

Scanned By	Date	DOC ID	Permit
Backus	03/25/2014	20772	4122T-TRANSFER-2012

February 28, 2014

Ms. Pat Backus, P.E.
Environmental Engineer
Division of Waste Management
1646 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1646



**RE: WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC – Response to Comments
Permit to Construct Application
Solid Waste Permit No. 41-22T**

Dear Ms. Backus:

On behalf of WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC, Smith Gardner Inc. (S+G) has prepared this response to the comments issued February 24, 2014 (**Attachment 1**). The following responses address each comment and references revisions to the application. Please find each comment in italics and the associated response below.

Comment 1:

On the cover page "Permit to Construct Application", the permit number is shown as 122T. This is incorrect.

Response 1:

The cover page has been corrected to reflect the correct permit number 41-22T (**Attachment 2**).

Comment 2:

I found the terminology describing the different operations and areas confusing. I don't think it was consistent.

- a. *The permit will be for one transfer station that can accept and transfer MSW, C&D, and Recyclable. It is not for two independent transfer stations and independent recycling area. See 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 and 2.3.4.*
- b. *In Section 2.5.4, an MSW tipping area and a C&D tipping area are described. This doesn't seem consistent with comment 2.*
- c. *Is the "Recycling and Recovery" in Section 2.5.5 and "Recovery Operations" in Section 2.6 and "Recovered Material Storage" in Section 2.7 describing the same area? There seems to be a difference in putting the recyclables described in the sections.*

Ms. Pat Backus, P.E.

February 28, 2014

Page 2 of 4

Response 2:

Section 2 of the Operations Manual has been completely revised to better define acceptable wastes. Table 3 was prepared to provide similar reference to wastes either prohibited, not accepted, or recycled as intended in the expanded transfer station operation.

Comment 3:

Where is the recycling area described in Section 2.2.3?

Response 3:

Figure 2, Site Map, has been revised to identify the recycled aggregate material storage and transfer trailer storage areas.

Comment 4:

Can you provide a drawing(s) that show the separate areas and their use for MSW, C&D, and recyclables?

Response 4:

Figure 2, Site Map has been revised to identify the separate MSW and C&D tipping floor areas, the recycled aggregate material storage, and transfer trailer storage area.

Comment 5:

Section 2.2.3 states that pallets can be accepted, while Section 2.3 states wooden pallets will not be accepted. I think there needs to be more clarification on what is accepted or not accepted at the different areas at the facility/site.

Response 5:

See response to Comment 2

Comment 6:

The permit will contain a condition that you need to notify the Section if you use landfill other than the ones listed in Section 2.5.2. That is standard.

Response 6:

Section 2.5.2 has been revised as follows, "WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC will notify DWM (see **Section 1.2.3**) prior to using a landfill other than those listed above."

Ms. Pat Backus, P.E.

February 28, 2014

Page 3 of 4

Comment 7:

Could you clarify in your list of disposal facility the type of waste accepted by each facility?

Response 7:

A description of the waste acceptance for each disposal facility in Section 2.5.2 has been revised as follows:

- WI High Point Landfill, LLC (NC Permit Number 41-16), C&D waste;
- Hanes Mill Road Landfill (NC Permit Number 34-02), MSW and C&D waste;
- Upper Piedmont Regional Landfill (NC Permit Number 73-04), MSW and C&D waste;
- and
- Uwharrie Environmental Regional Landfill (NC Permit Number 62-04), MSW and C&D waste.

Comment 8:

Section 2.5.5 – by definition, source separation is at the source where the waste is generated. You cannot conduct source separation if it is dumped on the floor. The Section considers any separation other than larger, easily identified pieces of that can be pulled from the waste as processing. Please be clearer this separation that you plan to conduct.

Response 8:

The term source separation has been removed and Section 2.5.5 has been revised as follows, "As a means of capturing recyclable materials and/or waste screening, waste processing will be conducted on the tipping floor as follows:"

Comment 9:

Section 2.5.5-Materials must be put in containers at the end of the day. It cannot be left on the floor in the building. Why is this different from Section 2.6 and 2.7?

Response 9:

Section 2.5.5 has been revised as follows, "Unprocessed C&D materials may stay on the floor of the building (not in containers) for no more than 48 hours or two (2) working days."

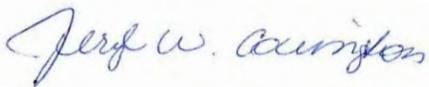
Ms. Pat Backus, P.E.

February 28, 2014

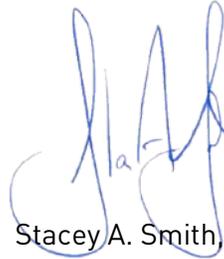
Page 4 of 4

A revised Operations Manual is attached incorporating all comments above (**Attachment 3**). Should you have any questions or require clarification, please contact us at (919) 828-0577 or by email below.

Sincerely,
Smith Gardner, Inc.



Jeryl W. Covington, P.E.
Senior Project Engineer, ext. 229
jeryl@smithgardnerinc.com



Stacey A. Smith, P.E.
Project Manager, ext. 127
stacey@smithgardnerinc.com

jwc/sas

Att.

CC: Mr. Ed Mussler, P.E., NCDENR
Mr. David Pepper, Waste Industries USA, Inc.
Mr. Brent Kirchhoff, Waste Industries USA, Inc.
Mr. John Barnard, P.E., Waste Industries USA, Inc.
Mr. Roger Marcum, Waste Industries USA, Inc.
File

Attachment 1

**February 24, 2014 NCDENR Correspondence
WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC
NC Solid Waste Permit No. 41-22T**

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Scanned By	Date	DOC ID	Permit
Backus	02/24/2014	20627	4122T-TRANSFER-2012



North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Division of Waste Management

Pat McCrory
Governor

Dexter R. Matthews
Director

John E. Skvarla, III
Secretary

February 24, 2014

Mr. David Pepper
Manager
Waste Industries USA, Inc.
3301 Benson Drive, Suite 600
Raleigh, NC 27609

Subject: Permit Application Complete & Application Review
WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC
Permit No. 41-22T, Guilford County, Document ID No. 20627

Dear Mr. Pepper:

The Division of Waste Management, Solid Waste Section, has received your substantial permit amendment application for the WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC (Permit No. 41-22T). This letter is to notify you that the application is considered complete within the context of North Carolina General Statute (NCGS) §130A-295.8(e).

A determination of completeness means that the application includes all required components but does not mean that the required components provide all of the information that is required for the Section to make a decision on the application.

The following list of questions and/or comments is based on a review of the application.

1. On the cover page "Permit to Construct Application", the permit number is shown as 122T. This is incorrect.
2. I found the terminology describing the different operations and areas confusing. I don't think it was consistent.
 - a. The permit will be for one transfer station that can accept and transfer MSW, C&D, and Recyclables. It is not for two independent transfer stations and independent recycling area. See 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, and 2.3.4.
 - b. In Section 2.5.4, an MSW tipping area and a C&D tipping area are described. This doesn't seem consistent with comment 2.
 - c. Is the "Recycling and Recovery" in Section 2.5.5 and "Recovery Operations" in Section 2.6 and "Recovered Material Storage" in Section 2.7 describing the same area? There seems to be a difference in putting the recyclables described in the sections.

3. Where is the recycling area described in Section 2.2.3?
4. Can you provide a drawing(s) that show the separate areas and their use for MSW, C&D, and recyclables?
5. Section 2.2.3 states that pallets can be accepted, while Section 2.3 states wooden pallets will not be accepted. I think there needs to be more clarification on what is accepted or not accepted at the different areas at the facility/site.
6. The permit will contain a condition that you will need to notify the Section if you use landfill other than the ones listed in Section 2.5.2. That is standard.
7. Could you clarify in your list of disposal facility the type of waste accepted by each facility?
8. Section 2.5.5 – by definition, source separation is at the source where the waste is generated. You cannot conduct source separation if it is dumped on the floor. The Section considers any separation other than larger, easily identifiable pieces of that can be pulled from the waste as processing. Please be clearer this separation that you plan to conduct.
9. Section 2.5.5 – Materials must be put in containers at the end of the day. It cannot be left on the floor in the building. Why is this different from Section 2.6 and 2.7?

Please address these questions and comments and make changes where appropriate to the application/operation plan.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me at (919) 707-8257 or by email at pat.backus@ncdenr.gov.

Sincerely,

Patricia Backus, P.E.
Environmental Engineer
Solid Waste Section

cc: Jeryl W. Covington, P.E., Smith Gardner
Stacey A. Smith, P.E., Smith Gardner
Ed Mussler, P.E., Permitting Branch Head
Jason Watkins, Western District Supervisor
Hugh Jernigan, Environmental Senior Specialist

Attachment 2

**Application Cover Page
WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC
NC Solid Waste Permit No. 41-22T**

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PERMIT to CONSTRUCT APPLICATION

WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC
Greensboro, North Carolina
NC Solid Waste Permit No. 41-22T

Prepared for:



WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC
(a Waste Industries Company)
Greensboro, North Carolina

December 2013

Prepared by:

NC LIC. NO. C-0828 (ENGINEERING)

SMITH+GARDNER

14 N. Boylan Avenue, Raleigh NC 27603 | 919.828.0577



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Attachment 3

**Operations Manual
WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC
NC Solid Waste Permit No. 41-22T**

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OPERATIONS MANUAL

WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC
Greensboro, North Carolina
NC Solid Waste Permit No. 41-22T

Prepared for:



Waste Industries USA, Inc.
Raleigh, North Carolina

December 2013
Revised February 2014

Prepared by:

SMITH+GARDNER

14 N. Boylan Avenue, Raleigh NC 27603 | 919.828.0577



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Operations Plan

WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC
Greensboro, North Carolina

Prepared For:



Waste Industries USA, Inc.
Raleigh, North Carolina

S+G Project No. Burnt 12-1



Jeryl W. Covington

Jeryl W. Covington, P.E.
Project Manager

02-28-14



Stacey A. Smith

Stacey A. Smith, P.E.
Senior Engineer

2-28-14

December 2013
Revised February 2014

SMITH + GARDNER

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**WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC
Greensboro, North Carolina**

Operations Manual

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Appendix A	Fire Occurrence Notification Form
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1.0 GENERAL FACILITY OPERATIONS

1.1 OVERVIEW

This Operations Manual was prepared for the operations of the WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC facility (Permit No. 41-22T) located at 6313 Burnt Poplar Road in Greensboro, North Carolina as shown in **Figure 1**. This document discusses the operation of the transfer station and other solid waste management activities as follows:

- Mixed Waste (MSW/C&D) Transfer Station; and
- Scales and Scale House.

Refer to **Figure 2** for the general layout of the facility.

The information contained herein was prepared to provide personnel with an understanding of how the Design Engineer envisioned 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 the operation and process unit.

All personnel involved with the management or supervision of the facility shall review the documents and update from time to time as needed. A copy of this Operations Manual will be kept at the facility and will be available for use at all times.

1.2 CONTACT INFORMATION

All correspondence and questions concerning the operation of the WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC facility should be directed to the appropriate company and regulatory personnel listed below. For fire or police emergencies, dial **911**.

1.2.1 WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC (Owner)

WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC.
6313 Burnt Poplar Road
Greensboro, North Carolina 27409
Phone: (336) 668-3712

Contact: Roger Marcum
Email: roger.marcum@wasteindustries.com

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

1.2.3 North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources

North Carolina DENR - Raleigh Central Office (RCO)
217 West Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603
Phone: (919) 707-8200

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

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

Permitting Branch Head: Ed Mussler, P.E. (RCO)
Email: ed.mussler@ncdenr.gov
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
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 OPERATIONS**

1.3.1 Facility Operating Hours

Normal hours of operation are 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Monday through Saturday. The facility will be closed on Sunday and on holidays as designated by the Operator. The Operator may elect to modify these hours from time to time.

1.3.2 Operating Capacity

The WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC facility will accept MSW and C&D at a rate of 400 tons per day.

1.3.3 Service Area

The WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC facility is permitted to receive MSW and C&D materials generated within Guilford, Davidson, Forsyth, and Randolph counties as shown in **Figure 3**. The facility is not permitted to receive solid waste from sources that cannot be documented within the service area.

1.3.4 Personnel Requirements

At least one member of the supervisory staff will be certified as a Transfer Station Operations Specialist by the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA). Each transfer station employee will go through an annual training course (led by supervisory staff). As part of this training, personnel will 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 number of site personnel can be adjusted based upon volume of waste received for recovery and transfer.

Table 1: Personnel Requirements

Description	Primary Function (Allocation)
1) Site Manager (1)	Overall management of the facility
2) Scale house Attendant (1)	Receiving and weight for incoming loads
3) Operators (3)	Management of tipping floor, equipment operations, and general facility operations.
4) Commercial Drivers (4-6)	Transfer of C&D and MSW waste.
4) Labor (as needed)	General labor.

1.3.5 Equipment Requirements

The Owner will maintain on-site equipment required to perform the necessary transfer and recycling activities. Periodic maintenance of all equipment and minor repair work will be performed at designed maintenance zones.

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

Table 2: Equipment Requirements

Description	Primary Function (Allocation)
1) Front End Loader (1)	Loading, site cleanup, and transfer operations.
2) Skid Steer Loader (1)	Loading, site cleanup and transfer operations
3) Transfer Trucks (4-6)*	Collection and transfer of C&D and MSW waste.
4) Other Equipment	As needed.

* Number of vehicles based on actual volume of waste received.

1.4 **ACCESS CONTROL**

Limiting access to the solid waste management facility 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 transfer station will be controlled by a combination of fences and natural barriers, and strictly enforces operating hours. An attendant will be on duty at all times when the facility is open for public use to enforce access restrictions.

1.4.1 Physical Restraints

The site will be accessed by an entrance on Burnt Poplar Road as shown on **Figure 2**. Scales and scale house and offices are provided near the entrance. All waste will have been weighed prior to being processed on site. The entrance will have a gate which will be securely locked during non-operating hours.

1.4.2 Security

The WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC facility is secured by fencing, locked gates, and natural buffers. Frequent inspections of the gates and fences will be performed by the facility personnel. Evidence of trespassing, vandalism, or illegal operation will be reported to the Owner in order to coordinate the repair or replacement of the damaged property and to ensure the integrity of the facility's security.

1.5 **SIGNAGE**

A prominent sign(s) containing information required by the DWM will be placed at the main facility entrance. This sign(s) will provide information on the operating hours, operating procedures, and acceptable wastes. Additional signage will be provided as necessary within the facility to distinctly distinguish the roadway to the transfer station tipping floor and trailer loading area. 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.

1.6 **COMMUNICATIONS**

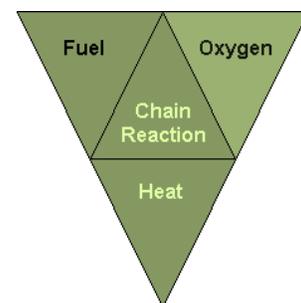
The scale house/office has telephones in case of emergency and for the conduct of day-to-day business. Emergency telephone numbers are displayed in the scale house office.

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, or with a piece of equipment must be anticipated in the daily operation of the facility. The operator will provide fire suppression equipment to control accidental fires and arrangements will be made with the local fire protection agency. The transfer station facility will be equipped with hose bibs or portable fire extinguishers located on each wall of the facility. A combination of factory installed fire suppression systems and/or portable fire extinguishers will be operational on all heavy pieces of equipment at all times. For larger and more serious outbreaks, the local fire department will respond.

1.7.1 Fire Tetrahedron¹

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



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

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 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.*

1.7.2 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.

1.7.3 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 burn area with foams (reduce oxygen);
- Flooding the burn area with water (reduce heat);
- Injecting an inert gas such as CO₂ (reduce oxygen); and
- Applying extinguishing agents that will interfere with and inhibit the combustion process at the molecular level (breaking the chemical reaction).

1.7.4 Notification

The Owner will verbally notify the DWM (see **Section 1.2.3**) within 24 hours of discovery of a fire. 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**.

1.7.5 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 **LITTER CONTROL**

The vegetative trees/bushes act as a barrier to keep litter contained within the site boundaries. Staff and operators pick up litter in and around the site on a daily basis and respond to weather and heavy wind conditions that may compromise the appearance of the property. A litter control fence is placed around the operations area to help prevent blowing waste from leaving the operations area. The litter control crew picks up litter outside the site and on access roads each weekday.

Customers are encouraged to contain and cover all waste within their vehicles/trailers prior to entering the facility in an effort to reduce litter. Any load that is not secured in a manner that would prevent material from leaving the vehicle while it is in motion is subject to an additional fee. Trailers are encouraged to be covered by heavy tarp lids to minimize litter and reduce the potential for the entrance of vectors into the disposal operations.

1.9 **SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS**

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

1.9.1 Ice Storms

An ice storm can make access to the facility dangerous, prevent movement and thus, may require closure of the facility until the ice is removed or has melted. The determination to discontinue activities due to inclement weather conditions will be made by the Transfer Station Manager.

1.9.2 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.

1.9.3 Electrical Storms

The open areas of the facility are susceptible to the hazards of an electrical storm. If necessary, activities will be temporarily suspended during such an event. Refuge will be taken in the on-site building or in rubber tired vehicles.

1.9.4 Windy Conditions

Facility operations during a particular windy period may require that the active tipping area be temporarily shifted to account for the windy conditions.

1.9.5 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. Buildings and equipment will be properly secured. A radio capable of tuning to NOAA Weather Radio-Providence will be periodically monitored by site personnel.

1.10 **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 at the facility, a member of the operating staff will be designated the site's safety officer. This individual, together with the facility's management will modify the site's safety and emergency response program to ensure consistency with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidance.

Safety equipment provided includes equipment rollover protection 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 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 at the WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC facility.

1.10.1 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 1.10.2.**

- Wash, disinfect, and bandage ANY cut, no matter how small it is. Any breaks in the skin can become a source of infection.
- Keep fingernails closely trimmed and clean (dirty nails can harbor pathogens).

1.10.2 Personal Protection Equipment

Personal Protection 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 exposure to continuous high decibels levels is expected.
- Disposable rubber latex or chemical resistant gloves for handling and/or sampling of waste materials.
- Dust filter masks.
- Hard hats (in designated areas).
- Portable eyewash.
- Safety goggles.
- Safety vests.

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

1.10.3 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.

1.10.4 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 the first aid kits and fire extinguishers.

1.10.5 Physical Exposure

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

1.10.6 Safety Data Sheets

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) 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 by the facility. SDS sheets will be stored in a location with all other Right to Know information for the site.

1.11 **UTILITIES**

Electrical power, water and telephone will be provided at the scale house/office. Restrooms will be provided at the site.

1.12 **RECORD KEEPING PROGRAM**

The WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC facility will maintain the following records in the operation record at the scale house:

- A. Current permit(s) (Permit to Construct, Permit to Operate, etc.);
- B. Current operations manual/plan(s) and engineering plan;
- C. Inspection reports;
- D. Audit and compliance records;
- E. Annual facility reports;
- F. Waste inspection records (see **Section 2.4**);
- G. Daily tonnage records – including source of generation, scale certifications,
- H. Waste determination records;
- I. List of generators and haulers that have attempted to dispose of restricted wastes;
- J. Employee training procedures and records of training completed;

- K. Cost estimates or financial assurance documentation;
- L. OSHA 300 logs; and
- M. Screening logs.

The operating records will be kept up to date by the Owner 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 Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC facility. The transfer station floor is divided to segregate and process MSW and C&D waste separately. In addition to the MSW and C&D waste, the facility also processes recyclable, (such as new construction waste such as lumber ferrous and non-ferrous metals, etc.). These materials are stored at the facility until there are sufficient quantities for pick up by various recycling contractors.

2.2 ACCEPTABLE WASTES

The WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC facility will only accept waste that is generated from the approved service area and 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: The acceptance of materials is summarized in **Table 3** below for each designated areas shown in **Figure 2**.

Table 3. Acceptable Waste Summary

Waste Type	MSW	C&D	Recycling
Municipal Solid Waste	✓	Prohibited	
Construction & Demolition Debris	✓	✓	
New Construction Debris	✓	✓	✓
Inert Debris	✓	✓	✓
Land Clearing Debris		✓	
Asphalt	✓	✓	✓
Cardboard, Newsprint, Paper, Magazines			✓
Glass, Plastic			✓
CCA/Creosote Treated woods	✓	Not accepted if separate from C&D waste	
Metals, Steel, Aluminum (cans included)	Aluminum Cans Prohibited		✓
Pallets, Tires, White Goods	Not Accepted		✓
Used Oil/Motor Vehicle Oil Filters			
Lead Acid Batteries			
Yard Waste, Oyster Shells			
Computer equipment and TVs			
Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)			
Certain Recyclable Rigid plastic containers			
Containers (w/liquids)			
Asbestos			

Table 3. Acceptable Waste Summary (continued)

Waste Type	MSW	C&D	Recycling
Medical	Not Accepted		
Wastewater Treatment/Domestic Sludge	Not Accepted	Prohibited, unless approved by DWM	
Hazardous Waste, Radioactive Waste	Prohibited		
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) wastes			
Bulk or non-containerized liquid wastes			
Lamps or bulbs, ballasts or fixtures		Not accepted if separate from C&D waste	
Thermostats and light switches			
Lead pipes, lead roof flashing			
Transformers / Capacitors			

2.3 WASTE DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are associated with the waste acceptance outlined in **Section 2.2** (above):

- Municipal solid waste as defined by the North Carolina General Statutes 130A-290(a)(18a) means any solid waste resulting from the operation of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, or institutional establishments that would normally be collected, processed, and disposed of through a public or private solid waste management service. Municipal solid waste does not include hazardous waste, sludge, industrial waste managed in a solid waste management facility owned and operated by the generator of the industrial waste for management of that waste, or solid waste from mining or agricultural operations.
- Solid waste as defined by the North Carolina General Statutes 130A-290(a)(35) means any hazardous or nonhazardous garbage, refuse or sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, domestic sewage and sludges generated by the treatment thereof in sanitary sewage collection, treatment and disposal systems, and other material that is either discarded or is being accumulated, stored or treated prior to being discarded, or has served its original intended use and is generally discarded, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, institutional, commercial and agricultural operations, and from community activities.
- 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 NCGS 130A-294(m).
- Other Wastes as Approved by the Solid Waste Section of the Division of Waste Management.
- Hazardous waste as defined by NC General Statute 130A-290 (a) (8), including hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators.
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) wastes as defined in 40 CFR 761 with the exception of trace amounts found in materials such as consumer electronics.
- Bulk or non-containerized liquid wastes unless the waste is household waste other than septic waste, waste oil, or the waste is a leachate or gas condensate derived from the MSW landfill unit. A liquid determination will be performed by the paint filter test (see **Appendix B** for apparatus and procedures).
- Containers holding liquid wastes unless the waste is household waste.
- Wastewater treatment sludge. Wastewater treatment sludge may be accepted, with the approval of the DWM, for utilization as a soil conditioner and incorporated into or applied onto the vegetative soil layer component of the final cover system. In this case, the sludge will be applied at no greater than agronomic rates and to a maximum depth of six inches.
- Containers such as tubes, drums, barrels, tanks, cans, and bottles unless they are empty and perforated to ensure that no liquid, hazardous, or municipal solid waste is contained therein;
- Garbage as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(7);
- Hazardous waste as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(8), to also include hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators;
- Industrial solid waste unless a demonstration has been made and approved by the DWM that the landfill meets the requirements of Rule .0503(2)(d)(ii)(A);
- Medical waste as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(18);
- Municipal solid waste as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(18a);
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) wastes as defined in 40 CFR 761;
- Radioactive waste as defined in G.S. 104E-5(14);
- Septage as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(32);
- Sludge as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(34);
- Special wastes as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(40);
- White goods as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(44); and
- