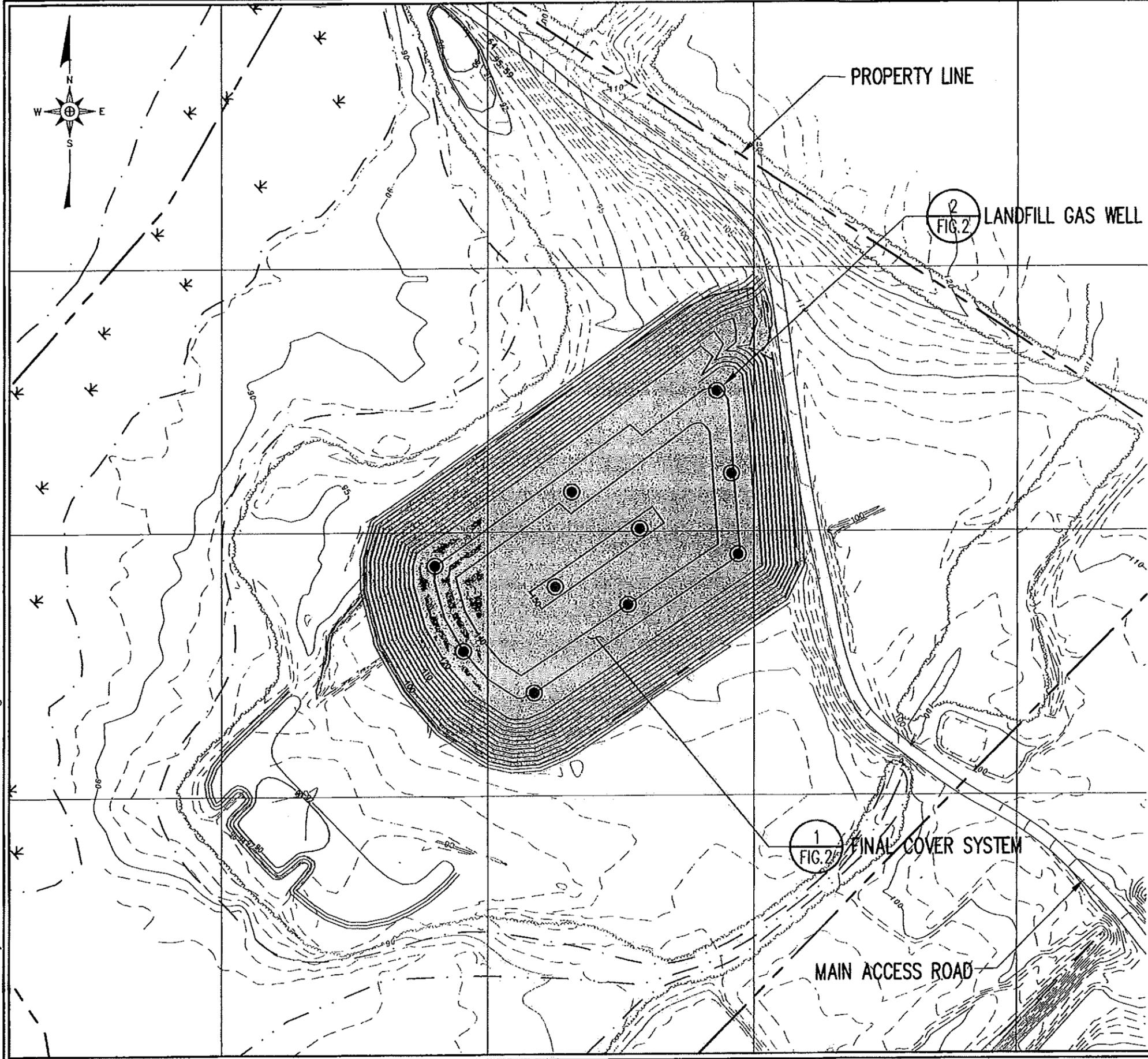
PERMIT AMENDMENT DRAWINGS

- **FIGURE 1-WESTSIDE C&D CLOSURE AREA**
- **FIGURE 2-DETAILS**
- **FIGURE 3A-OVERALL SITE 11X17**
- **FIGURE 4-WESTSIDE C&D UNIT CROSS SECTIONS (2010)**
- **FIGURE 4A-WESTSIDE C&D UNIT CROSS SECTIONS (2015)**
- **FIGURE 5-INERT DEBRIS UNIT CROSS SECTIONS (2010)**
- **FIGURE 5A-INERT DEBRIS UNIT CROSS SECTIONS (2015)**
- **FIGURE 6-EXISTING CONDITIONS (2010)**
- **FIGURE 2-COMPOST AREA**
- **C1-BASE GRADE PLAN**
- **C2-PHASE 1 OPERATION PLAN**
- **C3-FINAL COVER PLAN**
- **C4-PHASE 2 GRADING PLAN**
- **D1-(NOT USED) SEE FIGURE 4 AND 4A**
- **D2-DETAILS**
- **D3-DETAILS**
- **F1-WESTSIDE FACILITY PLAN**
- **M1-GROUNDWATER MONITORING PLAN**
- **LFG1-GAS MONITORING PLAN**
- **COMPOST AREA EROSION CONTROL PLANS**
- **S1-OVERALL SITE FACILITY PLAN**
- **S2-OVERALL SITE FACILITY PLAN WITH AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**

Figures 1 and 2 are added to the 2004 Approved Construction Plan Drawings. Drawing D1 is not used for Phase 2; superseded by Figure 4. Figure 3 is not used; superseded by Dwg S1.

Supplemental to Attachment G, additional Figures and Drawings are included for the General Wilson County Landfill Site Plan (S1), Updated mapping and Cross-sections (Figures 4A and 5A), Phase 2 Grading, and Landfill Gas Monitoring, and T&P Bartlett E&SC Plans.

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PROPERTY LINE

2
FIG. 2 LANDFILL GAS WELL OR VENT

1
FIG. 2 FINAL COVER SYSTEM

MAIN ACCESS ROAD

LEGEND

- EXISTING 10' CONTOUR (SEE REFERENCE 1)
- EXISTING 2' CONTOUR
- PROPOSED GRADING 10' CONTOUR (SEE REFERENCE 2)
- PROPOSED GRADING 2' CONTOUR
- PROPERTY LINE (SEE REFERENCE 2)
- WETLAND AREA (SEE REFERENCE 2)
- STREAM (SEE REFERENCE 2)
- AREA TO CLOSE (±10.5 AC.)
- PROPOSED LANDFILL GAS WELL OR VENT

NOTES

1. THE COUNTY WILL EVALUATE GAS PRESSURES UPON INSTALLATION OF THE FINAL COVER SYSTEM AND WILL INSTALL A NUMBER OF WELLS/VENTS AS NECESSARY TO ADEQUATELY RELIEVE GAS PRESSURE.

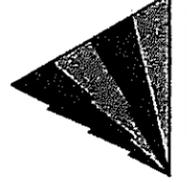
REFERENCES

1. TOPOGRAPHY FROM DRAWING "FINAL COVER PLAN", DATED 9/1/04, PREPARED BY GARY W. AHLBERG, P.E.
2. SITE PROPERTY LINE, WELLS, FINAL COVER GRADES, WETLAND AREAS, STREAMS AND FEATURES FROM DRAWING "FINAL COVER PLAN", DATED 9/1/04, PREPARED BY GARY W. AHLBERG, P.E.



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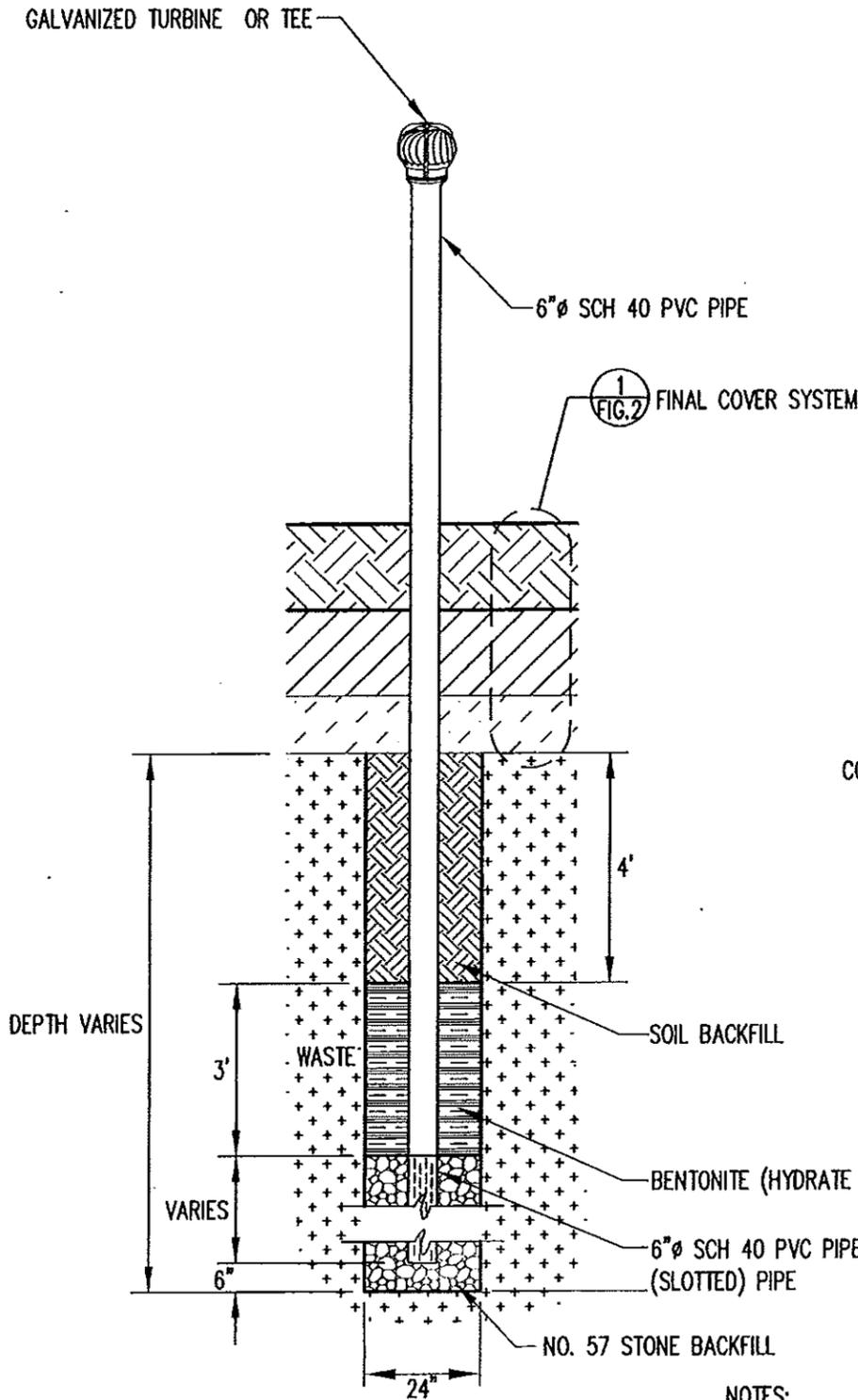


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919-828-3899
www.rsgengineers.com

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DATE:	Nov. 2009	PROJECT NO.:	WESTSIDE 08-1						

TITLE:
**WILSON COUNTY
WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL
CLOSURE AREA**

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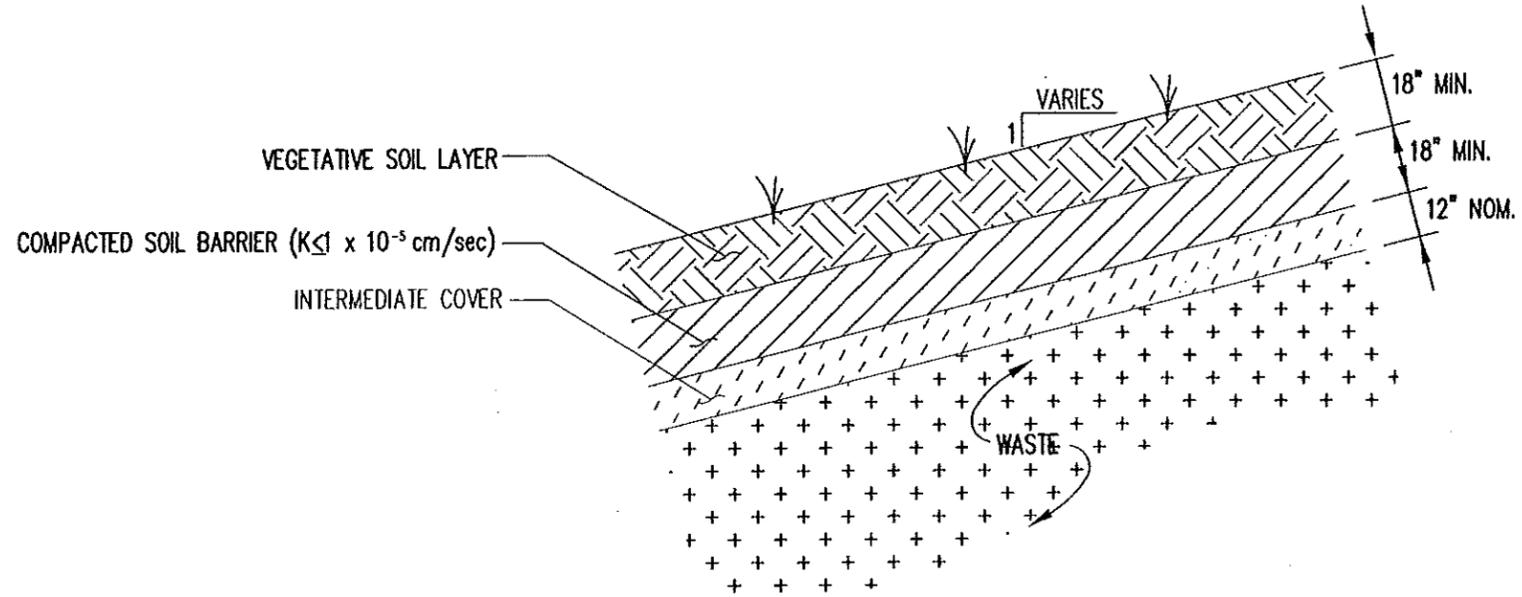
TYPICAL LANDFILL GAS WELL

DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

2
FIG.2

NOTES:

1. AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO WELLS, GAS COLLECTION TRENCHES MAY BE INSTALLED JUST BELOW THE FINAL COVER. TRENCHES SHALL CONSIST OF PERFORATED PIPE BEDDED IN NO. 57 STONE AND WRAPPED IN A NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE. TRENCHES SHALL HAVE NOMINAL SIZE OF 6' WIDE x 20' LONG x 2' DEEP.



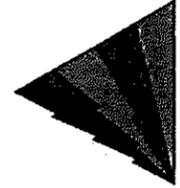
FINAL COVER SYSTEM

DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

1
FIG.2

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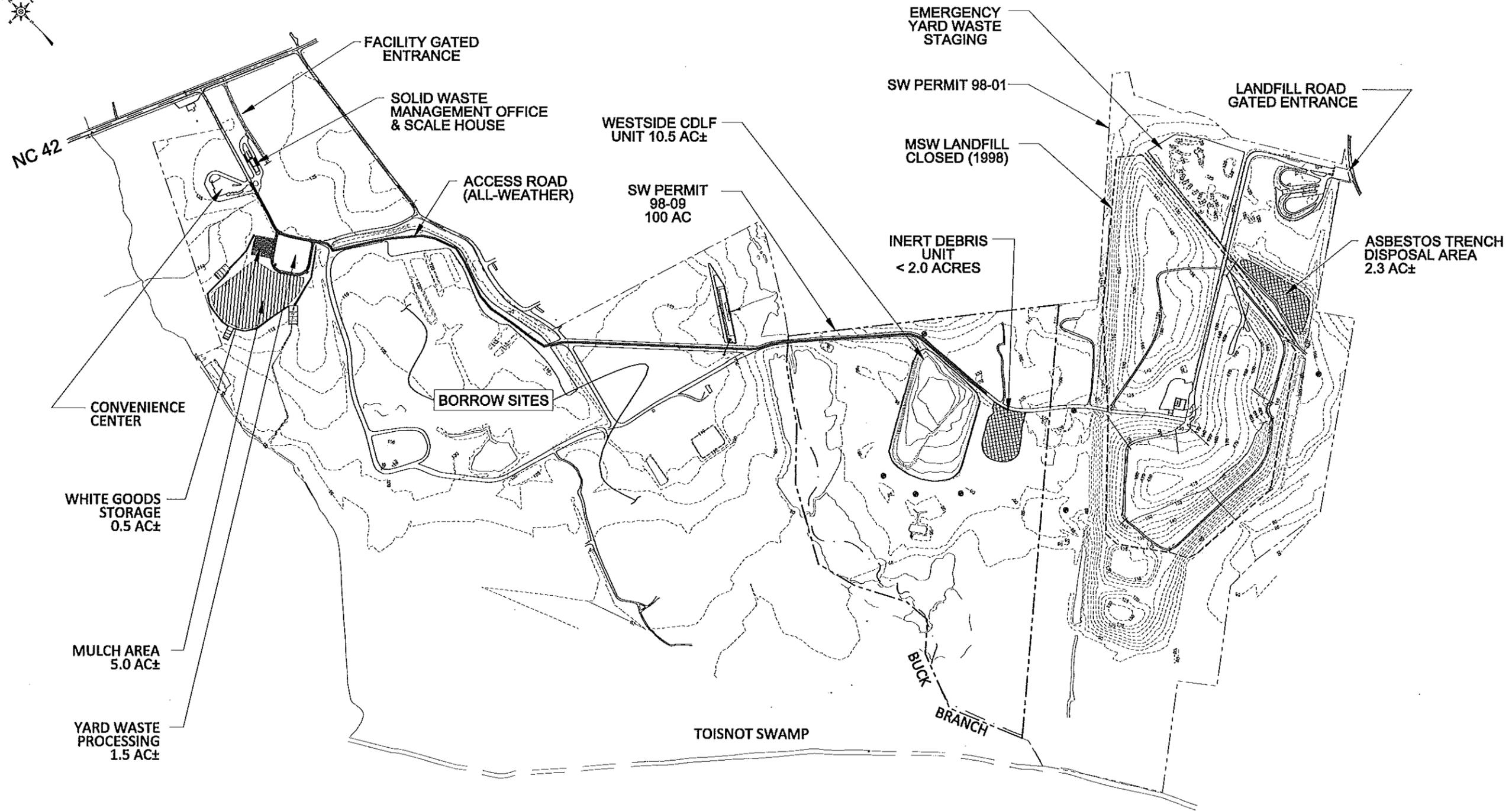
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DATE: Nov. 2009	PROJECT NO. WESTSIDE 08-1	FILE NAME WESTSIDE-B0002	

TITLE:
WILSON COUNTY
WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL
DETAILS

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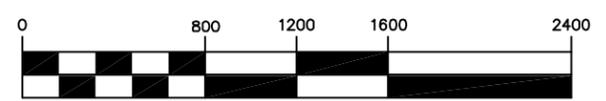
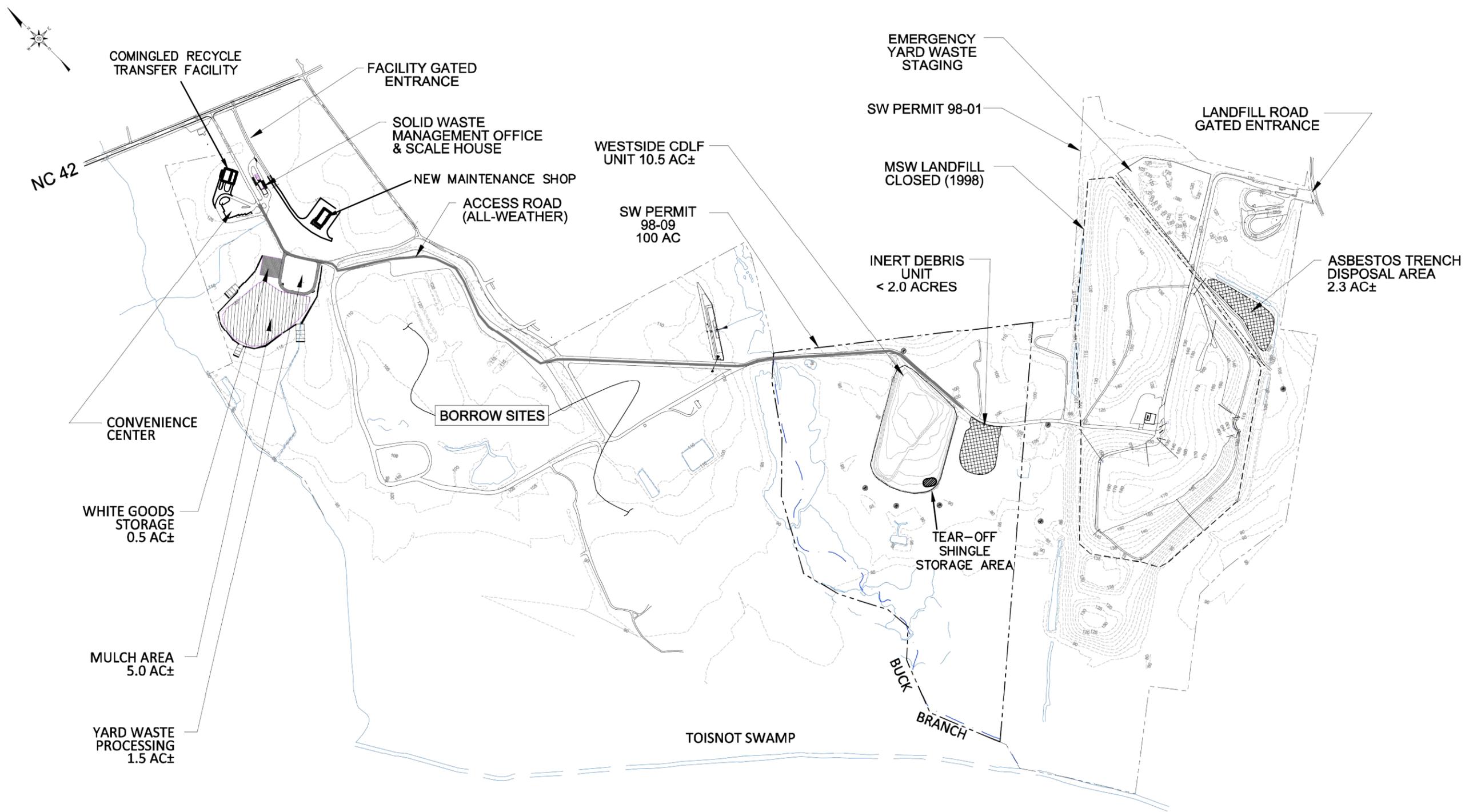
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DRAWN BY:	J.W.G.		

TITLE:
**WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL
 SITE PLAN**

FIGURE 3A (2015)

**WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL
OVERALL SITE (11X17)**

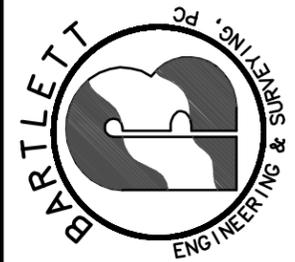


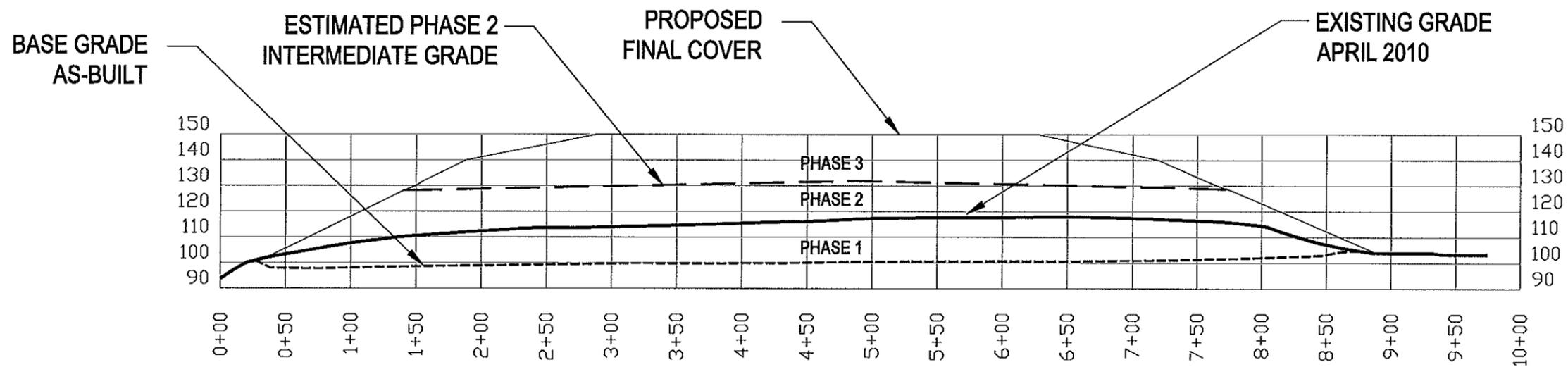
BARTLETT
ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, PC

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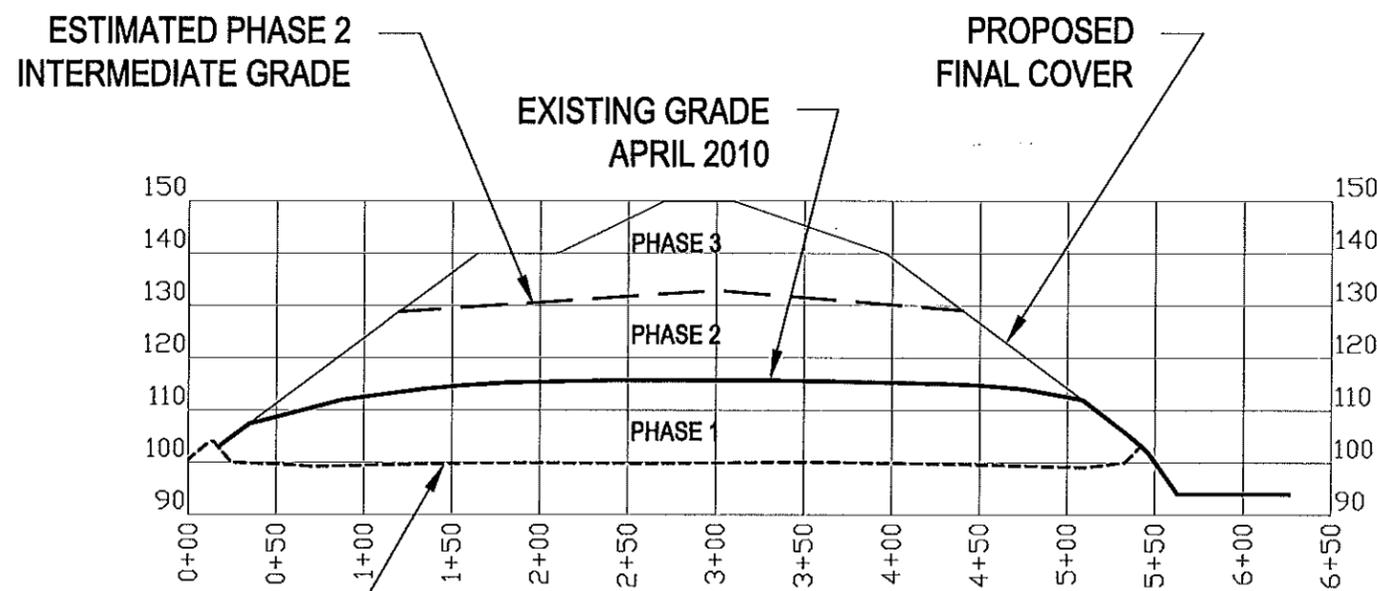
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DATE: OCT_2015	SURVEY BY: BARTLETT	PROJECT: 15-034
SCALE: AS_SHOWN	DRAWN BY: J.M.	CODE: WILCO DWG FILEMP2015RENEWAL





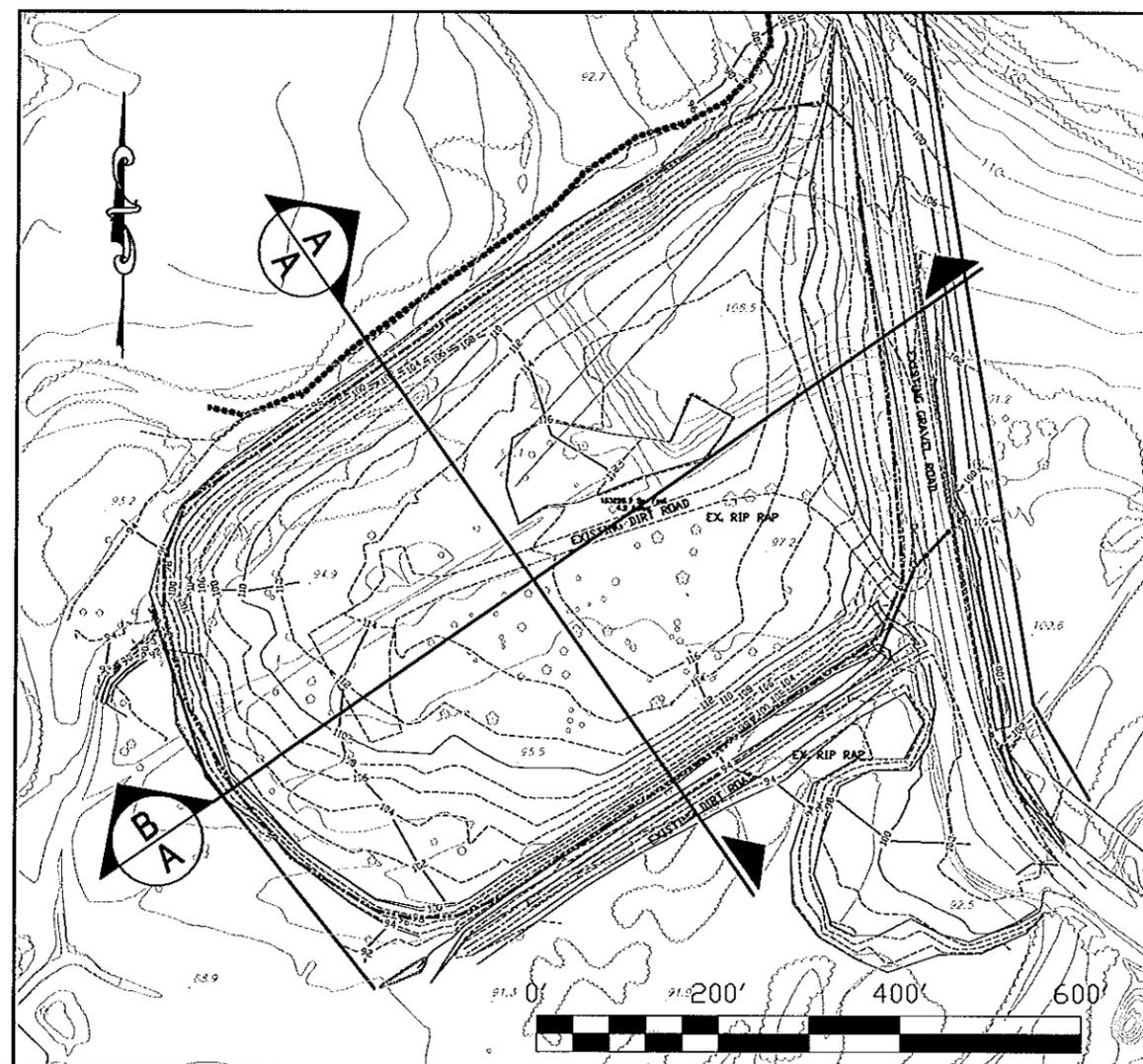
SECTION A



SECTION B



REFERENCE NOTE:
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 ENGINEERING WILSON, N.C. NC SURVEYOR LIC. # L-4741



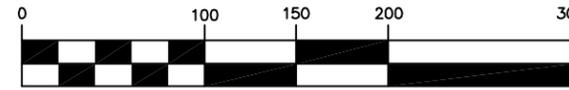
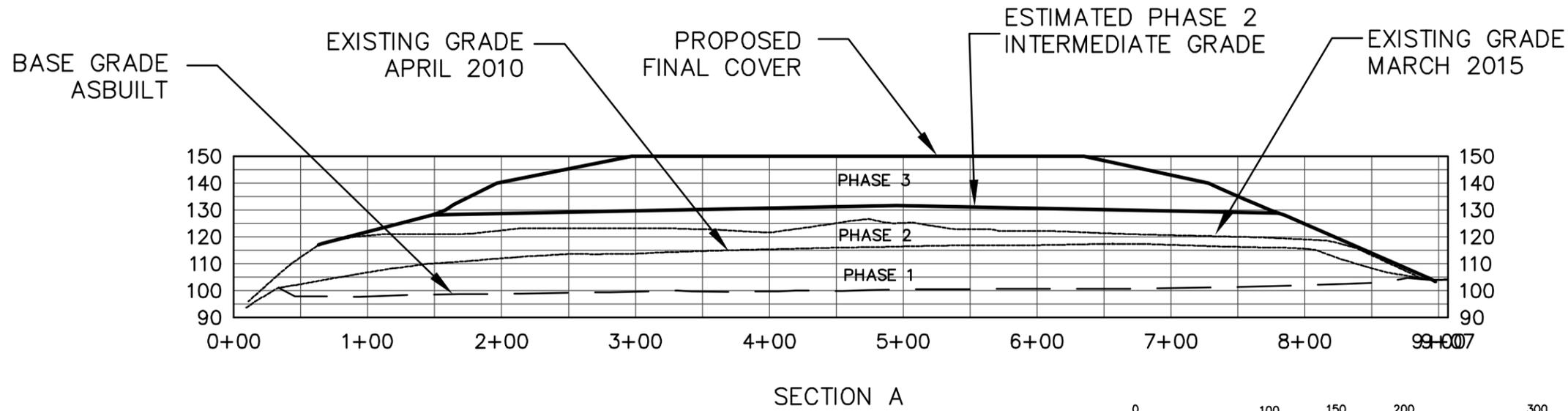
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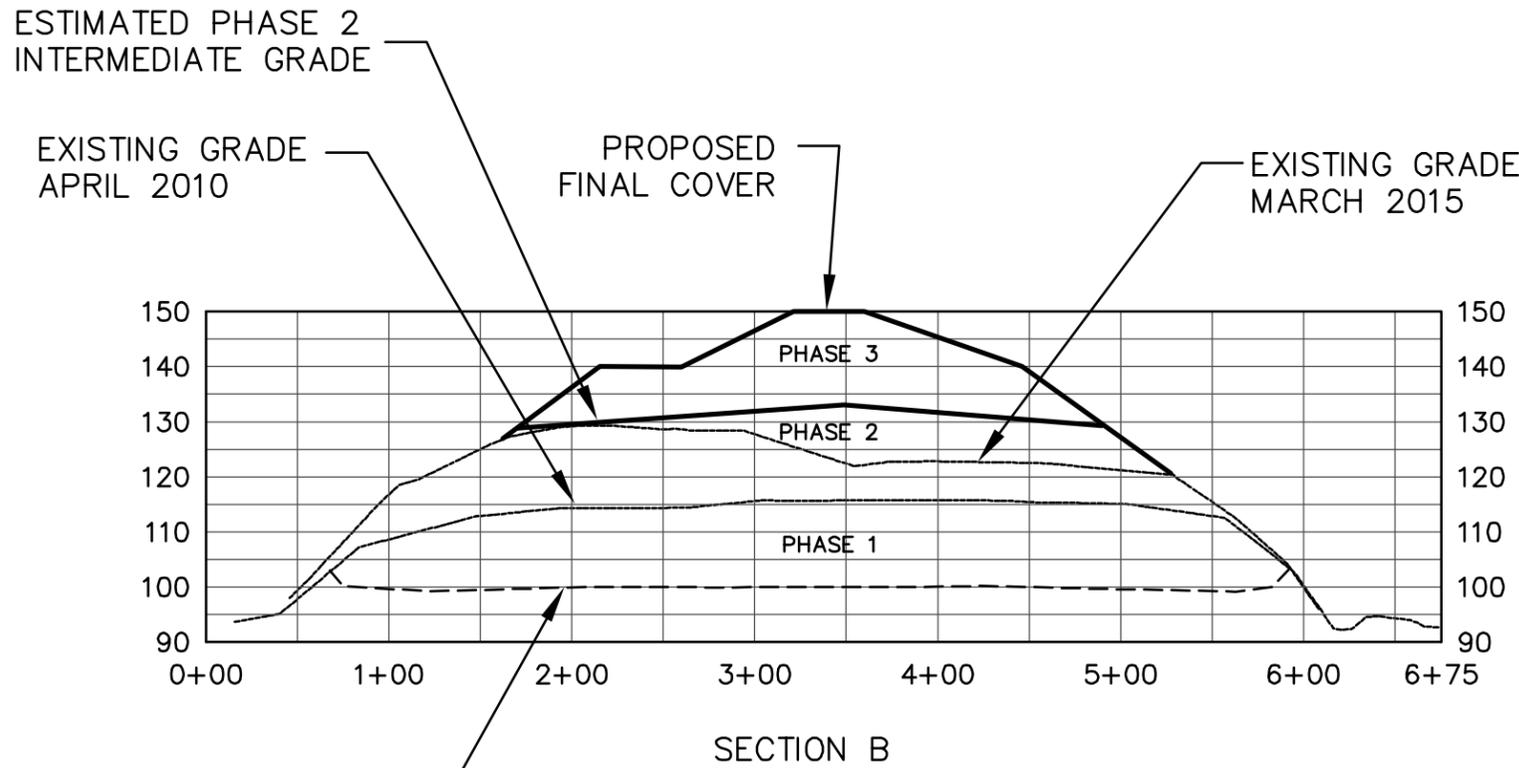
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**WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL
 WESTSIDE C&D UNIT
 CROSS SECTIONS**

FIGURE 4A (2015)

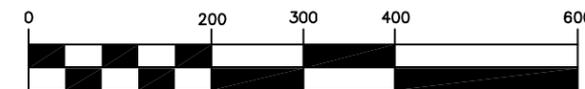
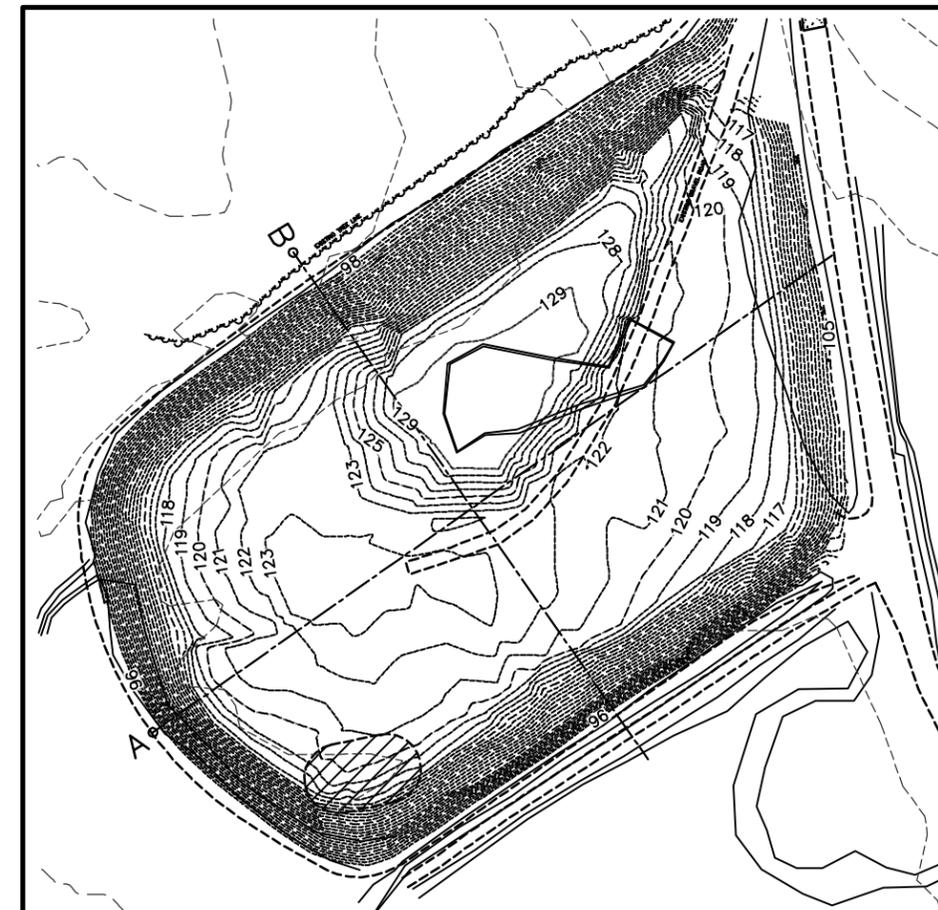
**WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL
WEST SIDE C&D UNIT
CROSS SECTIONS**



(IN FEET)
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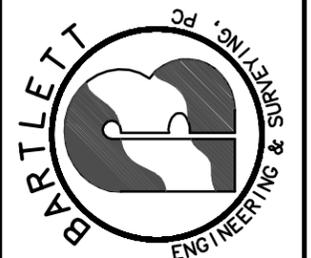


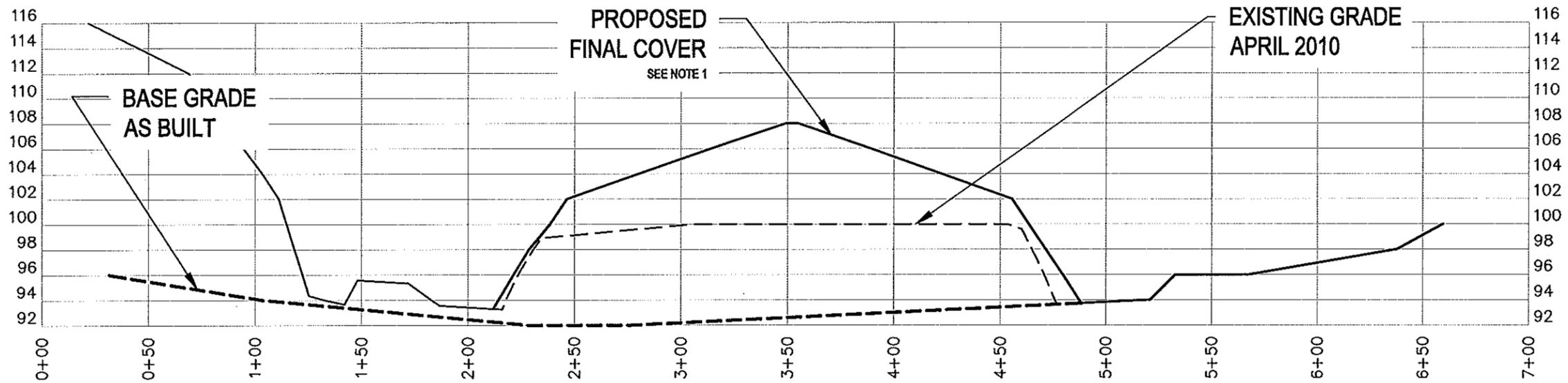
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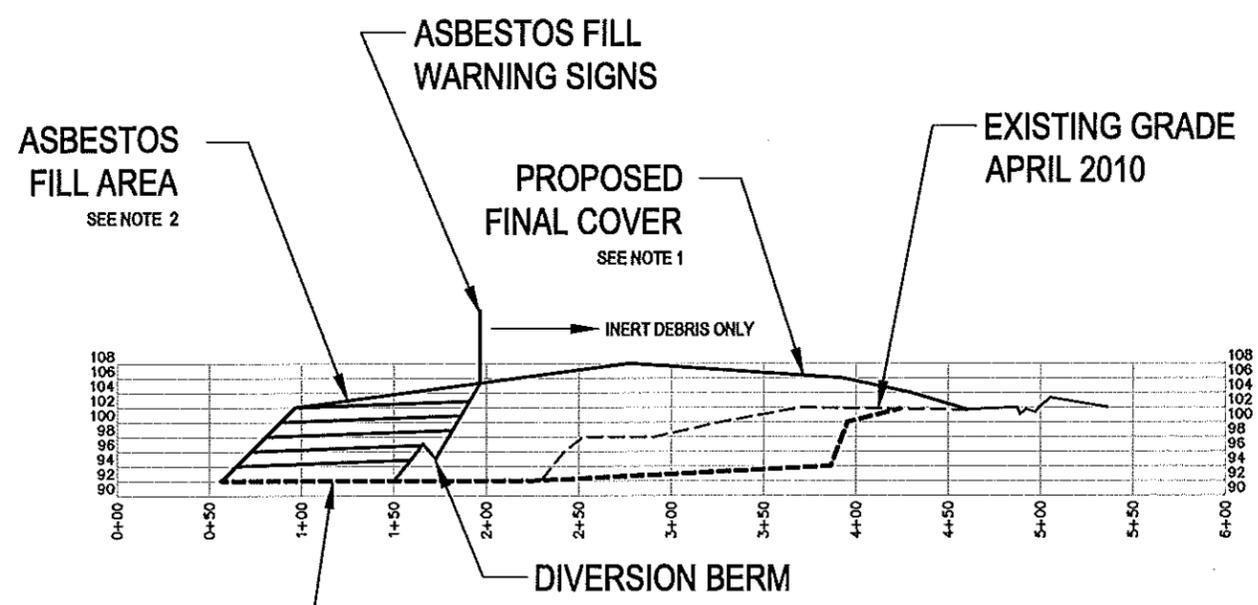
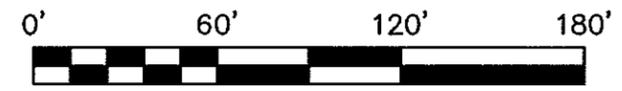
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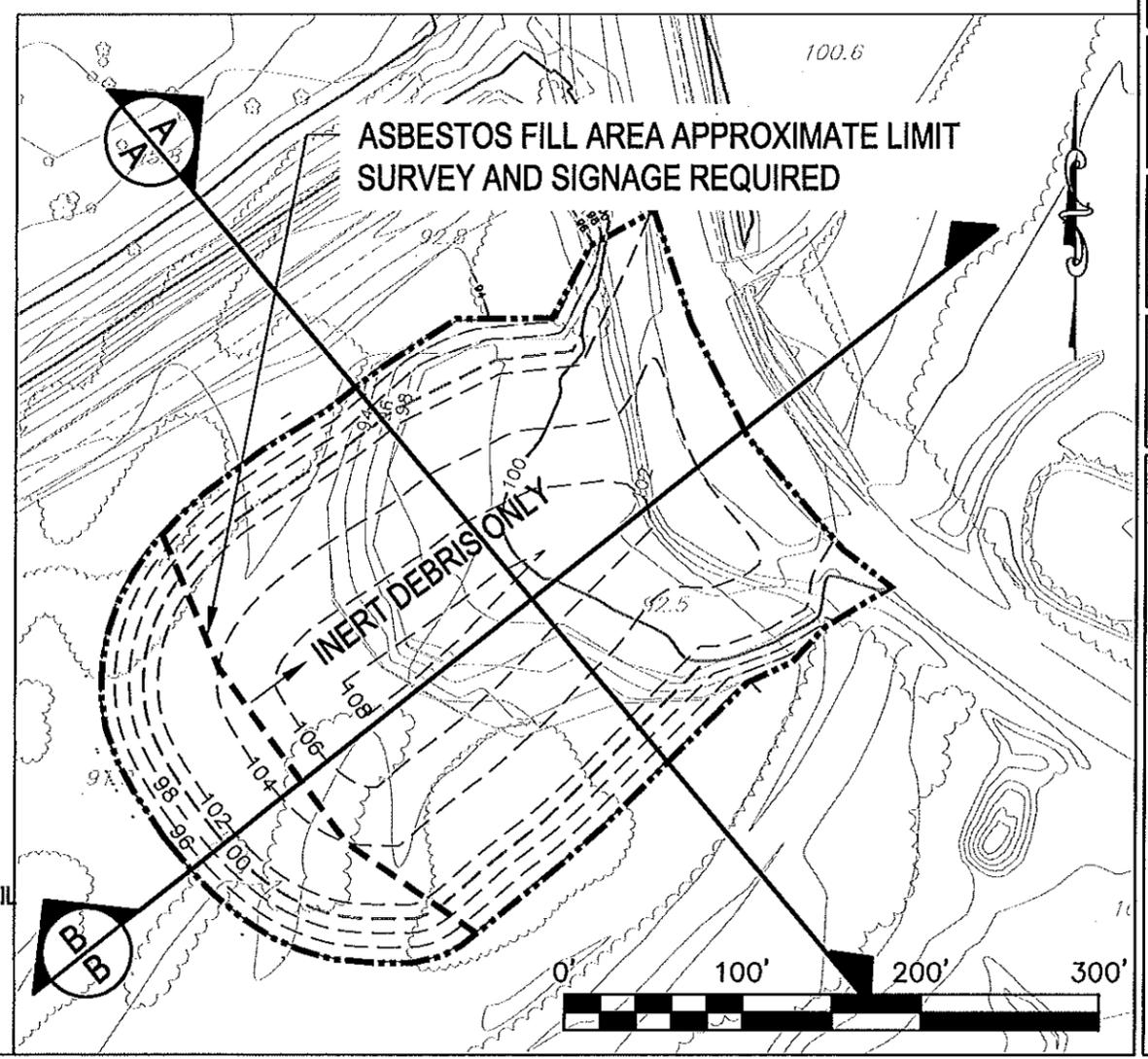
SECTION A



SECTION B



- NOTE:**
1. FINAL COVER. A 2-FT. VEGETATED SOIL LAYER SHALL BE PLACED AS FINAL COVER, INCLUDING A 6-INCH TOPSOIL LAYER. SEE DWG C4 GRADING PLAN.
 2. ASBESTOS MATERIAL SHALL BE COVERED WITH A MINIMUM 6" LAYER OF SOIL COVER IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING PLACEMENT AS PER OPERATION PLAN.
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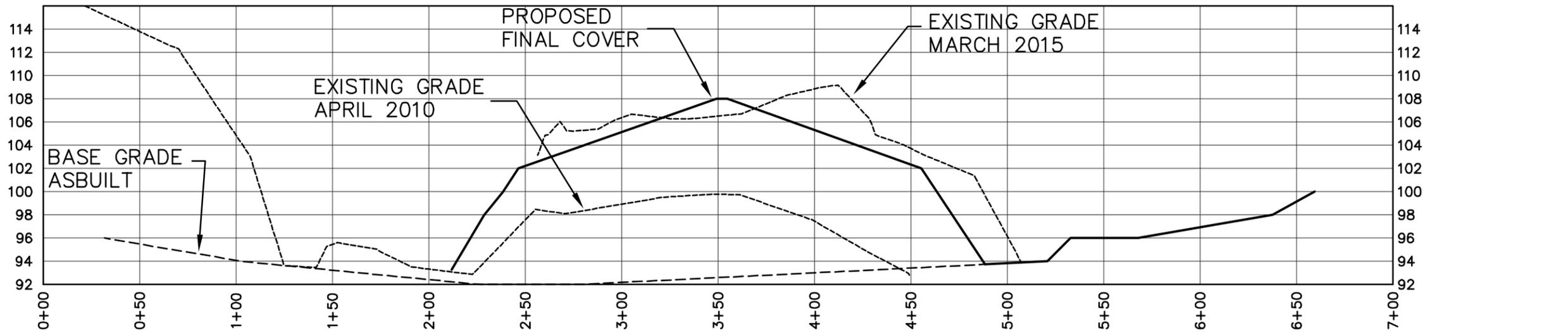


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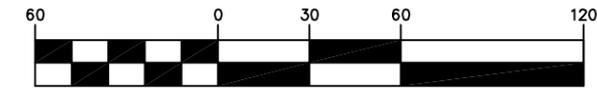
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DRAWN BY:	J.W.G.		

**WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL
 INERT DEBRIS UNIT
 CROSS SECTIONS**

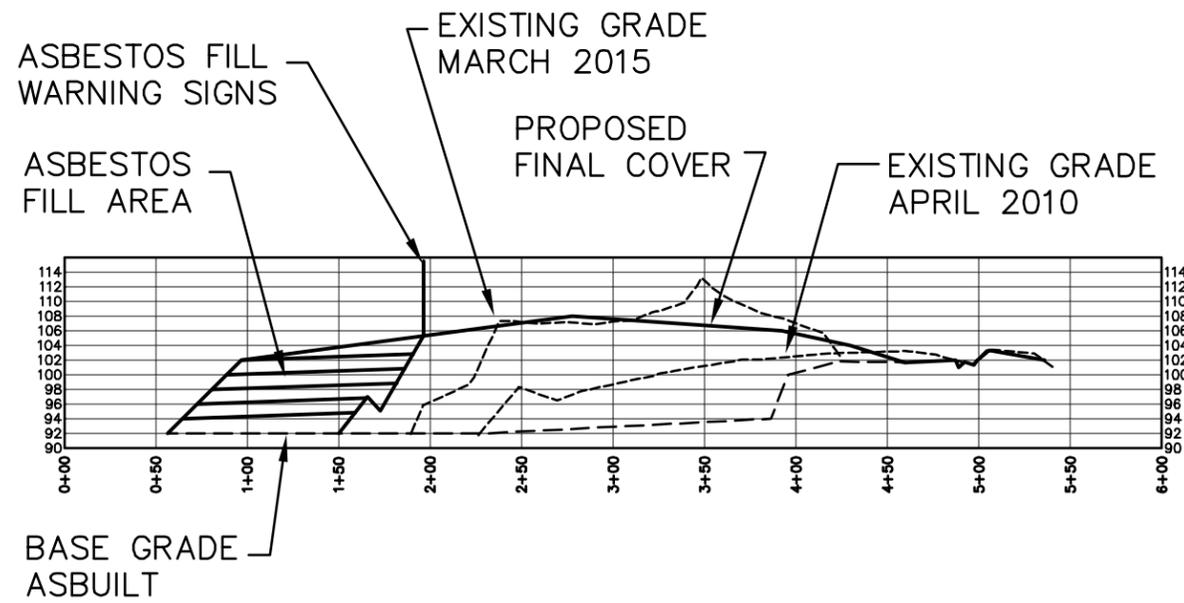
**WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL
WEST SIDE C&D UNIT
CROSS SECTIONS**



SECTION A



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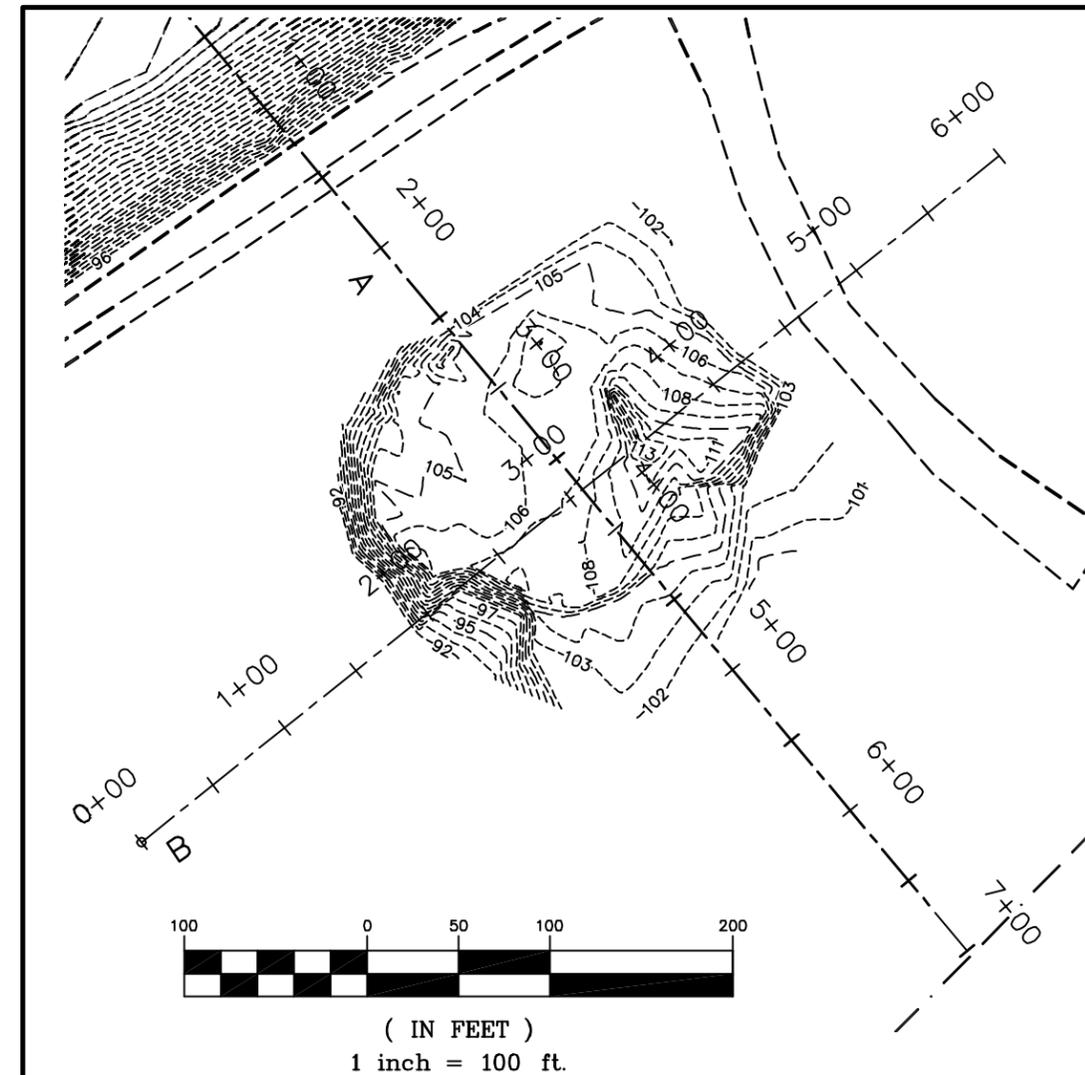


SECTION B



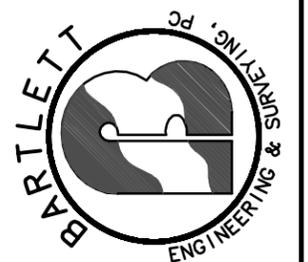
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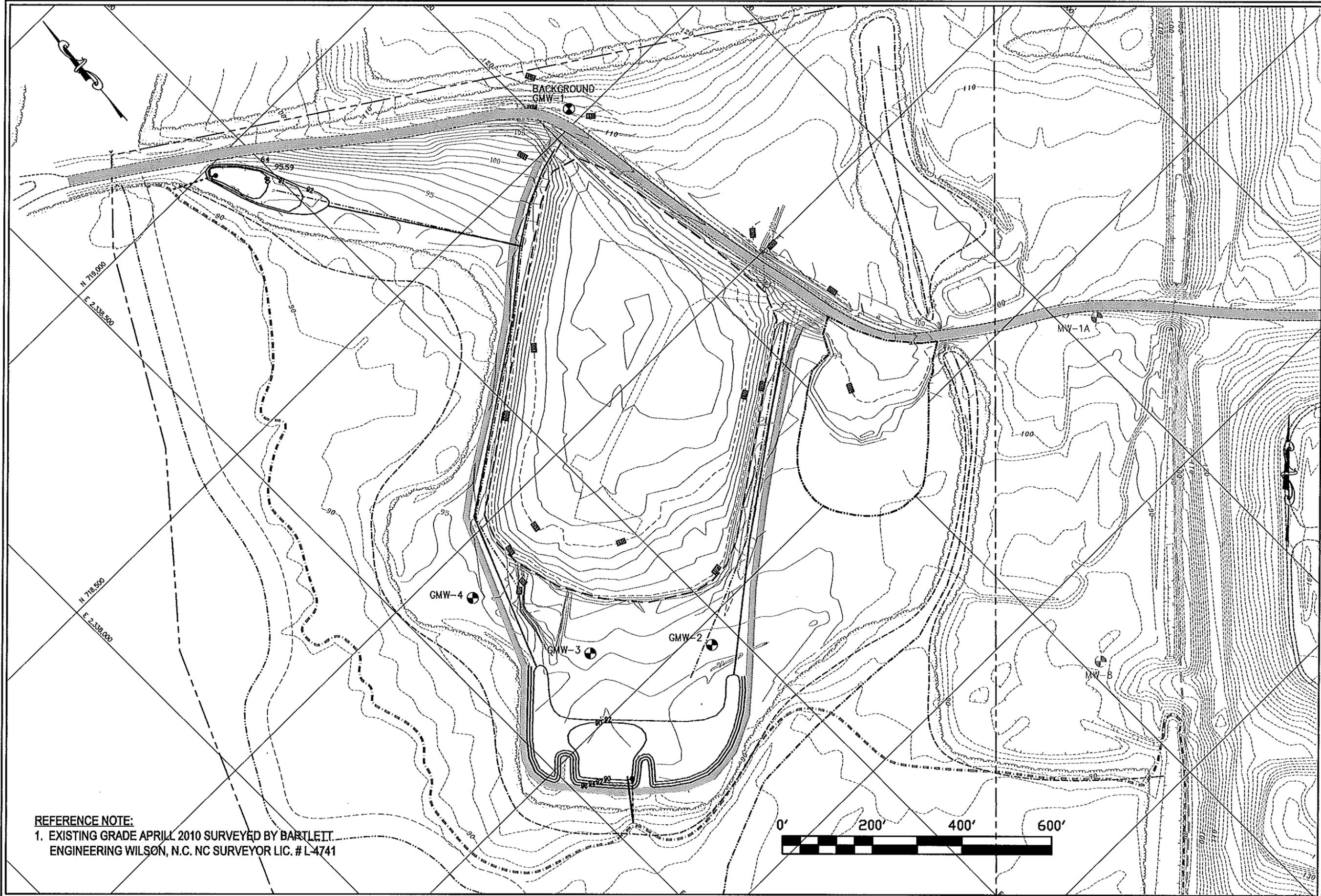
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2010 AND MARCH 2015 BY BARTLETT
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(IN FEET)
1 inch = 100 ft.

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1906 NASH STREET NORTH WILSON, N.C. 27893 License No. C-1551	DATE: OCT_2015	SURVEY BY: BARTLETT	REVISIONS	
	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DRAWN BY: J.M.		

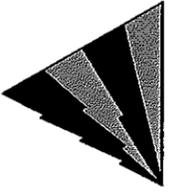




REFERENCE NOTE:

1. EXISTING GRADE APRIL 2010 SURVEYED BY BARTLETT
ENGINEERING WILSON, N.C. NC SURVEYOR LIC. # L-4741

BLACKROCK ENGINEERS, INC.

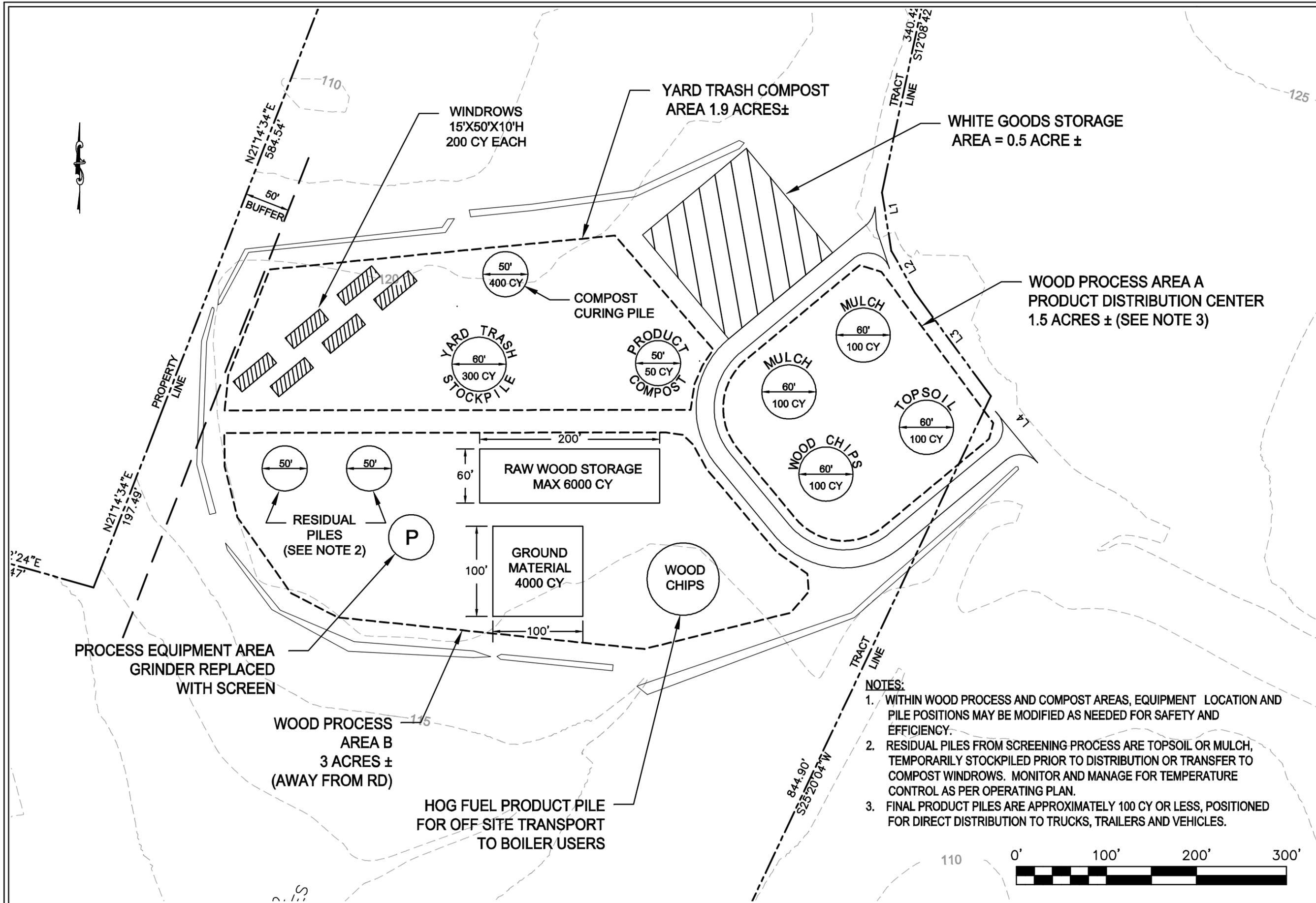


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PHONE: 910.232.6696

DRAWN BY: J.W.G.	CHECKED BY: G.W.A.	SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 6
DATE: 06.21.10	PROJECT NO. WCL10-07	FILE NAME WCL-0001	

**WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL
EXISTING CONDITIONS**

TITLE:

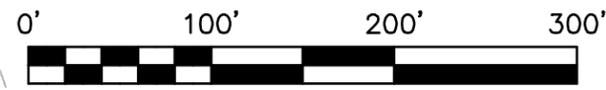


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 WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA 28401
 107 PLUMTREE LANE
 CASTLE HAYNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28429
 PHONE: 910.232.6696

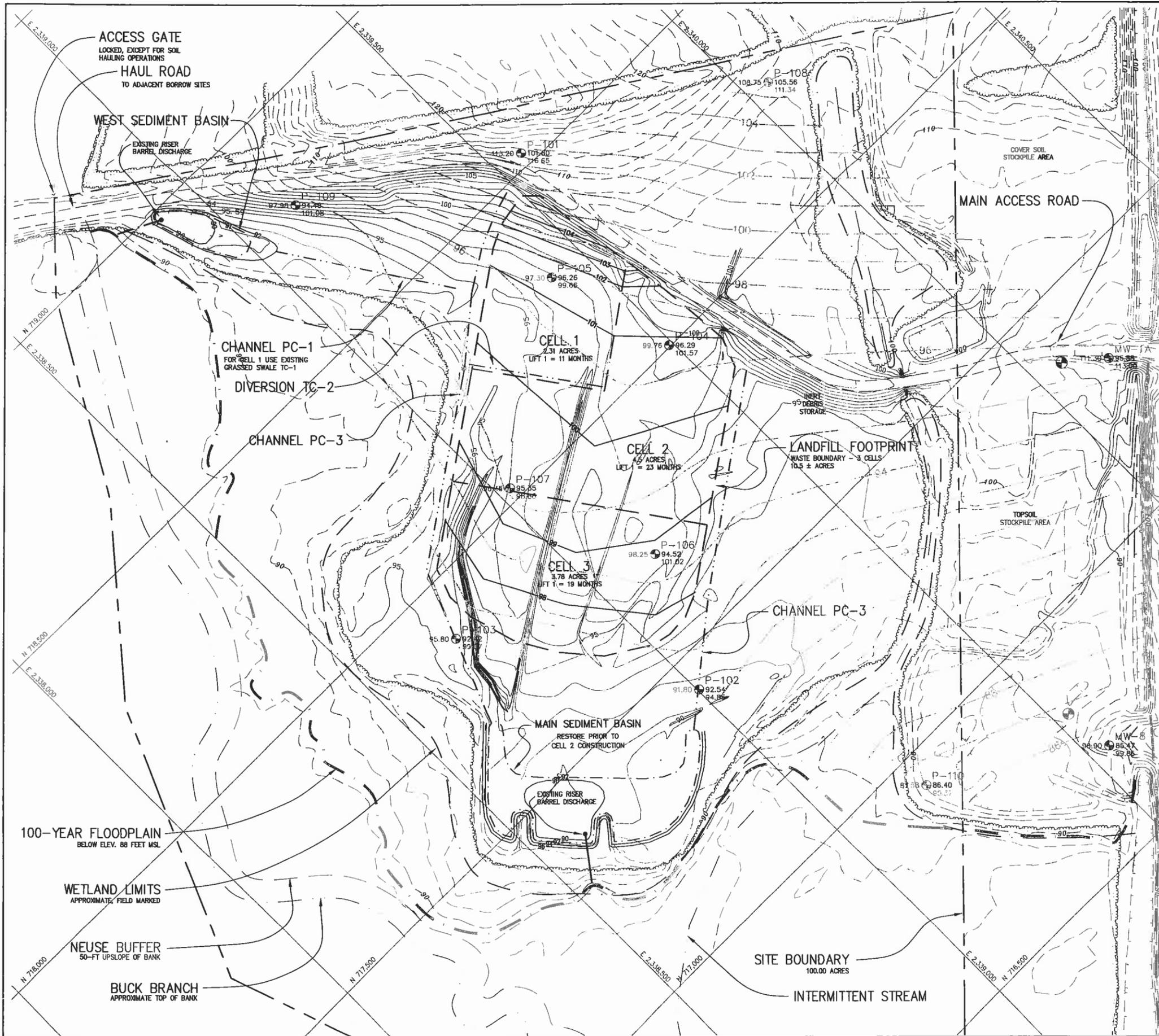
FIGURE NO.	2	FILE NAME	T&P SITE
SCALE:	1"=100'	PROJECT NO.	WCL1007
CHECKED BY:	GWA	DATE:	12.14.10
DRAWN BY:	JWG		

**GENERAL LAYOUT
 TREATMENT & PROCESSING SITE
 WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL**

- NOTES:**
1. WITHIN WOOD PROCESS AND COMPOST AREAS, EQUIPMENT LOCATION AND PILE POSITIONS MAY BE MODIFIED AS NEEDED FOR SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY.
 2. RESIDUAL PILES FROM SCREENING PROCESS ARE TOPSOIL OR MULCH, TEMPORARILY STOCKPILED PRIOR TO DISTRIBUTION OR TRANSFER TO COMPOST WINDROWS. MONITOR AND MANAGE FOR TEMPERATURE CONTROL AS PER OPERATING PLAN.
 3. FINAL PRODUCT PILES ARE APPROXIMATELY 100 CY OR LESS, POSITIONED FOR DIRECT DISTRIBUTION TO TRUCKS, TRAILERS AND VEHICLES.



TITLE:



CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- PURPOSE:** THIS FACILITY PLAN FOR THE WESTSIDE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION LANDFILL FACILITY, OWNED BY WILSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, IS PREPARED FOR A PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT ISSUED BY THE NC DENR DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 15A NCAC 136.
- BASE GRADE:** AN AVERAGE 2-FOOT LAYER OF COMPACTED SOIL WILL BE ADDED TO THE EXISTING GRADE WITHIN THE FOOTPRINT. UNDER THE INITIAL 5-YEAR PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT, THE COMPACTED SOIL LAYER WILL BE CONSTRUCTED IN THREE TO FOUR LIFTS WITH SOILS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. WHERE THE BASE LAYER THICKNESS EXCEEDS 2 FEET, A LEVELING LIFT SHALL BE PLACED PRIOR TO THE THREE LIFTS (8-IN NOMINAL). AT AN AVERAGE LAYER THICKNESS OF 3.0 FEET, THE REQUIRED SOIL VOLUME FOR BASE CONSTRUCTION IS APPROXIMATELY 50,000 CUBIC YARDS.
- CELL 1 EXISTING CONDITIONS:** AS REPRESENTED IN THIS DRAWING AND ACCORDING TO THE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS OF THE ENGINEERING PLAN, BASE GRADE FOR CELL 1 WAS CONSTRUCTED DURING SITE GRADE RESTORATION ACTIVITIES PERFORMED IN SEPTEMBER 2003. GRADES HAVE BEEN VERIFIED BY THE PROJECT NC LICENSED SURVEYOR. BORINGS AND PIEZOMETERS INSTALLED IN THE CELL 1 AREA HAVE BEEN ABANDONED BY A NC LICENSED WELL DRILLER, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROJECT REQUIREMENTS AND 15A NCAC 2C. UPON INSPECTION BY THE PROJECT ENGINEER AND ISSUANCE OF A PERMIT TO OPERATE BY THE NC SOLID WASTE SECTION, CELL 1 IS APPROVED FOR OPERATION. DOCUMENTATION OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PLACED IN THE OPERATING RECORD AND SEALED BY THE PROJECT ENGINEER.
- GROUNDWATER SEPARATION:** BASE GRADES ARE A MINIMUM OF 4.5 ABOVE THE SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER TABLE.

LEGEND

- BASE GRADE
1-FOOT CONTOURS
- POTENTIOMETRIC CONTOUR
OBSERVED SEASONAL HIGH LEVEL 11/19/02
- WESTSIDE SITE BOUNDARY
- LANDFILL FOOTPRINT
10.5 ACRES
- EXISTING LANDFILL LIMITS
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- NEUSE BUFFER
- SURFACE WATER
- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- 2003 TOPOGRAPHY 1-FT CONTOUR
WITHIN CONSTRUCTION LIMITS
- 1998 TOPOGRAPHY 2-FT CONTOUR
SITE PERIMETER AREA
- DRAINAGE CHANNEL
- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
GMW-4

PERMIT ISSUE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

GRAPHIC SCALE
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 100 FT

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PROJECT:
WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL
CONSTRUCTION PLAN PERMIT
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

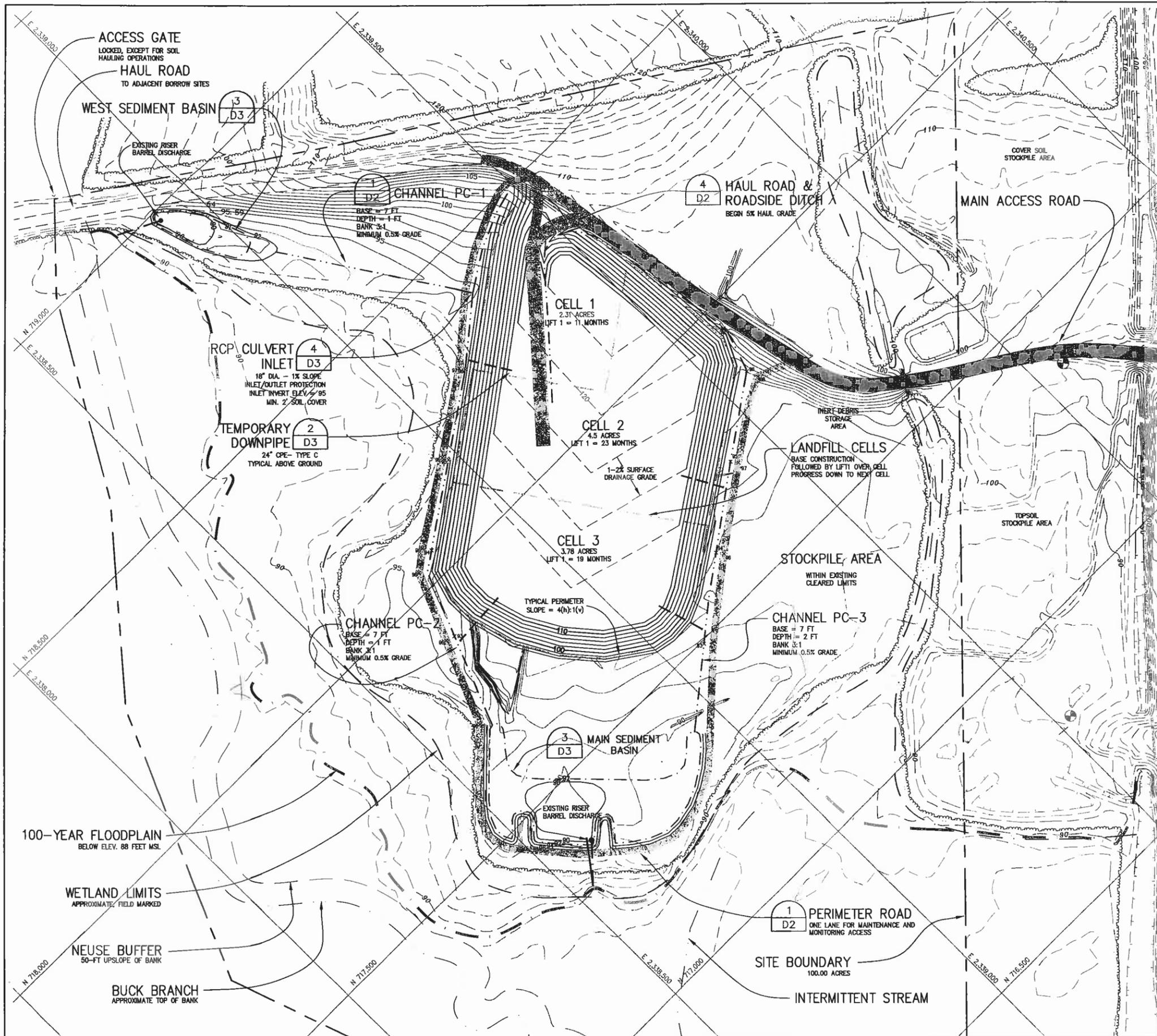
PREPARED FOR:
WILSON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE
113 E. NASH STREET
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27894

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
REVISIONS		

BASE GRADE PLAN

SCALE: 1"=100'
DATE: 9/01/04
DRN. BY: GWA
CHECKED BY: CWA
PROJECT NO:

DRAWING NO. C1

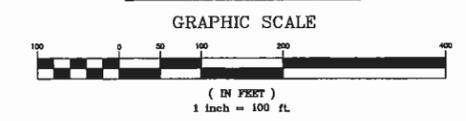


CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- PURPOSE.** THIS PLAN FOR THE WESTSIDE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION LANDFILL FACILITY, OWNED BY WILSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, IS PREPARED FOR A PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT ISSUED BY THE NC DENR DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 15A NCAC 13B.
- WASTE STREAM AND DISPOSAL RATE.** THE LANDFILL WILL RECEIVE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE GENERATED WITHIN WILSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. OTHER WASTE TYPES APPROVED BY THE DIVISION FOR DISPOSAL: SEE PERMIT CONDITIONS OR AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE FOR SPECIFIC APPROVED WASTE TYPES, INCLUDING SPLIT TIRES AND TOBACCO DUST. THE ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL DISPOSAL RATES IS 20,000 TONS/YEAR.
- ACCESS CONTROL.** NATURAL TOPOGRAPHIC AND VEGETATIVE CONDITIONS AND CONTROL MEASURES LIMIT PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE SITE. WILSON COUNTY WILL MAINTAIN THE GATED ENTRANCE TO THE EXISTING MSW FACILITY. ACCESS TO THE WESTSIDE SITE WILL BE CONTROLLED VIA THE EXISTING MANNED SCALEHOUSE DURING OPERATING HOURS.
- LANDFILL OPERATIONAL GRADE.** THE LANDFILL WILL BE OPERATED IN 5 TO 10-FOOT LIFTS, PROGRESSING EVENLY ACROSS THE FOOTPRINT. AT THE INTERMEDIATE HEIGHT OF 10 FEET ABOVE BASE GRADE, THE ENTIRE 10.5 ACRE FOOTPRINT PROVIDES APPROXIMATELY 4 YEARS OF CAPACITY. INTERMEDIATE GRADE WITH A 1-2% SURFACE SLOPE SOILS SHALL BE MAINTAINED TO DIVERT STORMWATER OFF THE LANDFILL.
- LANDFILL CAPACITY AND CELL CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE.** THE BASE SOIL LAYER SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN THREE CELLS. THE OPERATING LIFE FOR EACH INITIAL LIFT OVER A CELL AREA IS ESTIMATED AT 5 MONTHS/ACRE AS FOLLOWS:
 CELL 1 - 2.31 ACRES: 11 MONTHS
 CELL 2 - 4.50 ACRES: 23 MONTHS
 CELL 3 - 3.78 ACRES: 19 MONTHS
- COVER SOILS.** DUE TO THE NON-PUTRESCIBLE NATURE OF THE WASTE, THE WORKING LIFT SHALL BE TYPICALLY COVERED ON A WEEKLY BASIS. THE TOP PORTION OF THE LIFT SHALL RECEIVE A MINIMUM COVER OF SIX INCHES. AS SECTIONS OF THE PERIMETER SLOPES ARE COMPLETED, THE 24-INCH FINAL COVER VSL SHALL BE PLACED AND COMPACTED. THE TOTAL SOIL VOLUME REQUIRED FOR THE WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL PROJECT IS APPROXIMATELY 165,000 CUBIC YARDS. BASED ON AN AVERAGE EXCAVATION DEPTH OF 5 FEET BELOW THE EXISTING LAND SURFACE FROM THE 50 ACRES AVAILABLE FROM THE TUCKER AND MOHESKY SITES, THE MINIMUM ESTIMATE OF REMAINING SOIL RESOURCES FOR THE OFF-SITE BORROW AREAS IS 400,000 CUBIC YARDS. THE ENGINEER SHALL SPECIFY SOIL PROPERTIES FOR SPECIFIC LANDFILL APPLICATIONS.
- FILL PROGRESSION.** LANDFILL OPERATIONS ARE DESIGNED TO FILL THE CELLS IN SEQUENTIAL ORDER, WITH A TOP-DOWN PROGRESSION. SURFACE DRAINAGE SHALL BE MAINTAINED FROM THE CENTER TOWARD THE PERIMETER SLOPES. TEMPORARY DOWNPIPES SHALL BE USED TO CONVEY SURFACE DRAINAGE TO CHANNELS.
- PERIMETER SLOPES.** EXCEPT FOR SOIL EMBANKMENTS, PERIMETER SLOPES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AT A MAXIMUM GRADE OF 4(h):1(v).
- INERT DEBRIS STORAGE (IDS) AREA.** INERT DEBRIS MAY BE STORED TEMPORARILY FOR FUTURE USE IN HAUL OR ACCESS ROAD BASE CONSTRUCTION. NO LAND CLEARING DEBRIS OR OTHER WASTES ARE ALLOWED IN THE IDS AREA.

LEGEND

- 24" CPP TYPE C-DOWNDRAIN
- WESTSIDE SITE BOUNDARY
- LANDFILL CELLS
C1+C2+C3=10.59 ACRES TOTAL
- EXISTING LANDFILL LIMITS
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- NEUSE BUFFER
- SURFACE WATER
- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- P1 INTERMEDIATE GRADE 2-FT CONTOUR
- FINAL GRADE 2-FT CONTOUR
- 2003 TOPOGRAPHY 1-FT CONTOUR
- 1998 TOPOGRAPHY 2-FT CONTOUR
- DRAINAGE CHANNEL

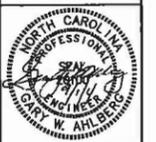


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PROJECT:
 WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL
 CONSTRUCTION PLAN PERMIT
 WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED FOR:
 WILSON COUNTY
 DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE
 113 E. NASH STREET
 WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27894

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
REVISIONS		



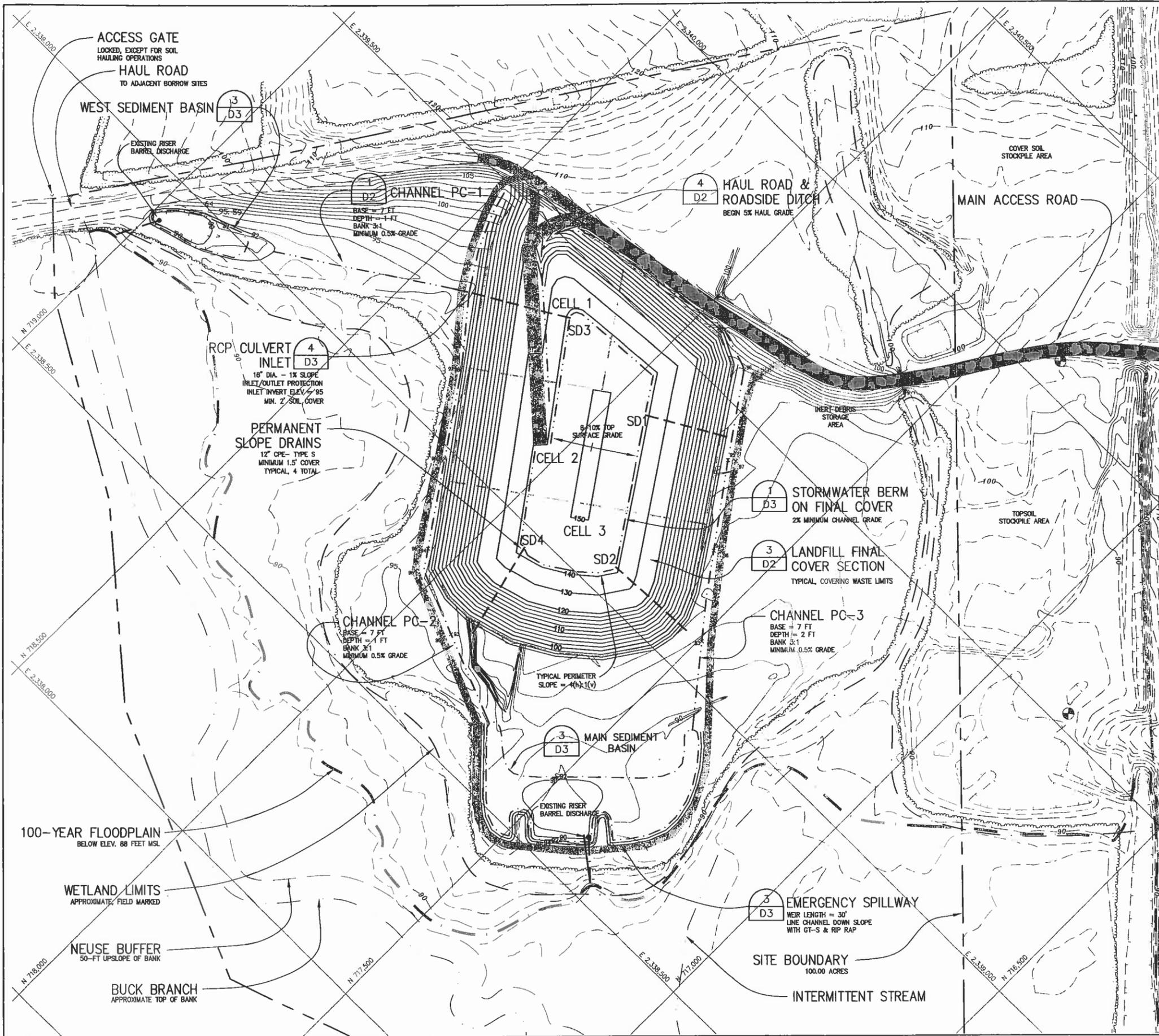
PHASE 1 OPERATION PLAN

SCALE: 1"=100'
 DATE: 9/01/04
 DRN. BY: GWA
 CHECKED BY: GWA
 PROJECT NO:

DRAWING NO.

C2

**PERMIT ISSUE
 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**



CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- PURPOSE.** THIS FACILITY PLAN FOR THE WESTSIDE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION LANDFILL FACILITY, OWNED BY WILSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, IS PREPARED FOR A PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT ISSUED BY THE NC DENR DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 15A NCAC 136.
- ACCESS CONTROL.** NATURAL TOPOGRAPHIC AND VEGETATIVE CONDITIONS AND CONTROL MEASURES LIMIT PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE SITE. WILSON COUNTY WILL MAINTAIN LOCATED GATES AT THE WEST AND MAIN ENTRANCES TO THE FACILITY.
- FINAL GRADE.** DESIGN GRADES PROVIDED ARE FOR TOP OF FINAL COVER. ANY ADJUSTMENTS TO INCREASE THE FINAL COVER THICKNESS WILL REQUIRE MODIFICATION TO INTERMEDIATE COVER GRADES TO ALLOW FOR FINAL COVER CONSTRUCTION.
- ALL CHANNELS** SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH EXCELSIOR CUREX 2 MATTING OR EQUIVALENT TO SECURE SEED AND ESTABLISH GRASSED CHANNEL. OUTLET PROTECTION SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH D50 = 6-9 INCH RIP RAP, UNDERLAD WITH G1-S.
- CLOSURE AND POST CLOSURE.** WHEN OPERATIONS HAVE REACHED FINAL DESIGN GRADE, THE LANDFILL WILL BE COVERED WITH AT LEAST TWO FEET OF COMPACTED SOIL COVER. THE FINAL SOIL COVER WILL BE VEGETATED WITH NATIVE GRASSES ACCORDING TO THE SITE'S VEGETATION PLAN. INSPECTIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED PERIODICALLY TO OBSERVE THE INTEGRITY OF THE FINAL COVER. REPAIRS WILL BE MADE AS NECESSARY TO RESTORE THE VEGETATIVE SOIL COVER.

LEGEND

- 24" CPP TYPE C--DOWNDRAIN
- WESTSIDE SITE BOUNDARY
- LANDFILL CELLS
C1+C2+C3=10.59 ACRES TOTAL
- EXISTING LANDFILL LIMITS
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- NEUSE BUFFER
- SURFACE WATER
- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- FINAL COVER GRADE 2-FT CONTOUR
- FINAL COVER GRADE 10-FT CONTOUR
- 2003 TOPOGRAPHY 1-FT CONTOUR
- 1998 TOPOGRAPHY 2-FT CONTOUR
- DRAINAGE CHANNEL



**PERMIT ISSUE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

GRAPHIC SCALE
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 100 ft

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PROJECT:
WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL
CONSTRUCTION PLAN PERMIT
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED FOR:
WILSON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE
113 E. NASH STREET
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27894

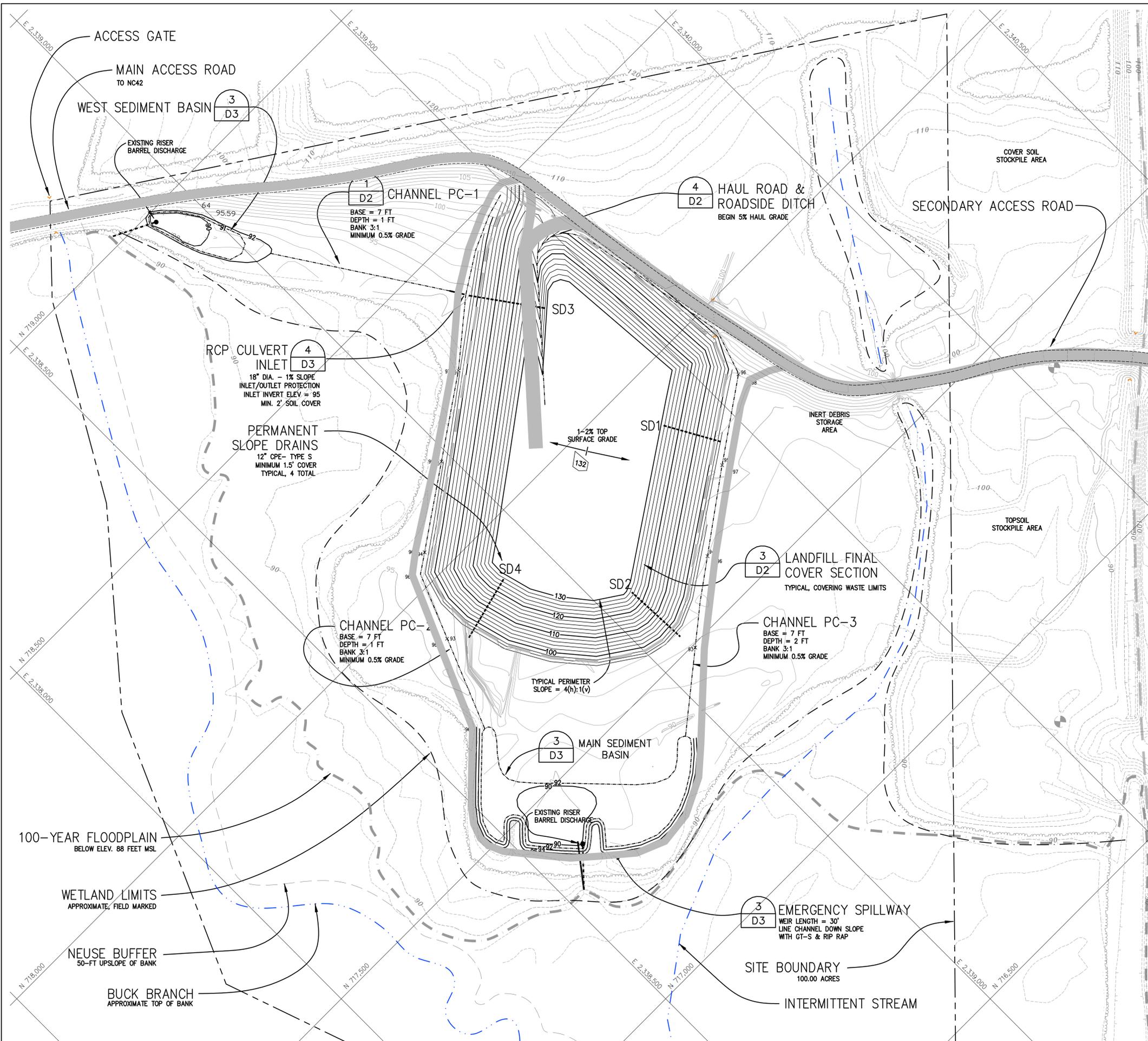
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
REVISIONS		

FINAL COVER PLAN

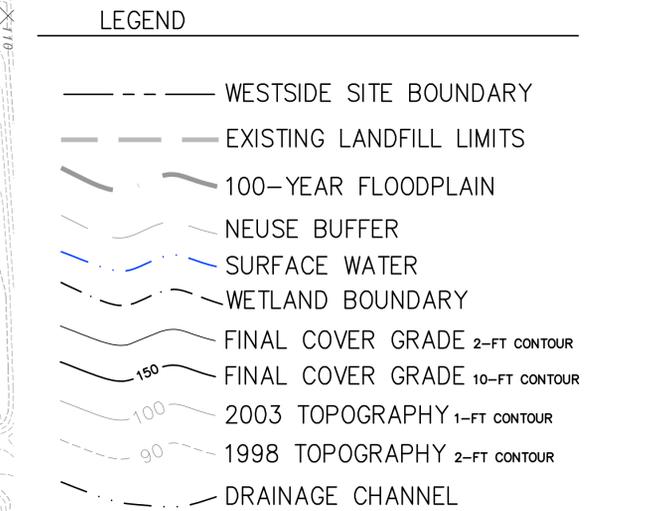
SCALE: 1"=100'
DATE: 9/01/04
DRN. BY: GWA
CHECKED BY: GWA

PROJECT NO:

DRAWING NO.
C3



- CONSTRUCTION NOTES:**
- PURPOSE.** THIS PHASE 2 OPERATION PLAN FOR THE WESTSIDE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION LANDFILL FACILITY, OWNED BY WILSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, IS PREPARED FOR A PERMIT TO OPERATE ISSUED BY THE NC DENR DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 15A NCAC 13B. THIS OPERATION PLAN PROVIDES CAPACITY FOR 110,000 TONS; TOP ELEVATION MAY BE ADJUSTED BASED ON ACTUAL AIRSPACE UTILIZATION FACTOR FOR TONNAGE.
 - ACCESS CONTROL.** NATURAL TOPOGRAPHIC AND VEGETATIVE CONDITIONS AND CONTROL MEASURES LIMIT PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE SITE. WILSON COUNTY WILL MAINTAIN LOCATED GATES AT THE WEST AND MAIN ENTRANCES TO THE FACILITY.
 - FINAL GRADE.** DESIGN GRADES PROVIDED ARE FOR TOP OF FINAL COVER. ANY ADJUSTMENTS TO INCREASE THE FINAL COVER THICKNESS WILL REQUIRE MODIFICATION TO INTERMEDIATE COVER GRADES TO ALLOW FOR FINAL COVER CONSTRUCTION.
 - ALL CHANNELS** SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH EXCELSIOR CURLEX 2 MATTING OR EQUIVALENT TO SECURE SEED AND ESTABLISH GRASSED CHANNEL. OUTLET PROTECTION SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH D50 = 6-9 INCH RIP RAP, UNDERLAID WITH GT-S.
 - CLOSURE AND POST CLOSURE.** WITH COMPLETION OF PERIMETER SLOPES TO INTERMEDIATE GRADE (PLAN - 3FT.), PARTIAL FINAL COVER MAY BE CONSTRUCTED AS SPECIFIED BY THE ENGINEER. FINAL COVER WILL BE COMPLETED FOLLOWING PHASE 3, SEE DRAWING C3 FINAL GRADE PLAN. THE FINAL SOIL COVER WILL BE VEGETATED WITH NATIVE GRASSES ACCORDING TO THE SITE'S VEGETATION PLAN. INSPECTIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED PERIODICALLY TO OBSERVE THE INTEGRITY OF THE FINAL COVER. REPAIRS WILL BE MADE AS NECESSARY TO RESTORE THE VEGETATIVE SOIL COVER.



PERMIT ISSUE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

GRAPHIC SCALE
 100 0 50 100 200 400
 (IN FEET)
 1 inch = 100 ft.

NO. DESCRIPTION DATE
REVISIONS

SCALE: 1"=100'
DATE: 06.21.10
DRN. BY: JWG
CHECKED BY: GWA

PROJECT NO: WCL10-07
DRAWING NO.: C4

BLACKROCK ENGINEERS, INC.
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 NC LIC. # C-2819

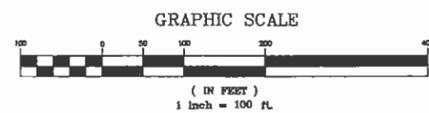
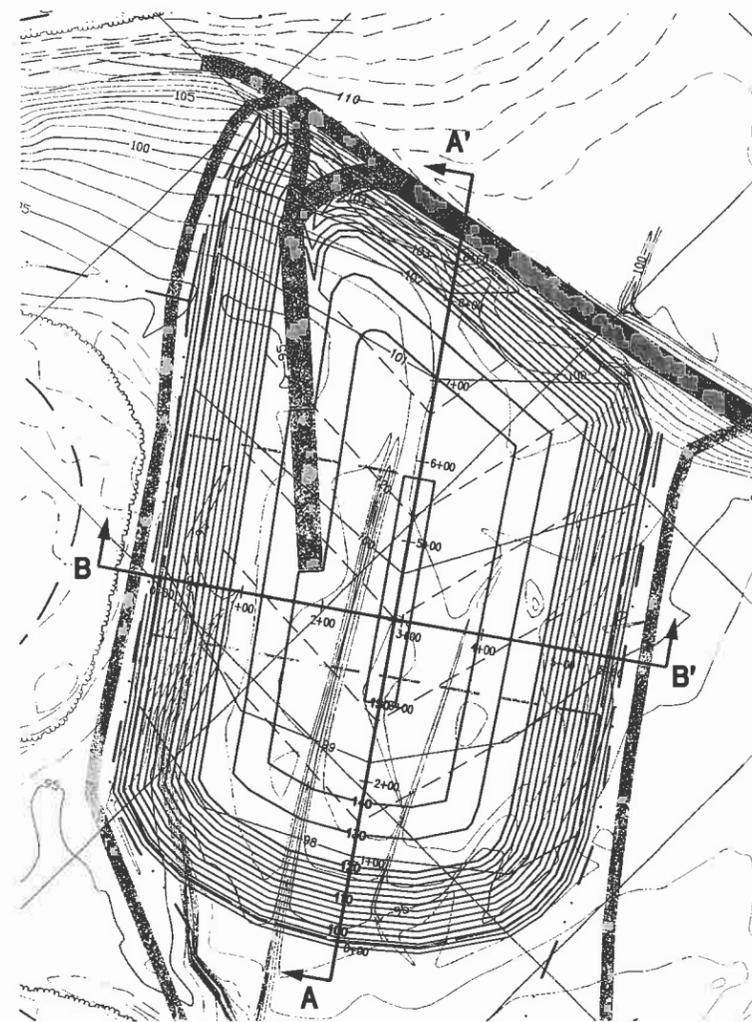
PROJECT: WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL CONSTRUCTION PLAN WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED FOR: WILSON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE 113 E. NASH STREET WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27894

PHASE 2 GRADING PLAN

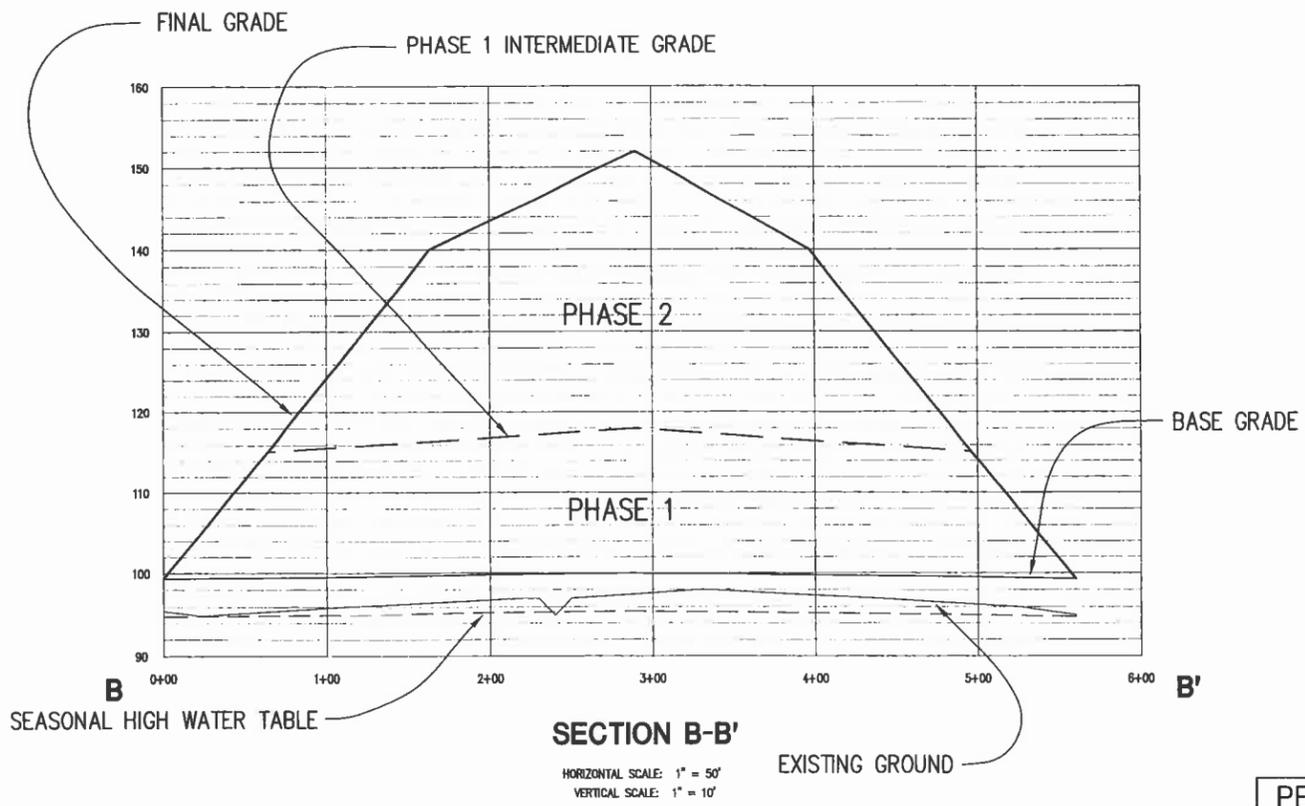
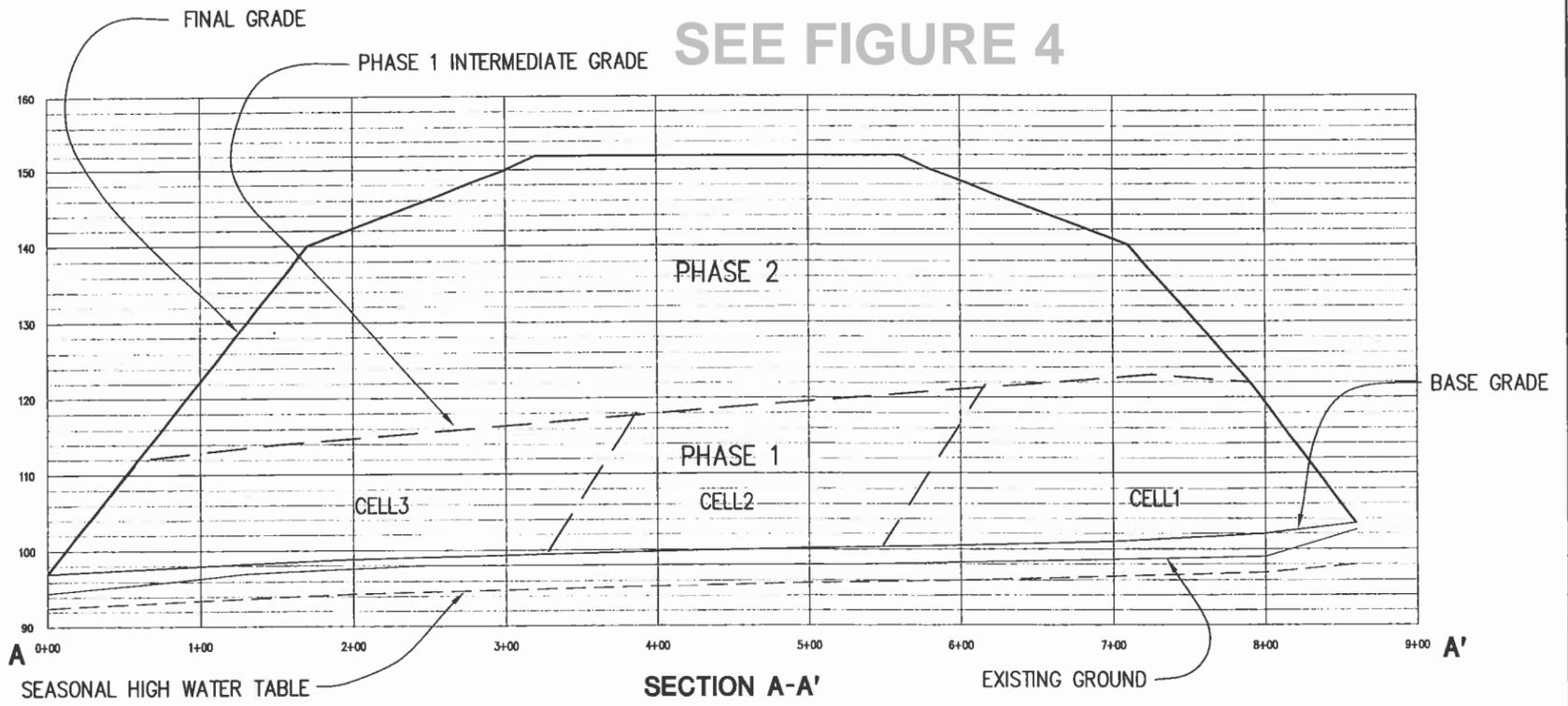
PROFESSIONAL SEAL: NORTH CAROLINA PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER GARY W. AHLBOM 2010

NOT USED FOR PHASE 2
SEE FIGURE 4



LEGEND

- LANDFILL FOOTPRINT
10.5 ACRES
- LANDFILL BASE GRADE 1-FT CONTOUR
- P1 INTERMEDIATE GRADE 2-FT CONTOUR
- FINAL GRADE 2-FT CONTOUR
- 2003 TOPOGRAPHY 1-FT CONTOUR
- 1998 TOPOGRAPHY 2-FT CONTOUR
- DRAINAGE CHANNEL



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PROJECT:
WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL
CONSTRUCTION PLAN PERMIT
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED FOR:
WILSON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE
113 E. NASH STREET
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27894

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

REVISIONS



LANDFILL
CROSS
SECTIONS

SCALE: 1" = 100'
DATE: 9/01/04
DRN. BY: GWA
CHECKED BY: GWA

PROJECT NO:

DRAWING NO.

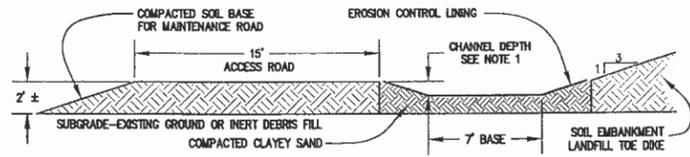
PERMIT ISSUE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

D1

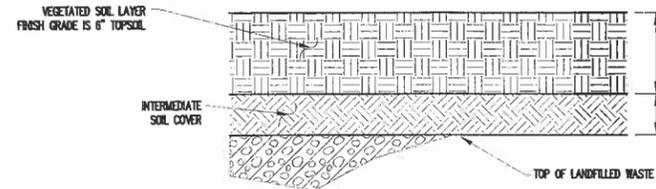
NOTES:

1. TYPICAL CHANNEL DEPTH IS 1 FOOT. PC-3 DEPTH IS 2 FEET. APPARENT DEPTH INCREASES WITHIN 300 FEET OF CHANNEL DISCHARGE TO THE MAIN BASIN DUE TO FIXED ELEVATION OF ACCESS ROAD AT 96.0.

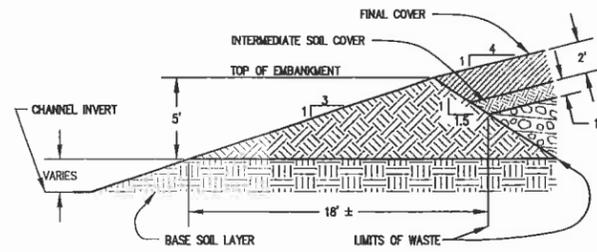
2. RECP LINING IS EXCELSIOR CURLEX 2 OR EQUIVALENT, INSTALLED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURERS GUIDELINES.



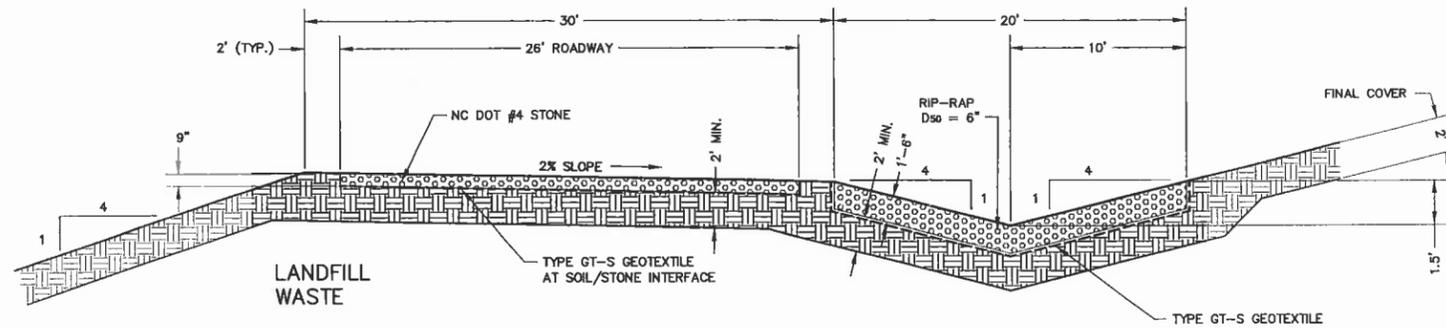
1 - ACCESS ROAD & PERIMETER CHANNEL
SCALE: 1" = 5'



3 - TYPICAL LANDFILL FINAL COVER SECTION
SCALE: 1" = 2'-0"



2 - LANDFILL PERIMETER TOE DIKE
SCALE: 1" = 5'



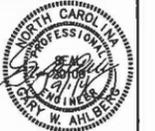
4 - HAUL ROAD AND ROADSIDE DITCH
NOT TO SCALE

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WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED FOR:
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113 E. NASH STREET
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NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
REVISIONS		



DETAILS

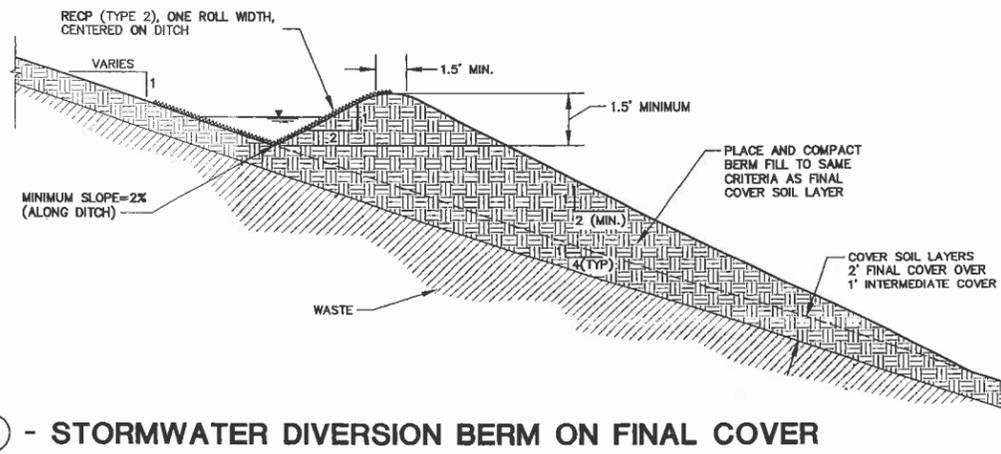
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DATE: 8/31/04
DRN. BY: GWA
CHECKED BY: GWA

PROJECT NO:

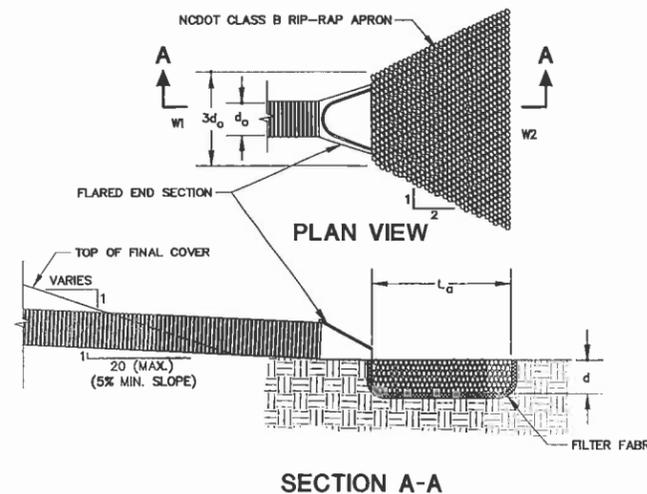
DRAWING NO.

D2

PERMIT ISSUE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



1 - STORMWATER DIVERSION BERM ON FINAL COVER
NOT TO SCALE

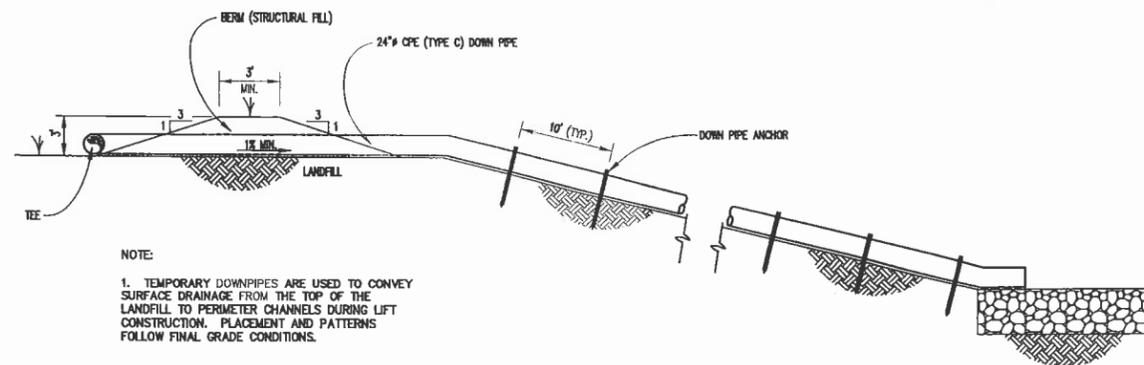


4 - SLOPE DRAIN/CULVERT OUTLET
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:

1. L_d IS THE LENGTH OF THE RIP-RAP APRON (MIN. $4d_0$).
2. $d=1.5$ TIMES THE MAXIMUM SPECIFIED STONE DIAMETER (MIN. 12").
3. d_0 =PIPE DIAMETER.
4. IN A WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL, EXTEND THE APRON UP THE CHANNEL BANKS TO THE TOP OF THE BANK.
5. AN APPROVED FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE RIP-RAP AND SOIL FOUNDATION, WITH THE EDGES ANCHORED, PER MANUFACTURER'S GUIDELINES.
6. OUTLET PROTECTION SHALL CONFORM TO NC EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

CULVERT DIAMETER (D)	LENGTH (Ld)	DEPTH (D)	WIDTH 1 (W1)	WIDTH 2 (W2)
1	4	1.25	3	7
1.5	6	1.25	4.5	10.5



NOTE:

1. TEMPORARY DOWNPIPES ARE USED TO CONVEY SURFACE DRAINAGE FROM THE TOP OF THE LANDFILL TO PERIMETER CHANNELS DURING LIFT CONSTRUCTION. PLACEMENT AND PATTERNS FOLLOW FINAL GRADE CONDITIONS.

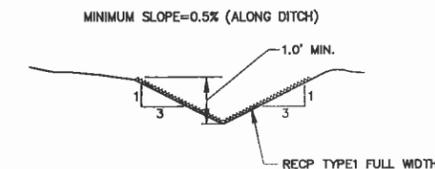
2 - TEMPORARY DOWNPIPE
NOT TO SCALE - TYPICAL

SEEDING REQUIREMENTS

1. SEEDBED PREPARATION. APPLY LIME AND FERTILIZER AT RATES LISTED IN (2) AND INCORPORATE INTO THE TOP 4-6 INCHES OF SOIL BY DISKING OR OTHER SUITABLE MEANS. HYDROSEEDING MAY BE USED FOR APPLICATION.
2. SOIL AMENDMENTS. THE FOLLOWING LIME AND FERTILIZER APPLICATION RATES ARE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS. CONTRACTOR SHOULD TEST SOIL FOR DETERMINING SPECIFIC RATES.
AGRICULTURAL LIME 1.5 TONS/ACRE
5-10-10 FERTILIZER 0.5 TON/ACRE
3. SEED. LEGUME SEED SHALL BE INOCULATED WITH RHIZOBIUM BACTERIA. ALL SEED SHALL BE "CERTIFIED SEED". APPLY SEED UNIFORMLY AND MULCH WITH STRAW OR WOOD FIBER MULCH AT A RATE OF 1 TON/ACRE.
4. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANNING AND DESIGN MANUAL, NC LAND QUALITY SECTION. INCLUDING HYDROSEEDING, ALL SEEDING APPLICATIONS SHALL BE CONSISTENT WITH THE REQUIREMENTS PROVIDED IN THE ESCPD MANUAL. UPON REQUEST, ENGINEER SHALL PROVIDE CONTRACTOR WITH SPECIFIC SECTIONS.

NOTES:

1. TC-2 IS INSTALLED AS A TEMPORARY DIVERSION ROUTING ALL CELL 1 RUNOFF TO THE WEST BASIN.



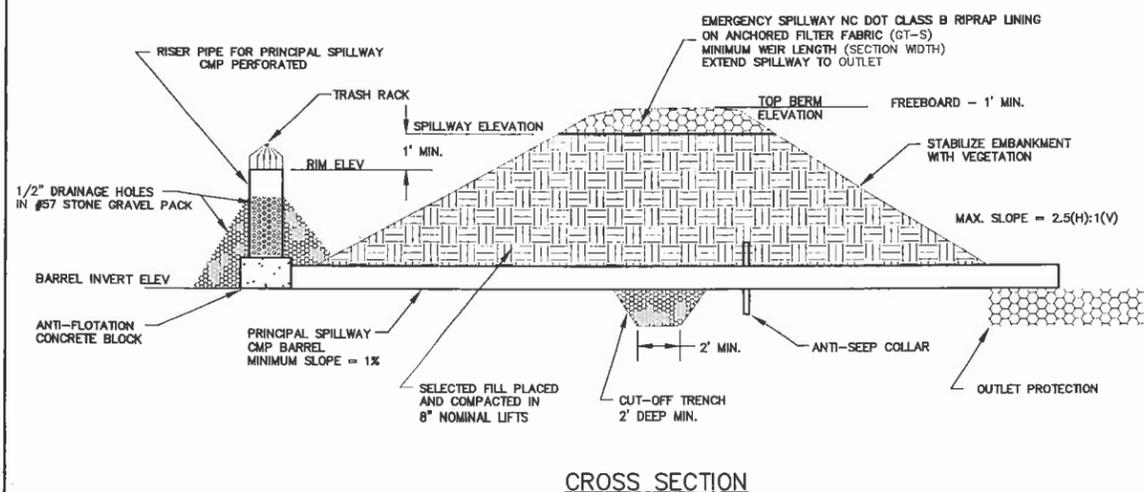
5 - V-DITCH TC-2
NOT TO SCALE

TABLE 1: SEDIMENT BASIN DATA

BASIN	MAIN	WEST
Q 10-YR	85	26
VOLUME (CF)	84,050	17,000
SURFACE AREA (SF)	57,800	12,000
RISER DIA.	36"	15"
RIM ELEVATION	92	91
BARREL DIA.	30"	12"
INVERT ELEV.	87	88
SPILLWAY ELEV.	94	92
TOP OF BERM	96	94
WEIR LENGTH	30'	20'

TABLE 2: SEEDING SCHEDULE

APPLICATION AREA	SEEDING MIX	RATE (lb/acre)	BEST DATES	POSSIBLE DATES
Gross Lined Channels	Tall Fescue	100	late Aug - Oct	Feb - mid April
	Millet	100	Mar - Aug	
Borrow Areas	Tall fescue	80	8/15 - 9/15 or 2/15 - 3/21	8/20 - 10/25 or 2/1 - 4/15
	Sericea lespedeza	25		
Landfill - temporary	Tall fescue	80	8/15 - 9/15 or 2/15 - 3/21	8/20 - 10/25 or 2/1 - 4/15
	Sericea lespedeza	25		
Landfill - final	Tall fescue	80	2/15 - 3/20 or 9/1 - 9/30	2/15 - 4/30 or 9/1 - 10/31
	Kobe lespedeza	40		



CROSS SECTION

3 - SEDIMENT BASIN
NOT TO SCALE

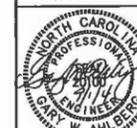
GARY W. AHLBERG, P.E.
POST OFFICE BOX 58
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA 28402
910.232.6656
gahw@earthlink.net

PROJECT:
WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL
CONSTRUCTION PLAN PERMIT
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED FOR:
WILSON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE
113 E. NASH STREET
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27894

NO. DESCRIPTION DATE

REVISIONS



DETAILS

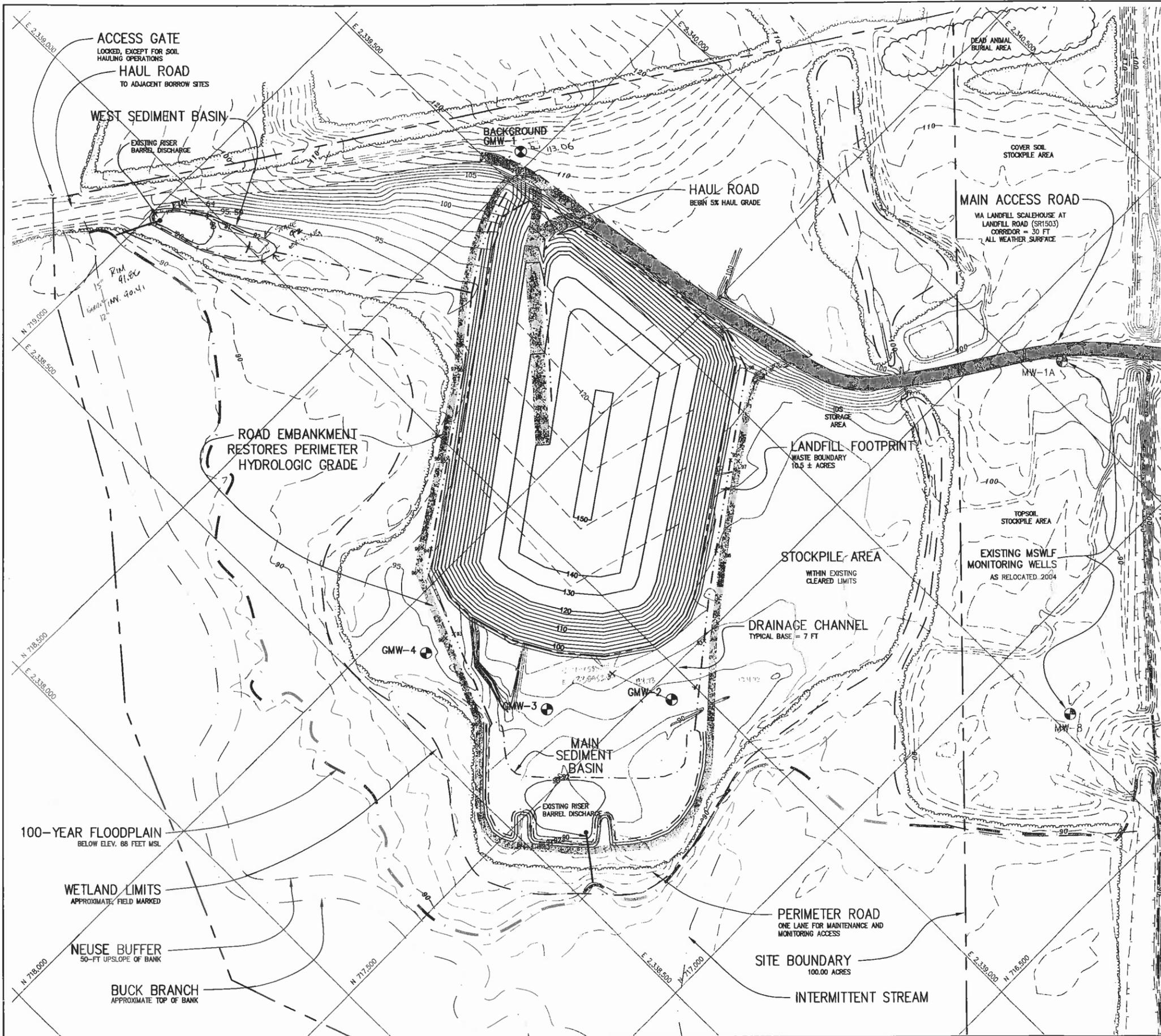
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DATE: 8/31/04
DRN. BY: GWA
CHECKED BY: GWA

PROJECT NO:

DRAWING NO.

PERMIT ISSUE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

D3



CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- PURPOSE:** THIS FACILITY PLAN FOR THE WESTSIDE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION LANDFILL FACILITY, OWNED BY WILSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, IS PREPARED FOR A PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT ISSUED BY THE NC DENR DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 15A NCAC 138.
- FACILITY DESCRIPTION:** THE PROPOSED FACILITY PROPERTY IS 100.00 ACRES OWNED BY WILSON COUNTY. THE PROPOSED WASTE BOUNDARY IS 10.5 ACRES, AND IS DEFINED AS THE LANDFILL FOOTPRINT. IN ADDITION TO THE LANDFILL, THE PLAN ALSO DELINEATES SEDIMENT BASINS, ROADS, EARTHEN EMBANKMENTS, AND BUFFER ZONES. THE ESTIMATED FACILITY LIFE IS 10.8 YEARS.
- WASTE STREAM AND DISPOSAL RATE:** THE LANDFILL WILL RECEIVE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE GENERATED WITHIN WILSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. OTHER WASTE TYPES APPROVED BY THE DIVISION FOR DISPOSAL; SEE PERMIT CONDITIONS OR AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE FOR SPECIFIC APPROVED WASTE TYPES, INCLUDING SPLIT TIRES AND TOBACCO DUST. THE ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL DISPOSAL RATES IS 20,000 TONS/YEAR.
- ACCESS CONTROL:** NATURAL TOPOGRAPHIC AND VEGETATIVE CONDITIONS AND CONTROL MEASURES LIMIT PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE SITE. WILSON COUNTY WILL MAINTAIN THE GATED ENTRANCE TO THE EXISTING MSW FACILITY. ACCESS TO THE WESTSIDE SITE WILL BE CONTROLLED VIA THE EXISTING MANNED SCALEHOUSE DURING OPERATING HOURS.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT APPROVAL:** THE PROPOSED LAND USE HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE CITY OF WILSON AND WILSON COUNTY, ESTABLISHING PRIOR APPROVAL FOR THE DIVISION'S LANDFILL PERMIT.
- HYDROLOGIC GRADE RESTORATION:** APPROXIMATELY 1000 LINEAR FEET OF SOIL EMBANKMENT FILL WILL BE PLACED TO RESTORE HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS AND ESTABLISH STORMWATER CONTROL FOR THE LANDFILL CONSTRUCTION LIMITS. THE MINIMUM PEAK ELEVATION FOR THE EMBANKMENT FILL IS 94 MSL.
- BASE GRADE:** AN AVERAGE 2-FOOT LAYER OF COMPACTED SOIL WILL BE ADDED TO THE EXISTING GRADE WITHIN THE FOOTPRINT. UNDER THE INITIAL 5-YEAR PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT, THE COMPACTED SOIL LAYER WILL BE CONSTRUCTED IN THREE TO FOUR LIFTS WITH SOILS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. AT AN AVERAGE LAYER THICKNESS OF 3.0 FEET, THE REQUIRED SOIL VOLUME FOR BASE CONSTRUCTION IS APPROXIMATELY 50,000 CUBIC YARDS. SEE ENGINEERING PLAN AND BASE GRADE PLAN DRAWING C1 FOR REQUIREMENTS.
- LANDFILL OPERATIONAL GRADE:** THE LANDFILL WILL BE OPERATED IN 5 TO 10-FOOT LIFTS, PROGRESSING EVENLY ACROSS THE FOOTPRINT. AT THE INTERMEDIATE HEIGHT OF 10 FEET ABOVE BASE GRADE, THE ENTIRE 10.5 ACRE FOOTPRINT PROVIDES APPROXIMATELY 4 YEARS OF CAPACITY. SOILS FOR COVER CONSTRUCTION ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE DEDICATED BORROW SITES ADJACENT TO THE SITE AND OWNED BY WILSON COUNTY.
- LANDFILL CAPACITY AND PROJECT LIFE:** THE FINAL GRADING PLAN FOR THE LANDFILL'S CONCEPTUAL DESIGN PROVIDES 433,560 CUBIC YARDS OF AIRSPACE FOR LANDFILL OPERATION AND FINAL COVER CONSTRUCTION. USING AN IN-PACE DENSITY OF 0.86 TONS/CUBIC YARD AND A 1:8 SOIL TO WASTE RATIO (1:167), THE AVERAGE DISPOSAL RATE OF 20,000 TONS/YEAR YIELDS A PROJECT LIFE = 10.8 YEARS.
- COVER SOILS:** DUE TO THE NON-PUTRESCIBLE NATURE OF THE WASTE, THE WORKING LIFT SHALL BE TYPICALLY COVERED ON A WEEKLY BASIS. THE TOP PORTION OF THE LIFT SHALL RECEIVE A MINIMUM COVER OF SIX INCHES. AS SECTIONS OF THE PERIMETER SLOPES ARE COMPLETED, THE 24-INCH FINAL COVER VSL SHALL BE PLACED AND COMPACTED. THE TOTAL SOIL VOLUME REQUIRED FOR THE WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL PROJECT IS APPROXIMATELY 165,000 CUBIC YARDS. BASED ON AN AVERAGE EXCAVATION DEPTH OF 5 FEET BELOW THE EXISTING LAND SURFACE FROM THE 50 ACRES AVAILABLE FROM THE TUCKER AND MOHESKY SITES, THE MINIMUM ESTIMATE OF REMAINING SOIL RESOURCES FOR THE OFF-SITE BORROW AREAS IS 400,000 CUBIC YARDS. THE ENGINEER SHALL SPECIFY SOIL PROPERTIES FOR SPECIFIC LANDFILL APPLICATIONS.
- WATER QUALITY MONITORING PLAN:** THE DETECTION MONITORING NETWORK INCLUDES FOUR GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS. OVERALL, ONE UPGRADIENT AND THREE DOWNGRADIENT LOCATIONS PROVIDE A MONITORING WELL DENSITY OF 1 DETECTION STATION PER 3.5 ACRES OF LANDFILL AREA. DOWNGRADIENT WELL INSTALLATIONS ARE SPACED EQUALLY ACROSS A 125-FOOT OFFSET (REVIEW BOUNDARY) TO THE LANDFILL FOOTPRINT. COMPLETION INTERVALS SHALL BE WITHIN THE UPPERMOST 10-15 FEET OF THE SEASONAL HIGH WATER TABLE AND SHALL TARGET THE TAN AND ORANGE SAND UNITS IN THE CHARACTERIZED STRATIGRAPHY. GROUND SURFACE ELEVATIONS LEADING TO (HW DRIVE PATH) AND SURROUNDING THE WELLS SHALL BE AT LEAST 93 FEET MSL.
- CLOSURE AND POST CLOSURE:** WHEN OPERATIONS HAVE REACHED FINAL DESIGN GRADE, THE LANDFILL WILL BE COVERED WITH AT LEAST TWO FEET OF COMPACTED SOIL COVER. THE FINAL SOIL COVER WILL BE VEGETATED WITH NATIVE GRASSES ACCORDING TO THE SITE'S VEGETATION PLAN. INSPECTIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED PERIODICALLY TO OBSERVE THE INTEGRITY OF THE FINAL COVER. REPAIRS WILL BE MADE AS NECESSARY TO RESTORE THE VEGETATIVE SOIL COVER.

LEGEND

- WESTSIDE SITE BOUNDARY
- LANDFILL FOOTPRINT
10.5 ACRES
- EXISTING LANDFILL LIMITS
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- NEUSE BUFFER
- SURFACE WATER
- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- P1 INTERMEDIATE GRADE 2-FT CONTOUR
- FINAL GRADE 2-FT CONTOUR
- 2003 TOPOGRAPHY 1-FT CONTOUR
- 1998 TOPOGRAPHY 2-FT CONTOUR
- DRAINAGE CHANNEL
- ⊕ GMW-4 GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL

**PERMIT ISSUE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

GRAPHIC SCALE
1" = 100'
1 inch = 100 ft

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WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA 28402
910.232.6696
gahw@earthlink.net

PROJECT: WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL CONSTRUCTION PLAN PERMIT WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

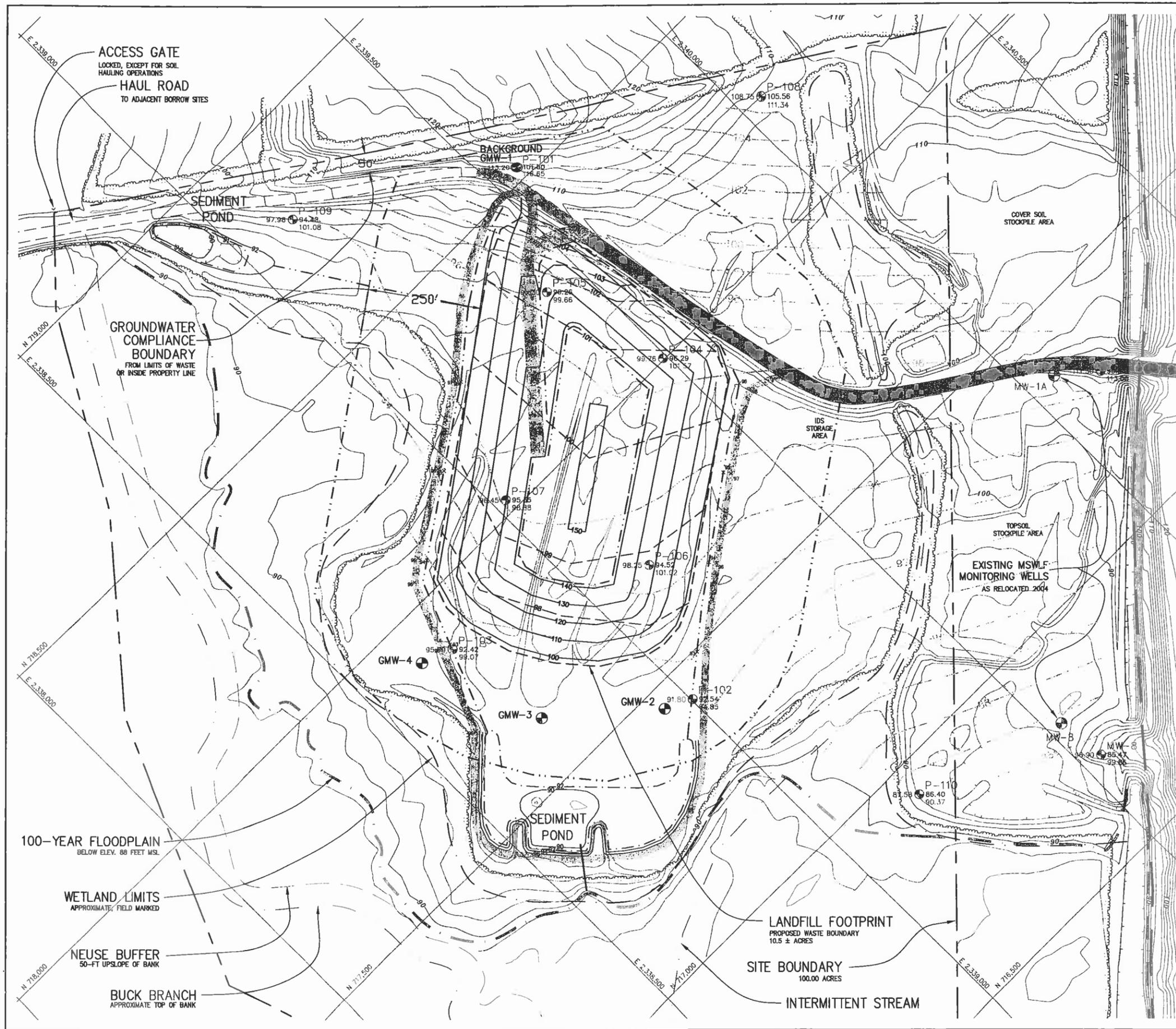
PREPARED FOR: WILSON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE
113 E. NASH STREET
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27894

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
REVISIONS		

WESTSIDE FACILITY PLAN

SCALE: 1"=100'
DATE: 9/01/04
DRN. BY: GWA
CHECKED BY: GWA
PROJECT NO:

DRAWING NO. **F1**



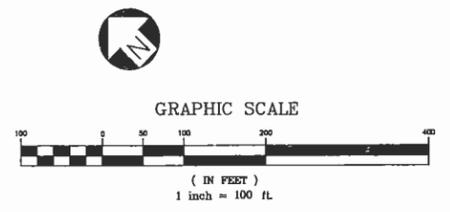
NOTES:

- PURPOSE.** THIS DETECTION MONITORING PLAN IS PROPOSED FOR THE WESTSIDE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION LANDFILL FACILITY, OWNED BY WILSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, PREPARED FOR APPROVAL BY THE NC DENR DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 15A NCAC 13B. THE PLAN WAS PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MR. GARY D. BABB, PG.
- TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES.** SITE TOPOGRAPHY IS FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAPPING PERFORMED BY GEODATA CORP., ZEBULON, NC. MAPPED CONDITIONS FROM MARCH 1998 ARE GENERALLY REPRESENTATIVE OF EXISTING CONDITIONS (JULY 2003). REFERENCE DRAWING SC1 FOR STREAM, WETLAND, FLOODPLAIN, AND OTHER SOURCES.
- WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL SITE.** THE 100.00 ACRE SITE PROPERTY BOUNDARY ILLUSTRATED ON THIS DRAWING IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE "RECOMBINATION PLAN FOR THE WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL SITE" PREPARED BY HERRING-SUTTON & ASSOCIATES, P.C. (WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA), APRIL 2003.
- MONITORING NETWORK.** EXISTING WELL P-101 SHALL BE DESIGNATED AS THE UPGRADIENT BACKGROUND WELL GMW-1. THREE NEW WELLS WILL BE INSTALLED IN THE UPPER 15-20 FEET OF THE IN-SITU SOIL. DOWNGRADIENT WELL INSTALLATIONS ARE SPACED EQUALLY ACROSS A 125-FOOT OFFSET (REVIEW BOUNDARY) TO THE LANDFILL FOOTPRINT. GROUND SURFACE ELEVATIONS LEADING TO (4W DRIVE PATH) AND SURROUNDING THE WELLS SHALL BE AT LEAST 93 FEET MSL.
- PIEZOMETER ABANDONMENT.** ALL PIEZOMETERS SHALL BE ABANDONED ACCORDING TO 15A NCAC 2C, WITH ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTATION.
- SURVEY DATA.** NORTH CAROLINA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYORS, HERRING SUTTON & ASSOCIATES, WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, SHALL SURVEY THE LOCATION AND ELEVATION POSITIONS OF EACH WELL AFTER INSTALLATION.
- MONITORING SYSTEM DESIGN.** THE LANDFILL BASE DESIGN INCLUDES CONSTRUCTION OF A COMPACTED SOIL LAYER THAT WILL PROVIDE FOR VERTICAL SEPARATION FROM THE SEASONAL HIGH WATER TABLE AND CONTROL INFILTRATION FROM THE LANDFILL BASE. DEEPER IN THE SURFICIAL AQUIFER, THE PRESENCE OF LOW-PERMEABILITY CLAYS DEPOSITED IN HORIZONTAL LENSES SIGNIFICANTLY LIMITS VERTICAL GROUNDWATER FLOW POTENTIAL. MOST IMPORTANTLY, THE PREFERENTIAL LATERAL GROUNDWATER FLOW IN THE UNCONFINED SURFICIAL AQUIFER SANDS TOWARD A GROUNDWATER DISCHARGE ZONE PRESENTS HYDROGEOLOGIC CONDITIONS THAT CAN BE EFFECTIVELY MONITORED WITH SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS. DUE TO THE EXTENT OF WETLANDS AND DENSE VEGETATION SURROUNDING BUCK BRANCH, SURFACE WATER MONITORING IS NOT A NECESSARY COMPONENT OF THE SITE'S DETECTION MONITORING SYSTEM.
- DETECTION INTERVAL IN THE SURFICIAL AQUIFER.** COMPLETION INTERVALS SHALL BE WITHIN THE UPPERMOST 10-15 FEET OF THE SEASONAL HIGH WATER TABLE AND SHALL TARGET THE TAN AND ORANGE SAND UNITS IN THE CHARACTERIZED STRATIGRAPHY.

LEGEND

- GMW-2 MONITORING WELL**
DETECTION MONITORING STATION
- POTENTIOMETRIC CONTOUR**
1-FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL, 19 NOV 02
- BASE CONTOUR 1-FOOT**
1-FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL, 19 NOV 02
- WESTSIDE SITE BOUNDARY**
- LANDFILL FOOTPRINT**
PROPOSED 10.5 ACRES
- EXISTING LANDFILL LIMITS**
OFFSITE MSWLF UNIT
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN**
- NEUSE BUFFER**
- SURFACE WATER**
- WETLAND BOUNDARY**
- CONTOUR 2-FOOT** MAR98 MAPPING
- CONTOUR 10-FOOT** MAR98 MAPPING
- GROUND ELEVATION**
- WELL COORDINATES ON CENTER**
- BORING/PIEZO ID**
- WATER ELEVATION AT INSTALLATION 11/19/02**
- TOP OF CASING SURVEYED ELEVATION**

PERMIT ISSUE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



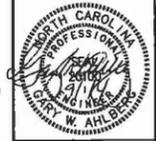
Babb & Associates, P.A.
P.O. BOX 37897
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27627

GARY W. AHLBERG, P.E.
P.O. BOX 58
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA 28402
910.232.6696
gahw@earthlink.net

PROJECT:
WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL
CONSTRUCTION PLAN APPLICATION
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED FOR:
WILSON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE
113 E. NASH STREET
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27894

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
REVISIONS		

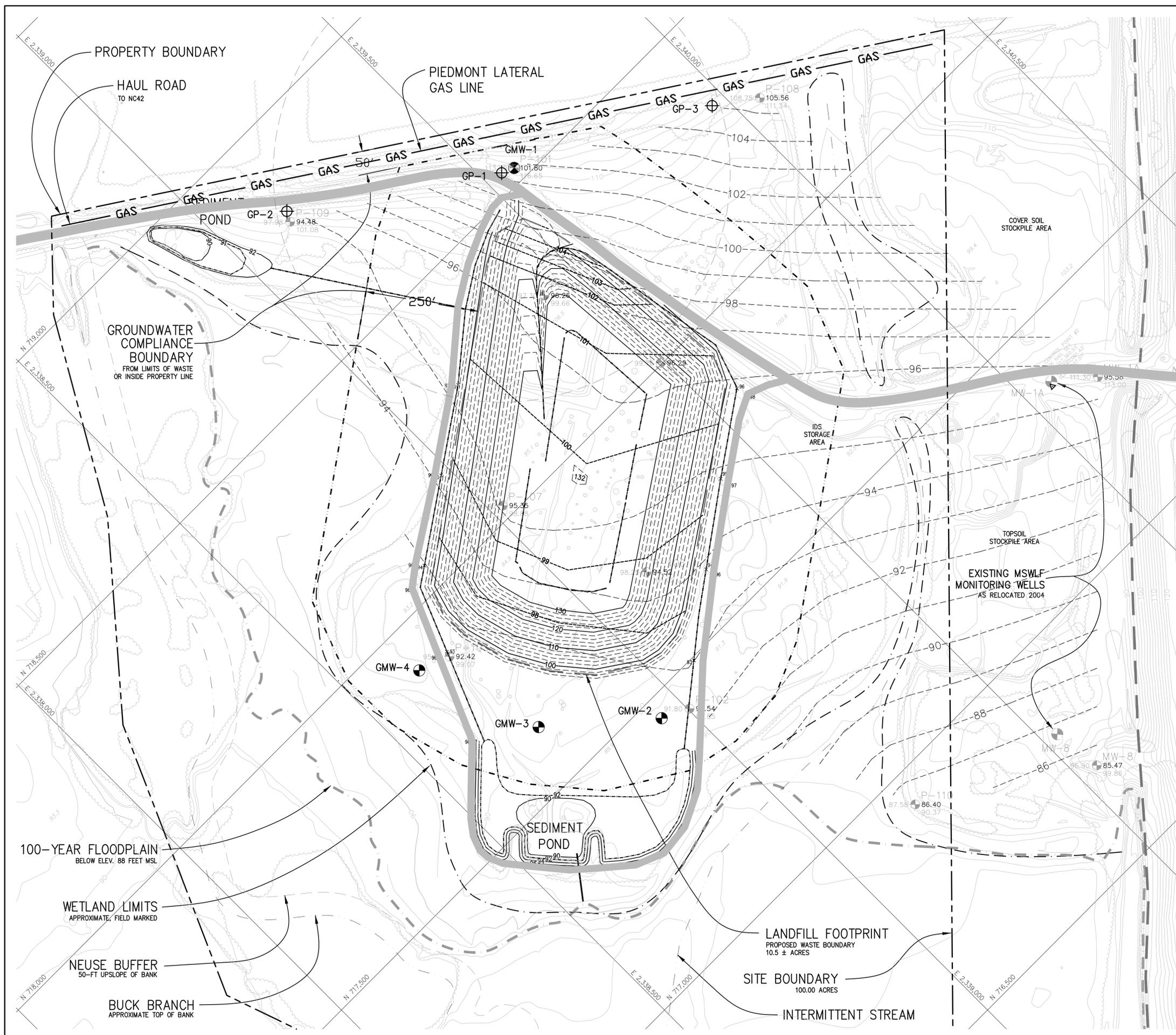


GROUNDWATER MONITORING PLAN

SCALE: 1"=100'
DATE: 09/01/04
DRN. BY: GWA
CHECKED BY: GDB

PROJECT NO:

DRAWING NO.
M1



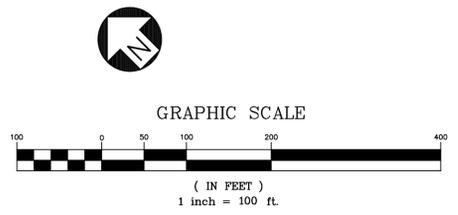
NOTES:

1. PURPOSE. THIS GAS DETECTION MONITORING PLAN IS PROPOSED FOR THE WESTSIDE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION LANDFILL FACILITY, OWNED BY WILSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, PREPARED FOR APPROVAL BY THE NC DENR DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 15A NCAC 13B.
2. TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES. SITE TOPOGRAPHY IS FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAPPING PERFORMED BY GEODATA CORP., ZEBULON, NC. MAPPED CONDITIONS FROM MARCH 1998 ARE GENERALLY REPRESENTATIVE OF EXISTING CONDITIONS (JULY 2003). REFERENCE DRAWING SC1 FOR STREAM, WETLAND, FLOODPLAIN, AND OTHER SOURCES.
3. WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL SITE. THE 100.00 ACRE SITE PROPERTY BOUNDARY ILLUSTRATED ON THIS DRAWING IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE "RECOMBINATION PLAT FOR THE WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL SITE" PREPARED BY HERRING-SUTTON & ASSOCIATES, P.C. (WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA), APRIL 2003.
4. GAS PROBE. GAS MONITORING PROBES SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH A TOTAL DEPTH JUST ABOVE THE WATER TABLE.
5. EXPLOSIVE GAS MONITORING. EXPLOSIVE GAS CONCENTRATIONS SHALL BE MONITORED QUARTERLY AND RECORDED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (LEL).
6. GAS PROBE INSTALLATION AND MONITORING SHALL CONFORM TO THE CURRENT SWS GUIDANCE, EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS, AND ACCEPTED STANDARDS OF PRACTICE.
7. INSTALLATION AND SURVEY RECORDS, AND MONITORING RESULTS SHALL BE PLACED IN THE OPERATING RECORD AND SUBMITTED TO THE SWS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS.

LEGEND

- GP-1 GAS PROBE PROPOSED LOCATION
- GMW-2 MONITORING WELL DETECTION MONITORING STATION
- POTENTIOMETRIC CONTOUR 1-FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL, 19 NOV 02
- BASE CONTOUR 1-FOOT 1-FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL, 19 NOV 02
- WESTSIDE SITE BOUNDARY
- LANDFILL FOOTPRINT PROPOSED 10.5 ACRES
- EXISTING LANDFILL LIMITS OFFSITE MSWLF UNIT
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- NEUSE BUFFER
- SURFACE WATER
- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- CONTOUR 2-FOOT MAR98 MAPPING
- CONTOUR 10-FOOT MAR98 MAPPING
- GROUND ELEVATION
- WELL COORDINATES ON CENTER
- BORING/PIEZO ID WATER ELEVATION AT INSTALLATION 11/19/02
- TOP OF CASING SURVEYED ELEVATION

**PERMIT ISSUE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**



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 POST OFFICE BOX 58
 WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA 28401
 107 PLUMTREE LANE
 CASTLE HAYNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28429
 PHONE: 910.232.6696
 NC LIC. # C-2919

PROJECT:
 WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL
 CONSTRUCTION PLAN
 WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED FOR:
 WILSON COUNTY
 DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE
 113 E. NASH STREET
 WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27894

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
REVISIONS		



**GAS
MONITORING
PLAN**

SCALE: 1"=100'
 DATE: 11.24.10
 DRN. BY: JWG
 CHECKED BY: GWA

PROJECT NO:
 WCL10-07

DRAWING NO.

LFG1

WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL

2400 NC Highway 42 East, Gardners Township
Wilson County, North Carolina



VICINITY MAP
NO SCALE

DEVELOPER/OWNER:

WILSON COUNTY
PO BOX 1728
WILSON, NC 27893

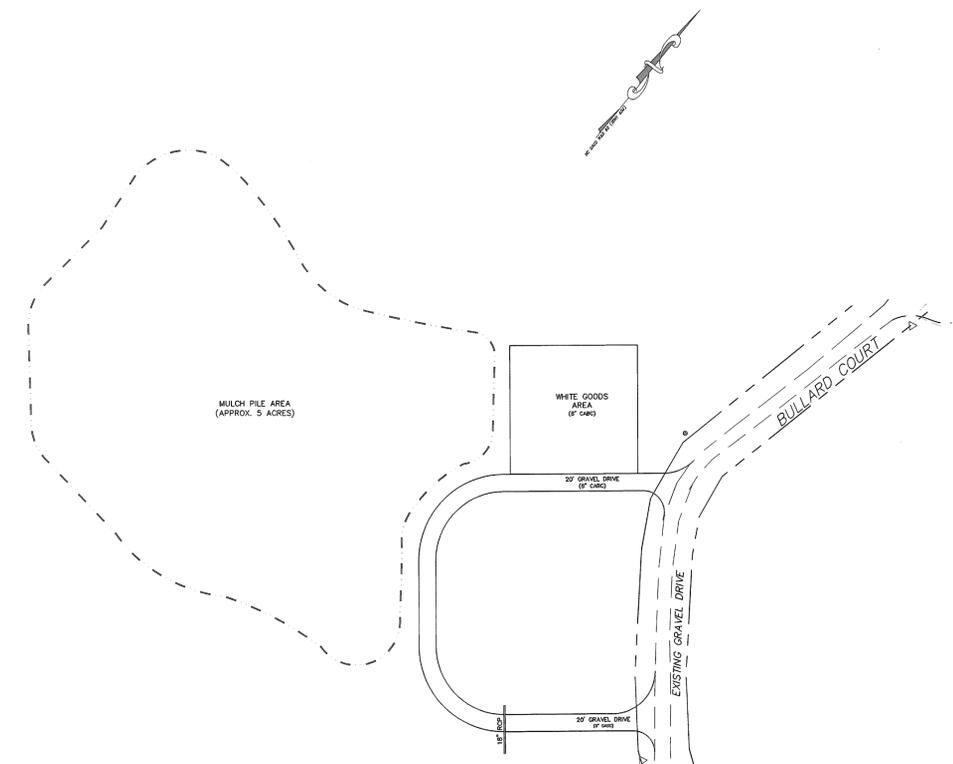
SHEET INDEX

SP1	OVERALL MAP
SP2	SITE PLAN
SP3	GRADING / SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL
SP4	CONSTRUCTION PLAN
DT1	DETAILS AND CALCULATIONS

SITE DATA

TOTAL AREA	709± ACRES
ZONING	AR
MIN. BLDG. LINES	FRONT 35' SIDE 15' REAR 30'

REFERENCE:	DB 1562 PG 165 DB 1577 PG 567 DB 1930 PG 792 DB 2150 PG 709 DB 2338 PG 867
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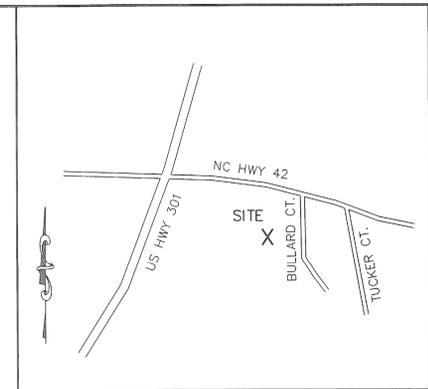
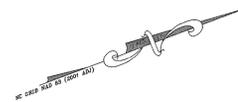


LOCATION MAP
NO SCALE

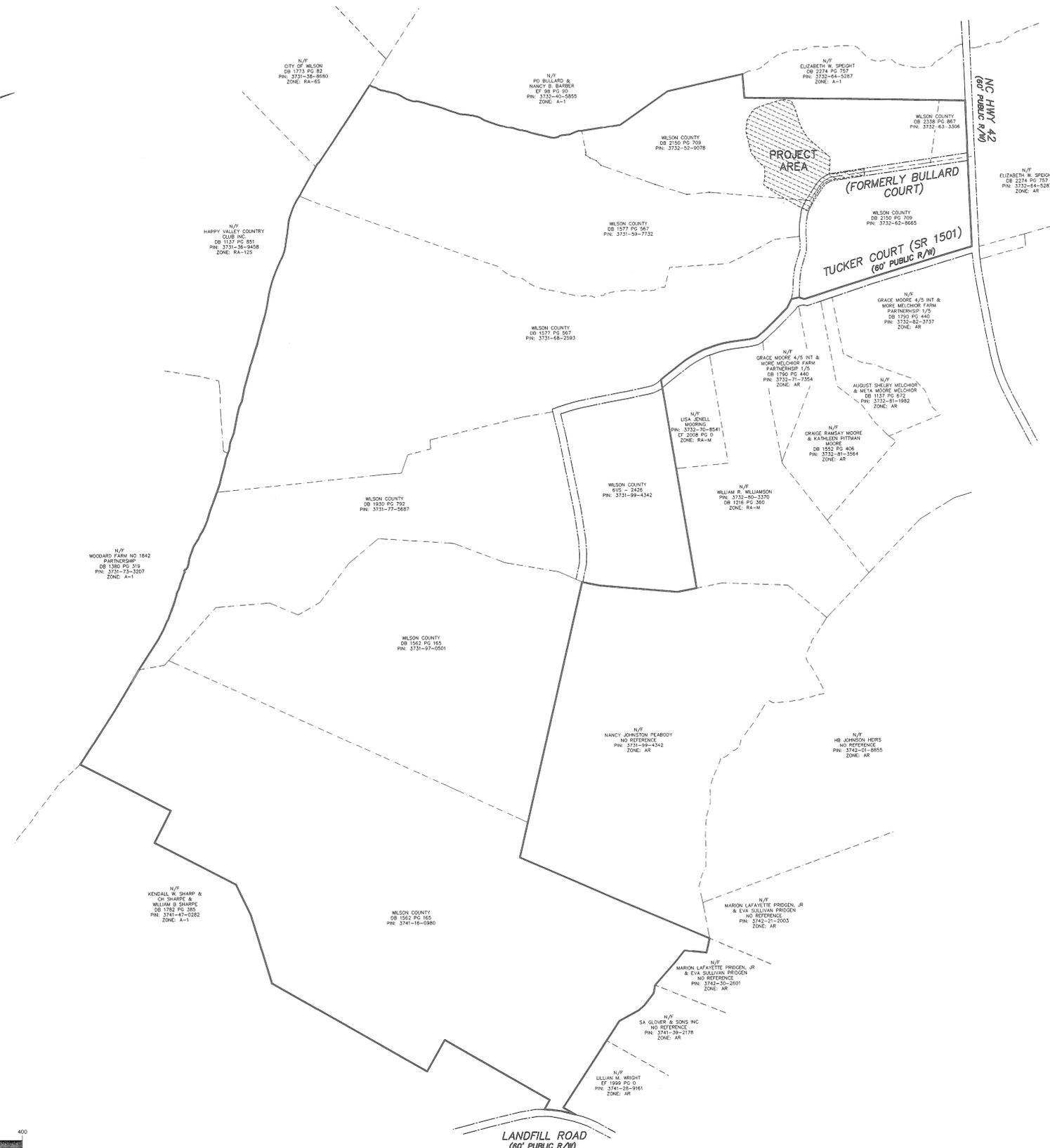
PREPARED BY:

BARTLETT ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, PC
1906 NASH STREET NORTH
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27893-1726





LOCATION MAP
NO SCALE



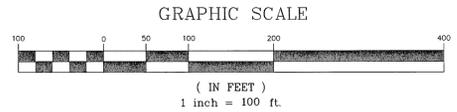
SITE DATA

TOTAL AREA	709± ACRES
ZONING	AR
MIN. BLDG. LINES	FRONT 35' SIDE 15' REAR 30'
REFERENCE:	DB 1562 PG 165 DB 1577 PG 567 DB 1930 PG 792 DB 2150 PG 709 DB 2338 PG 867

- NOTES**
- AREAS COMPUTED BY COORDINATE CALCULATIONS
 - NO GRID MONUMENT FOUND WITHIN 2000'
 - COORDINATES SHOWN ON PLAT ARE HORIZONTAL COORDINATES UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.
 - ALL DISTANCES SHOWN ARE HORIZONTAL
 - ALL RIGHTS-OF-WAY ARE PUBLIC UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
 - WETLANDS, IF ANY, HAVE NOT BEEN DELINEATED
 - THIS PROPERTY IS NOT LOCATED IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA
 - THIS PROPERTY IS NOT LOCATED IN A PROTECTED WATERSHED AREA
 - THERE ARE NO CEMETERIES VISIBLE.
 - THIS PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO ALL RIGHTS-OF-WAY, EASEMENTS, RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS AND ORDINANCES.
 - THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY.
 - BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION PROVIDED FROM WILSON COUNTY TAX MAPS, NCDOT DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHY, AND FIELD SURVEY BY BARTLETT ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, PC.

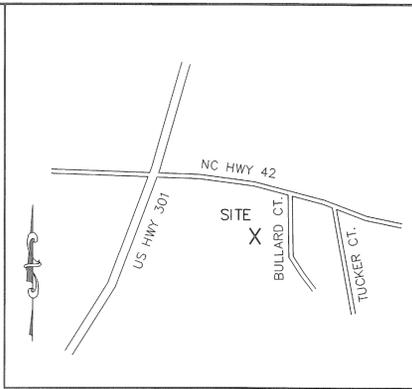
LEGEND

PROJECT LOCATION

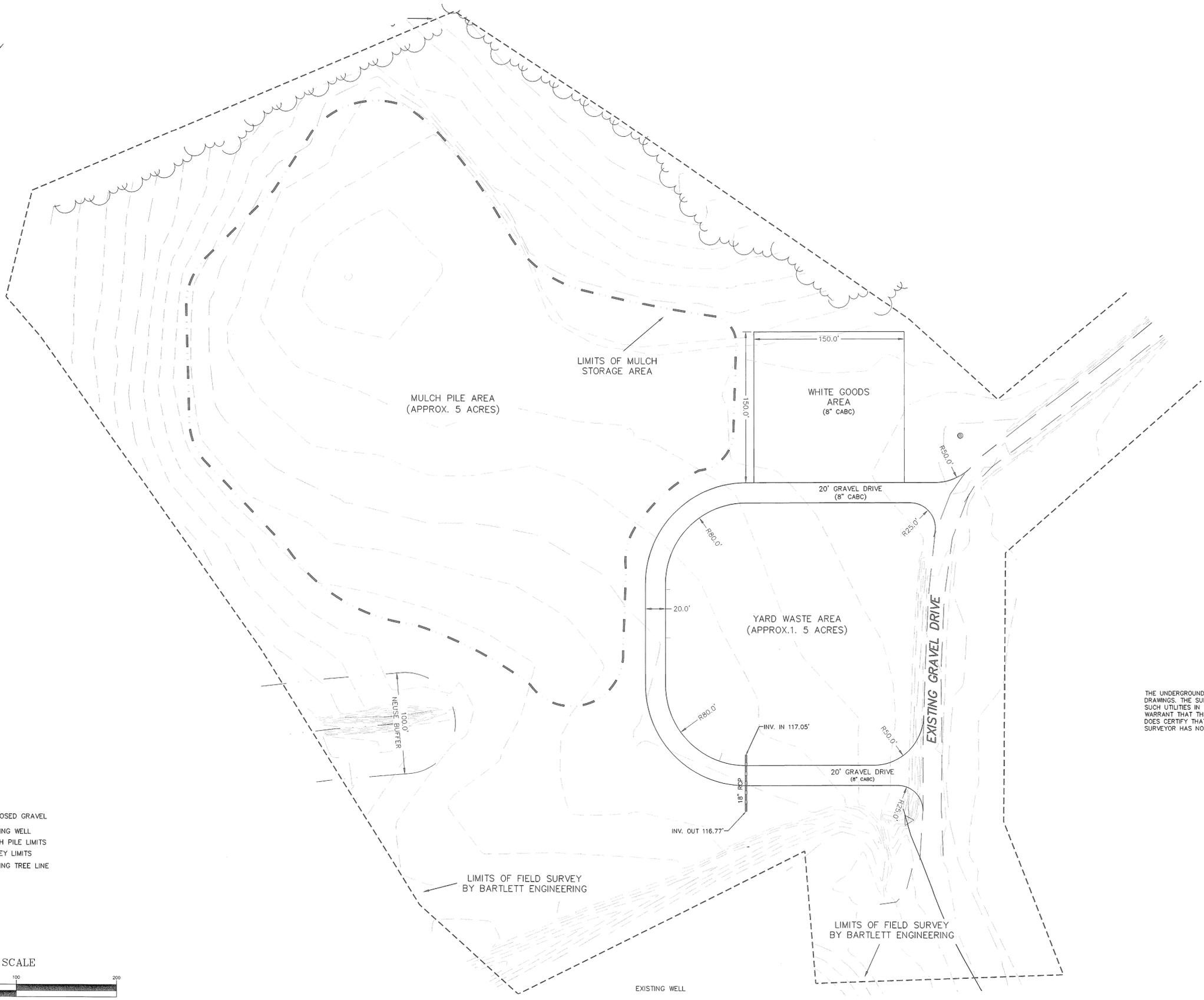


THIS SHEET INTENDED TO SHOW THE OVERALL LANDFILL SITE AND THE PROJECT AREA FOR THIS PROJECT

		<p>BARTLETT ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, PC</p> <p>1906 NASH STREET NORTH WILSON, N.C. 27893-1726</p> <p>TELE: (252) 399-0704 FAX: (252) 399-0804 EMAIL: info@bartletteng.com</p>	<p>OVERALL MAP</p>	<p>WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL (MULCH STORAGE, YARD WASTE COLLECTION, WHITE GOODS COLLECTION AREAS) 2400 NC HIGHWAY 42 EAST</p>	<p>DATE: OCT. 2009</p> <p>SCALE: 1" = 100'</p> <p>REVISIONS:</p>	<p>PROJECT: 09158 WC CLIENT CODE: 09158TP2 FIELD BOOK: CEV DRAWN BY: TB,KP,LP SURVEY BY:</p>	<p>GARDNERS TOWNSHIP WILSON COUNTY</p> <p>NORTH CAROLINA ZONE: AR</p> <p>PIN # 3732-52-9078 SHEET SP1</p>	

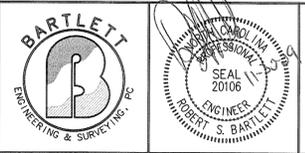
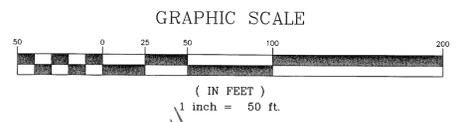


LOCATION MAP
NO SCALE



THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN HAVE BEEN LOCATED FROM FIELD SURVEY INFORMATION AND EXISTING DRAWINGS. THE SURVEYOR MAKES NO GUARANTEE THAT THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN COMPRISE ALL SUCH UTILITIES IN THE AREA, EITHER IN SERVICE OR ABANDONED. THE SURVEYOR FURTHER DOES NOT WARRANT THAT THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ARE IN THE EXACT LOCATION INDICATED ALTHOUGH HE DOES CERTIFY THAT THEY ARE LOCATED AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE FROM INFORMATION AVAILABLE. THE SURVEYOR HAS NOT PHYSICALLY LOCATED THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES.

- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED GRAVEL
 - EXISTING WELL
 - MULCH PILE LIMITS
 - SURVEY LIMITS
 - EXISTING TREE LINE



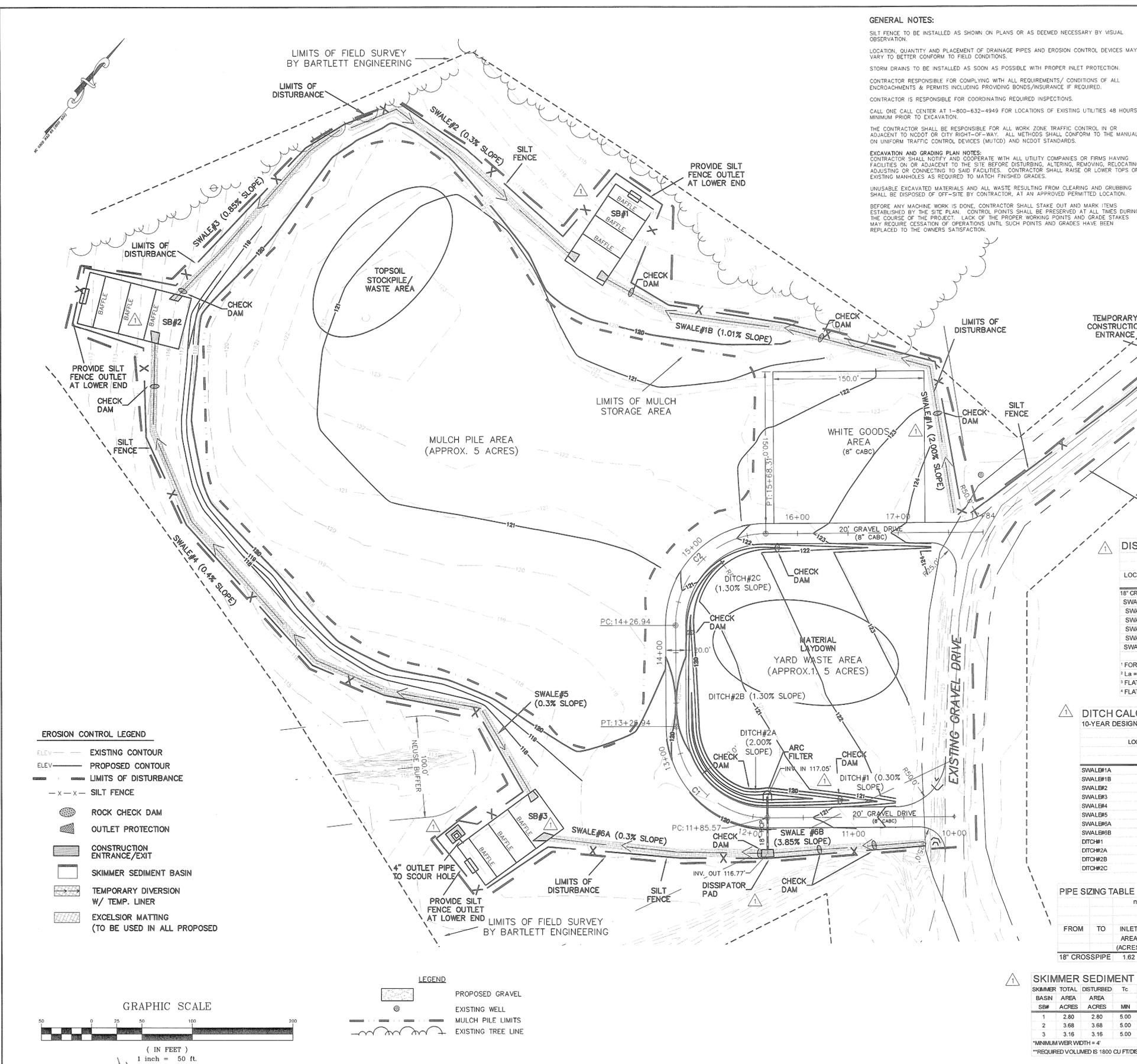
BARTLETT
ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, PC
1906 NASH STREET NORTH
WILSON, N.C. 27893-1726
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SITE PLAN

WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL
(MULCH STORAGE, YARD WASTE COLLECTION, WHITE GOODS COLLECTION AREAS)
2400 NC HIGHWAY 42 EAST

DATE: OCT. 2009	PROJECT: 09158 CLIENT CODE: WC CADFILE: 09158TP2 FIELD BOOK: DRAWN BY: CEP/LR/JM SURVEY BY: TB, KP, LP
SCALE: 1" = 50'	
REVISIONS:	

GARDNERS TOWNSHIP	WILSON COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA	ZONE: AR
PIN # 3732-52-9078	SHEET SP2



GENERAL NOTES:
 SILT FENCE TO BE INSTALLED AS SHOWN ON PLANS OR AS DEEMED NECESSARY BY VISUAL OBSERVATION.
 LOCATION, QUANTITY AND PLACEMENT OF DRAINAGE PIPES AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES MAY VARY TO BETTER CONFORM TO FIELD CONDITIONS.
 STORM DRAINS TO BE INSTALLED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH PROPER INLET PROTECTION.
 CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH ALL REQUIREMENTS/ CONDITIONS OF ALL ENCROACHMENTS & PERMITS INCLUDING PROVIDING BONDS/INSURANCE IF REQUIRED.
 CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING REQUIRED INSPECTIONS.
 CALL ONE CALL CENTER AT 1-800-632-4949 FOR LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES 48 HOURS MINIMUM PRIOR TO EXCAVATION.
 THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL WORK ZONE TRAFFIC CONTROL IN OR ADJACENT TO NC DOT OR CITY RIGHT-OF-WAY. ALL METHODS SHALL CONFORM TO THE MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (MUTCD) AND NC DOT STANDARDS.
 EXCAVATION AND GRADING PLAN NOTES:
 CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY AND COOPERATE WITH ALL UTILITY COMPANIES OR FIRMS HAVING FACILITIES ON OR ADJACENT TO THE SITE BEFORE DISTURBING, ALTERING, REMOVING, RELOCATING, ADJUSTING OR CONNECTING TO SAID FACILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL RAISE OR LOWER TOPS OF EXISTING MANHOLES AS REQUIRED TO MATCH FINISHED GRADES.
 UNUSABLE EXCAVATED MATERIALS AND ALL WASTE RESULTING FROM CLEARING AND GRUBBING SHALL BE DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR, AT AN APPROVED PERMITTED LOCATION.
 BEFORE ANY MACHINE WORK IS DONE, CONTRACTOR SHALL STAKE OUT AND MARK ITEMS ESTABLISHED BY THE SITE PLAN. CONTROL POINTS SHALL BE PRESERVED AT ALL TIMES DURING THE COURSE OF THE PROJECT. LACK OF THE PROPER WORKING POINTS AND GRADE STAKES MAY REQUIRE CESSATION OF OPERATIONS UNTIL SUCH POINTS AND GRADES HAVE BEEN REPLACED TO THE OWNER'S SATISFACTION.

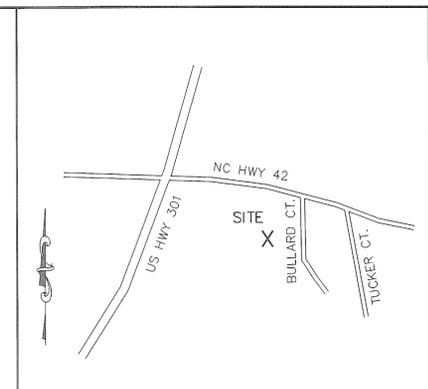
STRUCTURAL FILL:
 ALL NEWLY PLACED STRUCTURAL FILL OR BACK FILL SHOULD BE COMPACTED TO NOT LESS THAN 95% OF THE STANDARD PROCTOR MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY EXCEPT IN THE FINAL FOOT BENEATH PAVEMENT STRUCTURES WHERE THE REQUIREMENT SHOULD BE INCREASED TO 98% OF THE PROCTOR MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY. IT IS NOT ANTICIPATED THAT EITHER DIFFICULT EXCAVATION OR GROUND WATER WILL BE ENCOUNTERED FOR CUT DEPTHS UP TO 15 FEET ON THIS SITE. ALTHOUGH THE SOIL APPEARS TO BE WELL SUITED FOR REUSE AS STRUCTURAL FILL, IT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED THAT CLAY SOILS ARE SENSITIVE TO MOISTURE, AND THEREFORE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT EARTHWORK BE PERFORMED DURING THE DRIER MONTHS OF THE YEAR. THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD BE PREPARED TO MOISTURE CONDITION THE SOILS AS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE COMPACTING OPERATIONS AND EFFORTS.

OFFSITE BORROW / TRENCH BORROW:
 OFFSITE BORROW MATERIAL PLACED ON SITE SHOULD BE LOW PLASTICITY (PI LESS THAN 25 AND LI LESS THAN 50) AND SHALL BE FREE OF ORGANIC MATERIAL OR DEBRIS. PLACE FILL IN 8" TO 10" LOOSE LIFTS AND COMPACT TO 95% OF THE STANDARD PROCTOR MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY. ASTM D698. THE MOISTURE CONTENT OF THE SOIL SHOULD BE MAINTAINED WITHIN ± 3 PERCENTAGE POINTS OF THE OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT DETERMINED BY THE SAME TEST. OFF-SITE BORROW MATERIAL TO BE OBTAINED FROM A PERMITTED SOURCE.

EXISTING CONDITIONS:
 THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING ALL EXISTING JOB CONDITIONS. ANY ADVERSE CONDITIONS AFFECTING WORK SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER FOR POSSIBLE CLARIFICATION OR RECONCILIATION.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY:
 THESE DRAWINGS DO NOT CONTAIN THE REQUIREMENTS FOR JOB SAFETY. ALL PROVISIONS FOR SAFETY SHALL BE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.

****REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR EXACT BUILDING DIMENSIONS AND FINAL PLUMBING SIZES AND LOCATIONS.**



LOCATION MAP
 NO SCALE
 DISTURBED ACREAGE = 10.42± ACRES

PREFORMED SCOUR HOLES SCHEDULE

LOCATION	PIPE DIA D (IN)	RIPRAP CLASS	RIPRAP DEPTH FT	D50 SIZE IN	BASE WIDTH FT	SCOUR HOLE DEPTH FT
SB#3	4	B	1	8	3.75	1

MINIMUM SCOUR HOLE DEPTH = 1'
 BASE WIDTH = 3 x PIPE SIZE, MIN = 3.75'

DISSIPATOR PAD/OUTLET PROTECTION SCHEDULE
 (NYDOT METHOD)

LOCATION	Q (full) CFS	Q (10) CFS	V (full) FPS	V (10) FPS	DO ² INCHES	ZONE	NUMBER OF PIPES	APRON LENGTH ¹ (La) FEET	APRON WIDTH ² FEET	STONE CLASS	D50 STONE SIZE INCHES	OUTLET CHANNEL PROTN TYPE	CHANNEL DEPTH FT	CHANNEL BOTTOM FT	CHANNEL SIDE SLOPE	SOIL TYPE		
18" CROSSPIPE	7.42	6.48	4.20	3.66	18	1	4	1	6	14	A	18	2'-6"	B	1.89	2	3:1	-
SWALE#1B	-	10.01	-	1.90	28	1	4	1	9	9	A	18	2'-6"	A	-	-	-	GB2
SWALE#2	-	2.83	-	0.57	27	1	4	1	9	9	A	18	2'-6"	A	-	-	-	GB2
SWALE#3	-	2.38	-	0.82	20	1	4	1	7	7	A	18	2'-6"	A	-	-	-	GB2
SWALE#4	-	10.18	-	1.27	34	1	4	1	11	11	A	18	2'-6"	A	-	-	-	GB2
SWALE#5	-	2.07	-	0.48	25	1	4	1	8	8	A	18	2'-6"	A	-	-	-	GB2
SWALE#6A	-	9.01	-	1.05	35	1	4	1	12	12	A	18	2'-6"	A	-	-	-	GB2

¹ FOR PIPE DO IS DIAMETER; FOR CHANNEL OUTLETS, DO = SQUARE ROOT OF THE CROSS SECTIONAL AREA OF FLOW AT OUTLET
² La = M x Do ; (IF N > 1, La = 1.25 x M x Do)
³ FLAT = 4 x PIPE DIAMETER ; CHANNEL = CHANNEL BOTTOM + SIDES UP TO TOP OF BANK
⁴ FLAT = USE TABLE ; CHANNEL = 1.5 x MAX STONE SIZE

DITCH CALCULATIONS-FULLY VEGETATED CHANNELS
 10-YEAR DESIGN STORM (n VALUES OBTAINED FROM CHART 8.0% OF THE NC EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANNING AND DESIGN MANUAL)

LOCATION	PERM LINER REQUIRED	DRAINAGE AREA ACRES	C COEFF	RAINFALL IN/HR	REQUIRED FLOW Q	DITCH SLOPE	BOTTOM DEPTH d	FLOW DEPTH y	SIDE SLOPE M	AREA A	WETTED PERIMETER P	HYDRAULIC RADIUS R	VELOCITY V	ACTUAL CAPACITY Q	TOP WIDTH W	SHEAR STRESS (lb/sq.ft)	n	TEMP. LINER REQUIRED
SWALE#1A	NO	0.05	0.50	7.54	0.19	0.0200	2	0.24	3	0.66	3.53	0.19	0.29	0.19	3.45	0.30	0.05	NO
SWALE#1B	NO	1.74	0.76	7.54	10.01	0.0101	2	1.03	3	5.27	8.54	0.62	1.90	10.01	8.20	0.65	1.17	NO
SWALE#2	NO	0.75	0.50	7.54	2.83	0.0030	2	1.00	3	4.96	8.29	0.90	0.87	2.83	7.97	0.19	0.34	NO
SWALE#3	NO	0.63	0.50	7.54	2.38	0.0065	2	0.70	3	2.89	6.45	0.45	0.82	2.38	6.22	0.37	0.37	NO
SWALE#4	NO	2.70	0.50	7.54	10.18	0.0040	2	1.34	3	8.03	10.45	0.77	1.27	10.18	10.02	0.33	0.97	NO
SWALE#5	NO	0.55	0.50	7.54	2.07	0.0030	2	0.91	3	4.28	7.74	0.55	0.48	2.07	7.44	0.17	0.27	NO
SWALE#6A	NO	2.39	0.50	7.54	9.01	0.0020	2	1.39	3	8.62	10.82	0.80	1.05	9.01	10.36	0.26	0.83	NO
SWALE#6B	NO	0.13	0.50	7.54	0.49	0.0385	2	0.27	3	0.76	3.71	0.21	0.64	0.49	3.63	0.65	0.13	NO
DITCH#1	NO	0.32	0.53	7.54	1.28	0.0292	2	0.40	3	1.20	4.55	0.28	0.99	1.28	4.42	0.73	0.28	NO
DITCH#2A	NO	1.30	0.52	7.54	5.10	0.0200	2	0.70	3	2.85	6.40	0.44	1.79	5.10	6.18	0.87	0.80	NO
DITCH#2B	NO	1.21	0.52	7.54	4.75	0.0030	2	1.16	3	6.34	9.33	0.68	0.75	4.75	8.95	0.22	0.51	NO
DITCH#2C	NO	0.56	0.53	7.54	2.25	0.0130	2	0.81	3	2.35	5.87	0.40	0.96	2.25	5.67	0.50	0.38	NO

PIPE SIZING TABLE
 n = 0.013

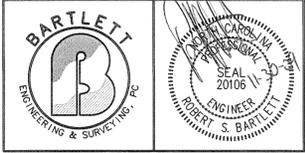
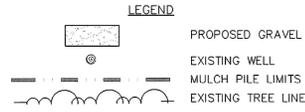
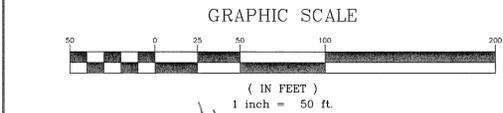
FROM	TO	INLET AREA (ACRES)	TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	INLET TIME (MIN)	PIPE TIME (MIN)	tc TIME OF CONC (MIN)	I INTENSITY (IN/HR)	Cc RUNOFF COEFF	Cc RUNOFF COEFF	Q10 DSCHRG (CFS)	SLOPE (FT/FT)	Dtheo (INCHES)	SIZE (INCHES)	Vnull (FT/SEC)	Qnull (CFS)	LENGTH PIPE (FT)	SEGMENT TIME (MIN)	UPPER INVERT	LOWER INVERT
18" CROSSPIPE		1.62	1.62	5	5.0	5.0	7.54	0.53	0.53	6.5	0.0050	17.1	18	4.2	7.4	56	0.2	117.05	116.77

SKIMMER SEDIMENT BASIN SCHEDULE

BASIN SB#	TOTAL AREA ACRES	DISTURBED AREA ACRES	Tc MIN	Cc COEFF	I INTENSITY IN/HR	Q-10 CFS	SURFACE SQ.FT	LENGTH FT	WIDTH FT	DEPTH FT	WBR LENGTH FT	BAFFLES REQ	PROP SURFACE VOL SQ.FT	REQ VOL CF	PROP AREA SQ.FT	PROP VOLUME CF	BAFFLE PLACEMENT (MEASURED FROM INFLOW END)	SKIMMER SIZE IN	ORIFICE SIZE IN	DEWATERING TIME DAYS			
1	2.80	2.80	5.00	0.60	7.54	12.67	4118	91	46	2.0	12	YES	4118	5040	3:1	2628	6691	54	77	2.0	1.59	3.0	
2	3.68	3.68	5.00	0.60	7.54	16.65	5412	104	52	2.0	16	YES	5412	6624	3:1	3663	9040	36	62	88	2.0	1.85	3.0
3	3.16	3.16	5.00	0.60	7.54	14.30	4647	96	48	2.0	13	YES	4647	5688	3:1	3056	7848	34	58	82	2.5	1.96	2.0

*MINIMUM WBR WIDTH = 4'
 **REQUIRED VOLUME IS 1800 CU FT/DISTURBED ACRE
 2 days

- EROSION CONTROL LEGEND**
- ELEV --- EXISTING CONTOUR
 - ELEV --- PROPOSED CONTOUR
 - - - - - LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
 - x - x - SILT FENCE
 - ROCK CHECK DAM
 - OUTLET PROTECTION
 - CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT
 - SKIMMER SEDIMENT BASIN
 - TEMPORARY DIVERSION W/ TEMP. LINER
 - EXCLESIOR MATTING (TO BE USED IN ALL PROPOSED)



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GRADING PLAN

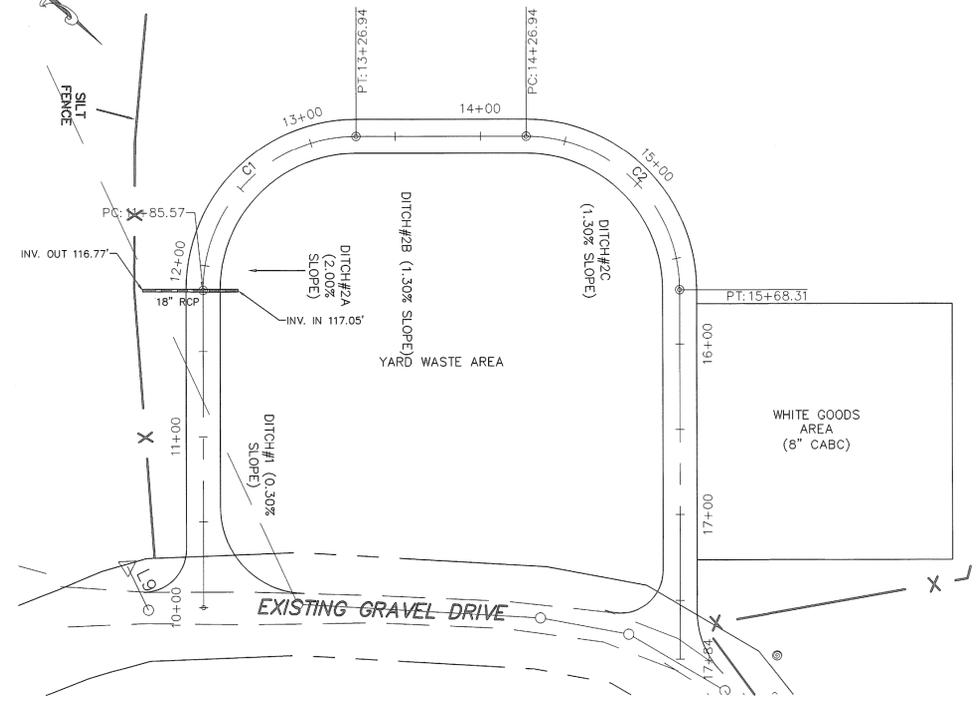
WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL
 (MULCH STORAGE, YARD WASTE COLLECTION, WHITE GOODS COLLECTION AREAS)
 2400 NC HIGHWAY 42 EAST

DATE: OCT. 2009
 SCALE: 1" = 50'
 REVISIONS: Δ NC DENR COMMENTS 11-12-09

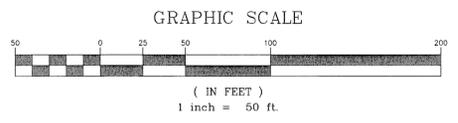
PROJECT: 09158 WC
 CLIENT CODE: WC
 CADFILE: 09158TP2
 FIELD BOOK:
 DRAWN BY: CEP/R/AM
 SURVEY BY: TB,KP,LP

GARDNERS TOWNSHIP WILSON COUNTY
 NORTH CAROLINA ZONE: AR
 PIN # 3732-52-9078 SHEET SP3

CURVE TABLE						
CURVE	LENGTH	RADIUS	DELTA	TANGENT	CHORD BRG.	CHORD
C1	141.37	90.00	90°00'00"	90.00	N84°40'31"W	127.28
C2	141.37	90.00	90°00'00"	90.00	N5°19'29"E	127.28



GRAVEL DRIVE
20' EP-EP
PLAN VIEW



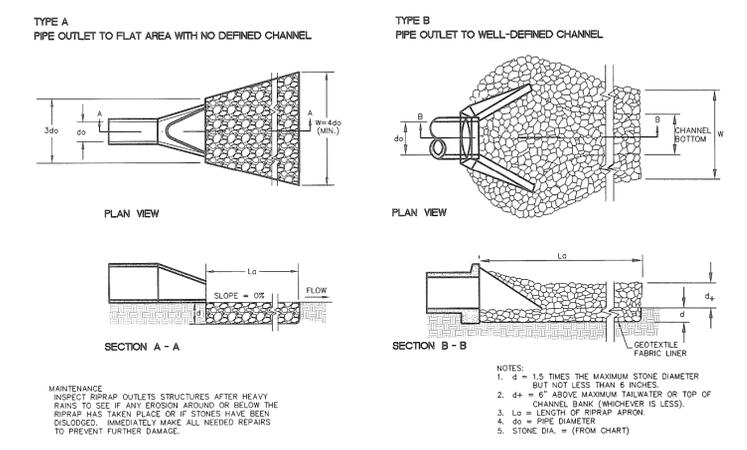
CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH ALL REQUIREMENTS/CONDITIONS OF ALL ENCROACHMENTS & PERMITS INCLUDING PROVIDING BONDS/INSURANCE IF REQUIRED.
CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING REQUIRED INSPECTIONS BY NCDOT AND/OR WITH MUNICIPALITY.

- EROSION CONTROL NOTES**
- SEEDING AND MULCHING TO BE APPLIED WITHIN 15 WORKING DAYS OF ALL LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES NOT PREVIOUSLY STABILIZED.
 - SILT FENCE TO BE INSTALLED AS SHOWN ON PLANS OR AS DEEMED NECESSARY BY VISUAL OBSERVATION.

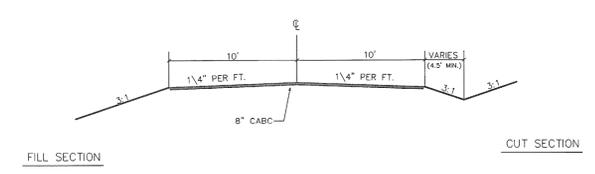
LOCATION, QUANTITY AND PLACEMENT OF DRAINAGE PIPES AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES MAY VARY TO BETTER CONFORM TO FIELD CONDITIONS.

UTILITIES SHOWN ON PLANS ARE LOCATED APPROXIMATELY. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING THE LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND SERVICES WHETHER SHOWN ON PLANS OR NOT.

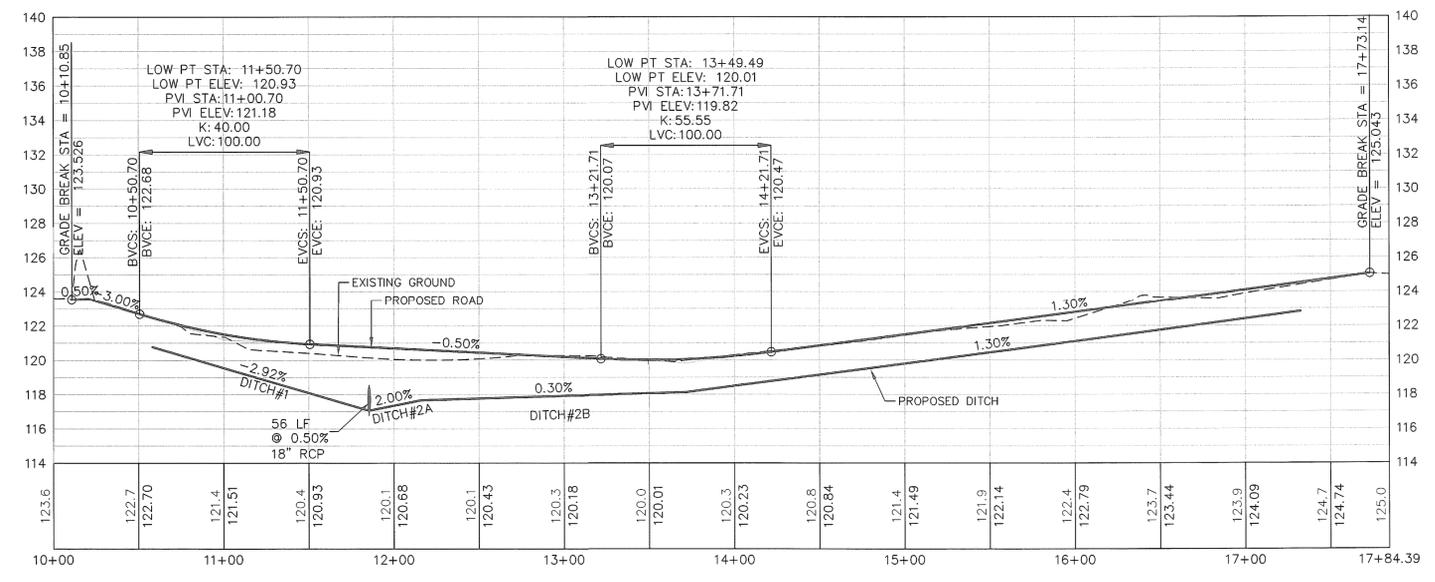
CONTRACTOR TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF THESE FACILITIES IF DAMAGED.



OUTLET PROTECTION
NO SCALE



PROPOSED 20' EP-EP ROAD SECTION
No Scale



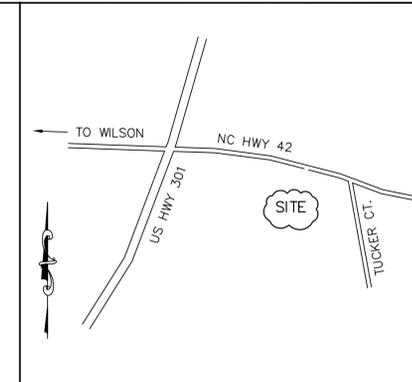
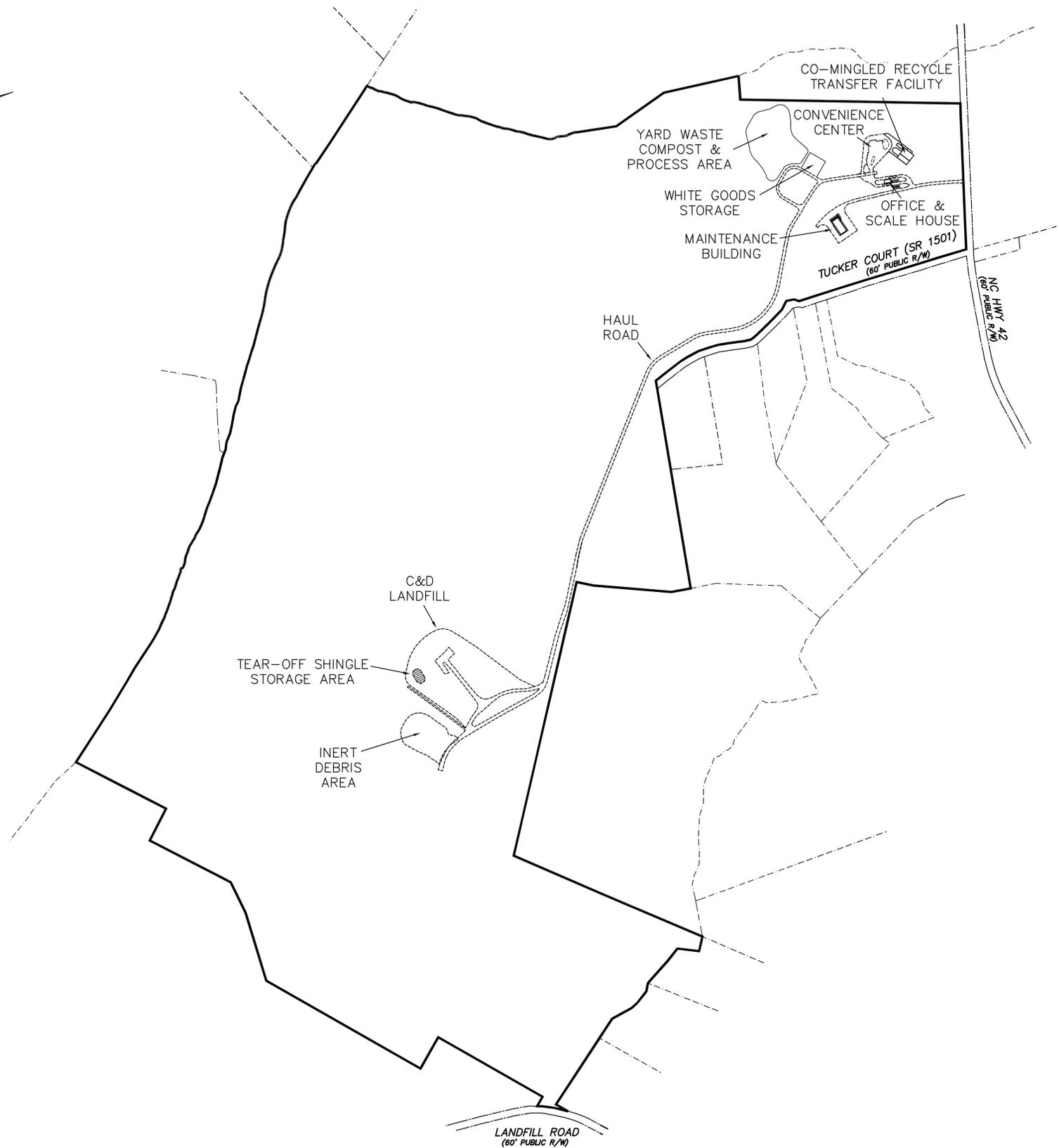
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CONSTRUCTION PLANS

WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL
(MULCH STORAGE, YARD WASTE COLLECTION, WHITE GOODS COLLECTION AREAS)
2400 NC HIGHWAY 42 EAST

DATE: OCT. 2009	PROJECT: 09158 WC
SCALE: H: 1"=50' V: 1"=5'	CADFILE: 09158TP2
REVISIONS: Δ NC DENR COMMENTS 11-12-09	FIELD BOOK: DRAWN BY: RF SURVEY BY: TB, KP, LP

GARDNERS TOWNSHIP	WILSON COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA	ZONE: AR
PIN # 3732-52-9078	SHEET SP4



LOCATION MAP
NO SCALE

SITE DATA

TOTAL AREA	709± ACRES
ZONING	AR
MIN. BLDG. LINES	FRONT 35'
	SIDE 15'
	REAR 30'
REFERENCE:	DB 1562 PG 165
	DB 1577 PG 567
	DB 1930 PG 792
	DB 2150 PG 709
	DB 2338 PG 867

- NOTES**
- AREAS COMPUTED BY COORDINATE CALCULATIONS
 - NO GRID MONUMENT FOUND WITHIN 2000'
 - COORDINATES SHOWN ON PLAT ARE HORIZONTAL COORDINATES UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.
 - ALL DISTANCES SHOWN ARE HORIZONTAL
 - ALL RIGHTS-OF-WAY ARE PUBLIC UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
 - WETLANDS, IF ANY, HAVE NOT BEEN DELINEATED
 - THIS PROPERTY IS NOT LOCATED IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA
 - THIS PROPERTY IS NOT LOCATED IN A PROTECTED WATERSHED AREA
 - THERE ARE NO CEMETERIES VISIBLE.
 - THIS PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO ALL RIGHTS-OF-WAY, EASEMENTS, RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS AND ORDINANCES.
 - THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY.
 - BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION PROVIDED FROM WILSON COUNTY TAX MAPS, NCDOT DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHY, AND FIELD SURVEY BY BARTLETT ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, PC.



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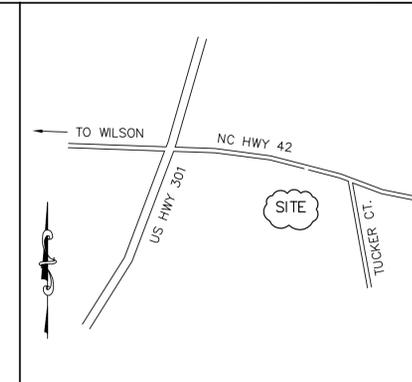
OVERALL MAP

WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL
OVERALL SITE
2400 NC HIGHWAY 42 EAST

DATE: OCT. 2015
SCALE: NTS
REVISIONS:

PROJECT: 12246
CLIENT CODE: WC
CADFILE: 12246SP1
FIELD BOOK:
DRAWN BY: CEP,PPH
SURVEY BY: TB,KP,LP

GARDNERS TOWNSHIP	WILSON COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA	ZONE: AR
PIN # 3732-52-9078	SHEET S1



LOCATION MAP
NO SCALE

SITE DATA

TOTAL AREA	709± ACRES
ZONING	AR
MIN. BLDG. LINES	FRONT 35'
	SIDE 15'
	REAR 30'
REFERENCE:	DB 1562 PG 165
	DB 1577 PG 567
	DB 1930 PG 792
	DB 2150 PG 709
	DB 2338 PG 867

- NOTES**
- AREAS COMPUTED BY COORDINATE CALCULATIONS
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OVERALL MAP
WITH AERIAL

WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL
OVERALL SITE WITH AERIAL
2400 NC HIGHWAY 42 EAST

DATE:	OCT. 2015	PROJECT:	15034
SCALE:	NTS	CLIENT CODE:	WC
REVISIONS:		CADFILE:	Overall 24x36
		FIELD BOOK:	
		DRAWN BY:	JM
		SURVEY BY:	TB,KP,LP

GARDNERS TOWNSHIP	WILSON COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA	ZONE: AR
PIN # 3732-52-9078	SHEET S2

**Attachment H
Monitoring Plan**

**Wilson County Westside C&D Landfill Wilson
County, North Carolina**

Prepared for:
Wilson County Solid Waste Management Dept.
Wilson, North Carolina

**June 2010
Revised December 2010**



BlackRock Engineers, Inc.
PO Box 58
Wilmington, NC 28402

**June 2015
Revised October 2015**



Bartlett Engineering & Surveying, PC
1906 Nash Street North
Wilson, North Carolina 27893

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Certification

The water quality monitoring plan for this facility has been prepared by a qualified geologist/engineer who is licensed to practice in the State of North Carolina. The plan has been prepared based on first-hand knowledge of site conditions and familiarity with North Carolina solid waste rules and industry standard protocol. This certification is made in accordance with North Carolina Solid Waste Regulations, indicating this Water Quality Monitoring Plan should provide early detection of any release of hazardous constituents to the uppermost aquifer, so as to be protective of public health and the environment. No other warranties, expressed or implied, are made.

Signed Gary D. Babb
Printed Gary D. Babb
Date June 21, 2010



Not valid unless this document bears the seal of the above mentioned licensed professional.

At the request of Christine Ritter (Hydrogeologist with the Solid Waste Section/Division of Waste Management of NCDENR), the 2010 monitoring plan has been updated by Bartlett Engineering and Surveying, P.C. to reflect current and existing conditions and activities of the groundwater monitoring and explosive gas plans. Hydrogen sulfide was added to the list of gases to be monitored. No other changes or additions were made to approved plans.



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1.0 WATER QUALITY MONITORING PLAN

This Water Quality Monitoring Plan (WQMP) is designed to address regulatory requirements as set forth in the Rules and to establish the compliance boundary for groundwater quality for the Westside C&D facility. The monitoring plan considers information and data gathered from previous and current studies of the Westside Site, adjacent MSWLF and Tucker Borrow Site and the Wilson County vicinity. Items that are addressed in this WQMP are:

- o Regional Geology
- o Existing Site Conditions
- o Monitoring System Design
- o Sampling and Analysis Procedures

Prepared under the supervision of Mr. Gary D. Babb, P.G., the final WQMP is presented in this Section. Based on the data and information provided, the monitoring system has been designed to provide early detection of any release of hazardous constituents to the uppermost aquifer, so as to be protective of the public health and the environment. Design of the monitoring system considers regional geology, data and conclusions from geologic and hydrogeologic investigations of the Westside Site and adjacent properties owned by Wilson County, characteristics of the waste, and the applicable state and federal rules and guidelines published for monitoring of RCRA Subtitle D facilities.

1.1 Regional Geology and Groundwater Use

1.1.1 Regional Geology

The Westside C&D facility is located in the western portion of the Carolina Coastal Plain near the Fall Line. The Fall Line is the province boundary between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain provinces. It represents a significant change in lithology which in turn reflects a change in stream gradients. Lithology in the Piedmont province is primarily igneous and metamorphic while the Coastal Plain province is primarily sedimentary. In general, rivers and streams in the Piedmont Province have higher flow rates with well defined channels while Coastal Plain rivers and streams are meandering with lesser defined channels resulting in swamps and bays. These streams, swamps, and bays are the major discharge point of the uppermost aquifer. Downgradient from the CDLF footprint, Toisnot Swamp and Buck Branch are regional streams that form the property boundary for the Westside site and adjoining Wilson County properties (Mohesky Farm and MSWLF).

The Carolina Coastal Plain is underlain by flat-lying to very gently eastward dipping sedimentary strata which overlay a foundation of crystalline rocks. These sediments were deposited during repeated marine transgressive and regressive cycles due to fluctuations in sea level caused by expansion and recession of glacial ice caps during the Pliocene and early Pleistocene epochs (approximately 2 to 5 million years ago).

Sediments in the area of the Westside C&D facility are classified as being in the Yorktown Formation. Information gathered from the 1985 edition of the Geologic Map of North Carolina and The Geology of the Carolina, published in 1991, sites that sediments of the Yorktown Formation are fossiliferous clay with varying amounts of fine-grained sand, silty sand, sandy silt, silty clay, and bluish gray shell material. These types of deposits are found mainly north of the Neuse River and are commonly concentrated in lenses and vary in vertical and horizontal

dimensions. The topography of the Coastal Plain is characterized by flat to gently undulating relief.

1.1.2 Original Site Conditions

The Westside Site is a depleted borrow site for the Wilson County Landfill. The borrow site operation was completed in the mid 1990's. Prior to excavation the upland portion of the site was agricultural land, bounded by woodlands which still incorporate wetlands adjacent to Buck Branch and the intermittent stream present on-site.

1.1.3 Groundwater Use

The primary use of groundwater in the Coastal Plain region is for agricultural operations and for residential water supply. Expansion of city water and sewer systems will eventually make agriculture operations the primary user of groundwater in this region. Ms. Georgia Boulo, with the Wilson County Environmental Health Department, stated that presently, groundwater usage is 50 percent agriculture and 50 percent residential. She also stated that once planned expansion of the Wilson water and sewer system is complete, residential groundwater usage will likely decrease to approximately 5 percent and agriculture usage will increase to approximately 95 percent. Currently, the City of Wilson is capable of providing water services to residents in the landfill area through a 12 inch water line along SR 1503 - Landfill Road.

1.2 Existing Site Hydrogeofogical Conditions

The geologic and hydrogeologic investigations for the Westside CDLF were implemented in three phases to progressively define existing site conditions relevant to site suitability, and monitoring and engineering design. All data and evaluation of the hydrogeologic conditions are presented in the Site Plan documents and Addendum No. 1. A summary of the investigations is provided in this section relative to monitoring system design.

As shown in the USGS topographic map for the area, the major groundwater recharge feature for the Westside C&D facility is a topographic high (130± feet mean sea level) located approximately 4,000 feet northeast of the facility. The major groundwater discharge features influencing groundwater flow direction on the site are the Toisnot Swamp and Buck Branch. The existing MSWLF facility is generally located to the east of the proposed CDLF footprint and is separated by a deep drainage canal that intercepts the uppermost aquifer.

In general, the site geology conforms to the regional Coastal Plain characteristics. The depositional environment is influenced by Buck Branch and Toisnot Swamp, where fluvial sediments are mixed with marine sediments in an estuarine setting. Where these streams once flowed into the Atlantic Ocean, a much broader river was likely present. Swift currents during flood conditions may have deposited lenticular beds of sand and other sediments. Incoming tidal currents rework the stream sediments, creating alternating layers of continental and marine sediments.

On the Westside Site, all groundwater level measurements and the modeled potentiometric surfaces through the course of investigation indicate that the general groundwater flow direction from the CDLF footprint to the southwest towards Toisnot Swamp. Based on the analysis of site stratigraphy and comparing aquifer testing results with laboratory clay unit permeability testing, it is clear that the potential for groundwater flow is highest through the water bearing sand layers in the uppermost 15 feet of the aquifer. The marine clays present a confining or semi- confining layer limiting potential vertical groundwater flow. Furthermore, the elevation of the wetlands adjacent to Buck Branch relative to the mapped potentiometric surface indicates an area of extensive groundwater discharge surrounding the stream.

As determined from the soil boring logs, the site stratigraphy is best illustrated in hydrogeologic profiles C and D, presented in Figure 4 of the Site Plan. The local stratigraphy is characterized by relatively thin layers of continental and marine silt, sand, and clay in varying textures and colors. Figure 4 illustrates the uniformities and unconformities associated with the depositional environment. Typically, the color of fluvial sediments are tan, brown, light grey or orange. With the unconformities expected in the depositional environment, the typical profile includes a lean clay overlying poorly graded sands, interbedded with thin clay and clayey sand lenses. The water bearing zone is present in coarse and well graded sand layers, typically beneath surficial clay. Below the fluvial sediments, a marine clay layer is consistently encountered. This marine clay unit is typically dark grey, fat, and laminated with microlenses of fine sand. Below the marine clay, a dark greenish grey silty clayey sand with shell fragments overlies the residual, fully weathered bedrock. As evidence of the site's proximity to the regional fall line, bedrock was encountered approximately 30-35 feet below the disturbed land surface, at an elevation of 60 to 64 feet mean sea level. Dip of the marine sediments mirror the southwest groundwater flow direction.

1.3 Monitoring System Design

Design of the monitoring system for the Westside Site considers the site a regional hydrogeologic conditions with the base design for the landfill unit. The site's adjacent, upgradient position to major stream features in the area (Buck Branch and Toisnot Swamp) provide relative hydrogeologic isolation in a groundwater discharge area. The landfill base design includes construction of a compacted soil layer that will provide for vertical separation from the seasonal high water table and control infiltration from the landfill base. Deeper in the surficial aquifer, the presence of low-permeability clays deposited in horizontal lenses significantly limits vertical groundwater flow potential. Most importantly, the preferential lateral groundwater flow in the unconfined surficial aquifer sands toward a groundwater discharge zone presents hydrogeologic conditions that can be

effectively monitored with shallow groundwater monitoring wells. Due to the extent of wetlands and dense vegetation surrounding Buck Branch, surface water monitoring is not a necessary component of the site's detection monitoring system.

1.3.1 Groundwater Monitoring System

Monitoring well locations are shown on Drawing M1, Groundwater Monitoring Plan. Based on the geology and hydrogeology Section *and* the criteria for establishing the relevant point of compliance, the following detection monitoring stations are recommended for the WQMP.

The Westside WQMP includes a total of four groundwater monitoring wells to establish the relevant point of compliance. The following is a discussion of existing monitor well status, field conditions, and location of the groundwater monitoring system for the Westside C&D facility. The detection monitoring system utilizes one upgradient existing well (P-101) and three additional downgradient wells. Overall, one upgradient and three downgradient locations provide a monitoring well density of 1 detection station per 3.5 Acres of landfill area. Downgradient well are spaced equally across a 125-foot offset to the landfill footprint. Intervals within the uppermost 10-15 feet of the seasonal high water table targets the tan and orange sand units in the characterized stratigraphy. Ground surface elevations leading to (4W drive path) and surrounding the wells are at least 93 feet msl.

TABLE 1-1
MONITORING WELL NETWORK

WELL ID	TD	TOS	BOS	COMMENT	WELL TYPE	MONITORING SCHEDULE
GMW-1	20	10	20	UPGRADIENT	2	SEMI-ANNUAL
GMW-2	16	6	16	SOIL	2	SEMI-ANNUAL
GMW-3	17	7	17	SOIL	2	SEMI-ANNUAL
GMW-4	17	7	17	SOIL	2	SEMI-ANNUAL

Note:

All wells were constructed in accordance with 15A NCAC 2C .0108. All wells were surveyed to a known datum to provide groundwater elevations to determine flow characteristics. Ground surface and top of casing elevations were also surveyed to provide information for potentiometric maps of the uppermost aquifer at the facility. Accuracy requirements for the survey are ± 0.01 ft for elevation, and ± 0.1 ft for horizontal location.

In accordance with 15A NCAC 2C **.0108**, the wells were constructed of schedule 40 PVC and installed with wash drilling methods (sands) in accordance with standard monitoring well installation procedures by a NC licensed driller. Split spoon samples were collected at a minimum of five-foot intervals to document lithology.

1.3.2 Piezometer Abandonment

All existing piezometers within the landfill footprint and as directed by the engineer shall be abandoned in accordance with 15A NCAC 2C. Abandonment may utilize either bentonite or cement grout, or a combination of the two materials. Abandonment shall be documented with standard documentation and included in the pre-operative submittal.

1.3.3 Background Sampling

Prior to beginning landfill operations, one set of background samples was collected for the monitoring network. These baseline results were submitted to the agency according to the plan reporting procedures. Following background sampling, routine detection monitoring

1.4 Sampling and Analysis Procedures

1.4.1 Sampling Equipment and Containers

Disposable Teflon bailers will be utilized for groundwater sample collection. Samplers will wear clean disposable vinyl or latex gloves during the sampling process. Bailing line shall be nylon, Teflon coated wire, or single stranded stainless steel wire. Groundwater sample containers will be obtained from the laboratory prior to sample collection. The laboratory will provide pre-cleaned sample containers with the appropriate preservatives.

1.4.2 Cleaning Procedures

Prior to beginning sampling, field equipment should be deconned in the office laboratory. Documentation of proper cleaning protocol must be provided with disposable bailers. Between wells, field decontamination for field equipment will consist of a five step process: 1) deionized or distilled water rinse, 2) wash with a phosphate free soap/water mixture, 3) deionized or distilled water rinse, 4) isopropyl alcohol rinse or 10% nitric acid or 10% hydrochloric acid rinse, and 5) deionized or distilled water rinse. Clean unused disposable Teflon bailers will be used for monitor well sample collection and will not require decontamination.

1.4.3 Purging Procedures

Prior to the purging of any groundwater monitoring wells the water levels in all wells were determined. The water levels were determined by using an electric water level meter. The meter chosen was able to determine the depth to groundwater to at least the nearest 0.01 foot. The water level for each well was recorded in the bound field notebook at the time of measurement. During the water level measurement procedure, personnel performing the measurement wore clean protective gloves (i.e. disposable vinyl or latex gloves). The water level meter was decontaminated between each well location by a distilled water rinse. The reference point for groundwater level measurements was the top of the northern side of the inner well casing.

Due to the relatively shallow groundwater level on-site, each groundwater monitoring well was purged with disposable Teflon bailers. Each well was purged approximately three to five well volumes of water or until dry prior to sampling. The volume of water purged from each well was determined by calculating the volume of one well casing. This volume was calculated by subtracting the depth to the water table from the total depth of the well to give the volume of standing water in the well casing. Then by using Table 1 (attached) the approximate volume of water in the well casing was estimated. This volume was then multiplied by three, four or five to give the total purge volume necessary for each well.

1.4.4 Groundwater Sample Collection Procedure Upon completion of the purging procedure and stabilization of field parameters, groundwater samples were collected. Samples were collected using disposable Teflon bailers. Separate bailers may have been used during the purging and sampling processes. Samples were poured directly from the bailer into the laboratory supplied containers that they were then transported to laboratory. Under no circumstances was an intermediate sample container be used, i.e. jar, beaker, etc., and then transferred to the sample container. Water samples were not filtered.

Groundwater sample containers were labeled prior to filling and covered with a clear tape, which was wrapped around the sample container. This prevents the label from detaching from the container during sample storage and shipment.

Each sample container had its own label indicating at a minimum, the sample location (i.e. GMW-1), date and time of collection, and project site. Other pertinent sample information such as sample location, collector, etc. was recorded in the field notes.

Samples were placed in a sample cooler containing ice immediately after collection. After collection, samples were transported to the laboratory either in person or by some form of accepted courier service (Federal Express, etc). When practical, samples were delivered to lab on the collection day.

1.4.5 Field QA/QC Procedures

Each sample was recorded on a Chain-of-Custody record at the time of collection. A sample Chain-of-Custody form is attached to this plan for reference. The Chain-of-Custody form contains sample and well identification, signature(s) of the sample collector and others who accepted the samples from the collector, date and time of sample collection, requested laboratory analytical parameters, and other pertinent information or special requests etc.

One trip blank per sampling event was collected and one equipment blank sample was collected for each day that groundwater monitor wells are sampled. Blank samples were analyzed for all constituents that are being analyzed in the groundwater and surface water quality samples.

1.4.6 Laboratory QA/QC Procedures

All water samples were analyzed by a North Carolina certified laboratory for Appendix I VOCs and RCRA metals along with specific conductance, pH, and temperature. The laboratories are certified for drinking water analysis and for the constituents being analyzed. The following is a list of the analytical parameters analyzed for this project. Each parameter has an appropriate EPA method number associated with the parameter. Samples were analyzed by the listed method or by an equivalent acceptable method. A copy of the laboratory Quality Assurance/Quality Control measures may be provided on request (100 pages). All analysis shall be in accordance with methods listed in the publication SW-846.

O Inorganic Constituents

<u>Metals</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>SWSL***</u>
Antimony	SW-846 Method 6010	0.006 mg/L
Arsenic	SW-846 Method 6010	0.010 mg/L
Barium	SW-846 Method 6010	0.10 mg/L
Beryllium	SW-846 Method 6020	0.001 mg/L
Cadmium	SW-846 Method 6020	0.001 mg/L
Chromium	SW-846 Method 6010	0.01 mg/L
Cobalt	SW-846 Method 6010	0.01 mg/L
Copper	SW-846 Method 6010	0.01 mg/L
Lead	SW-846 Method 6010	0.01 mg/L
Nickel	SW-846 Method 6010	0.05 mg/L
Selenium	SW-846 Method 6010	0.01 mg/L
Silver	SW-846 Method 6010	0.01 mg/L
Thallium	SW-846 Method 6020	0.0055 mg/L
Vanadium	SW-846 Method 6020	0.025 mg/L
Zinc	SW-846 Method 6010	0.01 mg/L

- o Organic Parameters
Volatile Organic Compounds (EPA Method SW-846 8240 or 8260**)
Added volatile compound: Tetrahydrofuran

- o Field Parameters
 - Specific Conductance
 - pH
 - Temperature

* All metals analysis were performed by acceptable methodology as described in EPA SW-846

** Specific constituents listed for these methods are not listed here, please refer to the EPA publication SW-846 for the complete list of volatile and semi-volatile parameters listed for the above references methods.

*** Solid Waste Section Limit

1.5 Field Logbook

The field technician keeps an up-to-date logbook documenting important information pertaining to the technician's field activities. The field logbook documents the following:

- Site Name and Location
- Date and Time of Sampling
- Climatic Conditions During Sampling Event
- Sampling Point/Well Identification Number
- Well Static Water Level
- Height of Water Column in Well
- Purged Water Volume and Well Yield (High or Low)
- Observations on Purging and Sampling Event
- Time of Sample Collection
- Temperature, pH, Turbidity, and Conductivity Readings
- Signature of Field Technician.

1.6 Record Keeping and Reporting

1.6.1 Sampling Reports

Copies of all laboratory analytical data will be forwarded to the DWM within 45 calendar days of the sample collection date. The analytical data submitted will specify the date of sample collection, the sampling point identification and include a map of sampling locations. Should a significant concentration of contaminants be detected in ground and surface water, as defined in North Carolina Solid Waste Rules, Ground Water Quality Standards, or Surface Water Quality Standards, the owner/operator of the landfill shall notify the DWM and will place a notice in the landfill records as to which constituents were detected.

Monitoring data will be compared to compliance standards established by Groundwater Standards 15A NCAC 2L .0202 and 15A NCAC 13B. If a standard is exceeded in any well, additional samples or assessment monitoring will begin following notification of the Division. In response to non-compliance data results, the Division of Solid Waste Management will be notified with a plan of action to further investigate, verify or assess the source of the observed contaminants.

1.7 Well Abandonment/Rehabilitation

Should wells become irreversibly damaged or require rehabilitation, the DWM shall be notified. If monitoring wells and/or piezometers are damaged irreversibly they shall be abandoned according to 15A NCAC 2C .0113, with notification to the Division. The abandonment procedure in unconsolidated materials will consist of over-drilling and/or pulling the well casing and plugging the well with an impermeable, chemically-inert sealant such as neat cement grout and/or bentonite clay (HolePlug or 15A NCAC 2L approved materials). For bedrock well completions the abandonment will consist of plugging the interior well riser and screen with an impermeable neat cement grout and/or bentonite cement grout.

1.8 Additional Well Installations

The data will be analyzed to verify the correct placement of wells and determine locations for future monitoring wells, if necessary. Any additional well installations will be carried out in accordance with DWM directives. If the potentiometric maps reveal that the depths, location, or number of wells is insufficient to monitor potential releases of solid waste constituents from the solid waste management area, new well locations and depths will be submitted to the DWM for approval.

All monitoring wells shall be installed under the supervision of a geologist or engineer who is registered in North Carolina and who will certify to the DWM that the installation complies with the North Carolina Regulations. Upon installation of future wells the registered geologist or engineer will submit the documentation for the construction of each well within 30 days after well construction.

TABLE 1-2

CONVERSION OF FEET OF WATER
TO
VOLUME IN GALLONS
FOR A TWO INCH I.D. WELL CASING

FEET OF WATER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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VOLUME IN GALLONS	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7
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FEET OF WATER	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
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VOLUME IN GALLONS	2.5	3.3	4.1	4.9	5.8	6.6	7.4	8.2	9.0	9.8
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FEET OF WATER	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110
------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----

VOLUME IN GALLONS	10.7	11.5	12.3	13.1	13.9	14.7	15.5	16.4	17.2	18.0
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ATTACHMENT H-1

EXPLOSIVE GAS
MONITORING PLAN

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1.0 EXPLOSIVE GAS MONITORING PLAN

This Explosive Gas Monitoring Plan is designed to address regulatory requirements as set forth in the Rules to detect explosive gases that may be generated by decomposition of Construction and Demolition wastes in the Westside C&D landfill unit. The monitoring plan is designed to detect explosive gases that may accumulate in on-site enclosed structures or migrate in unsaturated soils toward the property boundary.

Attached to this plan is project Drawing LFG1, illustrating the proposed site characteristics relevant to gas monitoring and including the gas proposed gas monitoring system. As described in the site study permit documents and water quality monitoring plan, the surficial soils above the seasonal high water table have been excavated and removed from the site for historic landfill soil cover use. Sandy clay soil was placed and compacted to construct the landfill base grade and establish a 4' separation from the seasonal high water table. Offset and downgradient or side gradient to the landfill unit, wetlands draining to the adjacent streams limit potential gas migration. The upgradient boundary to the northeast of the landfill unit is the only property boundary subject to gas migration monitoring. No structures are present on the Westside site.

Generally, gas wells are boreholes installed in the landfill to vent or recover landfill gas. For gas monitoring purposes, three gas monitoring probes GP-1, GP-2, and GP-3 are proposed at approximate 500-foot spacing inside the upgradient property line and adjacent Piedmont Natural Gas service line. The gas probes construction will be similar to Type II groundwater monitoring wells with locking steel casings set in a concrete pad, protecting 2" Sch40 pipe, with .010" slotted screen and sand backfill from a depth of 2 feet below grade to just above the observed water table

(less than 15 feet total depth). The top of casing will be slip capped and fitted with a quick-connect, valve or hose barb to connect the monitoring equipment.

The gas probes and any future on-site structures shall be monitored by Wilson County quarterly for the presence of explosive gases measured in % Lower Explosive Limit. The monitoring equipment shall meet industry standards for measuring % LEL for explosive gases and shall be calibrated according to manufacturer's procedures prior to each monitoring event. At least two observations should be obtained for repeatable results at each monitoring location. The sampling location, date, time, staff initials and observed % LEL shall be recorded and maintained in the operating record. Due to the local gas line present along the property boundary, it is recommended that any the total explosive gas concentration be measured to identify the potential sources triggering action. Landfill gas is generally less than 60% explosive gas by volume, where pipeline gas will be greater than 60% total explosive concentration. The following .0544 rules apply to gas monitoring at the C&DLF facility.

- (1) Owners and operators must ensure that:
 - (A) the concentration of methane gas, hydrogen sulfide or other explosive gases generated by the facility does not exceed 25 percent of the lower explosive limit in on-site facility structures (excluding gas control or recovery system components);
 - (B) the concentration of methane gas, hydrogen sulfide or other explosive gases does not exceed the lower explosive limit for methane or other explosive gases at the facility property boundary; and
 - (C) the facility does not release methane gas, hydrogen sulfide or other explosive gases in any concentration that can be detected in offsite structures.
- (2) Owners and operators of all C&DLF units must implement a routine methane and hydrogen sulfide monitoring program to ensure that the standards of this paragraph are met,
 - (A) The type of monitoring must be determined based on soil conditions, the hydrogeologic conditions under and surrounding the facility, hydraulic conditions on and surrounding the facility, the location of facility structures and property boundaries, and the location of all off-site structures adjacent to property boundaries.

- (B) The frequency of monitoring shall be quarterly or as approved by the Division.
- (3) If methane, hydrogen sulfide or explosive gas levels exceeding the limits specified in Subparagraph (d)(1) of this Rule are detected, the owner and operator must:
 - (A) immediately take all steps necessary to ensure protection of human health and notify the Division;
 - (B) within seven days of detection, place in the operating record the methane or explosive gas levels detected and a description of the steps taken to protect human health; and
 - (C) within 60 days of detection, implement a remediation plan for the methane or explosive gas releases, place a copy of the plan in the operating record, and notify the Division that the plan has been implemented. The plan must describe the nature and extent of the problem and the proposed remedy.
- (4) Based on the need for an extension demonstrated by the operator, the Division may establish alternative schedules for demonstrating compliance with Parts (3)(B) and (3)(C) of this Paragraph.
- (5) For purposes of this section, "lower explosive limit" means the lowest percent by volume of a mixture of explosive gases in air that will propagate a flame at 25 C and atmospheric pressure.

ATTACHMENT I

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

**June 2015 and October 2015
Revisions for Permit Amendment
incorporates information for
approval of other solid waste
management facilities at the Wilson
County Landfill Site; see also
Attachment G for Site Plan drawing.**

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WILSON COUNTY SWM FACILITIES PLAN

PAGE i

BlackRock Engineers, Inc.

Bartlett Engineering and Surveying, P.C.

JUNE 2015

1.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

This report provides a general plan for solid waste management (SWM) activities associated with site operation of the Westside CDLF. Attachment G includes Dwg S1. Facility Site Plan and Dwg S2. Facility Site Plan with aerial photography that delineates all SWM activities on the County Property and identifies pertinent characteristics of the surrounding land. Attached to this report is a zoning compliance letter that documents approval of solid waste management activities in accordance with the Wilson County Zoning Ordinance. Descriptions of activities at the following SWM facilities, located at the Wilson County Landfill site include (New Facilities*):

- “ Convenience Center
- “ Wood Waste Processing
- “ Mulch Compost
- “ White Goods Storage
- “ Inert Debris Area
- “ Tear-Off Shingle Area*
- “ Comingled Recycle Storage/Transfer Area*

1.1 CONTROLLED ACCESS

Access to the site is controlled via security fencing, locking gates, and physical barriers. Primary access is from NC 42, where the weighmaster initially screens and directs customers to the appropriate management area. In general, all SWM activities are limited to the following operating hours:

- “ Monday - Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- “ Saturday 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

1.2 CONVENIENCE CENTER

The convenience center is open for use by Wilson County residents to deliver recycled materials, used tires, and municipal solid waste for transfer to permitted facilities. Signage identifies materials for segregation in the appropriate container. Containers are hauled and replaced as they are filled, typically twice a week. Sedimentation and

erosion control for the Convenience Center and Scalehouse Offices are NC LQS approved by an individual plan. MSW is hauled by the County to ***Black Creek Road Transfer Facility, SW Permit #98-08T.***

1.3 WOOD WASTE PROCESSING

Stumps and wood waste exceeding 2 feet in diameter are typically routed to the C&D landfill for disposal. All other wood wastes are stockpiled for periodic processing by a contractor at the wood on-site wood processing site. Approximately 2,000 tons of wood waste is processed quarterly. The contractor typically recovers a majority of the wood waste as wood chips used as commercial biomass fuel. The residual wood fines are combined with yard trash and windrowed in the yard waste compost area. The residual soil generated from processing is stockpiled separately as topsoil for use in landfill cover operations or public distribution. Wood Processing operations are described in Section 3 with Mulch Compost.

1.4 MULCH COMPOST

Residuals from wood processing are typically composted with yard trash. The mulch or compost product is primarily used on County property as a soil amendment. The mulch compost operation is designed to meet the criteria of a small Type 1 composting facility according to 15A NCAC 13B .1402. The facility typically processes and stores less than 2,000 CY of yard waste per quarter, and the compost area will not exceed 2 Acres. The maximum processing and storage criteria for a small Type 1 compost site is 6,000 CY per quarter. The mulch and compost operation is described in Section 3.

The yard trash is primarily grass, leaves and small branches. Sedimentation and erosion control for the wood waste, yard trash, and white goods areas are LQS approved by an individual plan (attached Bartlett Plans). The yard trash site will be operated in accordance with .1406 for Type 1 compost.

1.5 WHITE GOODS

White goods and scrap metal are stored on an all-weather surface as shown on the Site Plan. Any white goods with refrigeration units are segregated for Freon removal by the white goods contractor at his facilities. White goods are currently being hauled to:

Foss Recycling, Inc.
2100 Charleston St. SE
Wilson, NC 27893

Recyclable metals are removed from the site monthly, with storage generally limited to approximately 2,000 tons or less at any time. Recordkeeping for white goods is performed according to all state requirements.

1.6 INERT DEBRIS

For large demolition projects or similar activities, inert debris is segregated from the C&D landfill and stored in the Inert Debris Unit, located on the Westside CDLF Site. Inert debris is recovered for on-site projects as beneficial fill, on a limited basis. The Inert Debris Unit is approximately 2 Acres and is covered consistent with 15A NCAC 13B .0566. The Inert Debris unit is recorded with the Westside CDLF Permit 98-09.

The Inert Debris unit operation shall conform to the following standards:

- “ Adequate soil cover (6-in minimum layer) shall be applied monthly, or when the active area reaches one acre in size, whichever occurs first.
- “ 120 calendar days after completion of any phase of disposal operations, or upon revocation of a permit, the disposal area shall be covered with a minimum of one foot of suitable soil cover sloped to allow surface water runoff in a controlled manner.
- “ Adequate erosion control measures, structures, or devices shall be utilized to prevent silt from leaving the site and to prevent excessive on site erosion.
- “ Provisions for a ground cover sufficient to restrain erosion must be accomplished within 30 working days or 120 calendar days upon completion of any phase of landfill development.
- “ Surface water shall be diverted from the working face and shall not be impounded over waste.
- “ Edge of Waste markers shall be set to define the limits of the Inert Debris Unit.

As an option for DWM approval, the inert debris area could be divided to provide a separate asbestos area. If approved in the permit, operations shall conform to the operational requirements of the Westside Operations Plan, Section 1.13.

1.7 TEAR-OFF ASPHALT SHINGLES FOR RECYCLING

Our facility provides roofers with a list of acceptable and unacceptable items for tear-off shingle recycling and promotes source separation at the job site by the roofer. The County has an agreement with S.T. Wooten Corporation for them to periodically haul the tear-off shingles to their facility where they will be responsible for any testing, sorting, grinding, processing and ultimately incorporating into their asphalt product.

Records are kept of shingle waste entering the facility, sorted shingles leaving the facility for recycling, and waste that is disposed or sent for disposal. These records are kept for use in the facility's monthly and annual reports. Supplier certification forms and any supporting documents are also maintained. See Section 4.0 (page 22) for Tear-Off Shingle Recycle Operation Plan.

1.8 COMINGLED RECYCLE STORAGE/TRANSFER BUILDING

Our facility provides county residents with a list of acceptable and unacceptable items for recycling and promotes source separation at the convenience centers. The single stream recyclables such as aluminum/steel cans, plastic/glass bottles, and paper products are not regulated by the Solid Waste Management Section. The County has an agreement with Creative Recycling in Mooresville, NC to haul off computer and electronics equipment weekly and the single stream material (estimated 2,500 tons annually) will be transported to Sonoco in Raleigh, NC. For additional information, see Section 5.0 (page 23) for Comingled Recycle Storage/Transfer Building.

2.0 USED TIRE COLLECTION

2.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The used tire collection site is accessed via the main NC 42 gate for the Westside C&D Landfill. Waste screening and fire control conform to the facility operation plan in Attachment D. In accordance with .1105 (g), the tire collection site is deemed permitted under SW Permit 98-09.

2.2 OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Used Tires shall be collected and stored in 18-wheel trailers at the convenience center. Two trailers will be on-site at all times. Tires shall be removed monthly by the scrap tire hauler. The site meets the following .1106 pertinent requirements for used tire collection, where:

- (3) The site and proposed plan shall comply with all requirements of the local zoning ordinance.
- (4) The site shall be served by an access road which shall be kept passable for any motor vehicle, including fire trucks, at all times.
- (8) Access to the site shall be controlled through the use of fences, gates, berms, natural barriers or other means.
- (10) The provider of fire protection services for the site shall be identified in the permit application. Wilson County Emergency Management Services provides fire service to the site via 911 calls.

The following operational practices shall be used to manage the tire trailer storage.

1. Whole and sliced scrap tires, and other scrap tires capable of holding water shall be covered upon receipt with a water shedding material or disposed of, processed or removed from the site within ten days of receipt. Sliced scrap tires stacked concave-side down are not required to be covered.

2. No operations involving the use of open flames, blow torches or highly flammable substances shall be conducted within 50 feet of scrap tires. According to the posted signage, smoking is prohibited at the tire collection site.
3. A fire safety survey shall be conducted annually by local fire protection authorities or other persons as approved by the Division.
4. Communication equipment shall be maintained at the scrap tire collection site to assure that the site operator can contact local fire protection authorities (911) in case of a fire.
5. Two fire extinguishers shall be maintained on-site at the collection trailer to provide immediate control of any observed combustion.

Wilson County contracts the hauling and disposal of scrap tires with a registered contractor. Current information for the contractor is included in the operating record for:

Company name: Central Carolina Holding, LLC
Contact Thomas Womble
Address 1616 Mckoy Town Road, Cameron, NC 28326
Phone 1-800-232-0035
NC Tire Hauler or Recycler Registration No. 4304-TIRELF-1992

3.0 WOOD PROCESSING AND MULCH COMPOST

3.1 OVERVIEW

This section describes the Wood processing and mulch composting operations associated with the Wilson County Landfill Facility. The primary purpose of wood waste processing is to recover wood chips to be reused as biomass fuel, also commonly known as "hog fuel," for commercial power boilers. The residuals from the recovery operation are composted with segregated yard trash to produce a mulch compost product. A soil fraction from grinding land clearing debris is recovered and reused as "topsoil" (not composted).

The general areas for wood waste processing are illustrated in the attached Wood Processing Site Drawing. There are two areas for storing and processing wood waste, designated Areas A and B. Additionally, a small Type 1 compost facility is included in this operations report for processing yard waste and generating mulch compost. If nutrient testing is completed and indicates plant food value, Wilson County may distribute a compost product. The primary intended product of the compost process is a fine mulch for use by the County and made available to the public. The mulch product made available to the public will not claim any plant nutrient value.

3.2 WASTE TYPES

The proposed processing center will only accept and process organic materials. The materials acceptable for processing on the site include delivered materials as follows:

- “ Land clearing waste such as stumps, trees, limbs, brush, grass, and other naturally occurring vegetative materials;

- " Site clearing debris;
- " Yard trash;
- " High carbon nitrogen (C:N) yard waste such as brush, tree limbs, and similar vegetative matter with C:N ratios greater than 75;
- " Untreated and unpainted wood wastes that have not been glued, treated with preservatives, painted, stained, or varnished (i.e. engineered wood products); and
- " Other wastes as approved by the Division of Waste Management.

All other identified wastes will be removed and disposed in accordance with the Landfill's Waste Acceptance and Screening Plan.

3.3 WASTE ACCEPTANCE

All material received for processing will be monitored upon entrance to the site in accordance with the Landfill's Waste Acceptance and Screening Plan. The Wilson County Solid Waste Facility is designed to receive up to 6,000 cubic yards (raw) per quarter from off-site. The typical quarterly waste volume is 2,000 cubic yards. Approximately 60% of the wood waste processed is recovered as hog fuel wood chips.

3.4 WASTE SEGREGATION

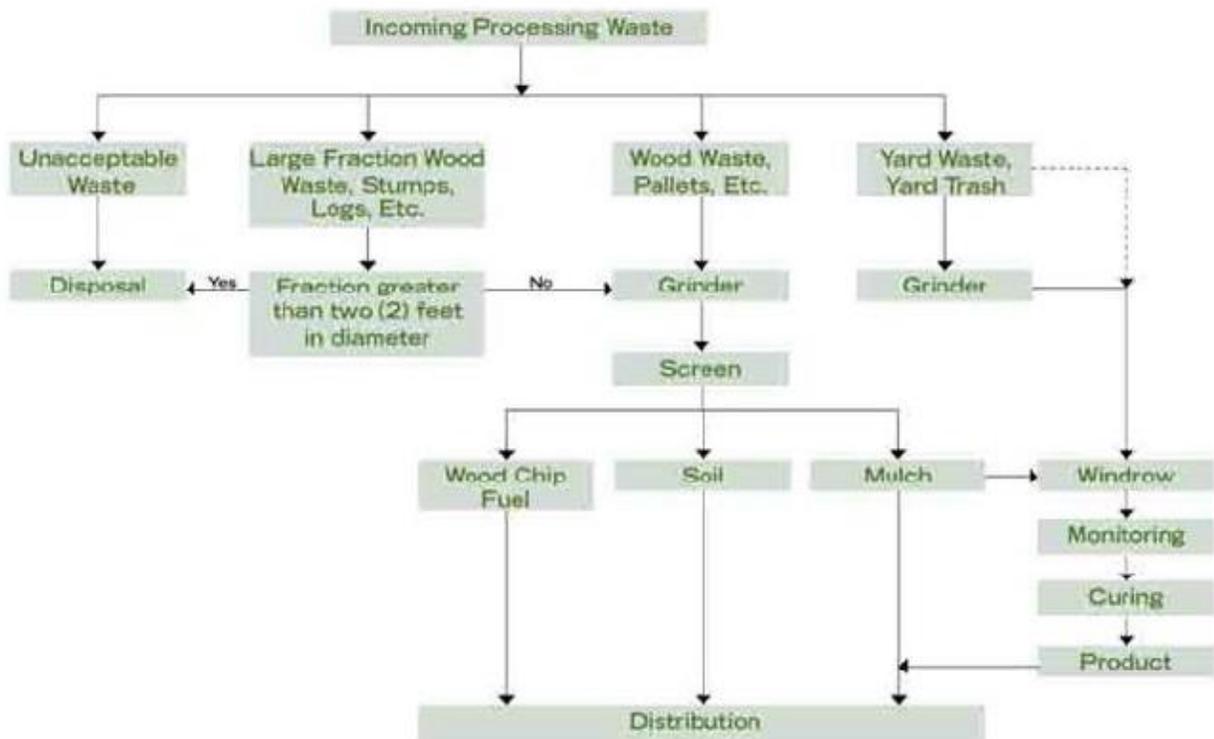
Subsequent to acceptance and initial screening at the scalehouse, site specific waste screening will be further implemented at the wood processing area to assure that prohibited wastes are not processed. If any non-acceptable wastes are identified, these wastes will be placed into a stockpile or container and removed from the site for disposal at a solid waste facility permitted to accept the particular waste. All records and receipts for this disposal shall be kept in the waste screening operating record for the Wilson County Landfill.

Yard trash is piled and processed separately from the wood waste material in the compost operation. If the delivered load is suspected of containing yard trash, it shall be placed in the yard trash pile for composting.

3.5 WOOD PROCESSING AND COMPOST OPERATIONS

The recycling process involves a flow through of organic materials. Generally, the process includes sorting of the material into small and large fraction materials for grinding and screening. The processing products include hog fuel wood chips, top soil and mulch compost. This section provides discussion on the major components of the process. Please refer below to **Figure 1** for a flowchart outlining the overall process.

Figure 1. Recycling Process Flowchart



3.5.1 Design Criteria

The primary purpose of wood processing is to recover wood chips to be reused as biomass fuel, also commonly known as "hog fuel," for commercial power boilers. The residuals from the recovery operation are composted with segregated yard trash to produce a mulch compost product. A soil fraction from grinding land clearing debris is recovered and reused as "topsoil" (not composted).

The general areas for wood waste processing are illustrated in the attached Wood Processing Site Drawing. There are two areas for storing and processing wood waste, designated Areas A and B. A schematic of the processing equipment and areas is generally illustrated in attached Figure 2; the location of piles and equipment may vary based on the actual volume of material processed and to optimize operations and overall safety.

The designed Operating Capacity for the processing facility is to be up to 6,000 cubic yards (raw) of material undergoing processing per quarter. Based on the anticipated equipment (listed below), the site is capable of processing as much as 35,600 cubic yards per quarter (limited by the grinding operation) providing an acceptable factor of safety.

Separate from the wood processing areas, a small Type 1 compost facility is included in this operations report for storing and treating yard waste and generating mulch compost. If nutrient testing is completed and indicates plant food value, Wilson County may distribute a compost product. The primary intended product of the compost process is a fine mulch for use by the County and made available to the public. The mulch product made available to the public will not claim any plant nutrient value.

Prior to beginning compost operations, soil and groundwater conditions shall be evaluated by a qualified professional. The evaluation shall be documented in the facility operating record to demonstrate compliance with the following design requirements in 15A NCAC 13B .1404 (10) for a Type 1 compost area:

- (A) A site shall not contravene groundwater standards as established under 15A NCAC 2L;
- (B) Portions of a site used for waste receipt and storage, active composting, and curing shall have a soil texture finer than loamy sand and the depth to the seasonal high water table shall be maintained at least 12 inches for a Type 1 or 2 facility and 24 inches for a Type 3 facility, unless a pad is provided;
- (D) A pad is not required for storage of finished product that is dried so as to pass the Paint Filter Liquids Test (EPA Method 9095), and for which the storage area is prepared in such a manner that water does not collect around the base of the stored material, and where the depth to the seasonal high watertable is maintained at least 12 inches.

3.5.2 Equipment Requirements

The anticipated equipment requirements for operation and maintenance of the site are listed in the following table.

Description	Primary Function (Allocation)
1) Excavator	Sorting
2) Front End Loader	loading and mixing

Description	Primary Function (Allocation)
3) Grinder (Contracted)	grinding/shredding of bulky wastes, stumps, limbs, etc.
4) Screening Equipment (Contracted)	processing material to uniform consistency and sorting of various gradations.
5) Dump Truck	hauling material around site.

3.5.3 Grinding

The grinding operations will be conducted as needed to facilitate the recycling operations. The facility intends to utilize a single grinder to process the collected material. When the wood waste stockpile is approximately 2,000 cubic yards, grinding will be conducted by the wood contractor in a designated area separate from public access, and as determined by the landfill operator. The material will be directed to the grinders as per the material size. Yard waste grinding will be batched separately to the grinder and placed in the compost area for subsequent treatment.

It is anticipated that grinding and chipping will be conducted on a quarterly basis as materials are available. Grinders and chippers pose both maintenance and safety hazards. Therefore, please refer to the manufacturer's safety and or maintenance literature prior to operating equipment at the site.

3.5.4 Screening

Typically, the grinding operation is completed and then replaced by the contractor's screening equipment. The facility intends to utilize a single screening machine to process the ground materials. Screening is conducted primarily to recover the oversized wood chips as recycled hog fuel. The residual mulch material ranges in particle size depending on the screen size and grinding equipment, typically resulting in 5/8" to 2" mulch. Finer material (< 5/8") screened from land clearing debris is stockpiled as topsoil. The material not passing the screen, "overs" (>2"), are stored in the material storage area and will either be re-ground and chipped for additional screening, sold as "enhanced mulch", re-ground and recycled back into the compost facility to be used in new windrows, or disposed in the C&D facility. The finished product is stored on site in a loading area until ready for delivery. Three (3) finished products are anticipated as follows:

- “ Wood Chip Hog Fuel;
- “ Soil/Topsoil; and
- “ Mulch Compost.

Screening machines pose both maintenance and safety hazards. Therefore, please refer to the manufacturer's safety and or maintenance literature prior to operating equipment at the site.

3.5.5 Compost Management

3.5.5.1 Mixing & Windrow/Pile Formation

The ground products will be either separated into mulch piles or placed in composting windrows or piles using a front end loader.

The dimensions anticipated for the triangular compost piles will be approximately eight (8) feet in height and have a maximum base diameter of 15 feet.

3.5.5.2 Active Composting

The active compost process is achieved once the compost temperatures have gone from mesophylic temperatures (< 110 degrees Fahrenheit) to thermophylic temperatures (>110 degrees Fahrenheit) until it has matured (gone back down to its original mesophylic state). During active composting, the windrows or piles will be turned periodically to keep them from going into an anaerobic (oxygen deprived) state. It is anticipated that the compost process will take approximately 24 weeks (six (6) months) from start to finish.

While in the active composting phase, the facility will maintain the windrows/piles at or above 131 degrees Fahrenheit for at least (3) days and aerate as needed to maintain elevated temperatures compliant with 15A NCAC 13B .1406. If for some reason a windrow reaches temperatures in excess of 160 degrees Fahrenheit, the windrows will be turned and/or moisture added to reduce the temperature to a normal operating condition.

3.5.5.3 Storing Compost

The compost which has been determined to be matured finished product (3-day: 131° F) will be maintained in the windrow or placed in the curing pile. The curing pile (approximately 400 CY) shall be

continue to be monitored with the windrow schedule. Typically, the storage piles will not exceed eight (8) feet in height and 50 feet in diameter to maintain product integrity. Final compost product shall be transferred to a distribution pile as needed (approximately 50 CY) adjacent to public access for directly loading vehicles. All piles will have a minimum 25 foot horizontal separation for fire protection.

3.5.5.4 Compost Monitoring

The process control parameters which will be monitored during composting are moisture content, temperature, oxygen content, and pH balance.

Moisture content of a compost mix is important because the microorganisms responsible for biodegradation of the waste need water to survive and grow. The desired moisture content of the compost mix is between 40% and 60%. Moisture can be monitored with two methods; the "squeeze" test in the field which will be performed routinely (typically daily), and the microwave oven method. The "squeeze" moisture test is done by grabbing a handful of compost from the interior of the pile in a area that is well mixed. If the material appears dry and crumbles after squeezing then it is to dry. If the material retains its clumped shape after squeezing without releasing excess water and leaves the hand damp then it is approximately between 40% and 60% which is the desired moisture content. The microwave oven test is a more accurate test. This method is accomplished by a few simple steps:

1. Weigh out a wet sample taken directly from a windrow.
2. Weigh the sample after it is dried in a microwave oven.

3. Find the weight of water evaporated by subtracting the wet sample weight from the dry sample weight.
4. Finally calculate the moisture content percentage by dividing the weight of water evaporated by the weight of the wet (original) sample and multiplying by 100 to get a percentage.

Temperature is one of the primary measures for testing compost because the heat produced during the process is directly related to microbial activity. After the initial turning/mixing process, windrows will remain undisturbed for the first three (3) to five (5) days to allow temperatures and microbial activity to increase. Once temperatures have maintained at or above 131 degrees Fahrenheit for at least three (3) days, the windrows will be turned. Temperature will be monitored and recorded on a daily basis to ensure that the compost has achieved adequate thermophilic levels while not exceeding 160 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperature testing will be performed at one (1) and three (3) foot depths and 20 foot intervals along both sides of all windrows.

Generally, five (5) percent oxygen concentration is considered the minimum for sustained aerobic composting. Wilson County operators will ensure adequate oxygen content in compost piles by maintaining structural porosity within the windrows. This will be accomplished by inspecting the incoming waste after the grinding and screening process to ensure the consistency of the compost material. If a windrow is inspected and found to be too dense, not porous enough, it will be "fluffed" either by turning or combining some cured compost with the volumetrically-reduced compost.

As a soil amendment, the pH level of a compost product is an important factor in determining what types of plants are suitable for any given compost. pH testing will be performed using a soil pH

test kit that employs a color coding system to determine the pH of the compost once mixed with a solution.

3.5.5.5 Curing

Once the compost process has completed its active phase, a curing phase is initiated to insure that the final compost material has reached stability. Compost stability is defined as the point at which the rate of oxygen consumption is reduced so that anaerobic or odorous conditions are not produced to the extent of that they cause problems with the storage and end use of the product. The stability of the compost signifies the completion of the product. Only stable compost shall be moved the final product pile. Stable compost shall be considered mature as determined by the Solvita test at an index value greater than 5.

3.5.5.6 Product Testing

Proper compost product sampling and testing is important to determine compliance with the applicable regulations of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) and to assure its customers they are manufacturing a quality product. If the final product has no declared nutrient value it will be distributed as a mulch product. If Wilson County distributes the final product as compost, representative samples should be obtained and tested by a qualified laboratory before any final compost product is released for sale.

The following procedure is required for sampling the compost:

1. Collect samples from areas of the compost pile that are representative of the general appearance and will avoid collecting atypically moist samples (> 60% moisture). If the samples are suspected of being too moist after they are collected new samples must be collected.
2. A representative compost sample will be collected from appropriate sampling locations and consist of no less than five (5) point samples. All samples will be taken at least 15 inches inside the windrow.
3. All samples will then be added to a sterilized five (5) gallon bucket and mixed thoroughly for subsequent testing.

Some of the compost samples collected, according to the sampling procedure above, should be tested and examined by the facility to ensure that the compost meets minimum requirements for pathogenic organisms, is free from offensive odor, and contains no sharp particles that would cause injury to persons handling the compost. If directions are provided with the compost product it shall have unrestricted applications and distributions. All product distribution as compost shall be in accordance with 15 NCAC 13B. 1407(d)(3) for a Type 1 facility. Mulch and compost products used by Wilson County on the facility property do not require testing prior to use.

The final compost product may be distributed/sold to the public if it is determined to be of suitable quality. Before any compost product is sold or given away with a declared nutrient value it will be tested pursuant to 15 NCAC 13B.1407. The samples to be tested will be obtained according to the sampling procedure above and processed using the following protocol:

1. Sample will be chilled immediately upon collection and preparation.
2. They will then be bagged and labeled in water tight bags/containers and packed in a cooler with cooling packs.
3. Finally, the samples will be shipped to a approved laboratory for delivery within 24 hours only to be accepted by the laboratory if received at or below four (4) degrees Celsius.

3.5.6 Access and Roadways

The site has been designed to provide all-weather access to the processing area.

3.6 FINAL PRODUCT

Once the processing is completed to meet the specifications of this plan, on-site storage will be necessary until the product can be delivered. The area designated for the finished products will be accessible for both equipment involved in the storage as well as the equipment involved in loading the finished product off-site. The storage areas provide a buffer between processing operations and truck loading operations to maintain a safe controlled working environment.

Areas designated for storage will be protected against excessive runoff, soil loss or erosion by providing surface water diversions, silt fence, applying mulch products, or other best management practices (BMP's). The stockpiles shall not exceed heights beyond the limits of equipment available on-site or in such quantities as to provide a fire hazard due to decomposition (i.e. for the mulch product).

3.7 TROUBLESHOOTING

The final product must be maintained and monitored to prevent fire potential and to maintain an acceptable product. Typical problems and solutions have been provided in **Table 3.2**. This table may be updated from time to time to include additional information about the specific process at this site.

TABLE 3.2 TROUBLESHOOTING

Condition	Reason	Check	Remedy
PILE TEMPERATURE TOO HIGH (>150 °F)	INSUFFICIENT AERATION	IS PILE MOIST?	TURN PILE OR AERATE
	PILE IS TOO LARGE	HEIGHT > 8 FEET?	DECREASE PILE HEIGHT
EXTREMELY HIGH TEMPERATURE (>170 °F)	SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION	LOW MOISTURE? BURNT SMELL?	DECREASE PILE SIZE, ADD WATER TO SMOLDERING SECTION, AND COMBINE WITH OTHER PILES
ODORS IN PILE	PILES ARE TOO LARGE	HEIGHT > 8 FEET OR WIDTH >20 FEET?	DECREASE PILE SIZE
NON-UNIFORM TEXTURE	POOR MIXING	ORIGINAL RAW MATERIALS DISCERNIBLE?	SCREEN PRODUCT & IMPROVE MIXING

4.0 TEAR-OFF ASPHALT SHINGLES FOR RECYCLING

(SEE OPERATION PLAN NEXT PAGE)

OPERATION PLAN FOR SORTING TEAR-OFF ASPHALT SHINGLES FOR RECYCLING



Wilson County Landfill

Permit # 98-09

2416 Highway 42 East
Wilson, North Carolina 27893

Wilson County Solid Waste Management Department
Post Office Box 1728
Wilson, North Carolina 27893

Prepared by:



Bartlett Engineering and Surveying
1906 Nash Street North
Wilson, North Carolina 27893

November 20, 2012



I. Introduction

This operation plan describes how tear-off asphalt shingles will be collected, stored and managed at this facility in order to provide a material that can be used in asphalt production. Our facility uses best practices for acceptance to remove the tear-off shingles from the waste stream. The County has an agreement with S.T. Wooten Corporation for them to periodically haul the tear-off shingles to their facility where they will be responsible for any testing, sorting, grinding, processing and ultimately incorporating into their asphalt product.

II. Waste Acceptance

Asphalt roofing shingles contain asphalt cement, mineral aggregate and mineral filler which are raw materials used in asphalt production. Asbestos was used in shingle manufacture until the mid-1970's and in other roofing materials such as roof felt, roof putty, surface coating and mastic until the mid-1980s.

Our facility provides roofers with a list of acceptable and unacceptable items for tear-off shingle recycling and promotes source separation at the job site by the roofer. Materials from flat and built-up roofing systems are disposed of in the C & D Landfill rather than accepted for recycling due to the higher use of asbestos roofing materials in those systems. Roofers are encouraged to separate tear-off shingles into either a dedicated trailer or to layer their waste when loading so that the shingles can be easily separated from the unacceptable debris. Our list of acceptable and unacceptable material is shown in Attachment "A".

The shingle suppliers are also required to complete a supplier certification form. The handling and disposal of asbestos during demolition and renovation is regulated under the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollution (NESHAP). NESHAP-regulated facilities are required to submit a notification of demolition and renovation prior to starting work. The notification includes an inspection by a North Carolina accredited asbestos inspector or roofing supervisor and analysis for asbestos. The supplier of shingles from a NESHAP-regulated facility must present documentation that the shingles do not contain greater than 1% asbestos. The documentation is a letter from the accredited asbestos inspector or roofing supervisor that sampled the shingles and the analytical test results. A copy of the documentation is kept with the supplier certification form. Shingles from a NESHAP-regulated facility that do not have the required documentation or that are documented to contain greater than 1% asbestos are disposed of in the C & D Landfill.

Shingles from single family homes or residential buildings containing four or fewer dwelling units are generally not regulated under NESHAP. Only the source of shingles is required for these shingles.

Our supplier certification form is shown in Attachment "B". These practices help ensure that only recyclable tear-off shingles are sent for asphalt production.

Asphalt shingle wastes generated outside Wilson County will not be accepted.

III. Flow and Management of Tear-off Shingles

Loads are visually inspected when entering the facility to determine whether the shingles have been separated or if it is a mixed load. The scale house attendant will record on the inspection form whether the load is source separated, layered or mixed. The roofer is asked to complete a supplier certification form. Mixed loads, shingles from a NESHAP-regulated facility that contain greater than 1 percent asbestos, and shingles from a NESHAP-regulated facility without the proper documentation are directed to the C & D Landfill for disposal. Loads that were source-separated into dedicated containers are sent directly to the Tear-Off Shingle Storage Area and unloaded. Loads that were separated into layers usually have the asphalt shingle on the bottom and other material on the top. These loads are first directed to the C & D Landfill to remove the non-shingle roofing waste and then to the Tear-Off Shingle Storage Area for unloading the shingles. Waste screening/inspection will be conducted at the tear-off shingle storage area in accordance with the approved Operations Plan (Doc ID 12737) for the C&DLF. Any unacceptable material must be taken out of the recyclable. At the conclusion of each day of operation, the rejected waste must be properly disposed of at the C&D Landfill, waste transfer station, recycle transfer station or other on-site waste management unit as applicable. Attachment "C" shows the location of the Tear-Off Shingle Storage Area. Shingles are not unloaded into an area with standing water. Tear-off shingles unloaded at the Tear-Off Shingle Storage Area will be grouped such that there is no more than 100 tons together. S.T. Wooten Corporation will haul the tear-off shingles to their facility when a sufficient amount is accumulated for them to process.

IV. Record Keeping

Records are kept of shingle waste entering the facility, sorted shingles leaving the facility for recycling, and waste that is disposed or sent for disposal. These records are kept for use in the facility's monthly and annual reports. Supplier certification forms and any supporting documents are also maintained.

S.T. Wooten Corporation contact information:

Recycle Program contact:
Page Keck 919-616-5073
12200 Cleveland Road
Garner, NC 27529

Shingles will be taken to:
James Ross 252-902-5706
ST Wooten Asphalt Plant
6148 Green Pond Road
Sims, NC 27880

V. Testing and Processing

S.T. Wooten Corporation will periodically haul the tear-off shingles to their facility. S.T. Wooten Corporation will be responsible for asbestos testing and any other required testing and record keeping for their sorting, grinding and additional processing.

Attachment "A"



Wilson County Landfill

TEAR-OFF ASPHALT SHINGLE RECYCLING

List of Acceptable and Unacceptable Materials

"YES"

Include these items:

- Shingles
- Felt attached to shingles

"NO"

Do NOT include these items:

- Wood
- Metal flashings, gutters, etc.
- Nails (best effort)
- Rolls or sheets of felt paper
- Plastic wrap, buckets
- Paper waste
- No garbage, trash, or other waste materials
- Built-up asphalt roofing
- Asbestos-containing materials
- Shingles containing mastics

Attachment “B”



Wilson County Landfill

SHINGLE SUPPLIER CERTIFICATION FORM

Supplier of Whole Tear-off Asphalt Shingles

Supplier Name: _____

Address: _____

Contact Name: _____

Phone: _____

We the undersigned certify that (check appropriate boxes):

The tear-off shingles are from a NESHAP regulated facility and documentation stating that the shingles do not contain >1% asbestos is attached. (Documentation is a letter from the North Carolina accredited asbestos inspector or roofing supervisor that collected the samples with the analytical results attached.)

The tear-off shingles are from a single family home or residential building having four or fewer dwelling units that is not regulated under NESHAP.

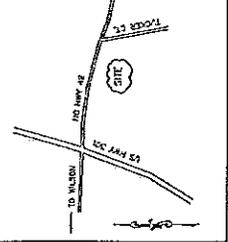
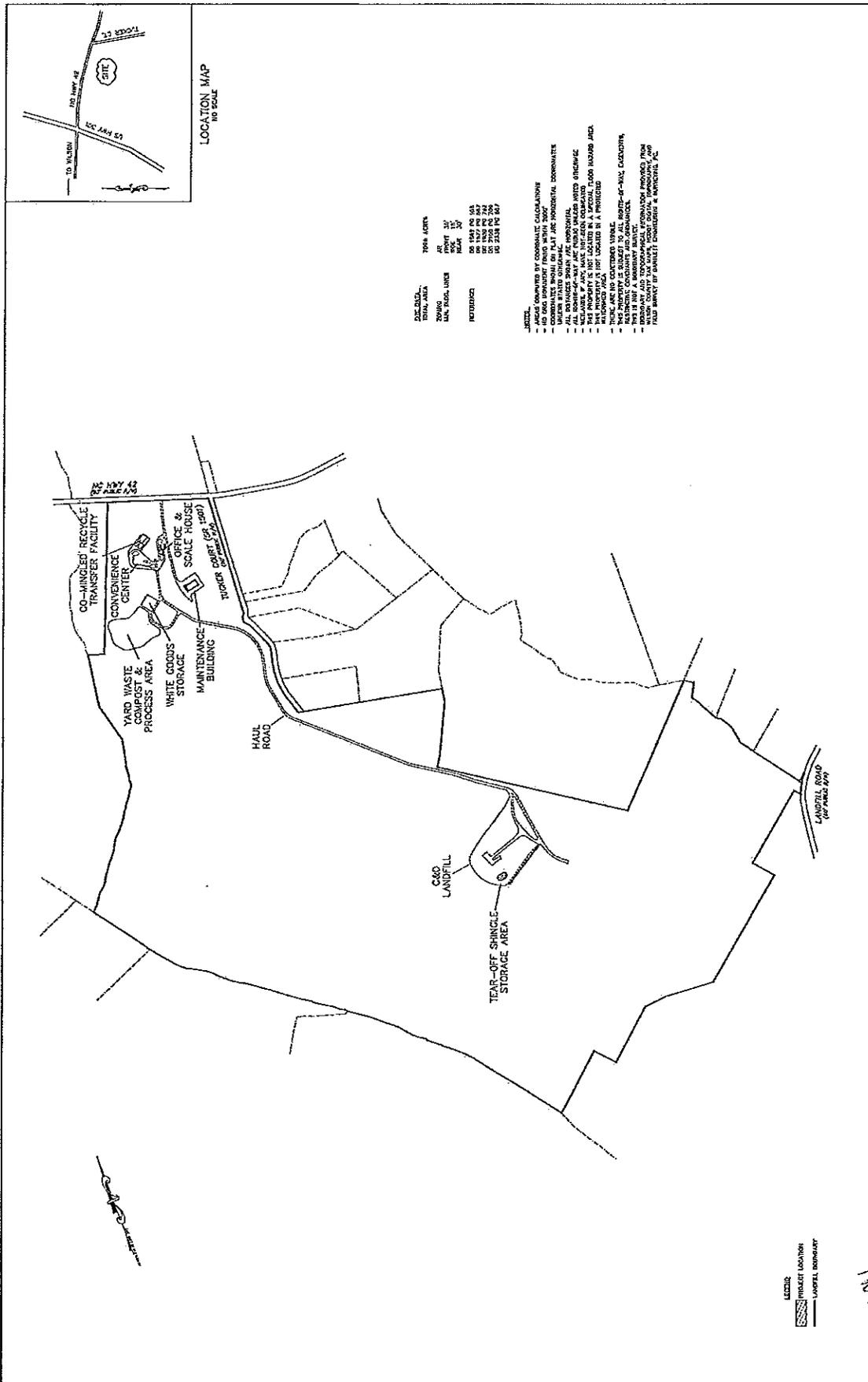
Tear-off shingles were removed from the following addresses:

(Please attach additional sheets as needed to record each building address.)

Shingle Supplier (signature)

Date

Attachment “C”



LOCATION MAP
IN FIELD

TOTAL AREA: 20.00 ACRES
 ZONING: AR
 MAP, REG. UNDER: 2008-001
 REFERENCES:

- JACOBS OWNED BY COOPERATIVE CALCULATION
- 40 000 PERMITS FROM 2007
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2008
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2009
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2010
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2011
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2012
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2013
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2014
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2015
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2016
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2017
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- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2020
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2021
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2022
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2023
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2024
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2025
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2026
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2027
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2028
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2029
- 100 000 PERMITS FROM 2030

WILSON COUNTY LANDFILL ASPHALT SHINGLE RECYCLING 2400 NC HIGHWAY 42 EAST	DATE: 10/11/2023 SCALE: 1"=40' REVISIONS:	COUNTY: WILSON, NC TOWNSHIP: GARDNER ZONE: AR PIN: 3702-05-0078	SHEET: 1 OF 1
	OVERALL MAP	BARTLETT ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, PC 1008 HARRIS STREET, SUITE 100 WILSON, NC 27575-1278 TEL: 919-336-0254 FAX: 919-336-0254 EMAIL: info@bartletteng.com	PROJECT LOCATION LABEL BOUNDARY

5.0 COMINGLED RECYCLING STORAGE/TRANSFER BUILDING

Wilson County has a new maintenance shop and a Computer Equipment/ Electronics and Single Stream Recycling Transfer Building. Wilson County will provide a facility drawing to show location of the buildings being built. You will also find the information of the contractor who the material we be transported to for disposal.

The maintenance shop will be for the repairs of county equipment and vehicles. The old maintenance building will be used for storage of electronic material to be recycled. Once, the new recycling building is built the electronic will be removed. The building will be used then for storage of erosion control repair material.

The Computers Equipment/Electronics and Single Stream Recycling Transfer Facility we be used to transfer material out of county for disposal. The county has plans to store computer and electronics equipment on pallets for removal to Creative Recycling in Mooresville, NC. Creative Recycling will come in once a weekly for removal of this material.

The single stream material will consist of aluminum/steel cans, glass/plastic bottles, and paper products. It is estimated we will process approximately 2,500 tons annually. The material will be disposal of by local municipalities at the landfill. Material will then be loaded up on a tractor and trailer for transport to Sonoco in Raleigh, NC.

Electronic Recycling contact information:

Creative Recycling
Jennifer Rivero
619 Distribution Drive
Morrisville, NC 27560
JRIVERO@crserecycling.com

Single Stream Recycling contact information:

Sonoco Recycling
Greg Brown
111 South Rogers Lane
Raleigh, NC 27610
gregory.brown@sonoco.com



Babb & Associates, P.A.

October 16, 2015

Ms. Christine Ritter, Hydrogeologist
NC DWM, Solid Waste Section
1646 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1646

Re: Explosive Gas Monitoring
Westside C&D Facility
Wilson, Wilson County, North Carolina
Permit No. 98-09

Dear Christine:

The purpose of this correspondence is to outline the installation of three gas monitoring probes at the Westside C&D facility in Wilson, North Carolina. The probe construction specifications and planned locations were established by the *Explosive Gas Monitoring Plan* dated January 2011 prepared by Blackrock Engineers of Wilmington, North Carolina.

Three gas monitoring probes, GP-1, GP-2, and GP-3, will be installed on approximate 500 foot spacing inside the upgradient property line and adjacent Piedmont Natural Gas service line. The planned locations of the three gas monitoring probes are shown on the attached drawing LFG1 which was prepared by Blackrock Engineers.

The gas probe construction will be similar to a Type II groundwater monitoring well with a locking steel casing set in a concrete pad. The well casing will consist of a machine slotted 2" Schedule 40 PVC casing set to a depth just above the observed water table which is approximately 10' below grade. The annular space around the well screen will be backfilled with washed sand to a depth of 2' below grade and a 1' bentonite seal will be placed below the concrete pad to limit surface water infiltration.

After construction, soil boring logs and Well Construction Records will be developed and submitted to the NC Solid Waste Section. Wilson County personnel will monitor the three gas probes quarterly as required. Installation of the gas monitoring probes is planned for December 2015.

If there are any questions concerning this information, please contact me at (919) 325-0696,

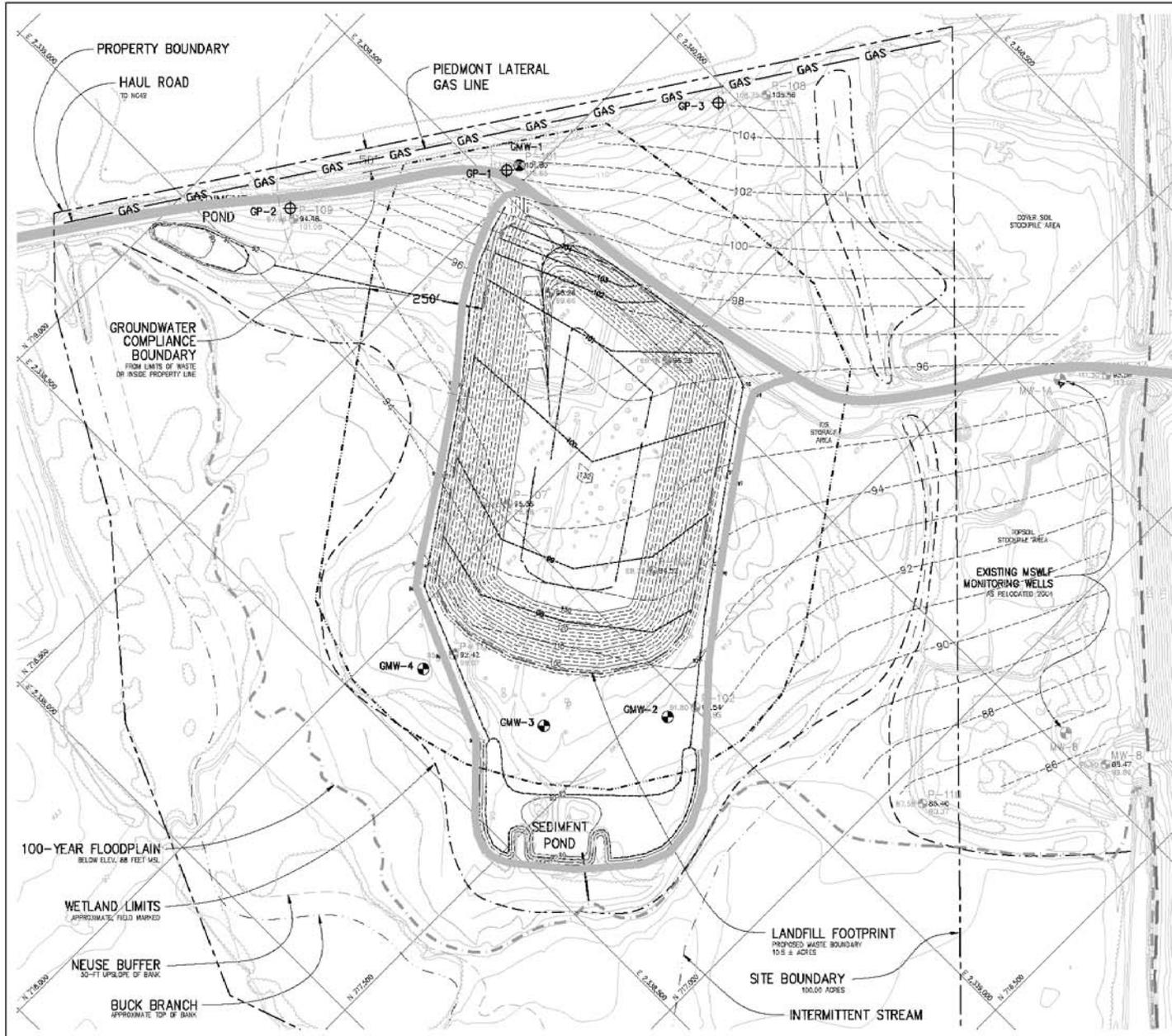
Respectfully,
Babb & Associates, P.A.

Gary D. Babb, P.G.
President



Attachment: Site Drawing LFG1

Cc: Mr. Andy Davis, Wilson County



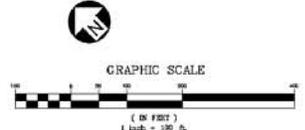
NOTES:

1. PURPOSE: THIS GAS DETECTION MONITORING PLAN IS PROVIDED FOR THE WESTSIDE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION LANDFILL FACILITY, OWNED BY WILSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, PREPARED FOR APPROVAL BY THE NC DEPT. DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 15A-NCA-138.
2. TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: SITE TOPOGRAPHY IS FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAPPING PERFORMED BY GEDDA CORP., ZEBULON, NC. MAPPED CONDITIONS FROM MARCH 1998 ARE GENERALLY REPRESENTATIVE OF EXISTING CONDITIONS (AUG. 2005). REFERENCE DRAWING SET FOR STREAM, WETLAND, FLOODPLAIN, AND OTHER SOURCES.
3. WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL SITE: THE 100.00 ACRE SITE PROPERTY BOUNDARY ILLUSTRATED ON THIS DRAWING IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE "RECONSTRUCTION PLAN FOR THE WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL SITE" PREPARED BY HERRING-SUTTON & ASSOCIATES, P.C. (WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA), APRIL 2003.
4. GAS PROBE: GAS MONITORING PROBES SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH A TOTAL DEPTH JUST ABOVE THE WATER TABLE.
5. EXPLOSIVE GAS MONITORING: EXPLOSIVE GAS CONCENTRATIONS SHALL BE MONITORED QUARTERLY AND RECORDED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (LEL).
6. GAS PROBE INSTALLATION AND MONITORING SHALL CONFORM TO THE CURRENT SNG GUIDANCE, EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS, AND ACCEPTED STANDARDS OF PRACTICE.
7. INSTALLATION AND SURVEY RECORDS, AND MONITORING RESULTS SHALL BE PLACED IN THE OPERATING RECORDS AND SUBMITTED TO THE SWS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS.

LEGEND

- GP-1** GAS PROBE
PROPOSED LOCATION
- GMW-2** MONITORING WELL
DETECTION MONITORING STATION
- POTENTIOMETRIC CONTOUR**
1-FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL, 18 INDV 02
- BASE CONTOUR 1-FOOT**
1-FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL, 18 INDV 02
- WESTSIDE SITE BOUNDARY**
- LANDFILL FOOTPRINT**
PROPOSED 10.6 ACRES
- EXISTING LANDFILL LIMITS**
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN**
- NEUSE BUFFER**
- SURFACE WATER**
- WETLAND BOUNDARY**
- CONTOUR 2-FOOT** MARSB MAPPING
- CONTOUR 10-FOOT** MARSB MAPPING
- GROUND ELEVATION**
- WELL COORDINATES ON CENTER**
- BORING/PIEZOMETER**
- WATER ELEVATION AT INSTALLATION 11/19/02**
- TOP OF CASING SURVEYED ELEVATION**

PERMIT ISSUE
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



BLACKROCK ENGINEERS, INC.
1001 GARDNER DR. SW
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 28603
107 PLUMTREE LANE
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 28603
PHONE: 919.338.0896
FAX: 919.338.0898

PROJECT:
WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL
CONSTRUCTION PLAN
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED FOR:
WILSON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE
113 E. NASH STREET
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27894

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
REVISIONS		

GAS MONITORING PLAN

SCALE: 1"=100'
DATE: 11.24.02
DRN BY: JAC
CHECKED BY: GWA
PROJECT NO:
WCL10-07

DRAWING NO.
LFG1

7:00 PM A public hearing was called to consider the adjustment of the City of Wilson's ETJ and to consider "Rezoning Case Z 2007-08 – Petitioner, Wilson County for the Wilson County Landfill".

Chairman Emory called the public hearing to order.

Mr. Mark Johnson, Planning Director, overviewed the area being considered. Staff recommends approval.

Chairman Emory called for public comment.

There being no public comment the public hearing was adjourned.

Commissioner Williford questioned the discussion and negotiations between the City Council and the County Commissioners.

Commissioner Lucas stated that he felt the meeting was delayed to extend discussions with the City of Wilson.

Commissioner Williford stated that the County was suppose to go back to discuss the issue and if no discussion took place, why?

Mr. Roger Lentz, City Planning Director, stated that he shared the feedback from the meeting with the City Manager, but the interest of the City was to continue forward and not change the proposal.

Commissioner Lucas stated that there was no additional feedback provided to Commissioners regarding the conversations with the City. Out of courtesy, the Commissioners should have been contacted. The property owner that was present at the last meeting, Mr. Edmondson, wanted a straight answer from the City that he felt he did not receive.

Commissioner Lucas stated that the issue was not handled properly.

Ms. Brunson, Hwy 58, stated the she shared an e-mail with the Board Chairman from the Brunson family requesting exclusion. The family objects to the ETJ expansion.

**AN ORDINANCE OF
WILSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
AMENDING THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP OF THE COUNTY**

(Z 2007- 08 WILSON COUNTY)

WHEREAS, NC G.S. 153A-344 authorizes county governments to change or modify zoning district boundaries within their jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, the Wilson County Planning Board has recommended that the Wilson County Zoning Ordinance be amended by rezoning the hereinafter described tract of lands from the Agricultural – Large Lot, Single Family Residential (A-1) District zoning classification and putting it in the Agricultural – Residential General Use (A-R) District zoning classification; and

WHEREAS, a Public Hearing of the Wilson County Board of Commissioners concerning said amendments was scheduled, advertised, and conducted on July 9, 2007; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners is of the opinion that said amendments should be adopted.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED THAT:

Section 1: The Official Zoning Map of Wilson County is hereby amended by rezoning the tract of land hereon after described from the Agricultural-Large Lot, Single Family Residential (A-1) District zoning classification and changing it to the Agricultural – Residential General Use (A-R) District zoning classification, more particularly described as follows:

Wilson County Tax Parcel Identification Numbers: 3732-63-3306, 3732-64-5287, 3732-52-9078, 3731-59-7732, 3731-68-2593, 3732-80-3370, 3731-77-5687, 3731-97-0501, 3741-16-0980, and containing 659.14 acres.

Section 2: The Wilson County Board of Commissioners hereby finds that the property described above is suitable for all uses permitted in the Agricultural-Residential (A-R) District zoning classification.

Section 3: The Wilson County Zoning Enforcement Officer is hereby authorized and directed to change the Official Zoning Map on file in the Wilson County Department of Planning and Inspections so as to comply with this Ordinance.

Section 4: All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 5: If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed severable and such holdings shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof.

Section 6: This Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

This Ordinance adopted the 6th day of August, 2007.

Action: On a motion by Commissioner Boyette, seconded by Commissioner Edwards the Board approved the ETJ adjustment and rezoning request.

Those voting for the motion were Commissioners Edwards, Boyette, Emory, and Robbins.

Those voting against the motion were Commissioners Williford and Lucas.

Mailed 11/7/2014

**CAPITAL RESERVE FUND
AMENDMENT RESOLUTION**

**MAINTENANCE
OF THE SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
CAPITAL RESERVE FUND**

WHEREAS, there is a need in Wilson County to provide funds for closure, post-closure and potential assessment and corrective action for the Wilson County Westside C&D Landfill Permit #98-09 and funds for the post-closure for the Wilson County MSW Landfill Permit #98-01; and

WHEREAS, Wilson County shall bear the cost of closure, post-closure, and potential corrective action for the solid waste C&D Landfill and the post-closure of the MSW Landfill at an estimated cost of \$4,682,962.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE WILSON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS THAT:

Section 1: The Wilson County Board of Commissioners hereby amends, on this day November 3, 2014 the Capital Reserve Fund established on April 4, 1994, the post-closure for the permit #98-01 and February 7, 2011 for the purpose of closure, post-closure, and potential corrective action for the permit #98-09.

Section 2: This fund shall remain operational during the life of the landfill and the post-closure care period that began on April 9, 1994 and ending June 30, 2046 as estimated at the time of annual update of this Resolution,

Section 3: The Board shall appropriate or transfer an amount of no less than \$50,000 each year to this Fund. The balance of the capital Reserve Fund is \$4,713,599 as of June 30, 2014.

Section 4: This Resolution shall become effective and binding upon its adoption.

Thomas Russo
Chairman, County Board of Commissioners

Chellis B. Vick
Chief Financial Officer

11/7/14
Date

copy - Solid Waste
- Finance