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**OPERATIONS PLAN**  
**BLACKBURN RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY**  
**CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

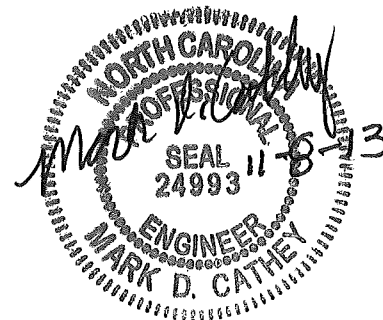
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November 2013

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# OPERATIONS PLAN

## **Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility Catawba County, North Carolina**

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**OPERATIONS PLAN**  
**Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility**

**INTRODUCTION**

The Blackburn MSW Landfill is owned and operated by Catawba County, North Carolina. Operation of the landfill is the responsibility of the Catawba County Director of Utilities and Engineering, Mr. Barry Edwards, PE, and the Landfill Superintendent, Mr. Rodney Hamby. At this time, the County would like to change the name of the facility to reflect that the County utilizes the property for purposes other than the disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Construction and Demolition (C&D) Wastes; therefore, the County is changing the name of the facility to the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility. In addition to the name change, the County would like to remove from the approved Facility Boundary a 33-acre portion of the existing facility located on the north side of Rocky Ford Road. Due to the physical restraints on the site, this area will not be developed as a landfill area in the future. A plat of the revised Facility Boundary is included as Figure 1 within the Operations Plan. The updated Facility Site Plan is in Section 1 of the Permit Renewal package.

The Expansion Properties Site Study Report for Unit 3 and Unit 4 at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility was approved by the NCDENR-Division of Waste Management on March 20, 2007 and included the addition of approximately 365 acres of area into the Facility Boundary, bringing the total Facility Boundary area to 601 acres. The Facility Boundary was revised as part of a Permit Modification that was approved by the NCDENR on July 18, 2013. The current revised total area within the Facility Boundary is approximately 568 acres. Catawba County currently manages the operation of an active MSW cell (Units 2 and 3) at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility, consisting of approximately 75.6 acres. The old, unlined MSW cell (Unit 1) was closed in 1998. The County also manages an active Construction & Demolition landfill (CDLF) at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility. The Unit 2 CDLF was completed in August 2002 and began receiving waste in October 2002. The old Unit 1 CDLF was closed in the spring of 2003 and is located north of Rocky Ford Road.

Existing facilities include a landfill office, 2 scale houses, white goods pad, the mulching and grinding treatment and processing facility, a small type 1 composting operation, the scrap tire collection operation, the mobile home reclamation operation, shingles recycling area, vehicle maintenance shop, equipment storage building, leachate storage tanks, methane Co-Generation Facility, and the Bio-Diesel Research Facility. The County may also use undeveloped areas within the Facility Boundary to grow crops that are used to produce bio-diesel. A drop-off location for residential waste and recyclables and the Crop Processing Facility are located outside of the Facility Boundary on the north side of Rocky Ford Road. Figure 1, Facility Site Plan, in Section 1 of the Permit Renewal shows the existing topography and facilities, the landfill units, the location of landfill operations, existing groundwater and landfill gas monitoring wells, surface water monitoring locations, and soil borrow and stockpile areas.

**This Operations Plan has been prepared as required under Rule .1617 and in accordance with Rule .1625. Catawba County shall maintain and operate the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility in accordance with the following requirements.**

## **1.0 WASTE ACCEPTANCE AND DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. MSW Landfill**

The Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility will accept municipal solid waste and non-hazardous industrial waste, as defined in the North Carolina General Statutes 130A-290, generated within unincorporated Catawba County and the waste collection service areas of the incorporated municipalities comprised of Brookford, Catawba, Claremont, Conover, Hickory, Long View, Maiden and Newton. MSW Waste will be disposed within the lined MSW Landfills, Units 2 and 3. Catawba County will notify the Division of Waste Management, Solid Waste Section within 24 hours of any attempts to dispose of non-permitted waste.

### **B. C&D Landfill**

The CDLF Unit 2 will accept construction/demolition debris, wastes acceptable for disposal in a land clearing-inert debris landfill, and other wastes specifically approved by the Division. The CDLF will only accept waste generated in Catawba County, and will not knowingly dispose of any type of C&D waste generated within the boundaries of a unit of local government that by ordinance prohibits generators or collectors of C&D waste from disposing of such waste.

Construction/demolition debris is defined in the General Statutes as waste or debris resulting solely from construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition operations on pavement, buildings, or other structures.

Land clearing debris is defined in the rules as waste that is generated solely through land clearing activities such as stumps, trees, limbs, brush, grass and other naturally occurring vegetative matter.

Disposal of yard trash will not be allowed in the CDLF Facility. Yard trash is defined in the North Carolina General Statutes 130A-290 as “solid waste consisting solely of vegetative matter resulting from landscaping maintenance”. All of the yard waste received at the Blackburn Landfill Facility will be ground and used to produce compost that is sold to the citizens of Catawba County for a nominal price. Clean wood waste and unpainted brick, block and concrete will be ground and used to aid access to wet areas of the landfill.

The CDLF will accept asbestos waste if packaged properly in accordance with 40 CFR 61 and will be managed as outlined in Section 1.9 of this Plan.

## **1.1 Prohibited Wastes**

### **A. MSW Landfill**

The following wastes are prohibited from disposal at the MSW landfill:

- Hazardous waste as defined within 15A NCAC 13A, including hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators.
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) waste as defined in 40 CFR 761.
- Liquid wastes unless they are managed in accordance with Rule .1626(9).
- Wastes prohibited by Statute GS 130A-309.10 of the North Carolina Solid Waste Management Rules. These wastes include:
  - used oil and filters
  - yard trash
  - white goods
  - antifreeze (ethylene glycol)
  - whole scrap tires
  - lead-acid batteries
  - fluorescent lights that contain mercury
  - thermostats that contain mercury
  - ABC beverage containers
  - recyclable plastic bottles
  - aluminum cans
  - wooden pallets
  - televisions
  - computer equipment
  - oyster shells

### **B. C&D Landfill**

The following wastes are prohibited from disposal at the C&D landfill:

- Containers such as tubes, drums, barrels, tanks, cans and bottles, unless they are empty and perforated to ensure no liquid, hazardous or municipal solid waste is contained therein
- Garbage as defined by Statute 130A-290
- All municipal solid waste (MSW)
- All industrial waste
- All medical waste
- Hazardous waste as defined within 15A NCAC 13A, including hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) waste as defined in 40 CFR 761
- Radioactive waste as defined by Statute 104E-5(14)
- All liquid wastes are banned from the CDLF facility

- Wastes prohibited by Statute GS 130A-309.10 of the North Carolina Solid Waste Management Rules. These wastes include:
  - used oil
  - yard trash
  - white goods
  - antifreeze (ethylene glycol)
  - whole scrap tires
  - lead-acid batteries
- Wastewater treatment sludges or any other waste containing organics.
- C&D waste that has been shredded, pulverized or processed to such an extent that the composition of the original waste cannot be determined, unless the waste is from a facility that received a permit from an authorized regulatory authority which specifies such activities are inspected by the authority and that the primary purpose is recycling and reuse of the C&D material.
- The following wastes are banned from the CDLF if separate from C&D waste: light bulbs or lamps, lighting ballast or fixtures, thermostats and light switches, batteries, lead pipes, lead roof flashing, transformers, capacitors and copper chrome arsenate (CCA) and creosote treated woods.

## **1.2 Hazardous Wastes**

Hazardous waste may be gases, liquid, solids or sludges that are listed or exhibit the characteristics described in 40 CFR Part 261.

PCB wastes are defined in 40 CFR 761. They may be liquids or non-liquids (sludges or solids). PCB wastes do not include small capacitors found in white goods (e.g., washers, dryers, refrigerators) or other consumer electrical products (e.g., radio and television units). A “Decision Tree” for waste loads suspected of containing hazardous waste and dangerous materials is attached as Appendix 1.

## **1.3 Liquid Wastes**

Bulk or non-containerized liquid waste may not be disposed of at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility MSW lined cell unless:

1. The waste is household waste other than septic waste.
2. The waste is leachate or gas condensate derived from the cell itself.

Containers holding liquid waste may not be disposed of at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility unless:

1. The container is a small container similar in size to that normally found in household waste.
2. The container is designed to hold liquids for use other than storage.
3. The waste is household waste.
4. The container is a paint container, but only as described in Section 1.17 of this



Plan.

NOTES: Liquid Waste means any waste material that is determined to contain “free liquids” as defined by Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test), as described in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical methods” (EPA Pub. No. SW-846).

#### Paint Filter Liquids Test

1. *Procedure:* The test is performed by placing a 100 milliliter sample of the waste in question, in a conical, 400 micron paint filter. The waste is considered to be a liquid waste if any liquid from the waste passes through the filter within five minutes.

#### **1.4 White Goods**

The Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility does accept white goods. White goods are currently taken to a white goods pad located west of the closed Unit 1 cell and east of the active CDLF Unit 2, Phase 1 cell. All appliances containing chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerants are segregated from the other scrap metals. Larger white goods may also be collected on a limited basis at the loading dock area of the Bio-Diesel Research Facility. The use of the loading dock should lessen the possibility of damaging the unit during unloading thereby minimizing the accidental release of refrigerants into the atmosphere. White good units unloaded at the Bio-Diesel Research Facility will be periodically relocated to the white goods pad by County staff for further processing prior to being removed from the Blackburn Facility. The County will remove the CFC refrigerants from the appliance and bulk the appliances with other scrap metal. All white goods and scrap metal is periodically loaded and transported to a metal recycler by an independent contractor.

#### **1.5 Car Wash Sediment**

Car wash sediment is not accepted by the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility unless a TCLP test on metals has been performed at the potential customer’s expense and the test is negative. Any waste accepted must not contain any free liquids and must pass the paint filter test as well.

#### **1.6 Lights Containing Mercury**

Lights containing mercury (LCM’s) are not accepted by the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility, except for disposal from households and small businesses, where disposal is due to normal home or building maintenance. Bulk disposal of LCM’s from commercial sources, especially businesses that service, manufacture, or dispose of LCM’s, is strictly prohibited. Fluorescent light tubes may contain mercury and disposal of fluorescent light tubes other than from households and small businesses as described above, must be tested and verified as not containing mercury and being non hazardous before they can be disposed of at the Blackburn Facility. Ballasts for fluorescent lighting fixtures may contain PCB’s. These ballasts are commonly unmarked and therefore will not be accepted by the Blackburn Facility unless manufacturer’s markings of “NO PCB’s” are found on the ballasts and/or PCB levels do not exceed 50 ppm.

## **1.7 Automobile Fuel Tanks**

Steel automobile fuel tanks are not accepted for disposal and/or recycling at the Blackburn Facility.

## **1.8 Oil Filters**

The Blackburn Facility does not accept used oil filters. The generator(s) of these filters must handle them as they handle any other hazardous waste. Used oil filters may be recycled at the County's convenience centers. The private contractor that operates the centers removes the used oil filters and transports them to a facility that processes used oil filters.

## **1.9 Asbestos**

All waste containing asbestos shall be managed in accordance with 40 CFR 61 and may be disposed in either the active MSWLF or CDLF. When possible, the waste shall be placed at the bottom of the working face and in direct contact with the leachate collection layer (MSWLF units only) to assure that future landfilling activities such as reworking of the refuse or installation of gas collection wells does not disturb the waste and cause it to become airborne. Quantities that exceed five (5) tons of asbestos shall be designated and located by the landfill operator. The horizontal location should be measured between two (2) permanent points or located by GPS survey and the elevation estimated or located by GPS survey. The location and elevation will be recorded in the Facility's records so that the disturbance of these locations may be avoided during future operational and/or construction activities. The waste shall be covered with soil immediately upon disposal in a manner not to cause airborne materials.

## **1.10 Food, Animal and Regulated Medical Waste**

No hazardous, liquid, or regulated medical waste shall be accepted or disposed of in the Landfill. Spoiled foods, animal carcasses, abattoir waste, hatchery waste, and other animal waste delivered to the disposal site shall be covered immediately. These wastes will be placed at the toe of the working face and shall be covered immediately.

## **1.11 Wastewater Sludge**

Wastewater sludges may be disposed of in the landfill. Sludges disposed in the landfill must pass the paint filter test and must be designated non-hazardous with the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test.

## **1.12 Mobile Homes**

Effective July 1, 2009, Catawba County enacted an ordinance that requires abandoned mobile homes to be processed for the recovery of recyclable materials prior to disposal. Abandoned mobile homes will be brought to the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility and placed within the limits of the Unit 2 CDLF (near the active working face) for processing. Recyclable materials, including metals, will be removed from the mobile homes by a private company contracted to process the mobile homes. Materials unsuitable for reclamation shall be placed in the Construction & Demolition Landfill (C&DLF) in accordance with the Solid Waste Rules, except those materials not suitable for disposal at the C&DLF, which will be disposed in the MSWLF.

## **1.13 Contaminated Soil**

Contaminated soil is not accepted for disposal at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility.

## **1.14 Natural Disaster**

In the event of a natural disaster, an unusually large amount of solid waste could be generated from within the service area. The Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility would be the primary processing and disposal site for solid waste debris generated as a result of a natural disaster. The collection of the resulting debris will generally be handled by the County through a Debris Removal Contract with a private contractor. The Debris Removal Contract was executed in 2011 and will be periodically renewed to ensure collection services are available should the need arise. Only the waste normally accepted at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility (residential and non-residential waste, construction and demolition waste, land clearing and inert debris, etc.) would be accepted. Co-mingled inert debris would be separated and stockpiled at the grinding operation, which is located north of the existing C&D landfill cell.

The County's Debris Removal Contract also applies to the collection of vegetative disaster debris resulting from a significant natural disaster (hurricane, tornado, ice storm, etc.). The Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility would be the primary site for the collection and processing of the vegetative disaster debris. The conditionally approved Temporary Disaster Debris Staging Site (TDDSS), DS 18-002, located at the old Newton Landfill would be utilized as a backup site due to the volume of waste generated and/or the proximity of the impacted area. Should the TDDSS at the Newton Landfill be utilized, the County and/or their contractor would mobilize their grinding equipment to the site and grind the vegetative waste to mulch. However, the County may opt to remove some or all of the accumulated vegetative debris for processing at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility. The County may also opt to remove some or all of the accumulated vegetative debris from the Newton TDDSS or the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility for processing and/or disposal at an off-site permitted facility, should the volume of waste material received exceed the County's ability to process in a timely manner.

### **1.15 Electronic Waste Recycling**

Catawba County accepts a full range of electronics from residents at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility. Electronic waste to be collected and recycled includes, but is not limited to; computer equipment, televisions, hard drives, scanners, fax machines, copiers, and other miscellaneous electronic equipment. The electronics recycling site at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility will be maintained by County staff. The County will contract with an approved vendor to accept, organize and palletize the material on site then transport the collected electronic waste back to their facility for recycling and/or further disposal. Once the electronic waste is collected, the vendor will send Catawba County a statement that provides the tonnage of material disposed, broken down by computer equipment, televisions, and other electronic material. See the Facility Site Plan in Section 1 of the Permit Renewal for the location of the covered electronics recycling area.

### **1.16 Shingles Recycling**

Catawba County collects source-separated post-consumer tear-off asphalt shingles at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility at the location shown on the Facility Site Plan in Section 1 of the Permit Renewal. Tear-off asphalt shingles will only be accepted from facilities not regulated under the Asbestos NESHAP. The collection and management of the shingles will be in accordance with the “Best Practices Guide for Post-Consumer Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles in Asphalt Pavement” as prepared by the Carolina Asphalt Pavement Association, dated September 2011.

In order to collect and manage the shingles, the County has constructed a concrete surfaced collection area near the C&D Landfill. Individual loads of source-separated shingles will be brought to this site for consolidation prior to delivery to an off-site recycler for further processing. Actual processing of the shingles does not occur at the Blackburn Facility. Shingles received are inspected by Facility personnel to verify that the loads do not contain MSW or C&D wastes or prohibited materials, prior to the loads being placed on the collection pad. Shingles are removed from the site by the shingles recycler on an as-needed basis.

### **1.17 Paint Collection**

Catawba County has constructed a covered area for paint storage and now collects paint at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility. The paint collection area is located near the Facility scalehouse, as shown on the Facility Site Plan in Section 1 of the Permit Renewal. County residents intending to dispose of paint will be directed to the covered drop-off area. Liquid paints in containers and aerosol paints will be off-loaded onto a self-contained pallet, which can absorb any potential spills. As the pallet reaches capacity, County staff will bulk the collected paint into a specially designed roll-off located next to the drop-off pallet, in preparation for removal from the site. Paint will be removed from the site on as-needed basis by a certified hazardous waste hauler and disposed at a facility certified to receive this type of waste. Proper documentation will be obtained for all paint removed from the Facility, and will be placed in the Operating Record. Paint solvents and other liquids will not be accepted at the paint collection area.

