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OPERATIONS MANUAL

WI High Point Landfill, LLC
High Point, North Carolina
NC Solid Waste Permit No. 41-16

Prepared for:

WI High Point Landfill, LLC
(a Waste Industries Company)
High Point, North Carolina

August 2013

SMITH+GARDNER

14 N. Boylan Avenue, Raleigh NC 27603 | 919.828.0577

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NC Solid Waste Permit No. 41-16

WI High Point Landfill, LLC
High Point, North Carolina

Prepared For:

WI High Point Landfill, LLC
High Point, North Carolina

S+G Project No. WIHIGHPOINT 13-1

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NC Solid Permit No. 41-16

Operations Manual

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1.0 GENERAL FACILITY OPERATION

1.1 Overview

This Operations Manual was prepared for operations of the WI High Point Landfill, LLC (Permit No. 41-16) located in High Point, NC as shown in **Figure 1**. This document discusses the operation of the following landfill units and other solid waste management activities:

- C&D landfill;
- Reclamation activities; and
- Scales and Scale House.

Refer to **Figure 2** for the location of existing and proposed landfill units and other solid waste management activities.

The information contained herein was prepared to provide facility with a clear understanding of how the Design Engineer assumed that the completed facility would be operated. While deviations from the operations outlined here may be acceptable, they should be reviewed and approved by the Design Engineer. Please refer to the appropriate permit application for a detailed discussion and calculations for the individual components of each landfill unit, including phasing plans.

1.2 Contact Information

All correspondence and questions concerning the operation of the WI High Point Landfill, LLC facility should be directed to the appropriate Operator and State personnel listed below. WI High Point Landfill, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Waste Industries USA, Inc. For fire or police emergencies, dial 911.

1.2.1 WI High Point Landfill, LLC

Address:	5830 Riverdale Drive High Point, North Carolina 27282
Scale House Phone:	(336) 886-3560
Fax:	(336) 886-7496
General Manager:	Roger Marcum
Email:	roger.marcum@wasteindustries.com
Phone:	(336) 668-3712

1.2.2 Waste Industries USA, Inc.

Address:	3301 Benson Drive, Suite 600 Raleigh, North Carolina 27609
Region Manager:	Brent Kirchhoff
Email:	brent.kirchhoff@wasteindustries.com
Phone:	(919) 877-2228
Fax:	(919) 557-9523

1.2.3 North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources

North Carolina DENR - Raleigh Central Office (RCO)
217 West Jones Street
1646 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1646
Phone: (919) 707-8200
Fax: (919) 707-8200

North Carolina DENR – Winston-Salem Regional Office
585 Waughtown Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27107
Phone: (336) 771-5000
Fax: (336) 771-4630

Division of Waste Management (DWM) - Solid Waste Section:

Field Operations Branch Head:	Mark Poindexter (RCO)
Email:	mark.poindexter@ncdenr.gov
Western District Supervisor:	Jason Watkins (WSRO)
Email:	jason.watkins@ncdenr.gov
Environmental Senior Specialist:	Hugh Jernigan (WSRO)
Email:	hugh.jernigan@ncdenr.gov

Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources- Land Quality Section

Address:	North Carolina DENR – Winston-Salem Regional Office (WSRO) 585 Waughtown Street Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27107
Phone:	(336) 771-5000
Fax:	(336) 771-4630
Regional Engineer:	Matthew Gantt, P.E. (WSRO)
Email:	matthew.gantt@ncdenr.gov
Environmental Engineer I:	Shannon Leonard (WSRO)
Email:	Shannon.leonard@ncdenr.gov

1.3 Facility Operating Hours

Normal hours of operation will be 7:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Monday through Friday and 7:00 A.M. to 1:00 on Saturdays as needed. The facility will be closed on holidays as designated by the Owner. The Owner may elect to modify these hours from time to time.

1.4 Access Control

Limiting access to the C&D landfill and reclamation area is important for the following reasons:

- Unauthorized and illegal dumping of waste materials is prevented.
- Trespassing, and injury resulting therefrom, is discouraged.
- The risk of vandalism is greatly reduced.

Access to active areas of the landfill will be controlled by a combination of fences and natural barriers, and strictly enforced operating hours through the landfill entrance off of Riverdale Road. A scale house attendant will be on duty at all times when the landfill facility is open for public use to enforce access restrictions (see also Section 1.4.1).

1.4.1 Physical Restraints

The site will be accessed by Riverdale Drive. Scales and a scale house are located near the entrance along Riverdale Road on the facility's property. All waste will have been weighed prior to being placed in the landfill or discharged to the pad.

1.4.2 Security

The entrance along Riverdale Drive has a gate which will be securely locked during non-operating hours. Frequent inspections of gates and fences will be performed by landfill personnel. Evidence of trespassing, vandalism, or illegal operation will be reported to the Owner.

1.5 Signage

A prominent sign(s) containing the information required by the DWM will be placed at the main landfill entrance. This sign(s) will provide information on operating hours, operating procedures, acceptable wastes and/or information as required under the facility permit. Additional signage will be provided as necessary within the landfill complex to distinctly distinguish the roadway to the active landfill phase(s). Service and maintenance roads for use by operations personnel will be clearly marked and barriers (e.g., traffic cones, barrels, etc.) will be provided as required.

1.5.1 Waste Limit Markers

During construction of new phases, expansion of the facility, or following closure of areas, waste limit markers will be used to identify the permitted limits of waste. The waste markers will be constructed of non-degradable material and will clearly state "waste limit" or "edge of liner" in bold lettering. Offsets are acceptable such that all wording is clear to DWM and operational staff. The waste markers will be maintained and replaced when damaged

1.6 Communications

Two way radio communications will be maintained between the landfill and reclamation operations, the landfill manager and the scale house and office. The scale house and site offices have telephones in case of emergency and for the conduct of day-to-day business. Emergency telephone numbers are displayed in these locations. Cellular phones are available for key operating staff (i.e. managers, operators).

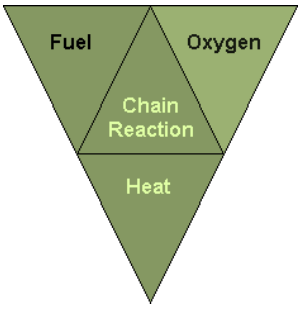
1.7 Fire Control

Although no open burning of waste is allowed at the facility, the possibility of fire within the processing and storage areas, the landfill, or a piece of equipment must be anticipated in the daily operation of the facility. Potential fire hazards include both surface conditions and subsurface conditions. Surface conditions include equipment operations and newly placed waste. Subsurface conditions include existing waste previously landfilled.

1.7.1 Open Burning

With the exception of the controlled burning of land clearing debris generated on-site or from emergency clean-up operations, no open burning is allowed at the facility. Controlled burning will occur only if permitted or approval by the DWM, the Division of Air Quality (DAQ), and the local fire department.

1.7.2 Fire Tetrahedron[1]



To better understand the properties of fire we can examine the fundamental methods to extinguish it. The fire "tetrahedron" illustrates the rule that in order to ignite and burn, each component represents a property of flaming fire; fuel, oxygen, heat, and chemical chain reaction. A fire is prevented or extinguished by "removing" any one of them. A fire naturally occurs

1 National Fire Protection Association (www.nfpa.org)

when the elements are combined in the right mixture (e.g., more heat needed for igniting some fuels, unless there is concentrated oxygen). The fire tetrahedron is a more modern adaptation of the traditional fire "triangle" recognizing the chemical reactions that may occur as a component – "the uninhibited chain reaction". This chain reaction is the feedback of heat to the fuel to produce the gaseous fuel used in the flame. In other words, the chain reaction provides the heat necessary to maintain the fire. These principles are integral in the prevention and management of potential fire situations. *Please note this information is considered as a basis of understanding and may be superseded by the direction and skill of the local Fire Marshall*.

1.7.3 Equipment

A combination of factory installed fire suppression systems and/or portable fire extinguishers will be operational on all pieces of heavy equipment at all times. Potential fire hazards are created from the build-up of fine, dry dust particles on and around operational motors and control panels. The presence of these build-ups can cause overheating and potential fire if periodic equipment cleaning and maintenance are not practiced. Portable fire extinguishers should be maintained in a state of readiness on each piece of moving equipment and equipment should be cleaned periodically.

1.7.4 General Fire Management Strategies

Each fire situation is site specific; however, general strategies for active fire management include the following (in no particular order):

- Accelerated high temperature combustion (displacing fuel);
- Covering of the landfill burn area with soil (reduce oxygen);
- Covering of the burn area with foams (reduce oxygen);
- Flooding the burn area with water (reduce heat);
- Injecting an inert gas such as CO_2 (reduce oxygen);
- Excavating the burning material (displacing fuel) and then extinguishing it in small controlled areas; and
- Applying extinguishing agents that will interfere with and inhibit the combustion process at the molecular level (break the chemical reaction).

1.7.5 Fires Within Disposal Areas

Fires within the landfill disposal areas will be limited by the use of periodic cover as a fire break and control of "hot" loads entering the landfill. Trained personnel at the scale house will turn away all trucks containing waste that is suspected to be hot. If a hot load is placed on the working face, then the load will be spread as thin as possible and cover soil will be immediately placed on the waste to extinguish the fire.

In general, fires that break out close to the surface of the disposal area should be excavated and smothered with cover material. Deep fires should be smothered out by placing moist soil on the surface and by constructing soil barriers around the fire. Where the smothering technique fails, the burning material must be excavated and smothered or quenched with water once the burning material is brought to the surface. Water is usually not effective unless it can be directly applied to the burning material.

1.7.6 Notification

The Operator will verbally notify the DWM (see **Section 1.2.3**) within 24 hours of discovery of a fire within any landfill disposal area. In addition, written documentation describing the fire, the actions carried out to extinguish the fire, and a strategy for preventing future occurrences will be provided to the DWM within 15 days following any such occurrence on the **Fire Occurrence Notification Form** included in **Appendix A.**

1.7.7 Coordination With Local Fire Department

A copy of this Operations Manual will be filed with the local fire department including all contact information for the facility.

1.8 SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS

Unusual weather conditions can directly affect the operation of the facility. Some of these weather conditions and recommended operational responses are as follows.

1.8.1 Ice Storms

An ice storm can make access to the facility dangerous, prevent movement or placement of cover soil, and, thus, may require closure of the reclamation area and the landfill until the ice is removed or has melted.

1.8.2 Heavy Rains

Exposed soil surfaces can create a muddy situation in some portions of the facility during rainy periods. The control of drainage and use of crushed stone on unpaved roads should provide all-weather access for the site and promote drainage away from critical areas. In areas where the aggregate surface is washed away or otherwise damaged, new aggregate should be used for repair.

Intense rains can affect newly constructed drainage structures such as swales, diversions, cover soils, and vegetation. After such a rain event, inspection by

facility personnel will be initiated and corrective measures taken to repair any damage found before the next rainfall.

1.8.3 Electrical Storms

The open area of a landfill is susceptible to the hazards of an electrical storm. If necessary, facility activities will be temporarily suspended during such an event. Refuge will be taken as necessary in the on-site buildings or in rubber-tired vehicles.

1.8.4 Windy Conditions

Facility operations during a particularly windy period may require that the working face be temporarily shifted to a more sheltered area. When this is done, the previously exposed face will be immediately covered with cover materials.

1.8.5 Violent Storms

In the event of hurricane, tornado, or severe winter storm warning issued by the National Weather Service, facility operations may be temporarily suspended until the warning is lifted. Cover material will be placed on exposed waste and buildings and equipment will be properly secured. A radio capable of tuning to NOAA Weather Radio-Providence shall be periodically monitored by landfill personnel.

1.9 EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

The Operator will maintain on-site equipment required to perform the necessary facility activities. Periodic maintenance of all equipment and minor and major repair work will be performed at designated maintenance zones.

The anticipated equipment requirements for operation and maintenance of the site are listed in the following table. These may vary based upon volume coming into the facility for recovery or disposal.

Table 1: Equipment Requirements

Description	Primary Function (Allocation)
1) Compactors (1)	Waste placement and compaction
2) Dozers (1)	Stripping and grading of borrow areas, fine grading, slope work, and site cleanup
3) Excavator (1)	General site work, loading and placement of cover materials, and sediment control cleanup
4) Water Truck (1)	Dust control
5) Grinder (1)	Grind pallets and wood waste
6) Sweeper (1)	General site clean-up
7) Articulated Dump Truck (1)	Hauling soils and other materials
8) Other Equipment	As needed.

1.10 PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

At least one responsible individual trained and certified in facility operations and asbestos awareness will be present at all times during all operating hours of the facility. An attendant will be present to oversee the loading and unloading of waste. Annually, a supervisor, certified as a Manager of Landfill Operations (MOLO) by the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) will train each facility employee. As part of this training, personnel learn to recognize loads which may contain prohibited wastes.

The anticipated personnel requirements for operation and maintenance of the site are listed in the following table. The numbers of site personnel can be adjusted based upon volume of waste received for disposal.

Table 2: Personnel Requirements

Description	Primary Function (Allocation)
1) General Manager (1)	Overall management of the facility
2) Operations Manager (1)	Manage facility operations
3) Scale house Attendant (1)	Receiving and weight for incoming loads
4) Operators (4)	Management of workface, inspect site, cover placement
5) Temp Labor (4)	General labor and operational staff around the site

1.11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

All aspects of the facility operations were developed with the health and safety of the operating staff, customers, and neighbors in mind. Prior to commencement of operations of the facility, a member of the operating staff will be designated site safety officer. This individual, together with the facility's management will modify the site

safety and emergency response program to remain consistent with SWANA and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidance.

Safety equipment provided includes equipment rollover protective cabs, seat belts, audible reverse warning devices, hard hats, safety shoes, and first aid kits. Facility personnel will be encouraged to complete the American Red Cross Basic First Aid Course. Other safety requirements as designated by the Owner and Operator will also be implemented.

Facility employees will be routinely trained in health and safety by supervisory staff. All training will be documented. The following are some general recommendations for the health and safety of workers:

1.11.1 Personal Hygiene

The following items are recommended as a minimum of practice:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking.
- Wear personal protective equipment as described in Section 1.11.2.
- Wash, disinfect, and bandage ANY cut, no matter how small it is. Any break in the skin can become a source of infection.
- Keep fingernails closely trimmed and clean (dirty nails can harbor pathogens).

1.11.2 Personal Protective Equipment

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) must be evaluated as to the level of protection necessary for particular operating conditions and then made available to facility employees. The list below includes the PPE typically used and/or required in a solid waste management facility workplace.

- Safety shoes with steel toes.
- Noise reduction protection should be used in areas where extended exposures to continuous high decibel levels are expected.
- Disposable rubber latex or chemical resistant gloves for handling and/or sampling of waste materials.
- Dust filter masks.
- Hard hats (in designated areas).

Following use, PPEs' should be disposed of or adequately cleaned, dried, or readied for reuse.

1.11.3 Mechanical Equipment Hazard Prevention

All equipment should be operated with care and caution. All safety equipment such as horns, backup alarms, and lights should be functional. A Lockout-Tagout program will be used to identify equipment in need or under repair and insure that operation is "off-limits" prior to maintenance or repair. All operators will be trained in the proper operation of equipment.

1.11.4 Employee Health and Safety

Some general safety rules are:

- Consider safety first when planning and conducting activities.
- Review the equipment O&M manual(s) prior to attempting repairs/changes.
- Remember the buddy system for repair of mechanical equipment.
- Post emergency contact phone numbers.
- Provide easy and visible access to the Right to Know materials.
- Provide easy and visible access to first aid kits and fire extinguishers.

1.11.5 Physical Exposure

Facility personnel may come in contact with the fluids, solids, and airborne constituents found at the facility. Routine training should be conducted regarding the individual and collective materials used at the facility and their associated hazards. Training concerning safe work practices around these potential exposures should cover the use of equipment and proper disposal procedures.

1.11.6 Material Safety Data Sheets

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will be collected on every waste (if available) that enters the facility. Information will also be made available for all chemicals stored on site for use at the facility. MSDS sheets will be stored in a location with all other Right to Know information for the site.

1.12 UTILITIES

Electrical power, water, telephone, and restrooms will be provided at the scale house and the site offices.

1.13 RECORD KEEPING PROGRAM

The Operator will maintain the following records in an operating record at the landfill:

A. Current permit(s) (Permit to Construct, Permit to Operate, etc.);
B. Current operations manual/plan and engineering plan;
C. Inspection reports;
D. Audit and compliance records;
E. Annual landfill reports (including survey and other documentation related to airspace usage);
F. Waste inspection records (see Section 2.4.1);
G. Daily tonnage records and disposal records maintained at the scale house - including source of generation;
H. Waste determination records;
I. Quantity, location of disposal, generator, and special handling procedures for all special wastes disposed of at the site (if applicable);
J. List of generators and haulers that have attempted to dispose of restricted wastes;
K. Employee training procedures and records of training completed;
L. All ground water monitoring and surface water quality information (See the current Water Quality Monitoring Plan) including:
    1. Monitoring well construction records;
    2. Sampling dates and results;
    3. Statistical analyses; and
    4. Results of inspections, repairs, etc.
M. LFG monitoring results and remedial measures as required (see the current LFG Monitoring Plan);
N. All closure and post-closure information, where applicable, including:
    1. Notification of intent to close;
    2. Testing;
    3. Certification; and
    4. Recording.
O. Cost estimates or financial assurance documentation;
P. A notation of the date and time of final cover placement;

The operating record will be kept up to date by the Operator or his designee. It will be presented upon request to the DWM for inspection. A copy of this Operations Manual will be kept at the facility and will be available for use at all times.

2.0 WASTE HANDLING OPERATIONS

2.1 Overview

This section describes the required waste handling operations for the WI High Point Landfill, LLC facility.

2.2 Acceptable Waste

The WI High Point Landfill, LLC facility will only accept waste that is generated from the approved service areas as shown in Figure 3, is consistent with the North Carolina solid waste regulations and the general conditions established in the operating permit. The acceptance of waste materials must satisfy the following definitions:

- Construction and Demolition Debris Waste: as defined in G.S. 130A-290 (a)(4) means solid waste resulting solely from construction, remodeling, repair or demolition operations on pavement, buildings, or other structures, but does not include inert debris, land-clearing debris or yard waste
- Inert Debris Waste: as defined in G.S. 130A-290 (a)(14) means solid waste that consists solely of materials such as concrete, brick, concrete block, uncontaminated soil, rock, and gravel.
- Land Clearing and Inert Debris Waste: as defined in G.S. 130A-290 (a)(15) means solid waste that is generated solely from land-clearing activities, such as stumps and tree trunks.
- Asphalt: in accordance with G.S. 130-294 (m).
- Asbestos: as defined by 40 CFR 61.
- Other Waste: other solid waste as approved by the Solid Waste Section of the Division of Waste Management.

In addition, the special wastes described in Section 2.5.3 may also be accepted at this facility.

2.3 Prohibited Wastes

In accordance with 15A NCAC 13B .0542(e), municipal solid waste (MSW), liquid or industrial waste and yard trash will not be accepted at the facility. Shingles identified as asbestos containing materials (ACMs) as defined by 40 CFR 61 will not be processed at the reclamation pad. Shingles will be managed in accordance with the procedures described in Section 3.4. Hazardous waste as defined by 15A NCAC 13A including hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators will not be accepted at the facility. Barrels and drums shall not be accepted unless they are empty and perforated with no materials or wastes contained within. In addition, no polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) waste will be accepted. WI High Point Landfill, LLC will implement a waste screening program described in Section 2.4, to prohibit these types of waste.

WI High Point Landfill, LLC will not knowingly dispose of C&D waste from areas by which local government ordinances prohibit the disposal of C&D waste.

Asbestos waste may be accepted by the facility if handled according to Section 2.5.3.1.

2.4 Waste Screening Programs

To assure prohibited wastes are not entering the facility, screening programs have been implemented. Waste received at the scale house entrance and waste taken to the reclamation area or the working face is inspected by trained personnel. These individuals have been trained to spot indications of suspicious wastes, including: hazardous placarding or markings, liquids, powders or dusts, sludges, bright or unusual colors, drums or commercial size containers, and "chemical" odors. Screening programs for visual and olfactory characteristics of prohibited wastes are an ongoing part of the facility operation.

2.4.1 Waste Receiving and Inspection

All vehicles must stop at the scale house located near the entrance of the facility and visitors are required to sign-in. All waste transportation vehicles are weighed and the content of the load assessed. The scale attendant(s) requests from the driver of the vehicle a description of the waste it is carrying to ensure that unacceptable waste is not allowed into the facility. The attendant(s) then visually checks the vehicle as it crosses the scale. Signs informing users of the acceptable and unacceptable types of waste are posted at the scale house or in the vicinity of the entrance to the site. Once passing the scales, the vehicles containing recyclable materials are routed to the recovery area and vehicles containing C&D wastes are routed to the landfill.

Vehicles are randomly selected for screening on a regular basis, depending on personnel available. At least one vehicle per week, but not less than 1% by weight of the waste stream entering the facility (based on the annual average), will be randomly selected by inspection personnel. A random truck number and time will be selected (e.g., the tenth load after 10:00 a.m.) on the day of inspections. However, if something looks suspicious is spotted in any waste load, that load is inspected further.

Random inspections for vehicles transporting waste to the landfill are directed to an area adjacent to the working face where the vehicle will be unloaded. Waste is carefully spread using suitable equipment. An attendant trained to identify wastes that are unacceptable at the landfill, inspects the waste discharged at the screening site. If unacceptable waste is found, including wastes generated from outside of the service area, the load will be isolated and secured by flagging, barrels, cones, or flags around the area. For unacceptable wastes that are non-

hazardous, the Operator will then notify officials of the DWM (see Section 1.2.3) within 24 hours of attempted disposal of any waste the landfill is not permitted to receive in order to determine the proper course of action. For unacceptable wastes that are hazardous, the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan outlined in Section 2.4.2 will be followed. Within 15-days following the incident, the facility will submit written notification to DWM. The hauler is responsible for removing unacceptable waste from the facility's property.

If no unacceptable waste is found, the load will be pushed to the working face and incorporated into the daily waste cell. All random waste inspections will be documented by landfill staff using the waste screening form provided in Appendix B.

In addition to random waste screening described above, waste unloaded on the active face will be inspected by the equipment operators, trained to spot unacceptable wastes, before and during spreading and compaction. Any suspicious looking waste is reported immediately to the designated primary inspector for further evaluation.

Random inspections for vehicles transporting waste to the reclamation pad are directed to an area of the tipping floor where the vehicle is unloaded. Waste is carefully spread using suitable equipment. An attendant trained to identify wastes that are unacceptable for processing or landfill disposal inspects the waste discharged at the screening area. If unacceptable waste is found, the load will be isolated, reloaded, and the generator/hauler will be logged and escorted out of the facility. For unacceptable wastes that are non-hazardous, the Operator will notify the DWM (see Section 1.2.3) within 24-hours of attempted disposal of any waste the facility is not permitted to receive to determine the proper course of action. Within 15-days following the incident, the facility will submit written notification to DWM. The hauler is responsible for removing unacceptable waste from the facility's property.

For unacceptable wastes that are hazardous, the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan outlined in Section 2.4.2 will be followed. To determine the liquid content of the waste, a liquid determination will be performed by the paint filter test (see Appendix C for apparatus and procedures). The hauler is responsible for removing unacceptable waste from the landfill property. If no unacceptable waste is found, the load will be pushed to the working face and incorporated into the daily waste cell.

2.4.2 Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan

In the event that identifiable hazardous waste or waste of questionable character is detected at the recovery area or landfill, appropriate equipment, protective equipment, personnel, and materials as necessary will be employed to isolate

the wastes. DWM will be notified immediately (see Section 1.2.3) that an attempt was made to dispose of hazardous waste at the facility. If the vehicle attempting disposal of such waste is known, all attempts will be made to prevent that vehicle from leaving the site or, if the vehicle has left the site, immediate notice will be served on the owner of the vehicle that hazardous waste, for which they have responsibility, has been disposed of at the facility.

The facility staff will assist DWM as necessary and appropriate in the removal and disposition of the hazardous waste and in the prosecution of responsible parties. If needed, the hazardous waste will be covered with either on-site soils or other tarping material until such time when an appropriate method can be implemented to properly handle the waste. The cost of the removal and disposing of the hazardous waste will be charged to the owner of the vehicle involved. Any vehicle owner or operator who knowingly dumps hazardous waste in the landfill may be barred from using the landfill.

Should an incident where hazardous waste is found at the landfill occur, the event will be documented by landfill staff using the waste screening form provided in Appendix B.

Records of information gathered as part of the waste screening programs will be maintained at the facility during its active life and as long as required by WI High Point Landfill, LLC and DWM.

2.5 Waste Disposal

2.5.1 Access

The location of access roads during waste placement will be determined by operations personnel in order to reflect waste placement strategy.

2.5.2 General Procedures

Waste transportation vehicles will arrive at the working face at random intervals. There may be a number of vehicles unloading waste at the same time, while other vehicles are waiting. In order to maintain control over the unloading of waste, a certain number of vehicles will be allowed on the working face at a time. The actual number will be determined by the truck spotter or equipment operator. This procedure will be used in order to minimize the potential of unloading unacceptable waste and to control disposal activity. Operations at the working face will be conducted in a manner which will encourage the efficient movement of transportation vehicles to and from the working face, and to expedite the unloading of waste.

The approach to the working face will be maintained such that two or more vehicles may safely unload side by side. A vehicle turn-around area large enough to enable vehicles to arrive and turn around safely with reasonable speed will be provided adjacent to the unloading area. The vehicles will back to a vacant area near the working face to unload. Upon completion of the unloading operation, the transportation vehicles will immediately leave the working face area. Personnel will direct traffic necessary to expedite safe movement of vehicles.

Waste unloading at the landfill will be controlled to prevent disposal in locations other than those specified by site management. Such control will also be used to confine the working face to a minimum width, yet allow safe and efficient operations. The width and length of the working face will be maintained as small as practical in order to maintain the appearance of the site, control windblown waste, and minimize the amount of cover required each day. Normally, only one working face will be active on any given day, with all deposited waste in other areas covered by either periodic or final cover, as appropriate.

The procedures for placement and compaction of solid waste include: unloading of vehicles, spreading of waste into 2 foot lifts, and compaction on relatively flat slopes (i.e. 5H:1V max.) using a minimum number of three full passes.
The use of portable signs with directional arrows and portable traffic barricades will facilitate the unloading of wastes to the designated disposal locations. These signs and barricades will be placed along the access route to the working face of the landfill or other designated disposal areas which may be established.

2.5.3 Special Waste Management

2.5.3.1 Asbestos Management

WI High Point Landfill, LLC may dispose of regulated asbestos-containing materials (RACM) within the C&D landfill. RACM means:

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

Asbestos containing materials are further defined as:

- Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing material means asbestos containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products containing more than one (1) percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in Appendix E, Subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.
- Category II nonfriable ACM means any material, excluding Category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than one (1) percent asbestos as determined using the methods specified in Appendix E, Subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
- Nonfriable asbestos-containing material means any material containing more than one (1) percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in Appendix E, Subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. *This material is non-regulated*.

Asbestos will only be accepted if it has been processed and packaged in accordance with Federal (40 CFR 61) regulations. Disposal of asbestos waste must be in accordance with 15A NCAC 13B .0542(c). Asbestos will arrive at the site in vehicles that contain only the asbestos waste and only after advance notification by the generator.

Once the hauler brings the ACM to the landfill, the hauler will be directed to the designated asbestos disposal area by operations personnel. The designated disposal area will be prepared by operations personnel by leveling a small area using a dozer or loader. Prior to disposal, the landfill operators will stockpile cover soil near the designated asbestos disposal area. The volume of soil stockpiled will be sufficient to cover the waste and to provide any berms, etc. to maintain temporary separation from other landfill traffic.

Once placed in the prepared area, the asbestos waste will be covered with a minimum of 18 inches of soil placed in a single lift. The surface of the cover soil will be compacted and graded using a tracked dozer or loader. The landfill compactor will be prohibited from operating over asbestos disposal areas until at least 18 inches of cover are in-place.

The landfill staff will utilize the Waste Placement Grid (Figure 4) to record the approximate location and elevation of the asbestos waste once cover is in-place. The Solid Waste Manager will then review pertinent disposal and location information to assure compliance with regulatory requirements and enter the information into the Operating Record.

Once disposal and recording for asbestos waste is completed, the disposal area may be covered with waste. No excavation into designated asbestos disposal areas will be permitted.

2.5.4 Periodic Cover

At least weekly or sooner, a 6 inch layer of earthen material will be placed over the exposed waste. This periodic cover is intended to control vectors, fire, odors, and blowing debris.

2.6 Severe Weather Conditions

Unusual weather conditions can directly affect the operation of the facility. Some of these weather conditions and recommended operational responses are as follows.

2.6.1 Ice Storms

An ice storm can make access to the landfill dangerous, prevent movement or placement of periodic cover, and, thus, may require closure of the facility until the ice is removed or has melted.

2.6.2 Heavy Rains

Exposed soil surfaces can create a muddy situation in some portions of the landfill during rainy periods. The control of drainage and use of crushed stone on unpaved roads should provide all-weather access for the site and promote drainage away from critical areas. In areas where the aggregate surface is washed away or otherwise damaged, new aggregate should be used for repair.

Intense rains can affect newly constructed drainage structures such as swales, diversions, cover soils, and vegetation. After such a rain event, inspection by landfill personnel will be initiated and corrective measures taken to repair any damage found before the next rainfall.

2.6.3 Electrical Storms

The open area of a landfill is susceptible to the hazards of an electrical storm. If necessary, landfilling activities will be temporarily suspended during such an event. To guarantee the safety of all field personnel, refuge will be taken in the on-site buildings or in rubber-tired vehicles.

2.6.4 Windy Conditions

The proposed operational sequence minimizes the occurrence of unsheltered operations relative to prevailing winds. If this is not adequate during a particularly windy period, work will be temporarily shifted to a more sheltered area. When this is done, the previously exposed face will be immediately covered with cover materials. In addition, laborers will pick up wind-blown debris as needed after episodes of strong wind.

2.6.5 Violent Storm

In the event of hurricane, tornado, or severe winter storm warning issued by the National Weather Service, landfill operations may be temporarily suspended until the warning is lifted. Cover material will be placed on exposed waste and buildings and equipment will be properly secured.

2.7 Height Monitoring

The landfill staff will monitor landfill top and side slope elevations, when such elevations approach the grades shown in the Facility Plan[2], the final top-of-waste grades will be staked to limit over-placement of waste.

2.8 Recordkeeping

The facility will maintain an accurate record of the amount of solid waste received at the landfill. On or before August 1 annually, the operator will submit a facility report to the DWM and to each county from which waste was received. Minimally, the facility report will document the tons of waste received on a monthly basis, the origin of the waste, the type of waste received, the tons diverted, and the tons disposed. A measurement of the volume utilized in the landfill cells must be performed during the first and second quarter of each calendar year.

2 Golder Associates NC, Inc., Facility Plan WCA of High Point Construction and Demolition Landfill, August 2008.

3.0 RECOVERY AREA OPERATIONS

The facility's material recovery operation is intended to segregate co-mingled recoverable and/or reusable materials from the site's waste stream and temporarily store these materials within the permitted facility. The material recovery operation will take place within the reclamation area and recovered materials will be relocated within this area due to space constraints from time to time. Material recovery operations will only take place within the permitted waste limits (as shown on **Figure 5**). Temporary material storage (prior to the end use) may take place in adjacent areas where waste processing has not yet begun, but still within the permitted limits of active area.

3.1 Access

Traffic will be clearly directed to the appropriate processing or recovery area. The traffic speed on the site should be less than 10 MPH. Rutting of gravel roadway surfaces must be repaired by the placement of additional gravel on the roadway and not solely by grading the rut. This will maintain the separator geotextile placed below most gravel roadway surfaces.

3.2 Recovered Material Management

Only waste loads which are predominantly recyclable materials will be diverted to the sorting area. It is anticipated that up to 20% of the C&D waste stream (by weight) delivered to the site will be segregated, recovered, recycled and/or reused. Recovered materials that are removed from the waste stream for re-use on-site (i.e., processed wood waste/mulch, crushed concrete, etc.) will be re-weighed on the site's scales prior to being used on-site. Materials that are not recoverable, but which were received within the sorting area, will be reloaded and hauled to the landfill for proper disposal.

3.3 General Procedures

The processing and recovery operations will be conducted in accordance with the approved Operation Plan and conditions of the Solid Waste Permit issued by the DWM.

Refer to **Figure 6** for a flowchart outlining the overall facility operations.

Facility operations are anticipated as follows:

1. Collection vehicles delivering waste to the facility will enter through the main entrance on Riverdale Drive;
2. Vehicle will pass over the scales, be weighed, and inspected;
3. Vehicles will be directed to the tipping area or storage area;
4. Source separated wood pallets and cardboard from non-C&D waste sources must not be unloaded onto the tipping floor. Wood pallets must be unloaded onto

the sorted clean wood pile or into a container. Cardboard must be unloaded into a storage container.

5. By-pass materials directed to the storage area will include untreated wood, brick/block, shingles, metal, and other miscellaneous materials. With the exception of shingles, by-pass materials will not be subjected to secondary screening at the tipping floor or the pick line. Shingles will not be processed until asbestos-free testing verification results are received.
6. Clean wood materials will be sold off-site or stockpiled for on-site wood grinding. Ground wood will be stockpiled on-site for offsite sales.
7. The attendant will direct vehicles to a designated area of the tipping floor.
8. Once the vehicle is in position, the waste load will be discharged directly onto the tipping floor. A spotter will inspect the discharged waste. If no unacceptable materials are identified in the load, the materials will be processed as recyclable materials.
9. Heavy equipment will load the materials onto the screener where metals, fine materials, and unacceptable content can be removed. Unacceptable materials and fines recovered by the screening equipment will be transported to the on-site landfill. Recovered metals will be sold off-site.
10. Recoverable materials will be conveyed to the pick line. Hand separation of materials will occur, as needed. Sorted recoverable materials will be transferred to the storage areas or directly into trailers for off-site sales.
11. Discarded materials will be segregated and stockpiled for re-loading and hauling to the on-site landfill.

3.4 Shingles Management

High Point LLC accepts source separated shingles at the recycling facility. No grinding or physical manipulation of shingles other than sorting and reclaiming metals from these materials occurs at the facility.

Each transportation vehicle delivering shingles for recycling is weighed and inspected at the scale house. A secondary screening occurs at the processing area. Vehicles containing source-separated shingles are directed to the shingles storage area. Testing for ACM is provided by S.T. Wooten. WI High Point Landfill, LLC does not process any loads containing shingles until the ACM content is known and verification from S.T. Wooten is received confirming that the shingles do not contain asbestos. Shingles that cannot be processed due to possible ACM content are reloaded and transported to the landfill for disposal.

Tested and asbestos-free shingles delivered to the storage area are reloaded and transported to the screener and conveyor. Metals and fines are removed from the shingles as the material is conveyed to the pick line. A water line is available to control dust and keep the shingles moist, as needed. The shingles are sorted and placed into containers or stockpiled for off-site sales. The recovered metal materials are placed

into containers for off-site sales. The fines are reloaded into containers and transported to the on-site landfill for disposal.

3.4.1 Special Waste Management

3.4.1.1 Asbestos Management

WI High Point Landfill, LLC does not process any known or recognized shingles containing asbestos materials. For unacceptable waste that is discovered, the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan outlined in **Section 2.4.2** will be followed.

At least one responsible individual trained in the provisions of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) as an Asbestos Abatement Contractor/Supervisor will be present at all times during all operating hours of the facility. Annually, this responsible individual will receive annual refresher training with respect to Asbestos Hazardous Emergency Response Act (AHERA). In addition, site employees receive annual training on asbestos awareness and the identification of ACMs.

3.4.2 Air Quality

Air quality and dust control for the materials processing operation are controlled by a water line located near the conveyor system. The water line will be utilized as needed to adequately dampen the material to control air borne particles.

A street sweepers and water truck control the generated dust and overall site appearance.

3.5 Recovered Material Storage

Except for wood, concrete, and inert material, recovered materials must be placed in containers by the end of each operating day unless it is covered by a tarp to prevent leaching by rainfall. Recovered materials placed in containers must be removed from the site once the container is full. A limit of approximately 150 cubic yards of wood may be stockpiled at any time.

Non-recoverable materials must be placed in storage containers or in trucks at the end of each operating day. Windblown materials must be collected at the end of the day and no material may be allowed to leave the facility boundary. Storage containers containing non-recoverable materials must be disposed in the on-site landfill at the end of the operating day.

3.6 Recovered Materials and End Uses

The recovered materials will generally be removed by hand. Heavy equipment and screeners will assist with materials separation, as needed. Materials will be placed into containers or stockpiles, processed, transported for disposal, and either re-used on-site or sold. Recovered materials will not be stored speculatively. The anticipated end uses of the recovered wastes the following:

Table 3: Recovered Materials End Uses

RECOVERED WASTE	GENERAL OPERATION	ANTICIPATED END USES
Corrugated Cardboard	Source separated delivery or segregated by hand; and placed into closed (covered) roll-off box (not baled).	Sold off-site.
Clean Wood Waste (no painted, stained, or otherwise contaminated wood)	Source separated or segregated with heavy equipment; metal separated (magnets); and placed into roll-off box or stockpiled; wood will be chipped and/or ground on-site or shipped off-site for grinding.	Sold off-site, or used for on-site mulching, erosion control. Removed metal will be sold off-site.
Scrap Metals	Source separated or segregated by hand and/or heavy equipment and placed into roll-off box.	Removed metal sold off-site.
Gypsum Wallboard	Segregated by hand and/or heavy equipment and placed into roll-off box.	Sold off-site.
Clean Concrete	Source separated or segregated with heavy equipment; rebar separated (magnets); directly delivered to landfill or stockpiled on-site.	Used for on-site road aggregate, delivered to landfill, or sold off-site. Removed metal sold off-site.
Shingles	Materials received as segregated loads or separated with heavy equipment; metal separated (magnets); and placed into roll-off box or stockpiled	Shingles sold off-site. Removed metal sold off-site.

3.7 Safety

All equipment operating in the reclamation area will be equipped with back-up alarms. All appropriate Personal Protective Equipment will be worn by workers in the recycling area, including two-way radios between the workers and equipment operators.

Asbestos Containing Waste (ACW) or suspected ACW will not be hauled to, or dumped into, the sorting area. ACW will be buried in accordance with applicable North Carolina and NESHAP requirements.

3.8 Equipment

Anticipated equipment to be used in and around the recycling area will include:

- one rubber-tired loader, skid-steer, or bobcat; and
- one excavator.

Other equipment may be added as needed. Containers will generally consist of steel roll-off boxes, both covered and open, depending on the contents, and will be stored in proximity to the reclamation area. Cardboard and wallboard containers will be covered. All containers will generally be removed from the site as they are filled.

3.9 Personnel

Based on permitted site tonnage, up to three (3) site personnel, including equipment operators, are anticipated for operations within the reclamation area of the site.

3.10 Recordkeeping

The facility will maintain accurate records of daily waste and recovered material activities. Daily records will document the weight of waste received and recovered and the origins of the loads. Additionally, the operator will maintain monthly records of the amount of recovered materials sold or used on-site and the amount of waste transported for disposal. Documentation of end-users/processors/recyclers of the recovered materials will be maintained on-site.

On or before August 1 annually, the operator will submit a facility report to the DWM and to each county from which waste was received. Minimally, the facility report will document the tons of waste received on a monthly basis, the origin of the waste, the type of waste received, the tons diverted, and the tons disposed.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 Overview

This section reviews the overall environmental management tasks required for the successful operation of the C&D landfill.

4.2 Erosion and Sedimentation Control

A separate erosion and sedimentation control plan is provided in the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan of the Permit Application. This plan describes the engineered features and practices for preventing erosion and controlling sedimentation at this site. The erosion and sediment control system consists of the following major components:

1. Drainage Channels
2. Diversion Berms (Side Slope Swales and Cap Diversion Berm)
3. Down Pipes
4. Sediment Basins/Traps.

The landfill side slopes are designed with 3H:1V slopes and diversion berms placed along the slope. The berms are designed to keep water volumes and velocities low enough to minimize erosion of the landfill cover. Maintenance of the cover system will involve periodic mowing and repair of any erosion problems and bare spots. These items will be inspected at least once a month and after any significant rainfall events.

The down pipes are designed to carry concentrated flows of surface water off of the landfill. The down pipes will be inspected at least once a month and after any significant rainfall event.

Additional erosion control measures have been taken within the drainage channels and at points of stormwater discharge. All final cover should be inspected regularly for erosion damage and promptly repaired.

Stormwater run-off from the C&D landfill is conveyed to sediment basins and traps. These structures should be inspected regularly for sediment build-up or erosion damage and should be cleaned out when sediments fill the lower half of each structure.

4.2.1 Stormwater Diversion in Constructed Cells

Waste shall not be placed in standing water. All collected stormwater within the cell shall be removed by pumping in low areas.

4.3 Groundwater Monitoring

A separate water quality management plan has been prepared for the site under a separate cover. Groundwater monitoring and regulatory reporting will be completed in accordance with this plan.

4.4 Landfill Gas Control

A separate landfill gas control and monitoring plan has been prepared for the site under a separate cover. Landfill gas management will be completed in accordance with this plan.

4.5 Litter Control

The vegetative trees/brushes act as a barrier to keep litter contained within the site and a litter control crew will pick up litter around the site and on access roads routinely as required.

4.6 Vector Control

Due to the nature of the waste disposed in this landfill, vector control is not expected to be of concern.

4.7 Odor Control

Due to the nature of the waste disposed in this landfill, odor is not expected to be of concern.

4.8 Dust Control

Dust related to waste hauler traffic on the access roads will be minimized by using a water truck to limit dust on the gravel portion of the road. Dust generated by excavation of cover soil will be limited by watering the cut soil areas if accessible to the water truck.

4.9 Interim Cover

In addition to the occasional placement of the 6 inches of earthen material over the exposed waste, an additional 12 inches of earthen cover should be placed on all waste surfaces that have not received waste in 30 days but are below final elevation. This intermediate cover should be graded and seeded such that precipitation run-off is channeled to the stormwater collection system.

4.10 Interim Cover Monitoring

Routine inspections of the entire site will include monitoring the interim covers to ensure the adequacy of the vegetative protective cover and to identify potential erosion concerns. Corrective actions will be taken to address any identified areas of concern.

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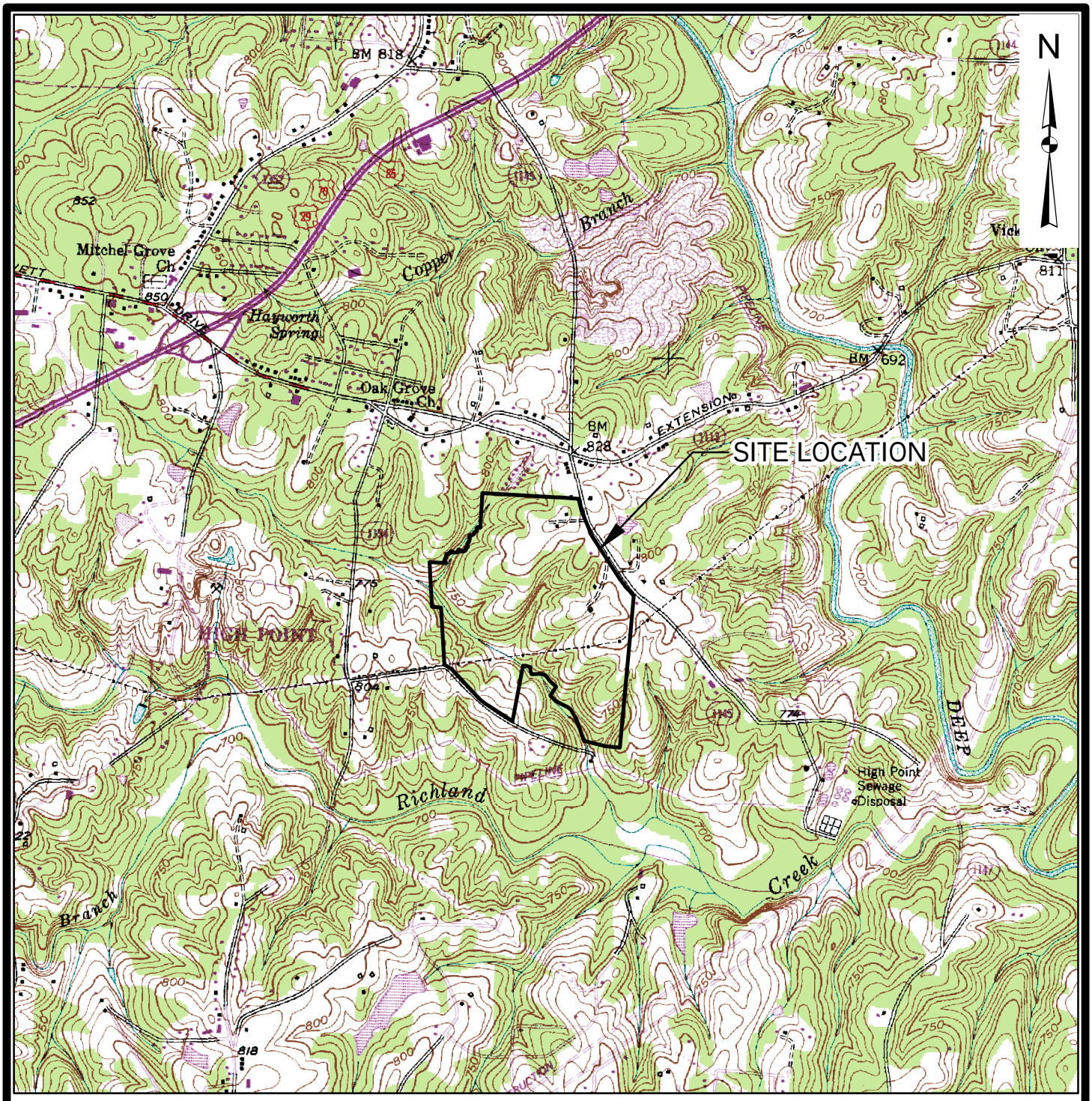

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SITE LOCATION MAP

NC LIC. NO. C-0828 (ENGINEERING)

SMITH+GARDNER

14 N. Boylan Avenue, Raleigh NC 27603 | 919.828.0577

DRAWN:	APPROVED:	SCALE:	DATE:	PROJECT NO.:	FIGURE NO.:
C.T.J.	J.W.C.	AS SHOWN	Jun. 2013	WIHIGHPOINT 13-1	1

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PROPERTY LINE

PHASE 1

PHASE 2A

PHASE 2B

PHASE 3

PHASE 4

PHASE 5

PHASE 6

RECLAMATION PAD

PERMITTED WASTE LIMITS

WE 792.2'

WE 782.6'

WE 739.6'

SCALES

RIP-RAP

ENDS UNKNOW

N

S

E

W

REFERENCE:

1. FACILITY PROPERTY LINE REFERENCE: SURVEY BY MARK TERRY AND ASSOCIATES, INC., DATED MAY 15, 2001.
2. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY FROM AERIAL SURVEY DATED JUNE 30, 2012 BY GEODATA CORPORATION, ZEBULON, NC. TOPOGRAPHY IN ACTIVE AREAS FROM FIELD SURVEY DATED FEBRUARY 6, 2013 BY SURVEYING SOLUTIONS, P.C., LOUISBURG, NC.

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PREPARED BY:

NC LIC. NO. C-0828 [ENGINEERING]
SMITH+GARDNER
14 N. Boylan Avenue, Raleigh NC 27603 | 919.828.0577

PREPARED FOR:

WI HIGH POINT LANDFILL, LLC
FACILITY MAP

DRAWN: C.T.J.	APPROVED: J.W.C.	SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 2
DATE: Jul 2013	PROJECT NO: WIHIGHPOINT 13-1	FILENAME: WI-B0862	

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SERVICE AREA MAP

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C.T.J.	J.W.C.	AS SHOWN	Jun. 2013	WIHIGHPOINT 13-1	3

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PROPERTY LINE

RECLAMATION PAD

PHASE 1

PHASE 2A

PHASE 2B

PHASE 3

PHASE 4

PHASE 5

PHASE 6

PERMITTED WASTE LIMITS

WE 792.2'

WE 782.6'

WE 739.6'

SCALES

RIP-RAP

ENDS UNKNOW

A1 A2 A3 A4 A5
B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6
C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6
D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7
E1 E2 E3 E4 E5 E6
F1 F2 F3 F4 F5 F6 F7 F8
G1 G2 G3 G4 G5 G6 G7 G8 G9
H1 H2 H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9
J1 J2 J3 J4 J5 J6 J7 J8 J9 J10 J11
K1 K2 K3 K4 K5 K6 K7 K8 K9 K10 K11 K12
L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L7 L8 L9 L10 L11 L12
M1 M2 M3 M4 M5 M6 M7 M8 M9 M10 M11 M12
N1 N2 N3 N4 N5 N6 N7 N8 N9

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W E
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REFERENCE:
1. FACILITY PROPERTY LINE REFERENCE: SURVEY BY MARK TERRY AND ASSOCIATES, INC., DATED MAY 15, 2001.
2. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY FROM AERIAL SURVEY DATED JUNE 30, 2012 BY GEODATA CORPORATION, ZEBULON, NC. TOPOGRAPHY IN ACTIVE AREAS FROM FIELD SURVEY DATED FEBRUARY 6, 2013 BY SURVEYING SOLUTIONS, P.C., LOUISBURG, NC.

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NC LIC. NO. C-0828 [ENGINEERING]
14 N. Boylan Avenue, Raleigh NC 27603 | 919.828.0577

PREPARED FOR:
WI HIGH POINT LANDFILL, LLC
WASTE PLACEMENT GRID

DRAWN:	J.A.L.
APPROVED:	J.W.C.
DATE:	Aug 2013
PROJECT NO:	WIHIGHPOINT 13-1
FILENAME:	WI-B0885
SCALE:	AS SHOWN
FIGURE NO.	4

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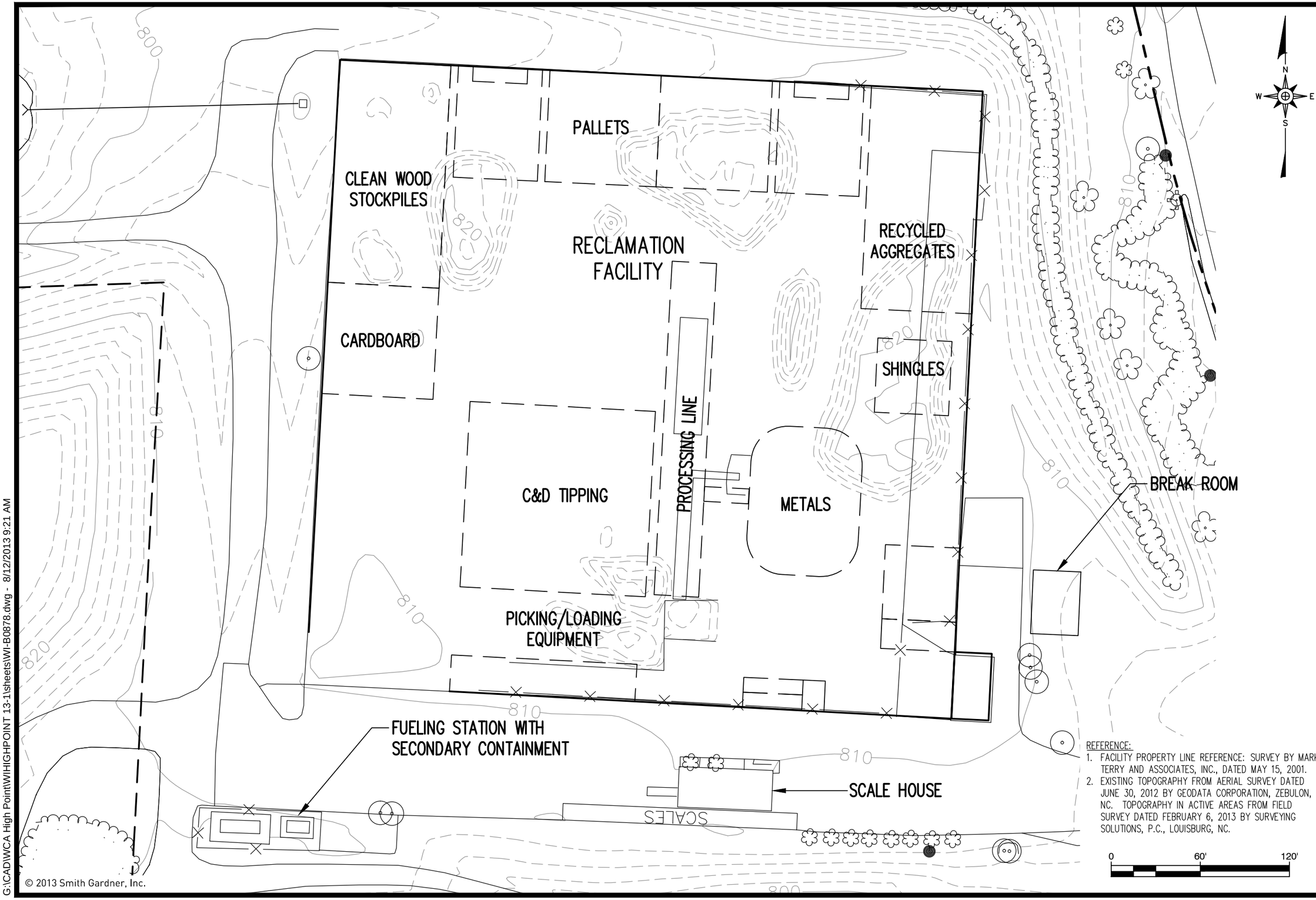

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2. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY FROM AERIAL SURVEY DATED JUNE 30, 2012 BY GEODATA CORPORATION, ZEBULON, NC. TOPOGRAPHY IN ACTIVE AREAS FROM FIELD SURVEY DATED FEBRUARY 6, 2013 BY SURVEYING SOLUTIONS, P.C., LOUISBURG, NC.

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NC LIC. NO. C-0928 [ENGINEERING]
14 N. Boylan Avenue, Raleigh NC 27603 | 919.828.0577

SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 5		
APPROVED: J.W.C.	FILENAME: WI-B0878		
DRAWN: J.A.L.	DATE: Aug 2013	PROJECT NO: WIHIGHPOINT 13-1	

PREPARED FOR:

WI HIGH POINT LANDFILL, LLC
RECLAMATION FACILITY SITE MAP

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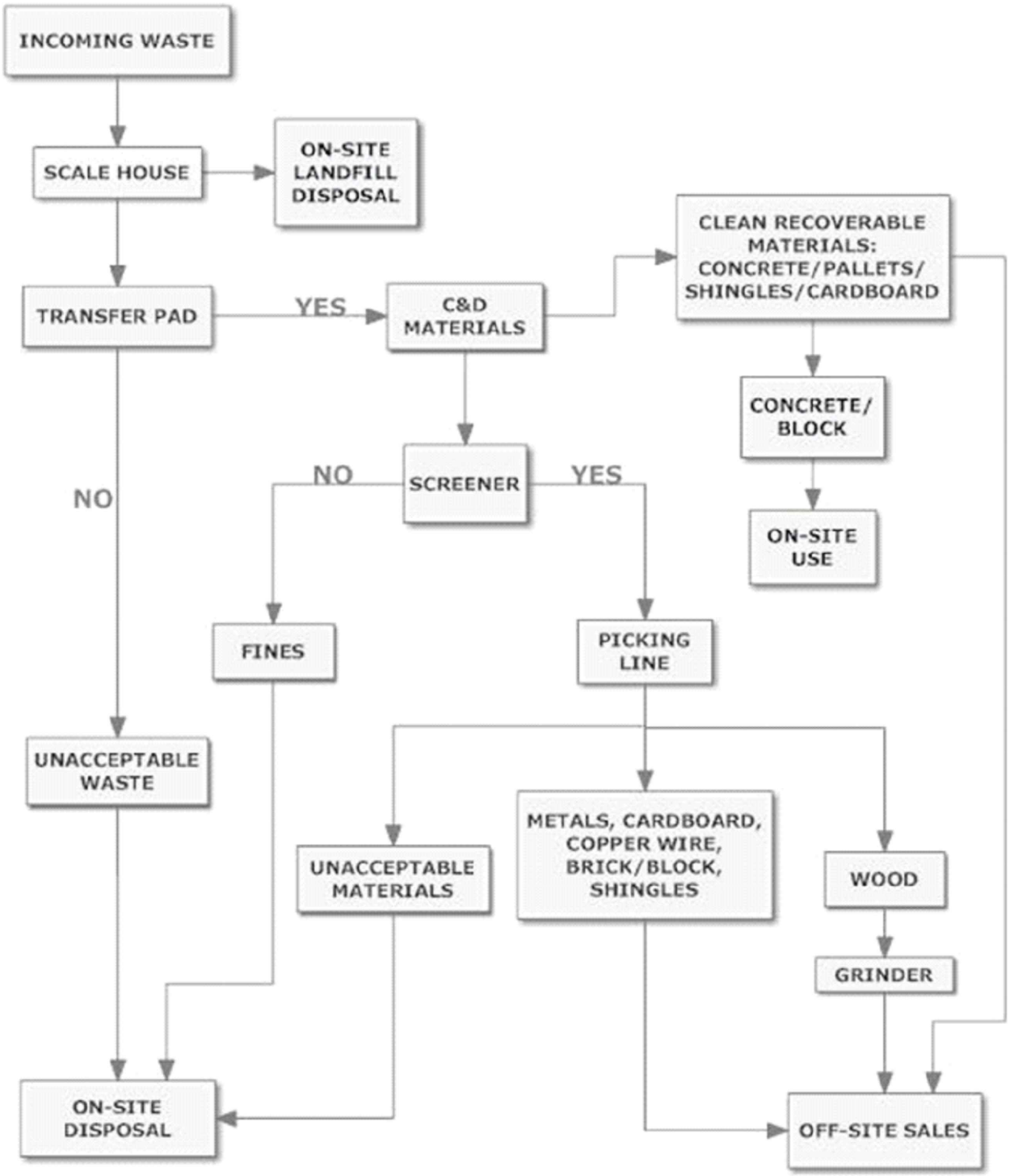

PREPARED FOR:

WI HIGH POINT LANDFILL, LLC
FACILITY OPERATIONS FLOW CHART

PREPARED BY:

NC LIC. NO. C-0828 (ENGINEERING)

SMITH+GARDNER

14 N. Boylan Avenue, Raleigh NC 27603 | 919.828.0577

DRAWN:	APPROVED:	SCALE:	DATE:	PROJECT NO.:	FIGURE NO.:	FILE NAME:
J.A.L.	J.W.C.	NOT TO SCALE	Aug 2013	WIHIGHPOINT 13-1	6	WI-A0877

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Appendix A

Fire Occurrence Notification Form

Operations Manual
WI High Point Landfill, LLC
NC Solid Waste Permit No. 41-16

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SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
FIRE OCCURRENCE NOTIFICATION
NC DENR Division of Waste Management
Solid Waste Section

Notify the Section verbally within 24 hours and submit written notification within 15 days of the occurrence.
(If additional space is needed, use back of this form.)

NAME OF FACILITY: _____ PERMIT # _____

DATE AND TIME OF FIRE: _____ @ _____

HOW WAS THE FIRE REPORTED AND BY WHOM:

LIST ACTIONS TAKEN:

WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE:

DESCRIBE AREA, TYPE, AND AMOUNT OF WASTE INVOLVED:

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE TO PREVENT THIS FIRE:

DESCRIBE PLAN OF ACTIONS TO PREVENT FUTURE INCIDENTS:

NAME: _____ TITLE: _____ DATE: _____

****

THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY SOLID WASTE SECTION REGIONAL STAFF

DATE RECEIVED _____

List any factors not listed that might have contributed to the fire or that might prevent occurrence of future fires:

FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED:

☐ NO ☐ PHONE CALL ☐ SUBMITTAL ☐ MEETING ☐ RETURN VISIT BY:_____ (DATE)

ACTIONS TAKEN OR REQUIRED:

Revised 6/8/09

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Appendix B

Waste Screening Form

Operations Manual
WI High Point Landfill, LLC
NC Solid Waste Permit No. 41-16

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WI High Point Landfill, LLC
Construction and Demolition Landfill
Permit No. 41-16
(336) 886-3560

WASTE SCREENING FORM

Day / Date: _____ Time Weighed in: _____
Truck Owner: _____ Driver Name: _____
Truck Type: _____ Vehicle ID / Tag No: _____
Weight: _____ Tare: _____
Waste Generator / Source: _____

Reason Load Inspected:
Random Inspection _____ Staff Initials _____
Detained at Scales _____ Staff Initials _____
Detained by Operating Staff _____ Staff Initials _____

Inspection Location: _____

Approved Waste Determination Form Present? Yes _____ No _____ N/A _____

Description of Load: _____

Load Accepted (signature) _____ Date _____
Load Not Accepted (signature) _____ Date _____

Reason Load Not Accepted (complete only if load not accepted)

Description of Suspicious Contents:
Color: _____ Hazardous Waste Markings: _____
Texture: _____
Drums Present: _____ Smell: _____
Est. Cubic Yards in Load: _____
Est. Tons in Load: _____

City of High Point Emergency Management Contacted? Yes _____ No _____

Company or Authority Contacted? _____
Hazardous Materials Present: _____

Hauler Notified (if waste not accepted) Phone: Time Contacted:
Other Observations: _____

Final Disposition
Signed: _____ Date _____
Waste Screening Inspector or Landfill Manager

Attach related correspondence to this form.
File completed form in Operating Record.

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Appendix C

Paint Filter Liquids Test
EPA Method 9095

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METHOD 9095
PAINT FILTER LIQUIDS TEST
From EPA SW-846

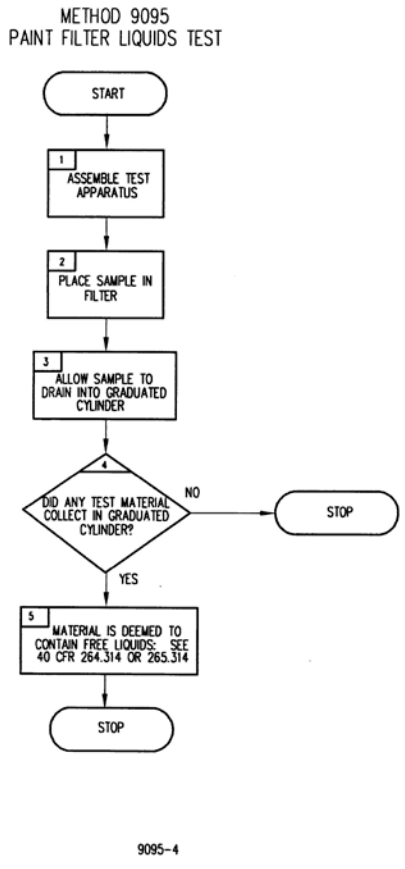
1.0 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1 This method is used to determine the presence of free liquids in a representative sample of waste.

1.2 The method is used to determine compliance with 40 CFR 264.314 and 265.314.

5. SUMMARY OF METHOD

2.1 A predetermined amount of material is placed in a paint filter. If any portion of the material passes through and drops from the filter within the 5 minute test period, the material is deemed to contain free liquids.



6. INTERFERENCES

3.1 Filter media were observed to separate from the filter cone on exposure to alkaline materials. This development causes no problem if the sample is not disturbed.

7. APPARATUS AND MATERIALS

4.1 Conical paint filter:
Mesh number 60 (fine meshed

size). Available at local paint stores such as Sherwin-Williams and Glidden for an approximate cost of $0.07 each.

4.2 Glass funnel: If the paint filter, with the waste, cannot sustain its weight on the ring stand, then a fluted glass funnel or glass funnel with a mouth large enough to allow at least 1 inch of the filter mesh to protrude should be used to support the filter. The funnel is to be fluted or have a large open mouth in order to support the paint filter yet not interfere with the movement, to the graduated cylinder, of the liquid that passes through the filter mesh.

4.3 Ring stand and ring or tripod.

4.4 Graduated cylinder or beaker: 100-mL.

8. REAGENTS

5.1 None.

9. SAMPLE COLLECTION, PRESERVATION, AND HANDLING

6.1 All samples must be collected according to the directions in Chapter Nine of EPA SW-846.

6.2 A 100 mL or 100 g representative sample is required for the test. If it is not possible to obtain a sample of 100 mL or 100 g that is sufficiently representative of the waste, the analyst may use larger size samples in multiples of 100 mL or 100 g, i.e., 200, 300, 400 mL or g. However, when larger samples are used, analysts shall divide the sample into 100-mL or 100-g portions and test each portion separately. If any portion contains free liquids, the entire sample is considered to have free liquids.

10. PROCEDURE

7.1 Assemble test apparatus as shown in **Figure 1**.

7.2 Place sample in the filter. A funnel may be used to provide support for the paint filter.

7.3 Allow sample to drain for 5 minutes into the graduated cylinder.

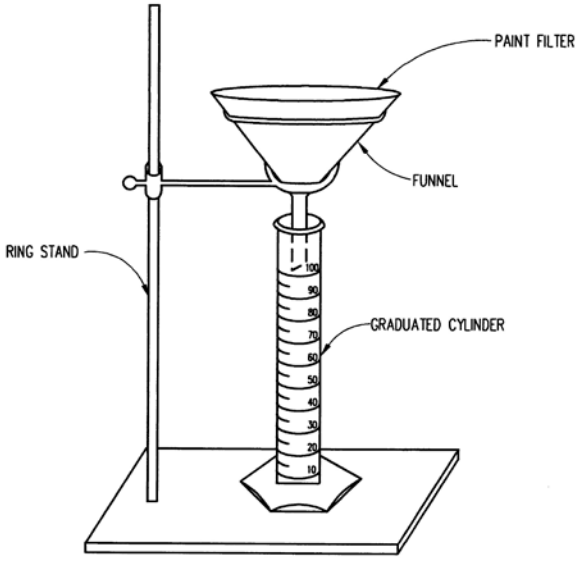


FIGURE 1. PAINT FILTER TEST APPARATUS.

7.4 If any portion of the test material collects in the graduated cylinder in the 5-min. period, then the material is deemed to contain free liquids for purposes of 40 CFR 264.314 and 265.314.

11. QUALITY CONTROL

8.1 Duplicate samples should be analyzed on a routine basis.

12. METHOD PERFORMANCE

9.1 No data provided.

13. REFERENCES

10.1 None required.