### **1.18 Mulching and Grinding Treatment and Processing**

Catawba County operates a Mulching and Grinding Treatment and Processing Facility at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility, as described in the Treatment and Processing Operations Plan included in Section XX of the Permit Renewal. The location of the Treatment and Processing Facility is shown on Figure 1, Facility Site Plan, in Section 1 of the Permit Renewal.

### **1.19 Small Type 1 Composting Facility**

Catawba County operates a Small Type 1 Composting Facility at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility, as described in the Composting Operations Plan included in Section XX of the Permit Renewal. The location of the Composting Facility is shown on Figure 1, Facility Site Plan, in Section 1 of the Permit Renewal.

### **1.20 Scrap Tire Collection Facility**

Catawba County operates a Scrap Tire Collection Facility at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility, as described in the Scrap Tire Collection Operations Plan included in Section XX of the Permit Renewal. The location of the Scrap Tire Collection Facility is shown on Figure 1, Facility Site Plan, in Section 1 of the Permit Renewal.

## **2.0 RANDOM WASTE INSPECTIONS**

Catawba County shall continue a program at the landfill for detecting and preventing the disposal of hazardous or liquid waste. The frequency of random inspections shall be based on the type and quantity of wastes received daily, and the accuracy and confidence desired in conclusions drawn from inspection observations, with a minimum of two inspections per week. All incoming wastes of an unidentifiable nature or origin will be inspected. This shall include but not be limited to haulers with unknown service areas, to loads brought to the facility in vehicles not typically used for disposal of municipal solid waste, and to loads transported by previous would-be offenders. For wastes of unidentifiable nature and received from sources other than household (e.g., industrial or commercial establishments), the inspector should question the transporter about the source/composition of the materials. The program will include the following:

- Landfill personnel will conduct random inspections of typical incoming loads. Inspections will occur at a designated site, adjacent to the working face of the landfill unit. The load will be carefully spread by a front-end loader with personnel trained to identify hazardous and liquid waste. The frequency of the random inspections will be based on the type and quantity of waste, but not less than two inspection per week.

Catawba County will provide annual training to all landfill personnel in regard to recognizing hazardous and liquid waste.

Catawba County has developed a contingency plan to properly manage identified hazardous or liquid waste. The plan involves the identification of the waste by inspection. If the inspector

determines a load of waste to be of a hazardous nature, the landfill will not accept the waste and require that hauler remove the waste from the facility. If the inspector determines a load of waste to include wastes that should not be disposed of in the CDLF but can be disposed of in the MSW Landfill, then the hauler will be required to load the waste back into his vehicle and transport the load to the MSW facility.

## **2.1 Waste Inspection Records and Notices**

A record will be kept of each inspection that is performed. These records will be included and maintained in the operating record of the landfill. A copy of the waste inspection record and a flowchart of the random waste screening process are attached as Appendix 2.

A sign shall be placed in clear view of each incoming waste transporter, which shall read as follows:

**NOTICE: RANDOM WASTE SCREENING IS PRACTICED HERE. WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO INSPECT ANY LOAD OR PORTION OF A LOAD ARRIVING AT OUR FACILITY. WE WILL REJECT ALL: HAZARDOUS WASTES, PCBs, LIQUIDS AND ANY UNACCEPTABLE WASTE AS DETERMINED BY OUR MANAGEMENT. YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS PROGRAM IS NOT OPTIONAL!**

## **2.2 Training of Facility Personnel**

The Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility currently has three (3) MOLO certified landfill operators and ten (10) Operations Specialists on staff at the site, but will maintain at least one MOLO certified landfill operator and one Operations Specialist while landfill is operating. Staff members attend training courses periodically in accordance with the requirements for their certification. These courses are typically conducted by the NC SWANA or the National SWANA organizations. All landfill personnel receive annual training in regards to recognizing hazardous and liquid wastes. Documentation of training will be placed in the operating record for the Facility.

## **2.3 Decision Tree for Handling Prohibited Wastes and Dangerous Materials**

Catawba County has developed a “Decision Tree” for handling prohibited wastes and dangerous materials, and this document is included as part of the training plan. Additionally, the County has developed an Emergency Action Plan to be utilized if conditions warrant such an action. All personnel receive training on an annual basis from the Catawba County Fire Marshall, including instruction on methods and safety procedures for handling hazardous waste on-site. The “Decision Tree” involves the identification of the waste by inspection. If the load has been determined to be of a hazardous nature, the landfill will not accept the waste and require that the hauler remove the waste from the facility. The hauler will then be required to find a facility suitable for accepting the hazardous waste. A copy of the “Decision Tree” is attached as Appendix 1.

### **3.0 WASTE PLACEMENT AND COVER MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS**

#### **A. MSW Landfill**

Access to all the active disposal cells (Unit 2 and Unit 3) is generally from the north portion of the landfill, near the leachate storage tanks. Unit 3, Phase 1, the cell presently receiving waste, is accessed from the north or west across a portion of Unit 2. Waste placement within the active cells generally follows the fill progression plan as outlined in the fill sequence drawings included in the Facility Plan. The waste placement in Unit 3 Phase 1 over the next five years will follow take place in a west to the east disposal pattern, although the County reserves the right to dispose out of sequence especially during wet weather periods when access to parts of the landfill become inefficient or not possible. In newly opened waste cells, an initial 5-foot depth of waste will be placed in each new area and carefully screened for objects that could damage the composite liner. Care will be exercised on the placement of this initial lift of waste in order to reduce the potential for puncturing the geomembrane. Following placement of the initial lift, the solid waste will be compacted as densely as possible using compactors and dozers. Waste placement, after the initial layer of waste, will be in lifts not to exceed 10 feet. In order to increase compaction, waste will be placed from the downgradient to upgradient direction when possible. The working face shall be maintained in as small an area as possible to increase compaction and to reduce the amount of daily or alternate daily cover required. The stormwater cover shall remain on the largest area possible in order to divert as much stormwater from the active area of the landfill, thereby reducing the amount of leachate that requires processing. Windscreens are utilized to minimize the amount of windblown material that may leave the active cell area during daily operations. However, all windblown material leaving the active cell will be recovered and returned to the cell for disposal at the end of each workday.

#### **B. C&D Landfill**

Waste will be placed in the CDLF in lifts of approximately five (5) to ten (10) feet thick, in the fill sequence noted at the time of CDLF Permit Renewal, approved by the NCDENR on March 5, 2013. Following placement of the initial lift, the solid waste will be compacted as densely as possible using compactors and dozers. Waste placement will be in lifts not to exceed 10 feet. In order to increase compaction, waste should be placed from the down-gradient to up-gradient direction when possible. The working face shall be maintained in as small an area as possible to increase compaction and to reduce the amount of soil cover required.

### **3.1 Daily Cover**

#### **A. MSW Landfill**

Catawba County shall cover any disposed MSW with six (6) inches of earthen material at the end of each operating day or at more frequent intervals if necessary, to control disease vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging. During wet weather conditions, the County may use ground clean wood waste and ground unpainted block, brick and concrete to aid access to the working face.

#### **B. C&D Landfill**

Catawba County shall cover the disposed C&D waste with six (6) inches of earthen material once a week, or at more frequent intervals if necessary, to control disease vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging. During wet weather conditions, the County may use ground clean wood waste and ground unpainted block, brick and concrete to aid access to the working face. Catawba County shall cover all waste areas that will be inactive for more than twelve (12) months and have not reached final elevations with a minimum of one foot of intermediate cover.

### **3.2 Alternative Daily Cover**

As an alternative to or in conjunction with the six inches of earthen material, the County has also been approved to use a synthetic tarp cover system as an Alternate Daily Cover (ADC). A copy of the NCDENR- Division of Waste Management approval letter for the synthetic tarp cover system is also on file in the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility Office. The tarp system is an industrial synthetic fabric made from high density polyethylene tapes, coated on both sides with low density polyethylene and treated with a flame retardant additive.

In the event that the County chooses to utilize the tarp ADC, at the end of or prior to the end of each day's operations, the top and side(s) of the active lift will be covered with at least six (6) inches of earthen material, and the actual working face will remain exposed and will be prepared to accept the proposed ADC synthetic tarp cover system. The working face will have been uniformly spread and densely compacted in order to achieve a relatively smooth surface for the placement of the tarp.

The tarp system should allow the landfill staff a quicker and more efficient method to finishing and covering the exposed working face waste at the end of each day. Any exposed waste remaining after the placement of the tarp will be promptly covered with additional tarps or earthen material. Removal of the tarp will provide easy integration of the next day's filling operation.

The synthetic tarpaulin will be deployed by an Automatic Tarping Machine (ATM) specifically designed to deploy and recover tarp systems. The ATM has a horizontal cylindrical tube/roller on which the tarp is rolled and stored when not in use. Power is supplied to the tube/roller by means of a self-contained power supply operating a hydraulic drive motor. This allows the roller to be actuated in a forward or reverse direction in order to retrieve or deploy the tarp. This type



of deployment method minimizes stress on the tarp as it is not physically dragged over the waste material. The ATM is designed such that it will attach to the blade of a dozer through the use of specially fabricated brackets. The dozer is used to position the ATM for deployment or retrieval of the tarp cover.

The working face is covered at the end of each working day by driving the dozer with the mounted ATM to the top of the working face. The tarp is then deployed by activating the hydraulic drive motor in a reverse direction as the dozer is simultaneously backed down the slope until the working face is covered. The tarp system contains an internal ballast system to hold it in place once deployed. In severe windy conditions, additional anchorage may be required to adequately secure the tarping system. Additional anchorage will be used if windy conditions are realized, or the tarp system will not be used in favor of soil cover.

At the beginning of the next day of operations, any external ballast systems will be removed and stored for later use. The tarp is then hooked to the ATM roller and recovered by activating the hydraulic drive motor in the retrieval direction while simultaneously driving forward with the dozer.

When not in use, the ATM will be positioned a sufficient distance away from the active working area so as not to present a hazard to the ongoing operation.

The operator(s) of the ATM and the field personnel responsible for connecting and disconnecting the tarp from the ATM's roller will be trained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. In general, the ATM system will require one (1) dozer operator and one (1) to two (2) field personnel to connect and disconnect the tarp system from the roller. Additional operators will be trained in the operation of the ATM and the placement of the tarp system if landfill management determines they are needed. The on-site supervisors will be responsible for ensuring that all safety procedures are followed and all safety gear (gloves, eye protection, etc.) is in use.

Wet weather conditions should not hinder the deployment or retrieval of the tarp system as it is done mechanically through the use of the ATM. However, should conditions be such that the tarp system cannot be effectively deployed, then the working face and any other exposed waste will be covered with six inches (6") earthen daily cover.

The ADC's will be placed to meet or exceed the performance criteria of an ADC as outlined in Rule .1626 2 (b) by providing control of disease vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging.

Catawba County shall cover all waste areas that will be inactive for more than twelve (12) months and have not reached final elevations with a minimum of one foot of intermediate cover soil.

### **3.3 Disease and Vector Control**

Catawba County will control the spread of disease vectors by maintaining cover requirements and picking up windblown trash at the end each day.

#### **4.0 EXPLOSIVE GASES CONTROL**

Catawba County currently operates an active landfill gas recovery system in MSW Unit 1 and a portion of Unit 2. The gas is extracted from Unit 1 with a series of vertical wells and from Unit 2 through horizontal collection pipes and vertical wells. The gas is transported to the power generation facility where it is used to run generators to produce electricity. Any gas that is not utilized by the generators is diverted to a flare and burned off. As waste is placed into MSW Unit 3 Phase 1, the active landfill gas recovery system will be extended into the new area with horizontal collection pipes, vertical wells, and connections to the existing leachate collection system.

Periodically, various landfill gas collection wells in Unit 1 have become waterlogged and cease to operate properly. When this occurs, the affected wells must be dewatered to keep the landfill gas recovery system operating properly. The dewatering process involves temporarily removing the wellhead and landfill gas recovery piping from the well, inserting a small pump into the well and pumping the accumulated leachate from the well. Once the leachate is removed, the wellhead and associated piping is reinstalled and the landfill gas collection well is placed back into operation. The leachate collected from the landfill gas extraction well is discharged to the Facility's leachate collection system.

#### **4.1 Routine Methane Monitoring Program**

The routine monitoring program currently being used by the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility involves a quarterly inspection. There are currently 21 landfill gas monitoring wells located around the perimeter of the landfill units. Additionally, all of the on-site structures are monitored for methane gas in accordance with the Landfill Gas Monitoring Plan, dated April 2013. These wells and monitoring points will be modified as necessary to monitor the compliance boundary as the landfill is expanded. During each monitoring event, each of these points are monitored for the presence of landfill gas. Landfill gas monitoring wells GP-1 through GP-6 are located along the western boundary of MSWLF Unit 2 cell area. Landfill gas monitoring wells GP-8 through GP-14 and GP-17 are located along the eastern side of MSWLF Unit 1 and MSWLF Unit 3, Phase 1. GP-18 through GP-20 were installed along the south side of Rocky Ford Road, north of the future MSWLF Unit 3, Phase 2 cell area. GP 21- GP 23 are located along the western margin of the CDLF Unit 2 cell. GP-7 and GP-15 were abandoned and removed from the monitoring system as a part of the construction of MSWLF Unit 3, Phase 1. In addition to the landfill gas monitoring wells, facility structures are included in the routine monitoring program. These monitoring points are the scalehouse basement, maintenance shop, equipment storage shed, Bio-Diesel Facility, and the power generation storage building. In addition, continuous methane gas monitors are installed and maintained in the Scale House, Facility Office, Maintenance Shop, Storage Building, Co-Generation Office, Co-Generation Storage and the Bio-Diesel Facility. As part of the methane recovery effort and landfill post-closure care operations, methane gas quantity and concentrations are monitored on a regular

basis. The locations of the routine landfill gas monitoring wells are shown on the Facility Site Plan in Section 1 of the Permit Renewal.

The landfill gas monitoring system was designed in accordance with the factors outlined in Rule .1626(4)(b)(i). The soils above the potentiometric surface in the landfill area and adjacent properties consist of silty sands and sandy clays. From the boring and piezometer data, the potentiometric surface was established. The landfill gas monitoring wells are strategically located to monitor for the presence of landfill gas migration above the potentiometric surface and to ensure that the concentration of methane gas generated by the landfill does not exceed 25% of the lower explosive limit (LEL) in a facility structure or 100% of the LEL at the landfill gas compliance boundary.

#### **4.2 Methane Sampling Instrument**

A hand-held monitoring instrument will be used for the sampling process that is capable of measuring Oxygen, Methane, Carbon Dioxide, percent lower explosive limit (%LEL), and temperature at each of the landfill gas monitoring wells or at the other designated monitoring points. Monitoring ports, installed on all landfill gas monitoring wells, are utilized for gas readings. In addition, all well readings will be taken in the afternoon. The procedure used at each monitoring well is as follows:

- Calibrate the combustible gas meter according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Attach the gas meter probe tubing to the monitoring port on top of each probe. (The monitoring port operates like a check valve; therefore a valve is not necessary.)
- Record the %LEL reading and methane concentration along with the following pertinent information:
  - Inspector's Name
  - Date and time sample taken
  - Well identification
  - General observations such as the presence of odors or audible/visual venting of gases
  - Turn the meter to the off position and remove the gas meter probe tubing from the monitoring port
  - Proceed to the next well and repeat steps 2 through 4
  - Recheck the calibration of the gas meter and document results. Measurements should be repeated if gas meter was not calibrated properly

#### **4.3 Methane Response Plan**

Quarterly, a County employee or contractor for the County will visit each landfill gas monitoring well. Using the detection instrument, he/she will determine if landfill gas is present in the monitoring well. Observations will be recorded on the "Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility Gas Monitoring Plan" form, a copy of which is included in Appendix 3. If landfill gas is present and the level is detected at or above the lower explosive limit (100% LEL), it must then be determined if the landfill gas is migrating or has migrated beyond that particular monitoring well. If it is determined that explosive landfill gas has or may have migrated beyond the

particular monitoring well then additional steps may be implemented to delineate the extent of any suspected landfill gas migration. If it is determined that explosive landfill gas has or may have migrated across the landfill boundary, then the facility will immediately take all necessary steps to ensure protection of human health. The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) will be notified. Within seven (7) days of detection, the methane gas levels detected and a description of the steps taken to protect human health will be placed in the operating record. Within 60 days of the detection of suspected landfill gas migration at or beyond the compliance boundary, the County will prepare and implement a remediation plan for the suspected landfill gas releases. A copy of the remediation plan will be placed in the operating record and the NCDENR will be notified that the plan has been implemented. Resampling of the affected landfill gas monitoring wells will be performed as necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the approved remediation plan.

Other quarterly monitoring locations will be the on-site structures located within the landfill's Facility Boundary. Each structure will be monitored for explosive landfill gas using the following general protocol:

- All crawl spaces, if applicable, will be monitored
- All corners in the structure, if accessible, will be monitored
- Any observed holes, cracks and/or pipe penetrations through the foundation will be monitored

Observations will be recorded on the aforementioned "Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility Gas Monitoring Plan" form. If methane gas is detected above 25% of its lower explosive limit (25% LEL) in any structure, excluding gas control or gas recovery system components, the detection instrument will be recalibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the structure resampled. If the reading is still above 25% LEL, evacuate the building and take all steps necessary to protect human health. The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) will be notified as well as the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility Superintendent. Within seven (7) days of initial detection, the methane gas levels detected and a description of the steps taken to protect human health will be placed in the operating record. Upon taking the necessary safety precautions, attempt to determine the source of the explosive gas. If the source is found, initiate repairs to prevent re-infiltration of the landfill gas or remove the source. If the source of the landfill gas infiltration cannot be easily determined and/or promptly corrected, then the structure must be closed and marked to prevent further occupancy. The County will then prepare and implement a remediation plan for the suspected landfill gas releases within sixty (60) days of initial detection. A copy of the remediation plan will be placed in the operating record and the NCDENR will be notified that the plan has been implemented. The structure will remain closed for occupancy until such time as the repairs and/or remediation plan have been implemented and the structure retested to confirm landfill gas is no longer present. The structure will be reopened for occupancy once the landfill gas concentrations are below the 25% LEL concentration.

## **5.0 AIR QUALITY**

## **5.1 Clean Air Act**

Catawba County shall operate the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility in compliance with all applicable requirements developed under the State Implementation Plan (SIP) approved or promulgated by the U.S. EPA Administrator pursuant to Section 110 of the Clean Air Act, as amended. A Title V air quality permit was initially issued for the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility on November 18, 1999, and was most recently updated on October 26, 2011. Subsequent Title V air quality permit renewals/updates will be applied for on the prescribed cycle. The receipt of updated/revised permits is recorded in the Facility Operating Record with the latest version on file in the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility Office.

## **5.2 Open Burning**

No open burning of solid waste shall be allowed at the landfill, except for the infrequent burning of land clearing debris generated on site or debris from emergency clean-up operations. Any such infrequent burning must be approved by the Division, the local fire marshal, and all local and state guidelines will be followed. The County will obtain all applicable permits prior to burning.

## **5.3 Hot Loads**

If a hot load of waste is delivered to the landfill, the driver shall not be allowed to dump the load. The driver shall be directed to the gravel or paved area north of the waste area and instructed to dump the load there. The fire should be extinguished if possible and the local fire department called immediately.

If a load of waste is unknowingly a “hot” load and is discharged onto the working face, it will immediately be watered and extinguished by landfill personnel if possible and the local fire department will be called immediately. Equipment and a stockpile of soil shall also be maintained in close proximity to the working face for controlling accidental fires.

The local fire department will also be contacted and informed of the potential fire hazards at the landfill. Arrangements will be made with the fire department to provide access to the landfill site. They will also be provided with operational information of the facility in case of emergency.

## **5.4 Fire Notification Requirements**

Catawba County shall provide verbal notification to the Solid Waste Division within 24 hours of a fire at the landfill and written notice within 15 days.

## **6.0 ACCESS AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**

The site is currently enclosed by a fence with access controlled by means of gates. A security check station and weigh scales are located at the landfill entrance to evaluate waste stream and

direct customers to the proper disposal areas. A properly trained and certified attendant will be on duty at the site at all times while it is open for public use to insure compliance with operational requirements. Restroom and maintenance facilities currently in place at the existing building will remain operational. Access roads to the site will be of all weather construction and maintained in good condition.

### **6.1 Dust Control**

Dust generated due to landfill activities will be controlled. Dust will be controlled through the application of water by truck or other approved dust control products, if necessary. Removal of mud and dirt from the roads will also be a part of the dust control measures. Additionally, final cover will be vegetated as soon as practical in order to minimize wind erosion and creation of dust on-site.

### **6.2 Signage**

Signs providing information on disposal procedures, the hours which the site is open for public use, the permit number, stating that no hazardous or un-permitted waste will be received without written permission, stating that no liquid waste can be received for disposal, and other pertinent information will be posted at the site entrance. Traffic signs and markers shall be provided as necessary to promote an orderly traffic pattern to and from the disposal areas and maintain efficient operating conditions.

### **6.3 Scavenging**

Scavenging of solid waste is prohibited unless approved by the owner or operator and the removal is not performed on the working face.

### **6.4 Barrels and Drums**

Barrels and drums shall not be disposed of unless they are empty and perforated sufficiently to ensure that no hazardous or liquid waste is contained therein, except drums containing asbestos.

## **7.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS**

All of the areas associated with the construction of new facilities and/or the expansion of disposal areas have or will have erosion and sedimentation control (E&SC) permits in place prior to the commencement of construction activities. All approved E&SC plans and permits are posted and available for inspection at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility office. Existing and proposed erosion/sedimentation control structures include sediment basins, storm drains, temporary slope drains, check dams, and diversion ditches. Sedimentation basins will be checked after periods of significant precipitation. Sediment will be removed from the basin to its original dimension when sediment accumulates to approximately one half of the design depth. The sedimentation basins, embankments, ditches, inlets and outlets will also be inspected for erosion damage. All necessary repairs will be made immediately. Any trash or debris within the sediment basin riser pipes will be removed.

Stormwater will be collected by constructing benches on the finished cap at an interval of approximately every 35 vertical feet. This will maintain the maximum flow length on the cap surface to approximately 140 linear feet. A series of pipes will be used to transport water from the upper benches to the lower benches and eventually to a periphery ditch that will transport the stormwater to sediment/stormwater control ponds as shown on Facility Site Plan. The erosion control structures are designed and will be maintained to manage the run-off generated by the 24-hour, 25-year storm event and will conform to the requirements of the Sedimentation Pollution Control Law (15A NCAC 4). Refer to Appendix B of the Engineering Plan for a copy of the latest Erosion Control Plan submitted to the North Carolina Land Quality Section.

Storm drain outlets and diversion ditches will be inspected for damage after each runoff event. Riprap will be placed in ditches and at pipe outlets to prevent erosion and washouts. Provisions for a vegetative 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.

Embankment slopes shall be periodically inspected for erosion. The embankment slopes shall be mowed at a frequency sufficient to maintain a good stand of vegetation. The slopes shall be mowed at least once in any one (1) year period. The embankment slopes shall be refertilized in the second year unless vegetation growth is fully adequate. Any damaged areas will be reseeded, fertilized, and mulched immediately. Seeding, fertilizing and mulching shall be in accordance with the current North Carolina Erosion and Sedimentation Control Guidelines.

## **8.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

### **8.1 Stormwater Discharge Permit**

The Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility presently operates under the NCDENR, Division of Water Quality, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, General Permit Number NCG120000, Certificate of Coverage Number NCG120001 to discharge stormwater from the site. The Permit is renewed on the prescribed cycle and/or when site activities require the issuance of a revised permit. The receipt of renewed/updated NPDES Permits are recorded in the

Facility Operating Record with the latest version on file in the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility Office.

## **8.2 Surface Water Diversion**

Surface water from outside the operational area will be diverted from the waste area by the use of perimeter ditches. The perimeter ditches direct surface water to the sedimentation/stormwater basins. Solid waste shall never be disposed in standing water.

## **8.3 Storm Water Cover**

A stormwater management cover may be installed inside the operational area to cover all inactive portions of the operational area as a part of the development of new disposal cell areas. Temporary berms will separate the active waste sub-cell from the inactive sub-cells. Stormwater will be pumped off the top of the cover within the inactive sub-cells to the perimeter ditch outside the waste area. The active waste area will be filled and graded so that no surface water will pond near or on waste and ensure no waste will be disposed of in ponded water.

Any stormwater that contacts waste will be managed as leachate. Leachate will be collected within the active waste area on top of the HDPE liner. Leachate will be pumped with side slope riser pumps through a dual-contained force main to the leachate storage tanks.

## **8.4 Discharge of Pollutants**

There shall be no discharge of pollutants from the landfill into waters of the U.S., including wetlands, that violates any requirements of the Clean Water Act, including, but not limited to, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES) requirements, pursuant to Section 402.

There shall be no discharge of a nonpoint source of pollution into waters of the U.S., including wetlands, that violates any requirement of area-wide or State-wide water quality management plan that has been approved under Section 208 or 219 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

## **8.5 Water Table**

For all of the MSW and C&D landfill units constructed at the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility, a minimum four (4)-foot vertical separation was maintained between the seasonal high groundwater table and the bottom elevation of the post-settlement liner system.



## **9.0 LEAK DETECTION SYSTEM (LDS)**

The interface between the existing MSW Landfill Unit 1 cell and the MSW Unit 2, Phase 2, Stage 2 and the MSW Unit 3, Phase 1 cell was constructed with a Leak Detection System (LDS) to monitor for possible breaches of the liner system between the lined cell and the unlined Unit 1 cell. A leak detection manhole is located adjacent to each of the MSW Unit 2, Phase 2, Stage 2 and MSW Unit 3, Phase 1 cells, as shown on the Facility Site Plan in Section 1 of the Permit Renewal. Initially, water from the LDS was tested for the constituents in Appendix I of 40 CFR Part 258, "Appendix I Constituents for Detection Monitoring". This was performed to establish background characteristics for future sampling comparison should the need arise.

All water collected from the LDS manholes is pumped directly to the Facility's on-site leachate collection system for eventual disposal through the City of Newton's Waste Water Treatment Facility. The volume of liquid removed from each of the LDS manholes is recorded. The water collected from the LDS collection system is tested annually for the constituents listed in Appendix I of 40 CFR Part 258. The County retains all test data for the water collected from the LDS monitoring system in the Facility's operating record.

## **10.0 LEACHATE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The leachate collection system head test wells will be checked on a quarterly basis to calibrate water level measurements at the pump stations. Leachate collection lines shall be monitored at least once a year and cleaned as necessary. However, NCDENR may allow leachate lines to be monitored once every two (2) years if: (i) the facility has continuous flow monitoring; and (ii) the Facility demonstrates to NCDENR that the leachate collection lines are clear and functional based on at least three (3) consecutive annual monitoring/cleaning cycles. The Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility will monitor/clean the leachate collection lines serving the Unit 2 disposal area every two (2) years as these lines have continuous flow monitoring and have remained clear and functional in excess of three (3) continuous annual cleanings. The leachate collection lines serving the Unit 3 disposal area will continue to be monitored/cleaned until such time as three (3) consecutive annual cleanings have confirmed the lines have remained clear and functional. The leachate lines will be accessed for cleaning through the perimeter leachate cleanouts. The side slope riser pumps shall be pulled and inspected annually. Any worn or damaged parts will be replaced. Landfill personnel shall maintain records of all inspections, cleaning, and repairs made on the leachate collection system.

The leachate quality will be sampled on a semi-annual basis. Leachate will be analyzed for the constituents listed in Appendix I of 40 CFR Part 258 as well as BOD, COD, orthophosphate, nitrate, sulfate, and pH.

Currently, the leachate is pumped via a force main from the leachate storage tanks to a City of Newton force main that was constructed in 2007. The force main runs along Rocky Ford Road in front of the landfill property and discharges into the City of Newton Waste Water Treatment System. The County has the approval from the City of Newton to discharge up to 25,000 gallons of leachate per day, or up to 750,000 gallons per month. Connecting directly to the City of

Newton sewer system allows the County to dispose of leachate without hauling by truck. However, the capability to load and haul leachate with tanker trucks remains operational in the event that it is needed should the leachate force main or City of Newton's force main be out of service temporarily. A copy of the Agreement between Catawba County and the City of Newton to provide sewer service to the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility is included in Appendix 5. The level of leachate in the storage tanks will be kept to a minimum. There is approximately 436,000 gallons of leachate storage capacity available between the two tanks. The leachate storage capacity available to the County is approximately 1 to 2 months under normal operating conditions.

The landfill operator is responsible for periodic inspection and maintenance of other components associated with the leachate collection system. Landfill personnel will perform monthly inspections of the leachate collection system equipment, specifically the storage tanks, pumping stations, and loading stations. A copy of the Leachate Tank Inspection Report form has been attached as Appendix 4. The leachate storage tanks will be inspected for leaks, corrosion, and other maintenance deficiencies. The pump stations will be inspected for proper operation and run-time hours will be documented. The leachate loading station will be inspected to assure any leakage is being contained and that the sump pump is operating properly. If the monthly inspection reveals a tank or equipment deficiency, remedial measures will be taken immediately to correct the problem. An incident report will be completed that includes details of the incident and any corrective measures required. If an incident report is required, a copy of the report shall be attached to the inspection form where the deficiency was identified. Leachate pumps, water levels and alarm conditions are checked daily as part of routine operation. No written record is kept of these daily inspections.

Precise records of the amount of leachate pumped to the City of Newton will be maintained. A flow meter will be used to monitor the amount of leachate accepted by the City of Newton. Leachate elevations in tanks will be recorded during the weekly inspection of the leachate collection system. All leachate generation records will be maintained in the operating record. The leachate level in both tanks will be kept to a minimum to allow for the maximum amount of storage capacity available to the County.

In the event that there was a temporary failure with any of the leachate removal and storage equipment, the geometry of the landfill would allow for the landfill to contain the leachate for a period of one to three months. The system should never be out of operation for more than a few hours, and then only under extreme circumstances. Due to the conservative design of the leachate removal and storage equipment and the geometry of the landfill, the possibility of leachate overflowing the perimeter berm is virtually impossible.

In the event that extreme levels of particular constituents are found to be present in the leachate during sampling, or extremely excessive leachate production occurs, the Solid Waste Section and the City of Newton Wastewater Treatment Facility will be notified. Pre-treatment methods will be utilized if problems are encountered with leachate quality.

## **11.0 RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS**

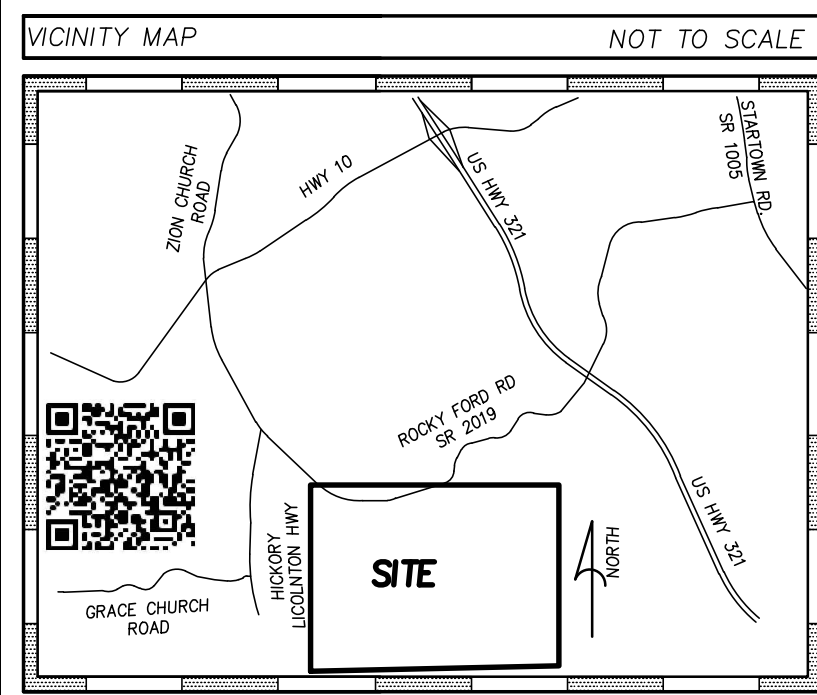
Landfill personnel shall record and retain the following information in an operating record at the landfill, or at an alternate location that has been approved by the Division.

- Inspection of existing facilities and leachate management system
- Inspection records and waste determination records
- Training received by landfill personnel
- Waste amounts received by weight, which includes source or generation
- Gas monitoring results and any necessary remediation plans
- Any demonstration, certification, finding, monitoring, testing, or other analytical data required by sections .1630 to .1637 of the Rules (15A NCAC 13B)
- Any monitoring, testing, or analytical data as required by Rule .1627 (15A NCAC 13B)
- Any cost estimates and financial assurance documentation required by Rule .1628 (15A NCAC 13B)

This information will be readily available for inspection by the Division of Waste Management. A copy of this Operation Plan will remain at the facility at all times.

# **Figure 1 (A & B)**

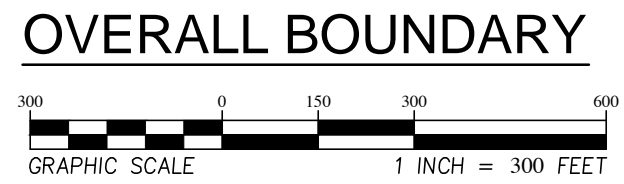
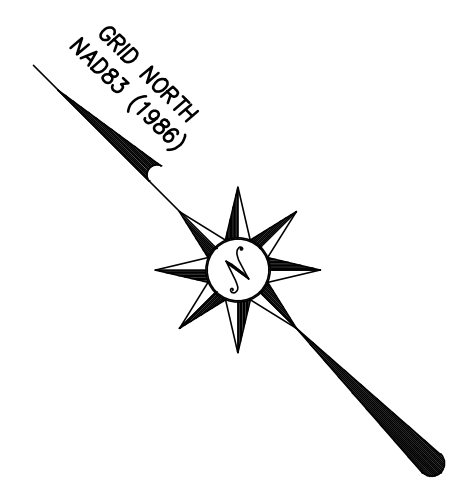
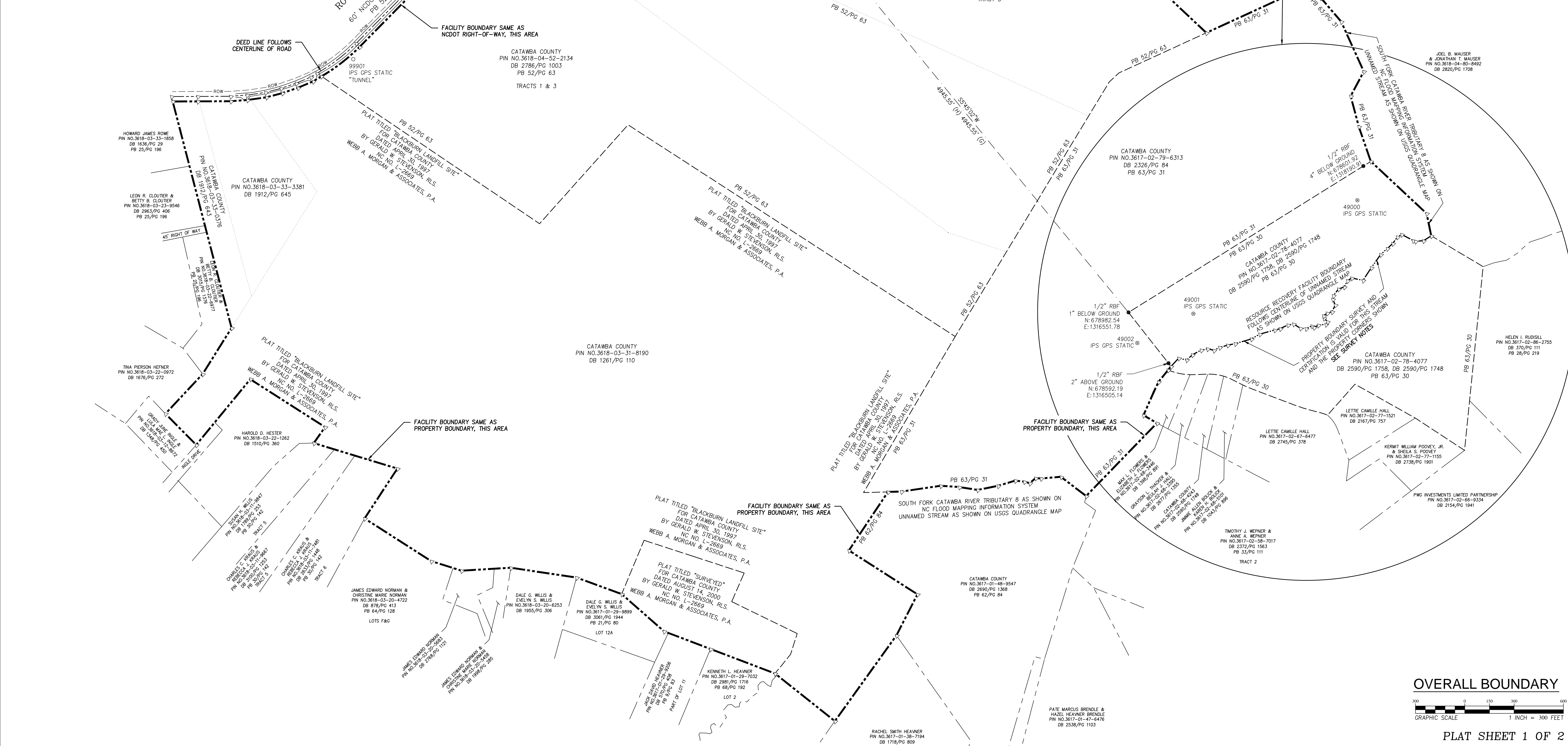
## **Facility Boundary Plat**



**LEGEND**

□ NGS CM = NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY CONCRETE MONUMENT  
 △ CP = CALCULATED POINT  
 ● RBF = REBAR FOUND  
 ○ RBS GPS = 1-1/2" REBAR SET GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM  
 (C) = NC STATE PLANE GRID DISTANCE  
 (H) = HORIZONTAL GROUND DISTANCE

- - - - - INDICATES PROPERTY LINE  
 - - - - - INDICATES LINE NOT SURVEYED AT THIS TIME  
 - - - - - INDICATES SEPARATION OF PLAT LINE  
 - - - - - INDICATES INTERIOR PROPERTY LINE  
 - - - - - INDICATES RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY BOUNDARY  
 - - - - - INDICATES FIELD SURVEYED STREAM LINE ALONG RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY BOUNDARY  
 - - - - - INDICATES TIE LINE



PLAT SHEET 1 OF 2



**BLACKBURN RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY**  
 PERMIT NO. 18-03 MODIFICATION  
**CATAWBA COUNTY**  
 CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

12-227 / 12.00734  
 APRIL 2013  
 DESIGNED BY: JDG  
 CADD BY: KMA  
 DESIGN REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CONST. REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FILE NAME: Blackburn-boundary.plat.dwg

**FACILITY BOUNDARY**  
**PLAT**

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION

**Blackburn Resource Recovery Center - GPS Survey**

Survey Project No.: 12-227

Point No.	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)	Northing	Easting	Ortho Ht.	Combined Factor	Convergence	Description
49000	35°35'33.25335"N	81°17'39.01935"W	678476.20	1318018.36	818.21	0.999856098	-1°19'26.9"	RBSGPS
49001	35°35'35.17450"N	81°17'53.53099"W	678698.10	1316824.78	812.89	0.999856409	-1°19'35.2"	RBSGPS
49002	35°35'36.23052"N	81°17'58.00338"W	678813.39	1316458.02	813.04	0.999856433	-1°19'37.8"	RBSGPS
99900	35°36'26.68662"N	81°17'52.29658"W	683902.43	1317047.23	918.04	0.999852898	-1°19'34.5"	NGSCM HONEY
99901	35°36'21.14147"N	81°18'25.34571"W	683405.22	1314306.19	914.86	0.999852884	-1°19'53.6"	RBSGPS Tunnel
99902	35°44'31.01956"N	81°18'30.93815"W	732932.20	1314996.30	1176.88	0.999857854	-1°19'56.8"	CORS NCHI

NOTE: ELEVATIONS ARE BLACKBURN LOCALIZED DATUM (NAVD88 + 0.83 FEET)

I, J. Dallas Gordon, certify that the coordinates for the control points as shown are from an actual GPS survey conducted under my supervision; that the Global Positioning System (GPS) observations for this survey were performed to the Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards, Part 2: Standards for Geodetic Networks (FGDC Document, FGDC-STD-007.2-1998) using the following information:

- (1) Class of Survey (FGDC): Horizontal: 2 cm Vertical: 2 cm
- (2) Positional Tolerance: Horizontal: 0.07 usft Vertical: 0.05 usft
- (3) GPS Procedure: Static
- (4) Date of Survey: 3/4/2013
- (5) Horizontal Datum: NAD83(1986)
- (6) Vertical Datum: Blackburn Localized (NAVD88 + 0.83 feet)
- (7) Geoid Model: GEOID12A
- (8) Combined Factor: Average CF for points on site: 0.999854944
- (9) Survey Units: U.S. survey feet
- (10) NGS Geodetic Control: NGS Monument HONEY (PID F44810) NCGS CORS NCHI (PID DM3523)

**SURVEY NOTES:**  
 This survey was performed with three Topcon Hiper GD GPS units using L1 data. Field observations were made on 03/04/2013. NGS station "HONEY" was held fixed at its NGS published horizontal position (NAD83(1986)). RBSGPS "Tunnel" was held at its provided localized elevation, and a minimally constrained least squares adjustment was performed at the 2σ confidence level. Ties were made to CORS stations NCHI and Blackburn Facility local control points. Deviation from the published coordinates and orthometric heights for the CORS station and NGS station "HONEY" as compared to previous GPS surveys by McGill Associates was found to be less than 0.07 feet horizontally and 0.05 feet vertically.

LINE	BEARING	GROUND DISTANCE (H)
L1	S76°46'53"W	552.95'
L2	S76°55'38"E	1683.00'
L3	S77°00'56"E	53.89'
L4	S1°56'37"E	464.32'
L5	S33°15'28"W	138.63'
L6	N77°10'47"W	56.00'
L7	N48°55'13"W	48.72'
L8	N27°05'31"W	14.60'
L9	N17°08'57"W	79.12'
L10	N74°46'19"W	29.89'
L11	S8017°08"W	49.00'
L12	N87°35'55"W	45.00'
L13	N87°27'12"W	55.34'
L14	S8019°45"W	98.15'
L15	S78°12'43"W	91.16'
L16	N33°30'55"W	70.41'
L17	N76°37'42"W	30.26'
L18	S72°02'47"W	43.45'
L19	N64°27'04"W	36.83'
L20	S83°00'49"W	51.34'

LINE	BEARING	GROUND DISTANCE (H)
L21	S54°41'26"W	22.36'
L22	S20°42'58"W	37.72'
L23	S70°24'09"W	45.61'
L24	N60°22'05"W	30.67'
L25	N82°35'18"W	27.86'
L26	S36°15'16"W	14.12'
L27	S0°04'15"W	30.80'
L28	S75°41'38"W	18.59'
L29	N50°30'11"W	46.72'
L30	N74°11'03"W	29.38'
L31	N7°34'29"W	15.21'
L32	N68°53'30"W	40.01'
L33	N41°00'20"W	34.73'
L34	N13°09'55"W	48.62'
L35	N54°25'59"W	34.30'
L36	N70°54'02"W	52.52'
L37	N58°33'42"W	34.86'
L38	N60°23'06"W	93.83'
L39	N75°00'26"W	59.27'
L40	N61°02'41"W	101.75'

LINE	BEARING	GROUND DISTANCE (H)
L41	N56°36'31"W	47.33'
L42	N60°27'56"W	50.32'
L43	N72°00'54"W	39.77'
L44	N30°56'31"W	39.37'
L45	N56°17'24"W	39.14'
L46	N73°14'50"W	61.27'
L47	N87°36'00"W	47.13'
L48	N31°50'29"W	50.16'
L49	S87°50'46"W	68.61'
L50	N6°36'30"E	24.90'
L51	N6°48'53"E	393.19'

**RECORDED REFERENCES:**

DEED BOOKS:  
 DB 2637/PG 1355  
 DB 2786/PG 1003  
 DB 1261/PG 110  
 DB 1912/PG 645  
 DB 1912/PG 643  
 DB 2326/PG 84  
 DB 2590/PG 1758  
 DB 2590/PG 1748  
 DB 2650/PG 1368

**PLAT BOOKS:**

PB 52/PG 63  
 PB 63/PG 30  
 PB 63/PG 31  
 PB 62/PG 84

PORTIONS OF: DB 570/PG 408 & PB 21/PG 80

**UNRECORDED PLATS:**

PLAT TITLED "BLACKBURN LANDFILL SITE" FOR CATAWBA COUNTY DATED APRIL 30, 1997 BY GERALD W. STEVENSON, RLS. NC NO. L-2669 WEBB A. MORGAN & ASSOCIATES, P.A.

PLAT TITLED "SURVEYED" FOR CATAWBA COUNTY DATED AUGUST 14, 2000 BY GERALD W. STEVENSON, RLS. NC NO. L-2669 WEBB A. MORGAN & ASSOCIATES, P.A.

**ACREAGE TABLE**

BLACKBURN RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY	567.949 ACRES
--------------------------------------	---------------

**SURVEY NOTES:**

Field work completed: March 8, 2013  
 Office work completed: April 16, 2013

All coordinates shown are Horizontal Datum: NAD83(1986)  
 Vertical Datum: Blackburn localized datum

Areas computed by coordinate method.

Property shown hereon is subject to the rules, regulations, ordinances and/or jurisdictions of local, state, and/or federal agencies if any. The requirements of said rules, regulations, ordinances, and/or the limits of said jurisdictions are not shown hereon unless stated otherwise.

Underground installations or improvements including building foundations have not been located except as shown hereon.

Not all above ground improvements are shown.

All distances shown on this map are horizontal ground lengths unless otherwise noted. To convert to grid distances, multiply by the average combined scale factor of 0.999854944.

No missing corners were set by surveyor except as shown hereon as 'RBS'.

The purpose of this survey is to show the new location of the Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility boundary. With the exception of the stream line at the southeast corner of the property that was surveyed by McGill Associates and shown on this plat, the entirety of this facility boundary has been previously surveyed and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Catawba County, North Carolina.

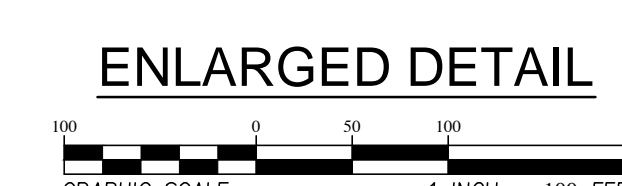
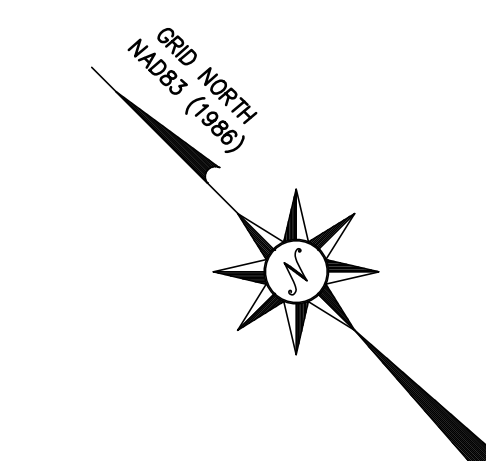
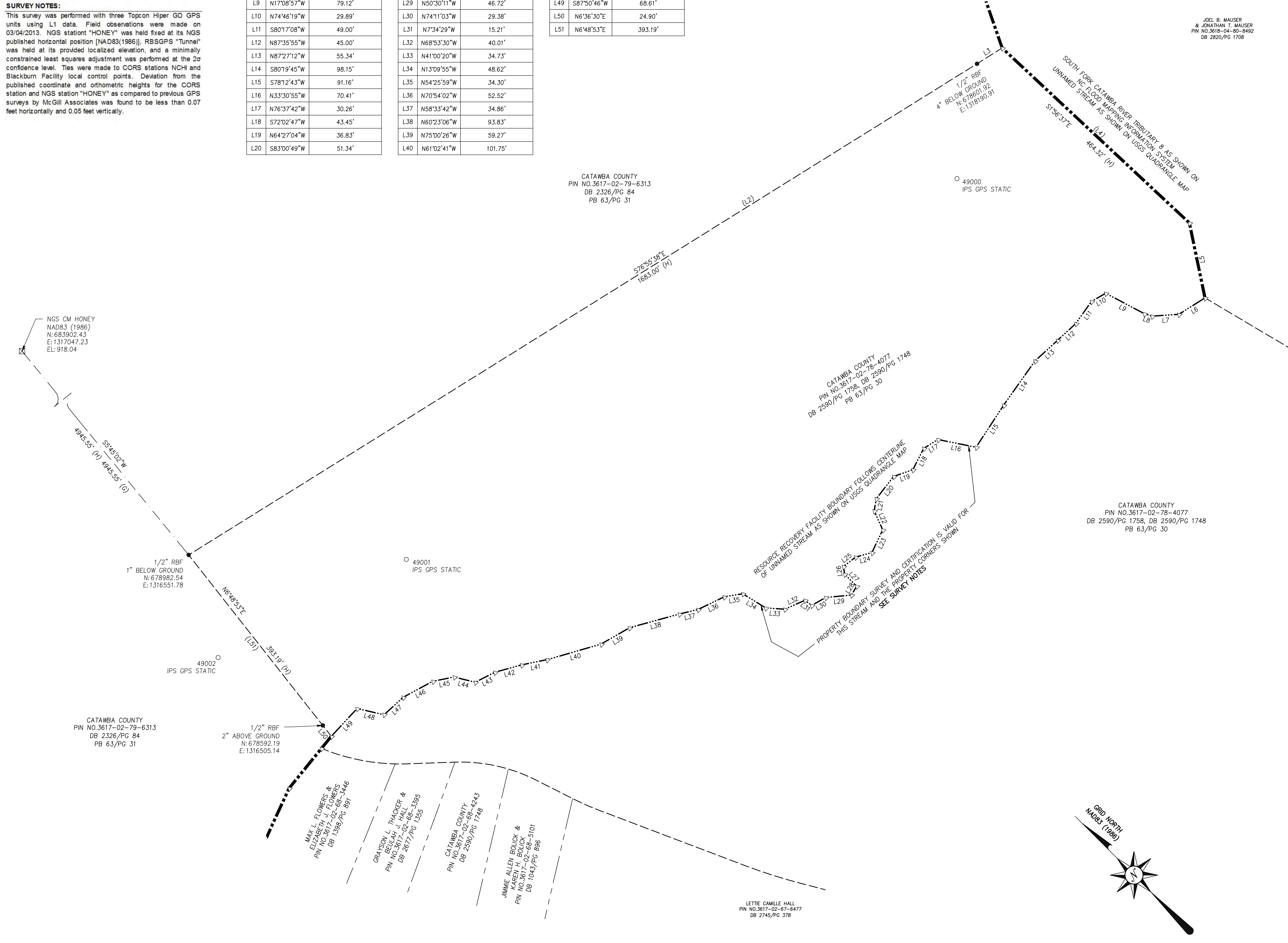
This survey depicts both the boundary survey performed by McGill Associates along the stream AND the calculated facility boundary lines as positioned from deed and plat information recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Catawba County, North Carolina. The calculated facility boundary lines are clearly defined by a distinct linetype and are labeled with the source of the recorded information. The reference deeds and plats that comprise the facility boundary are listed on this plat. Misclosures for property lines as calculated from deed and plat information for all parcels was found to be less than 0.10 feet. The reference deeds and plats that comprise the facility boundary are listed on this plat.

**SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATION**

I, J. Dallas Gordon, certify that this plat was drawn under my supervision from deed description recorded in Book 2590/Pg 1758, Book 2590/Pg 1748, Plat Book 63/PG 30; that the ratio of precision as calculated meets or exceeds 1:10,000; that this plat was prepared in accordance with G.S. 47-30 section F-11-c) and that the survey is of an existing parcel or parcels of land and does not create a new street or change an existing street. Witness my dated original seal and signature.

J. Dallas Gordon  
 J. DALLAS GORDON NC PLS L-4626

April 16, 2013  
 DATE



PLAT SHEET 2 OF 2

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION



BLACKBURN RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY  
 PERMIT NO. 18-03 MODIFICATION  
**CATAWBA COUNTY**  
 CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

12-227 / 12.00734  
 APRIL 2013  
 DESIGNED BY: JDG  
 CADD BY: KMA  
 DESIGN REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CONST. REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FILE NAME: Blackburn-boundary.plat.dwg

FACILITY BOUNDARY  
 PLAT

FIGURE  
**1B**

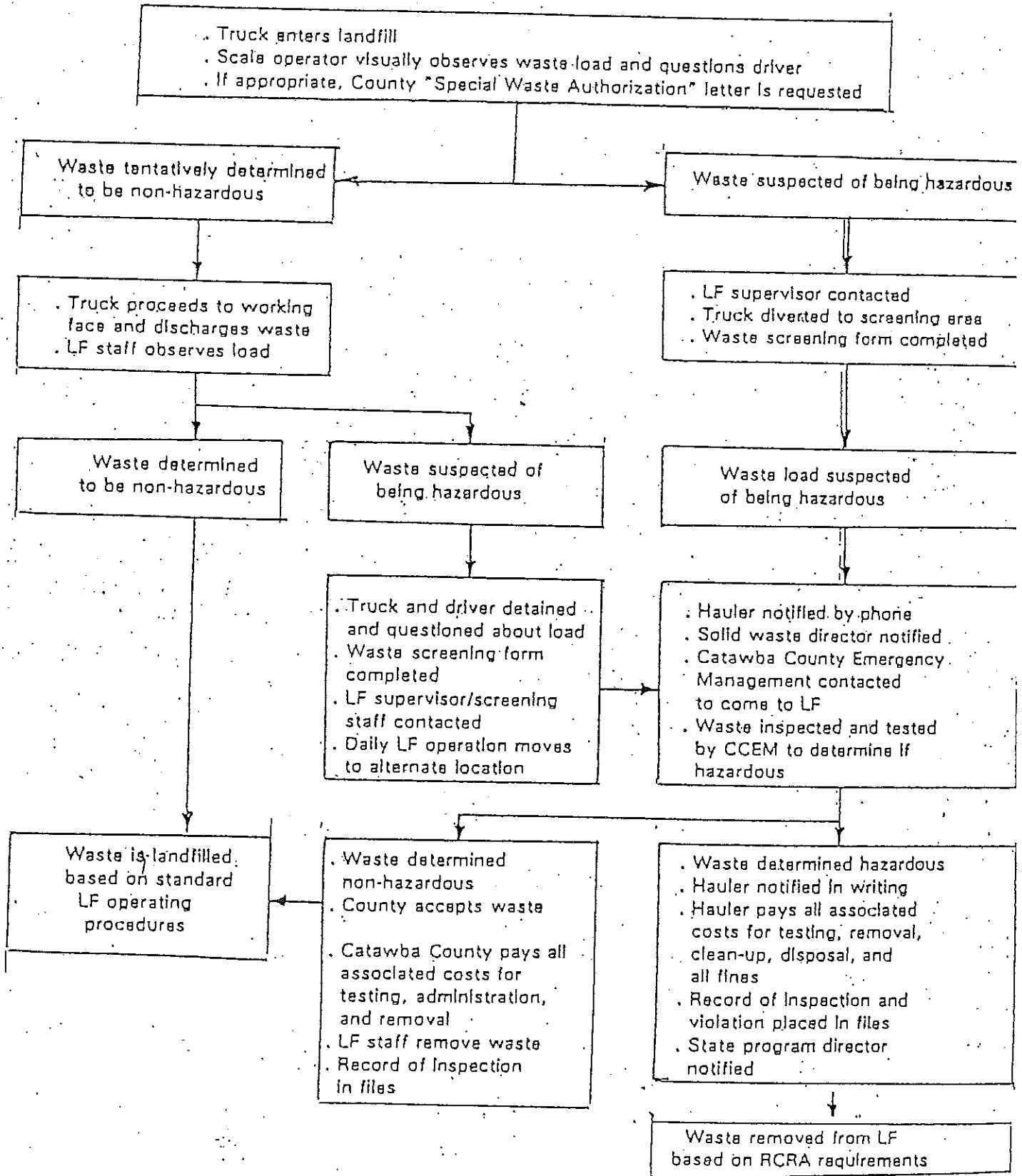
# **Appendix 1**

## **Decision Tree for Waste Loads Suspected of Containing Hazardous Waste and Dangerous Materials**

5/21/87 ?

# Catawba County Standard Landfill Operating Procedures

## Decision Tree for Waste Loads Suspected of Containing Hazardous Waste and Dangerous Materials





# **Appendix 2**

## **Record of Inspection Form and Random Waste Screening Program “Decision Tree”**

CATAWBA COUNTY LANDFILL  
DEPARTMENT OF UTILITIES AND ENGINEERING  
PO BOX 389, NEWTON, NC 28658  
PHONE: 704/462-1348

RECORD OF INSPECTION

Day: \_\_\_\_\_ Time Crossed Scales: \_\_\_\_\_

Truck Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Driver's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Truck Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Vehicle ID # or Tag #: \_\_\_\_\_

Gross Weight: \_\_\_\_\_ Tare Weight: \_\_\_\_\_ Net Weight: \_\_\_\_\_ Tons: \_\_\_\_\_

Waste Generating Company/Source: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason Load Inspected: \_\_\_\_\_ random inspection \_\_\_\_\_ staff initials

\_\_\_\_\_ detained by scale house \_\_\_\_\_ staff initials

\_\_\_\_\_ detained by LF operating staff \_\_\_\_\_ staff initials

Description of wasteload: \_\_\_\_\_

Disposition: Load Accepted (signature): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Load Not Accepted (signature): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*\* Reason Load Not Accepted: (complete this section only if waste NOT ACCEPTED)**

Description of Suspicious Contents:

\_\_\_\_\_ color

\_\_\_\_\_ texture

\_\_\_\_\_ drums present

Haz. Waste markings \_\_\_\_\_

smell \_\_\_\_\_

approx. Cu, Yds. In load \_\_\_\_\_

approx. tons present in load \_\_\_\_\_

Catawba County Emergency Management Contacted: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

Hazardous or dangerous materials present: \_\_\_\_\_

Hauler notified (if waste not accepted): \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Time person contacted: \_\_\_\_\_

Other observations: \_\_\_\_\_

Final Disposition: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

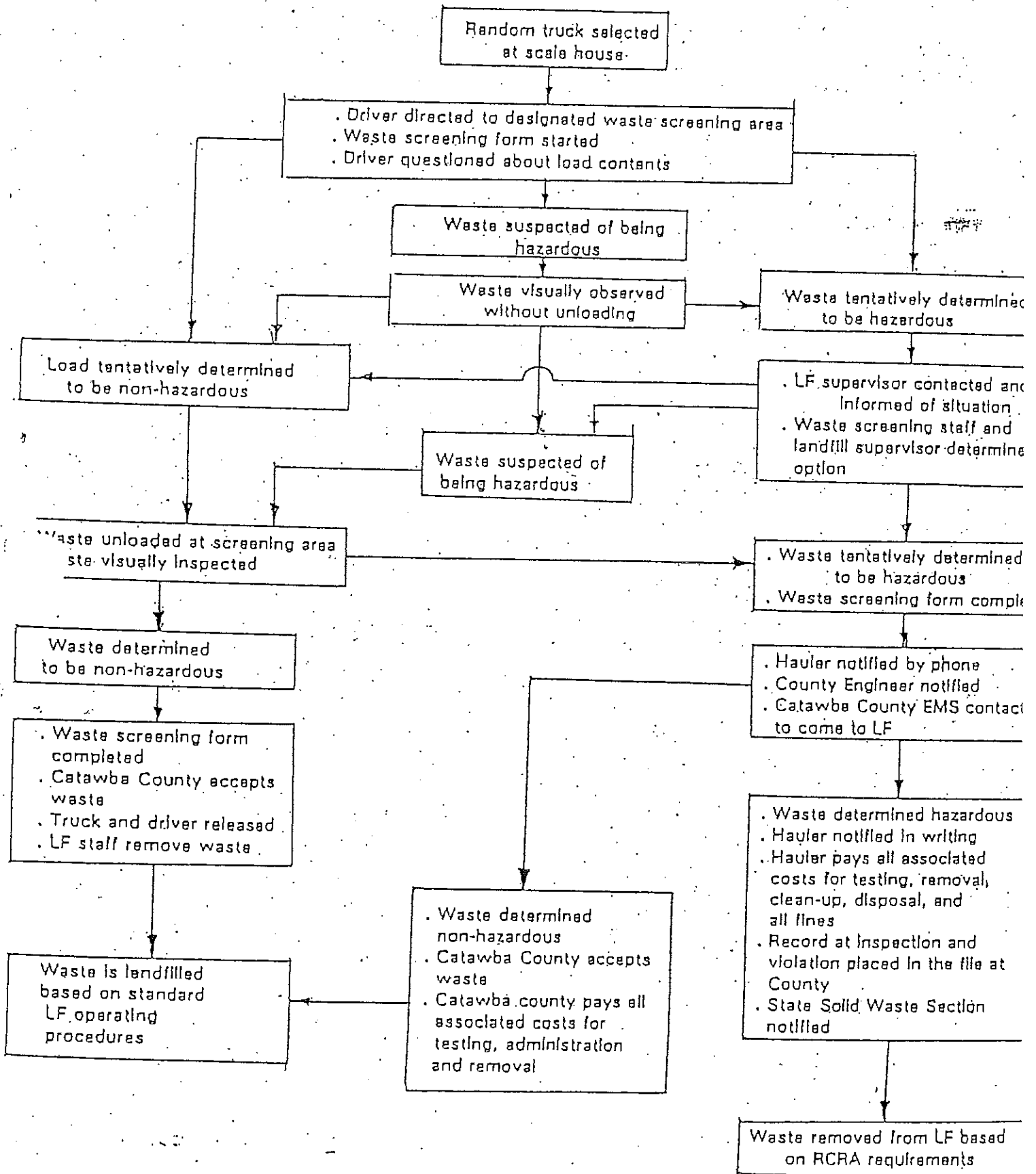
(Waste Screening Inspector or Landfill Supervisor)

cc: Landfill

Catawba County Utilities and Engineering

# Catawba County

## Random Waste Screening Program Decision Tree



# **Appendix 3**

## **“Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility Gas Monitoring Plan” Form**

# BLACKBURN LANDFILL GAS MONITORING PLAN

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Permit Number 18-3

Type & Serial Number of meter GEM 2000 GM 11369 NC Landfill Rule 0.1600

Date and Time of Field Calibration \_\_\_\_\_ Calibration date of Meter \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Field Calibration Gas \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date of Cal Gas \_\_\_\_\_

Pump Rate of Gas Meter \_\_\_\_\_

Ambient Air Temp \_\_\_\_\_ Barometric Press \_\_\_\_\_

Gas Probe	Tube Purge	Time	Time Pumped	Initial % LEL	Stable % LEL	% CH4	% O2	% CO2
GP-20	1 MIN							
GP-19	1 MIN							
GP-18	1 MIN							
GP-17	1 MIN							
GP-16	1 MIN							
GP-8	1 MIN							
GP-14	1 MIN							
GP-9	1 MIN							
GP-13	1 MIN							
GP-10	1 MIN							
GP-12	1 MIN							
GP-11	1 MIN							
GP-1	1 MIN							
GP-2	1 MIN							
GP-3	1 MIN							
GP-4	1 MIN							
GP-5	1 MIN							
GP-6	1 MIN							
<b>Structures</b>								
Scale House								
Office								
Maint Shop								
Storage Bldg								
Rental House								
Co-Gen Office								
Co-Gen Storage								
Bio-Diesel								

Readings Taken By: \_\_\_\_\_

# **Appendix 4**

## **Leachate Tank Inspection Report Form**

# LEACHATE TANK INSPECTION REPORT

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

WEATHER: \_\_\_\_\_

## 1. Leachate Tanks

- What is Tank # A water depth? \_\_\_\_\_ feet
- What is Tank # B water depth? \_\_\_\_\_ feet

**NOTE: If water depth in Tank B exceeds 50% capacity notify Landfill Superintendent immediately.**

Is any liquid present within secondary containment wall?                      Yes                      No  
If yes, explain: \_\_\_\_\_

Are secondary containment sump pumps operational?                      Yes                      No  
If no, explain: \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE: Piping shall be diverted to primary Leachate tanks under normal operation.**

Is blower operating properly?                      Yes                      No  
If no, explain: \_\_\_\_\_

Is mixer operating properly?                      Yes                      No  
If no, explain: \_\_\_\_\_

Is high-water shutoff operating properly?                      Yes                      No  
If no, explain: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Leachate Pumping Stations - Lower Pump Station (PS # 1)

- Is pump operational?                      Yes                      No                      **If no, notify Landfill Superintendent immediately.**
- Current water depth: \_\_\_\_\_ inches **if Water depth >24", explain why**

**NOTE: If water depth is suspect for any reason, measure depth of water in head test well.  
(24" depth = 6' 4" reading in head test well.)**

➤ Are control panels working properly?                      Yes                      No                      **If no, explain.**

➤ Are flow control levels set to the following?

"Pump On" = 22"                      Yes                      No

"Pump Off" = 10"                      Yes                      No

"High Water" = 24"                      Yes                      No

➤ Run Time Meter: \_\_\_\_\_ hours

## 3. Leachate Pumping Stations – Upper Pump Station (PS # 2)

- Is pump operational?                      Yes                      No                      **If no, notify Landfill Superintendent immediately.**
- Current water depth: \_\_\_\_\_ inches **if Water depth >24", explain why**

**NOTE: If water depth is suspect for any reason, measure depth of water in head test well.  
(24" depth = 6' 4" reading in head test well.)**

➤ Are control panels working properly?                      Yes                      No                      **If no, explain.**

➤ Are flow control levels set to the following?

"Pump On" = 22"                      Yes                      No

"Pump Off" = 10"                      Yes                      No

- "High Water" = 24"      Yes      No  
➤ Run Time Meter: \_\_\_\_\_ hours

**4. Leachate Pumping Stations – Front Pump Station (PS # 3)**

- Is pump operational?      Yes      No      **If no, notify Landfill Superintendent immediately.**  
➤ Current water depth: \_\_\_\_\_ inches **if Water depth >24", explain why**

---

**NOTE: If water depth is suspect for any reason, measure depth of water in head test well.  
(24" depth = 6' 4" reading in head test well.)**

Are control panels working properly?      Yes      No      **If no, explain.**

- 
- Are flow control levels set to the following?  
 "Pump On" = 22"      Yes      No  
 "Pump Off" = 10"      Yes      No  
 "High Water" = 24"      Yes      No  
➤ Run Time Meter: \_\_\_\_\_ hours

**5. Leachate Pumping Stations – Front Pump Station (PS # 4)**

- Is pump operational?      Yes      No      **If no, notify Landfill Superintendent immediately.**  
➤ Current water depth: \_\_\_\_\_ inches **if Water depth >24", explain why**

---

**NOTE: If water depth is suspect for any reason, measure depth of water in head test well.  
(24" depth = 6' 4" reading in head test well.)**

➤ Are control panels working properly?      Yes      No      **If no, explain.**

- 
- Are flow control levels set to the following?  
 "Pump On" = 22"      Yes      No  
 "Pump Off" = 10"      Yes      No  
 "High Water" = 24"      Yes      No  
➤ Run Time Meter: \_\_\_\_\_ hours

**6. Leachate Pumping Stations – Front Pump Station (PS # 5)**

- Is pump operational?      Yes      No      **If no, notify Landfill Superintendent immediately.**  
➤ Current water depth: \_\_\_\_\_ inches **if Water depth >24", explain why**

---

**NOTE: If water depth is suspect for any reason, measure depth of water in head test well.  
(24" depth = 6' 4" reading in head test well.)**

➤ Are control panels working properly?      Yes      No      **If no, explain.**

- 
- Are flow control levels set to the following?  
 "Pump On" = 22"      Yes      No  
 "Pump Off" = 10"      Yes      No  
 "High Water" = 24"      Yes      No  
➤ Run Time Meter: \_\_\_\_\_ hours

**7. Leachate Loading Station**

Is sump pump operating properly?      Yes      No      **If no, explain**

---

**NOTE: Any corrective action taken due to faulty equipment or leaks detected will require preparation of an incident report describing the incident in detail, and inspection explaining all corrective action required. (Attach copy of this report).**



# **Appendix 5**

## **Agreement between Catawba County and City of Newton For Providing Sewer Service to Blackburn Resource Recovery Facility**

COPY

CONTRACT NO. 43-04-0447

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

CATAWBA COUNTY

AGREEMENT BETWEEN CATAWBA  
COUNTY AND CITY OF NEWTON  
SEWER SERVICE TO BLACKBURN  
LANDFILL

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into as of the 7<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2004, by and between Catawba County ("County"), a body politic corporate in nature, and the City of Newton ("City"), a North Carolina municipal corporation;

WITNESSETH:

**WHEREAS**, County operates a landfill in the Blackburn community of Catawba County generating leachate as a by-product which requires treatment in a State permitted sewage treatment plant, and;

**WHEREAS**, City owns and operates such a plant some distance away on Clark's Creek and maintains a sewer system for delivery of sewer to said plant, and;

**WHEREAS**, County desires to purchase capacity in said plant and deliver its leachate to the City sewer system for treatment in City's plant, and;

**WHEREAS**, County and City desire to reduce to writing their agreement as to the delivery and treatment of said leachate;

NOW THEREFORE, it is mutually agreed as follows:

1.1 City does hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey to County capacity rights in City's Clark Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (Facility) to the extent of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons per day.

1.2 The price for such capacity shall be Two dollars and seventy-five cents (\$2.75) per gallon or a total of sixty-eight thousand seven hundred fifty dollars (\$68,750.00) with the entire purchase price to be paid upon completion of the interconnect with the City sewer system.

1.3 Nothing in this agreement shall convey, imply or contrive any ownership rights or responsibilities by County in any sewer treatment facility, but conveys only the guaranteed right to secure treatment of sewer discharge in the amount and at the rates established herein, or as the same may be hereafter modified pursuant to the terms of this Agreement.

2.1 County shall pay City for sewer treated under this agreement at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per 1,000 gallons of sewage. This rate will remain effective for five years. At the end of this period, if a rate increase is deemed from time to time necessary by City, no increase in the then current rate shall be greater in percentage than the lowest percentage increase in the rate of City's lowest rate industrial customer (at the time of the execution of this Agreement City has only one rate for all customers but it is the intent of this provision to provide for any future classification by city). Revenue derived by City from sewer treated pursuant to this paragraph will not be subject to Revenue Sharing.

3.1 This agreement shall exist and continue for the life of the Facility.

4.1 County shall have the sole responsibility to design, construct, and test, all in accordance with City's existing utility standards, pump station, piping, valves, meter (for measuring County flow), and other equipment necessary to connect the Blackburn Landfill to the City's existing sewer system. County shall also be responsible for acquisition of necessary rights of way.

4.2 Upon completion and proper permitting and/or approval as required, City agrees to thereafter operate and maintain the pump station, piping, valves and other equipment subject to the provisions set out hereinafter.

4.3 County shall own the pump station and meter used for measuring its flow and shall pay all capital costs associated therewith such as replacement of the meter, station, pumps, motors and major controls. City shall be responsible for operation and routine maintenance. City will secure necessary calibration of the flow meter at the time of installation and as required by Regulations but no less than twice annually and County will pay directly or reimburse City for the actual cost thereof, unless the parties agree differently.

4.4 The remaining piping, valves and associated equipment shall be governed by the Revenue Sharing provisions of Chapter 42 of the Catawba County Ordinance (Water & Sewer), except as otherwise provided herein.

The rate charged to customers added to the line shall be City's normal outside rate charged to other outside customers on its system and subject to Revenue Sharing.

City agrees that it will not make extensions, additions or connections to the line which will impair the ability of the line to flow the capacity herein sold to County or the flow from G & G Lumber Company.

If City annexes an area through which the line passes, City shall repay County in a single lump sum payment at the time of annexation the costs of that portion of the line in the annexed area minus the pro rata portion of any grants obtained by County in the construction of the line. Such costs shall be amortized over a forty year period beginning with the completion of the line. Upon annexation and payment by City, County shall transfer ownership of that portion of the line and any rights of way involved to City.

City agrees not to annex property acquired or to be acquired by G & G Lumber Company (or similar legal name), its successors or assigns, for a period of five years from the date of this

Agreement.

City agrees not to involuntarily annex any area or customer to which the County has extended the line because of health or environmental problems or concerns.

5.1 The electric power to operate the pump station will be furnished by County as a by-product of its operation of the Landfill. City agrees to pay County for the electricity used at the current Duke Power Rate (Average of Peak and off-Peak), currently 9 cents per kWh.

County agrees to provide a second or back-up power source to the pump station.

6.1 So long as the average daily flow from the Landfill does not meet the criteria of Significant Industrial User as defined by North Carolina Pretreatment Regulations, City will provide monitoring and technical assistance with regard to the leachate pretreatment at no cost to county. If the leachate is determined to contain any pollutant of concern at the levels that would be detrimental to the facility or sewer system the City will provide technical assistance to the County on how to resolve the problem. If the flow from the Landfill meets the criteria of Significant Industrial User as defined by North Carolina Pretreatment Regulations or if other State Regulations in the future require specific monitoring requirements, the City will provide pretreatment and/or monitoring services for the Landfill at cost. The then current approved City Sewer Use Ordinance and applicable North Carolina State Regulations will apply to the Landfill discharge in all areas not specified herein.

7.1 Dispute Resolution.

A. Bona Fide Good Faith Effort.

(1) Both parties acknowledge that differences in interpretation, application and meaning of various words, terms and phrases of any long term agreement are bound to arise from time to time; that external conditions affecting a long term agreement change; and that substantive changes in the agreement may become necessary to achieve and maintain the common objective desired by both parties at the time of the execution of this Agreement.

Both parties also acknowledge that legal arbitration and lawsuits are expensive and usually lead to further division between the parties.

In keeping with this understanding, both parties herewith pledge themselves to exert a bona fide good faith effort to resolve any dispute or needed change amicably through one or more joint committees composed of both staff and elected officials together with such other professional advisors as the parties may deem appropriate.

(2) Any dispute that, in the judgment of a party hereto, may materially affect the performance of such party will be reduced to writing and delivered to the other party. The parties will promptly meet face to face, with at least one member from the governing board of each party present, at the other party's office to negotiate in good faith. Prior to the institution of any formal proceeding, the parties must meet in this manner at least twice to

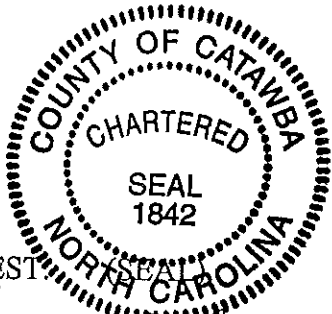
attempt to resolve the dispute in question. These initial two meetings will take place within ten (10) business days after delivery of the written statement of the dispute.

(3) Both parties agree not to affirmatively publicize any dispute under this Agreement in order to afford the dispute resolution provisions set out herein an opportunity to succeed.

(4) Each of the parties will continue to discharge all of their respective obligations, duties and responsibilities set forth in this agreement notwithstanding any dispute unless otherwise agreed by the parties in writing until the dispute is resolved.

This Agreement is the product of negotiation between the Parties, each of which has been represented by Counsel. As such, the doctrine of "Construction against the Drafter" shall not apply.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Agreement to be executed in duplicate originals by the presiding officers of their respective boards, with attestation by their respective clerks and with their respective seals properly affixed.



CATAWBA COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Kitty W. Barnes  
Kitty W. Barnes, Chair

ATTEST: (SEAL)

Thelda B. Rhoney  
Thelda Rhoney, County Clerk

CITY OF NEWTON

Robert A. Mullinax  
Robert A. Mullinax Mayor

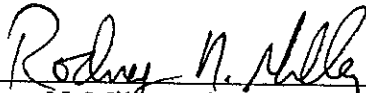
ATTEST: (SEAL)

Rita K. Williams  
Rita K. Williams, City Clerk




THIS INSTRUMENT has been preaudited in the manner required by the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act as amended.

Date: 6-1-04

  
Rodney N. Miller, Director of Finance  
Catawba County

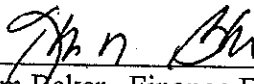
APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Date: 6-1-04

  
Robert Oren Eades, County Attorney  
Catawba County

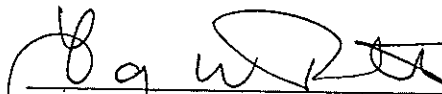
THIS INSTRUMENT has been preaudited in the manner required by the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act as amended.

Date: 5-25-04

  
Jim Baker, Finance Director  
City of Newton

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Date: 5-25-04

  
Larry W. Pitts, City Attorney  
City of Newton

**NOTES:**

1. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE MSWLF IS A COMPILATION OF THE 2012 AND 2013 ANNUAL CAPACITY SURVEYS.
2. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OUTSIDE OF THE MSWLF LIMITS IS A COMPILATION OF AERIAL SURVEYS OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS.

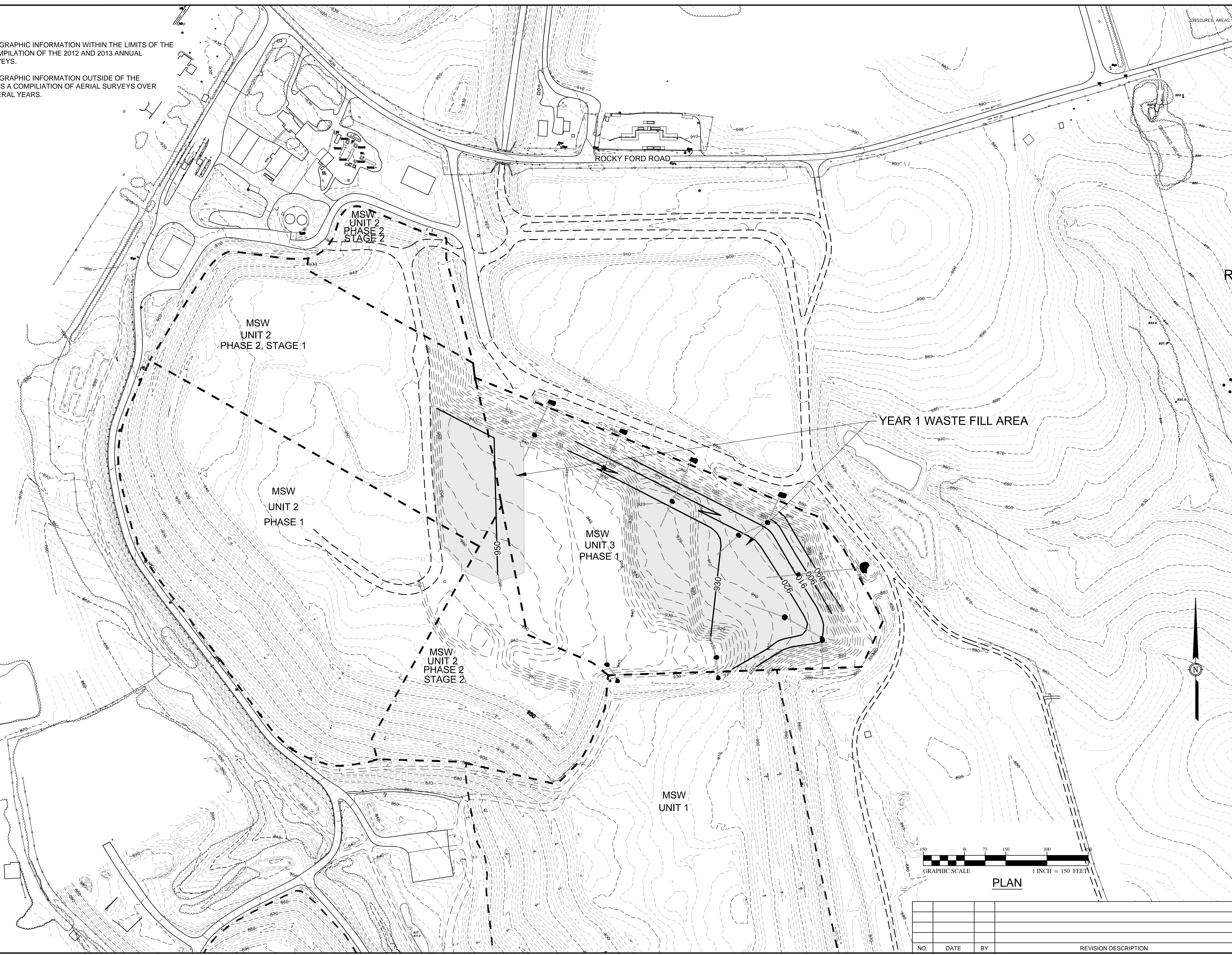
FOR  
 REGULATORY  
 REVIEW

5-YEAR PERMIT RENEWAL  
**BLACKBURN RESOURCE  
 RECOVERY FACILITY**  
 CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

JOB NO.: 13.00731  
 DATE: NOVEMBER 2013  
 DESIGNED BY: DP  
 CADD BY: DP  
 DESIGN REVIEW:  
 CONST. REVIEW:  
 FILE NAME:  
 Fill Sequence Plan Years  
 1-5.dwg

FILL SEQUENCE  
 YEAR 1

SHEET  
**C-101**



NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION

**NOTES:**

1. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE MSWLF IS A COMPILATION OF THE 2012 AND 2013 ANNUAL CAPACITY SURVEYS.
2. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OUTSIDE OF THE MSWLF LIMITS IS A COMPILATION OF AERIAL SURVEYS OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS.

FOR  
 REGULATORY  
 REVIEW

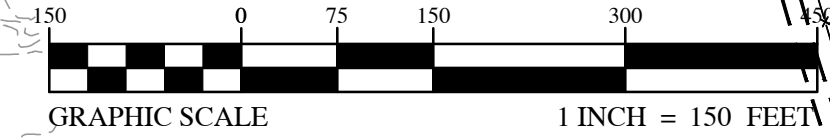
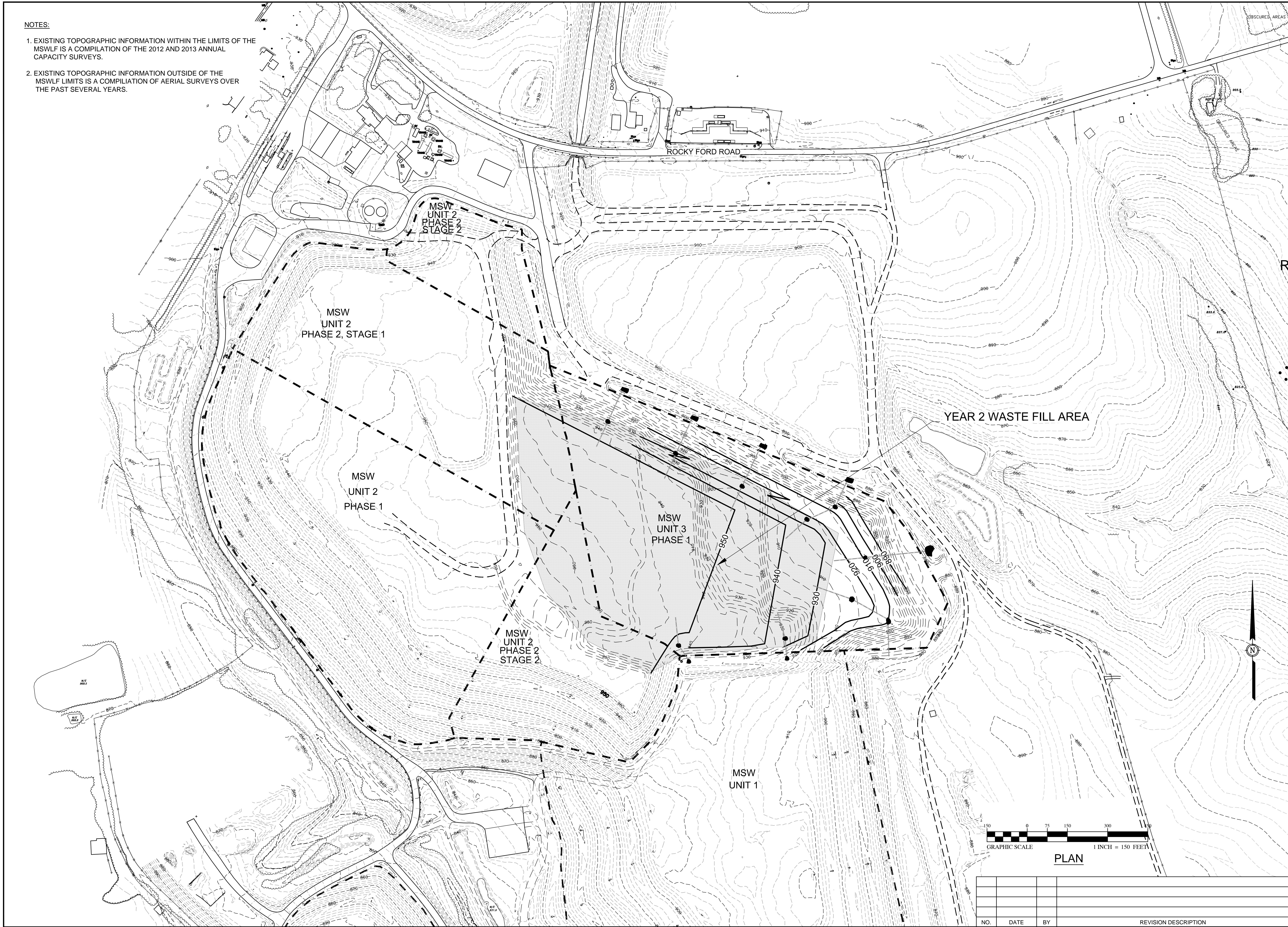
5-YEAR PERMIT RENEWAL  
**BLACKBURN RESOURCE  
 RECOVERY FACILITY**  
 CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

JOB NO.: 13.00731  
 DATE: NOVEMBER 2013  
 DESIGNED BY: DP  
 CADD BY: DP  
 DESIGN REVIEW:  
 CONST. REVIEW:  
 FILE NAME:  
 Fill Sequence Plan Years  
 1-5.dwg

FILL SEQUENCE  
 YEAR 2

SHEET  
**C-102**

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NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION



**NOTES:**

1. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE MSWLF IS A COMPILATION OF THE 2012 AND 2013 ANNUAL CAPACITY SURVEYS.
2. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OUTSIDE OF THE MSWLF LIMITS IS A COMPILATION OF AERIAL SURVEYS OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS.

FOR  
 REGULATORY  
 REVIEW

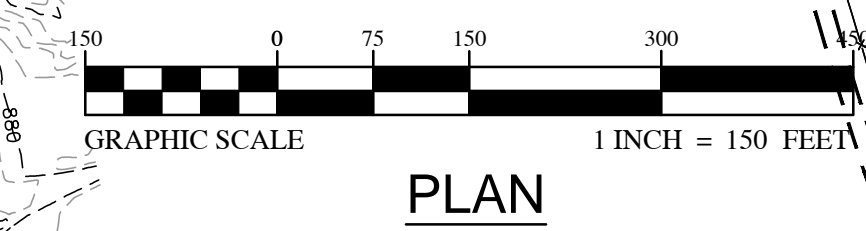
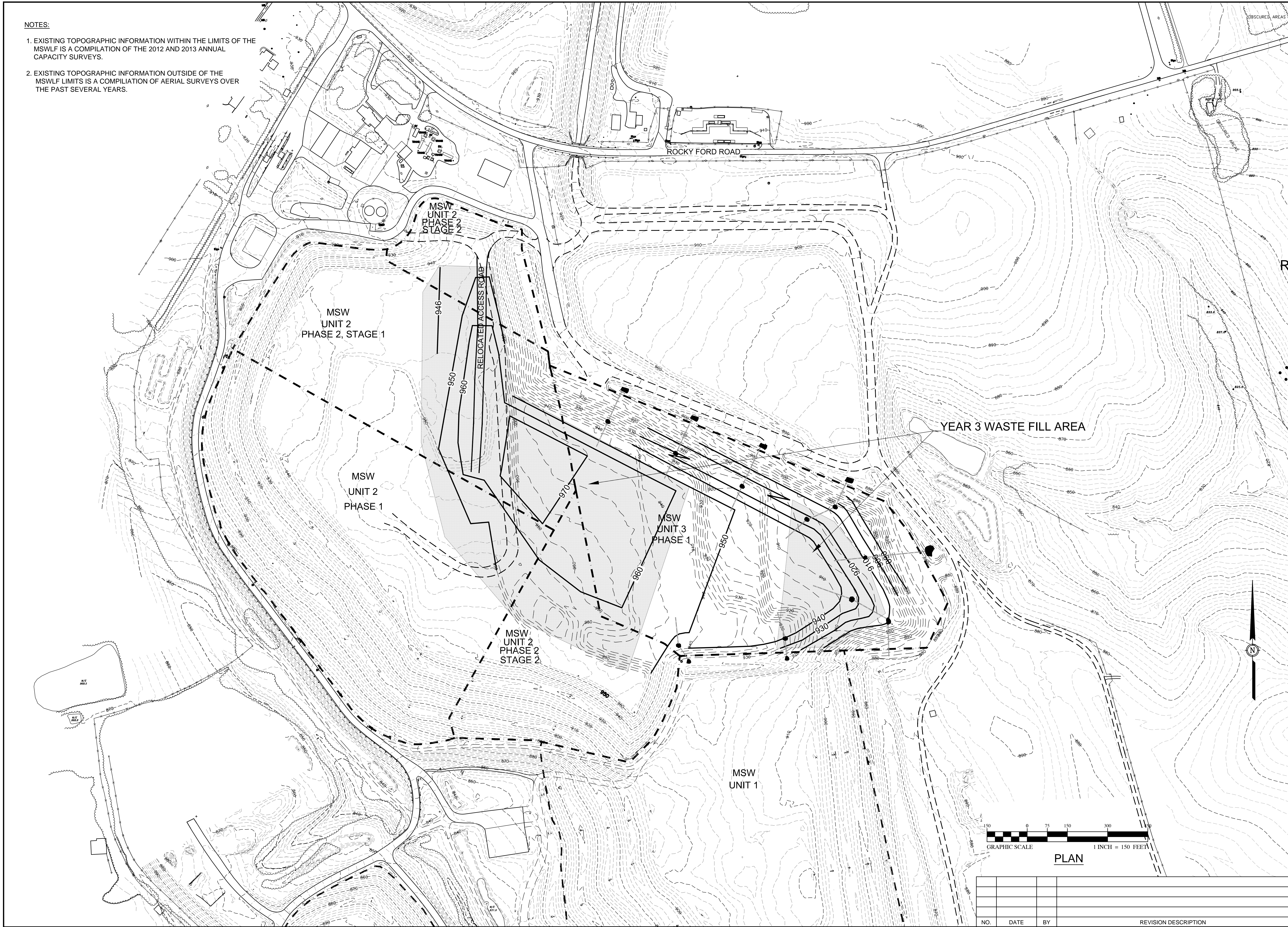
5-YEAR PERMIT RENEWAL  
**BLACKBURN RESOURCE  
 RECOVERY FACILITY**  
 CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

JOB NO.: 13.00731  
 DATE: NOVEMBER 2013  
 DESIGNED BY: DP  
 CADD BY: DP  
 DESIGN REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CONST. REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FILE NAME: Fill Sequence Plan Years 1-5.dwg

FILL SEQUENCE  
 YEAR 3

SHEET  
**C-103**

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NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION

**NOTES:**

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FOR  
 REGULATORY  
 REVIEW

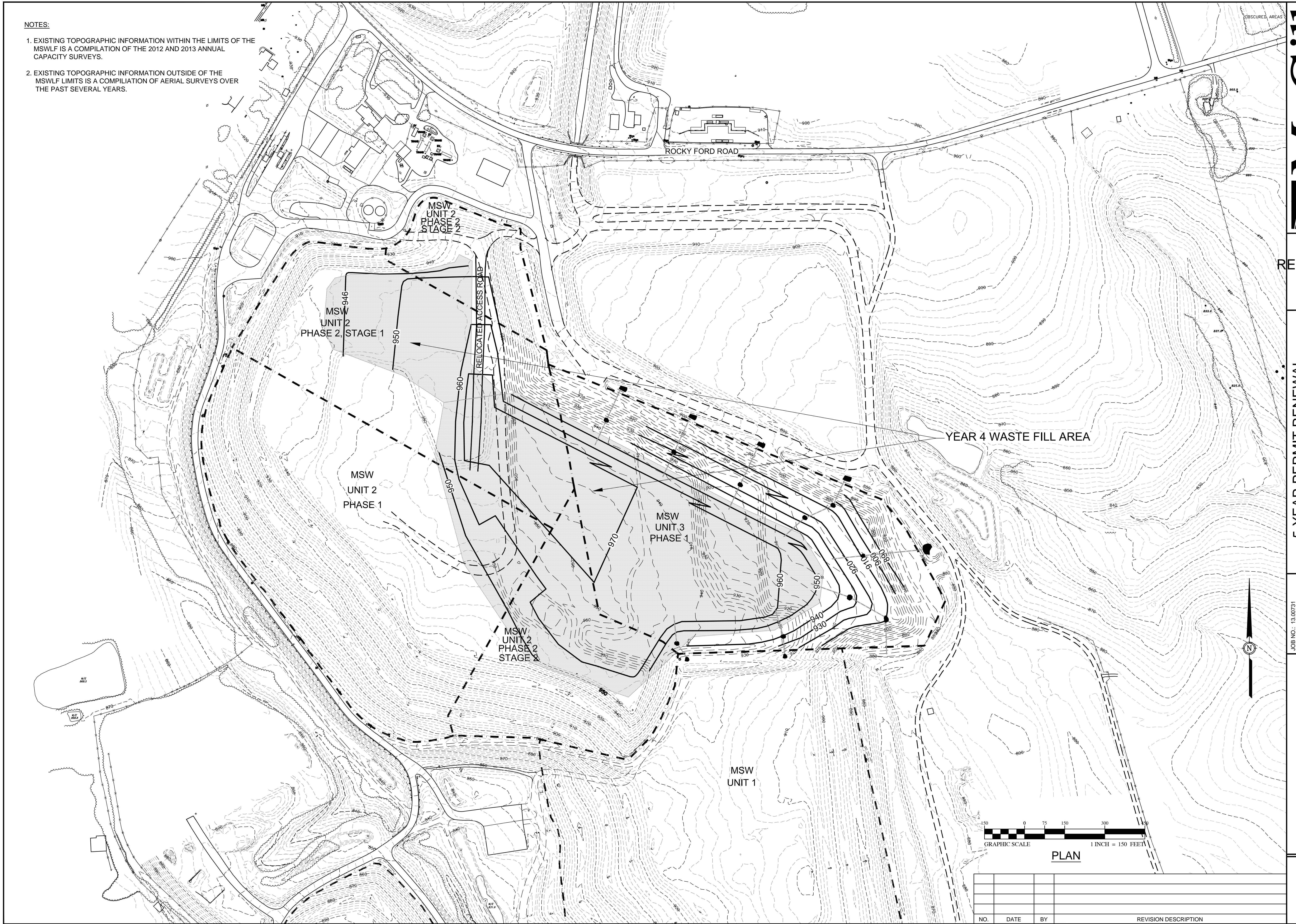
5-YEAR PERMIT RENEWAL  
**BLACKBURN RESOURCE  
 RECOVERY FACILITY**  
 CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

JOB NO.: 13.00731  
 DATE: NOVEMBER 2013  
 DESIGNED BY: DP  
 CADD BY: DP  
 DESIGN REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CONST. REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FILE NAME: Fill Sequence Plan Years 1-5.dwg

FILL SEQUENCE  
 YEAR 4

SHEET  
**C-104**

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NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION

**NOTES:**

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FOR  
 REGULATORY  
 REVIEW

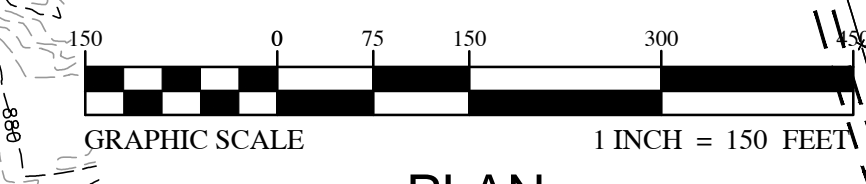
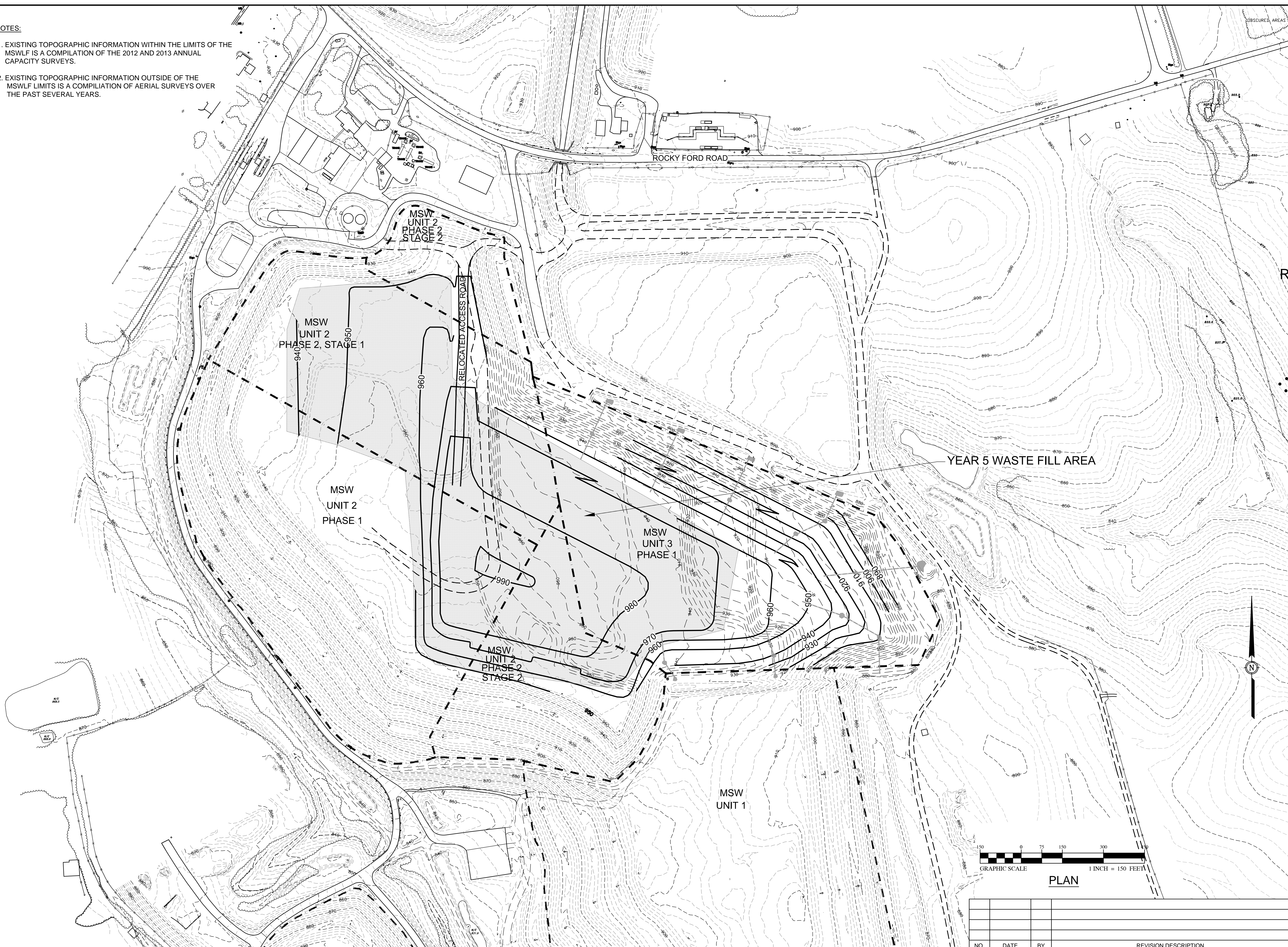
5-YEAR PERMIT RENEWAL  
**BLACKBURN RESOURCE  
 RECOVERY FACILITY**  
 CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

JOB NO.: 13.00731  
 DATE: NOVEMBER 2013  
 DESIGNED BY: DP  
 CADD BY: DP  
 DESIGN REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CONST. REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FILE NAME: Fill Sequence Plan Years 1-5.dwg

FILL SEQUENCE  
 YEAR 5

SHEET  
**C-105**

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NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION

**OPERATIONS PLAN**  
**SCRAP TIRE COLLECTION FACILITY**  
**BLACKBURN LANDFILL**  
**CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

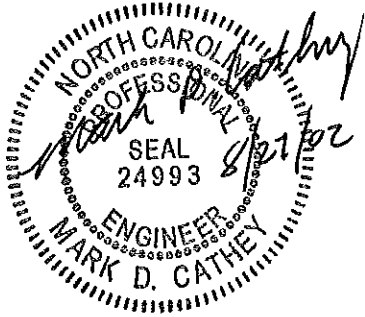


**MARK D. CATHEY, P.E.**

**McGILL ASSOCIATES, P.A.**  
**CONSULTING ENGINEERS**  
**55 BROAD STREET**  
**ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA 28801**  
**828/252-0575**

**AUGUST 2002**

**01309**



**OPERATIONS PLAN**  
**SCRAP TIRE COLLECTION FACILITY**

**BLACKBURN LANDFILL**  
**CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

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  - A.....Purpose of Plan
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  - B.....Personnel
  - C.....Technical Operational Requirements
  - D.....Traffic Control
  - E.....Housekeeping, Litter, and Vector Control
  - F.....Fire Control
  - G.....Storm Water Management and Erosion Control
  - H.....Zoning

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- 1.....Scrap Tires Disposal Log:  
July 2001 through June 2002
- 2.....Erosion Control Approval Letter

**OPERATIONS PLAN  
SCRAP TIRE COLLECTION FACILITY  
BLACKBURN LANDFILL  
CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA  
August 2002**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

**A. Purpose of Plan**

This operations plan has been developed for the proposed Scrap Tire Collection Facility located at the Blackburn Landfill in Catawba County, North Carolina. This plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources (DENR), Division of Solid Waste Management, Solid Waste Rules (15A NCAC 13B).

The purpose of this plan is to provide the owner and operator with a reference manual that includes necessary information, procedures, and applicable rules for properly operating the Tire Collection Facility. All personnel involved with the management or supervision of operations at the facility, will be required to review the Operations Plan and to maintain the facility in conformance with applicable requirements. A copy of the Operations Plan will be kept in the vicinity of the Tire Collection Site at all times.

**B. Facility Location**

The Tire Collection Facility is located at the Blackburn Landfill on S.R. 2019, and is operated by Catawba County. The Tire Collection Site is located adjacent to the Unit 2, Phase 1 Construction/Demolition Landfill that is currently under construction.

**C. Service Area**

The Tire Collection Facility will provide service for all of Catawba County.

**II. SITING REQUIREMENTS**

The proposed scrap tire collection site is located just north of the Unit 2, Phase 1 Construction/Demolition Landfill that is now under construction and is illustrated on Sheets 1 and 2 of the plans. Siting requirements are shown on the plans as well as described as follows:

- 1) The proposed Scrap Tire Collection Facility is not located in the 100-year flood plain. A discussion of this requirement is made in detail in the "Permit to Construct Submittal Package for the Blackburn Landfill Construction/Demolition Unit 2, Phase 1 Landfill", which was submitted to NCDENR on February 20, 2001.
- 2) A 50-foot buffer between all property lines and the scrap tire site is maintained.
- 3) Catawba County has no zoning requirements for the Scrap Tire Collection Site property.
- 4) Diversion berms and drainage ditches are designed to ensure that there will be no standing water in the tire collection area and there will be no off-site drainage problems.
- 5) An all-weather gravel access road to the site will be kept passable at all times.
- 6) An erosion control permit for the site was approved on January 26, 1998.
- 7) Site screening of tire collection area is not required.
- 8) Access to the Scrap Tire Collection Site is controlled by properly trained employees.
- 9) The site has diversion berms leading to a sediment basin. Both the ditches and the sediment basin can be utilized to control runoff from a potential fire.
- 10) An aerial photo illustrating the area within one-fourth mile of the site was submitted to NCDENR in the "Blackburn Landfill Site Study Update for the Unit 2, Phase 2 MSWLF Expansion", dated November 3, 2000.

### **III. OPERATIONS PROCEDURES**

#### **A. Overview**

The Scrap Tire Collection Site will consist of an area of approximately 0.4 acres where scrap tires will be stored. Scrap tires will be removed from the site several times per week by U.S. Tire, a tire recycling firm. U.S. Tire's address is 6322 Poplar Tent Road, Concord, NC, 28027-7730. At no time, will tires be left on the site for greater than 10 days. For the twelve-month period from July 2001 through June 2002, the Blackburn Landfill averaged 5,801 tires per month, with the greatest number being 9,280 in the month of February 2002. A copy of the tire collection log is included in Appendix 1.

Normal working hours for the Scrap Tire Collection Site are 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Saturday. The facility is closed on Sunday and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

## **B. Personnel**

The facility is owned and operated by Catawba County. A minimum of two (2) staff employees is required for the daily operation of the Scrap Tire Collection Site. These employees are properly trained in safety procedures and the inspection of incoming wastes. Training material published by the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) is utilized for initial training of on-site personnel and for continuing education. The employees also direct and coordinate the movement of collection vehicles into and out of the Scrap Tire Collection Site.

## **C. Technical Operational Requirements**

On or before August 1<sup>st</sup> of each year, the owner or operator shall report to the North Carolina Solid Waste Section, for the previous year beginning July 1<sup>st</sup> and ending June 30<sup>th</sup>, the amount by weight of the solid waste that was received at the facility and disposed of in a landfill, incinerated, or converted to fuel. To the maximum extent practicable, such reports shall indicate by weight the county of origin of all solid waste. The owner or operator shall transmit a copy of the report to the county in which the facility is located and to each county from which waste originated.

The following operational criteria shall be met at the Tire Collection Site:

- 1) Whole scrap tires shall be placed in piles no larger than 200 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and 15 feet in height.
- 2) A 50-foot wide lane shall be placed around the perimeter of each scrap tire pile and kept passable for emergency vehicles at all times.
- 3) The operator shall control mosquitoes and rodents so as to protect the public health and welfare. Tires must be processed or removed from the site within ten days of receipt.
- 4) No operations involving the use of open flames, blow torches or highly flammable substances shall be conducted with 50 feet of a scrap tire pile.
- 5) A fire safety survey shall be conducted annually by local fire protection authorities.
- 6) Communications equipment shall be maintained at the scrap tire collection site to assure that the site operator can contact local fire protection authorities in case of a fire.
- 7) The scrap tire storage area(s) within the scrap tire collection site shall be kept free of grass, underbrush, and other potentially flammable vegetation at all times.
- 8) The operator of the scrap tire collection site shall prepare and keep an emergency preparedness manual at the site. The manual shall be updated at least once a year or upon changes in operations at the site. The contents of this manual are included in the next section.



- 9) The operator of the scrap tire collection site shall immediately notify the Division in the event of a fire or other emergency if that emergency has potential off-site effects. Within two weeks of any emergency involving potential off-site impact, the operator of the site shall submit to the Division a written report describing the cause(s) of the emergency, actions taken to deal with the emergency, results of the actions taken, and an analysis of the success or failure of these actions.
- 10) The operator of the scrap tire collection site shall maintain at his place of business a copy of the permit with required attachments, records of the quantity of scrap tires and processed tires received at the site, stored at the site and shipped from the site, including destination (name and address of facility) and all certification forms applicable to any tires received, stored or shipped from the site.
- 11) The number of scrap tires stored at the site shall not exceed the stated number of scrap tires shipped off-site per month plus the stated number of scrap tires disposed of on-site per month, unless otherwise specified by the Division. At no time shall more than 60,000 scrap tires be stored at the site.
- 12) The temperature of any above-ground piles of compacted, processed tires over 1,000 cubic yards in size shall be monitored and may not exceed 300 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperature control measures shall be instituted so that pile temperatures do not exceed 300 degrees Fahrenheit.
- 13) Any residuals from a scrap tire collection site shall be managed so as to be contained on-site, and shall be controlled and disposed of in a permitted solid waste management facility or properly recycled.

#### **D. Traffic Control**

Access to the Scrap Tire Collection Site is controlled by properly trained employees who are located at the entrance of the facility. A gate controls the entrance to the Scrap Tire Collection Site facility. As vehicles arrive at the Scrap Tire Collection Site, site personnel will direct the driver to position the vehicle at the correct unloading location. When the contents of the vehicle are emptied, the driver is instructed to move the vehicle away from the Scrap Tire Collection Site.

#### **E. Housekeeping, Litter, and Vector Control**

Incoming wastes will be transported to the Scrap Tire Collection Site in covered or enclosed vehicles. Outgoing transfer trailers will also be covered or enclosed. Throughout the day and at the end of each working day,

facility personnel will police the area for litter. Mosquitoes and rodents shall be controlled so as to protect the public health and welfare. Because all of the tires are removed from the site on a frequent basis, there is little chance for vector control problems.

#### **F. Fire Control**

In the event that a fire occurs, the local authorities will be notified immediately. The telephone numbers of local fire, police, ambulance and hospital facilities are posted in and around the facility at all times. Additionally, the Blackburn Landfill facility keeps a water tank truck on site at all times. In the event of a fire at the facility the DENR will be notified within 24 hours and written notification will be submitted within 15 days.

#### **G. Storm Water Management and Erosion Control**

An erosion control permit for the Scrap Tire Collection Site was approved by the NCDENR, Land Quality Section on January 26, 1998. Standard erosion control practices, such as a sediment basin, silt fencing, vegetating slopes, and diversion ditches will be utilized at the site. A copy of the approval letter is enclosed in Appendix 2.

#### **H. Zoning**

Catawba County has no zoning requirements for the Scrap Tire Collection Site property. A detailed discussion of the zoning requirements for Catawba County is included in the Unit 2, Phase 2 MSWLF Expansion Site Study Update, dated November 3, 2000.

**APPENDIX 1**

**SCRAP TIRES DISPOSAL LOG: JULY 2001 THROUGH JUNE 2002**

**OTHER TONNAGES**

2002	TIRES DISPOSAL				U.S. TIRE
	PASSENGER	TRUCK	OFF-ROAD	TOTAL	TONS
JANUARY	4,589.00	48.00	-	4,637.00	58.82
FEBRUARY	9,280.00	114.00	-	9,394.00	58.79
MARCH	4,636.00	80.00	-	4,716.00	61.58
APRIL	5,140.00	59.00	-	5,199.00	62.52
MAY	7,314.00	194.00	-	7,508.00	79.61
JUNE	5,501.00	59.00	-	5,560.00	61.05
JULY	-	-	-	-	-
AUGUST	-	-	-	-	-
SEPTEMBER	-	-	-	-	-
OCTOBER	-	-	-	-	-
NOVEMBER	-	-	-	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,460.00</b>	<b>554.00</b>		<b>37,014.00</b>	<b>382.37</b>

**OTHER TONNAGES**

2001-2002	TIRES DISPOSAL				U.S. TIRE
	PASSENGER	TRUCK	OFF-ROAD	TOTAL	TONS
JULY	6,923	42	-	6,965	67.89
AUGUST	5,322	45	783RECALL	5,367	99.24
SEPTEMBER	6,780	63	-	6,843	144.50
OCTOBER	4,717	72	-	4,789	75.15
NOVEMBER	3,805	141	-	3,946	83.30
DECEMBER	4,556	102	-	4,658	74.93
JANUARY	4,589	48	-	4,637	58.82
FEBRUARY	9,280.00	114.00	-	9,394.00	58.79
MARCH	4,636.00	80.00	-	4,716.00	61.58
APRIL	5,140.00	59.00	-	5,199.00	62.52
MAY	7,314.00	194.00	-	7,508.00	79.61
JUNE	5,501.00	59.00	-	5,560.00	61.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,974.00</b>	<b>971.00</b>		<b>64,945.00</b>	<b>927.38</b>

68,593      1019      69,612

US TIRE Recycling  
 6322 Poplar Tent Rd  
 Concord NC 28027-7730

**APPENDIX 2**

**EROSION CONTROL APPROVAL LETTER**

McGILL ASSOC. • FILE COPY

RECEIVED

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
MOORESVILLE REGIONAL OFFICE

JAN 30 1998

DIVISION OF LAND RESOURCES  
LAND QUALITY SECTION

Project # \_\_\_\_\_

File # \_\_\_\_\_

January 26, 1998



JAMES B. HUNT JR.  
GOVERNOR

WAYNE McDEVITT  
SECRETARY

Mr. Barry Edwards, County Manager  
Catawba County  
100A Southwest Boulevard  
Newton, North Carolina 28658

RE: LETTER OF APPROVAL WITH MODIFICATIONS  
(For Sites with Disturbed Area Exceeding Five (5) Acres)  
Project Name: Blackburn Landfill Borrow  
Area

Location: Rocky Ford Road - Catawba County  
Submitted By: McGill Associates  
Date Received: January 21, 1998  
New Submittal: \_\_\_\_\_ Revision  X   
River Basin: Catawba

Dear Mr. Edwards:

This office has reviewed the subject erosion and sedimentation control plan and hereby issues this letter of approval with modifications. A list of the modifications required is attached. This approval is conditioned upon the incorporation or addition of these modifications to the plan. If these modifications are not included in the plan and implemented on the construction site, the site will be in violation of the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973. (G.S. 113A-61(d)).

Please be advised that Title 15 NCAC 4B .0017(a) requires that a copy of the approved erosion control plan be on file at the job site. You should consider this letter to give the Notice required by G.S. 113A-61(d) of our right of periodic inspection to insure compliance with the approved plan. Also, Title 15 NCAC 4B .0029 states that the erosion control plan shall expire three years following this date of approval, if no land-disturbing activity has been undertaken.

North Carolina's Sedimentation Pollution Control Program is performance oriented, requiring protection of the natural resources and adjoining properties. If following the commencement of this project it is determined that the erosion and sedimentation control plan is inadequate to meet the requirements of the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973 (North Carolina General Statute 113A-51 thru 66), this office may require revisions to the plan and implementation of the revisions to insure compliance with the Act.

919 NORTH MAIN STREET, MOORESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA 28115  
PHONE 704-863-1699 FAX 704-863-6040

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY / AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER - 50% RECYCLED/10% POST-CONSUMER PAPER

Page Two

"The land-disturbing activity described in this plan may be subject to the approval of other Local, State or Federal agencies. This could include the Division of Water Quality under storm water or water quality regulations, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Article 404 jurisdiction, county, city or town agencies under other local ordinances, or other approvals that may be required. This approval cannot supersede any other permit or approval."

Please note that this approval is based in part on the accuracy of the information provided in the Financial Responsibility Form which you have provided. You are requested to file an amended form if there is any change in the information included on the form. In addition, it would be helpful if you notify this office of the proposed starting date for this project.

Your cooperation is appreciated, and we look forward to working with you on this project.

Sincerely,



Steve Allred  
Asst. Regional Engineer

cc: McGill Associates, P.A.  
Inspections Dept.  
DEM - Water Quality

Enclosure: General Permit

MODIFICATIONS

1. Extend the diversion ditch along the north side of the watercourse located on the south side of the site.

SEA/ae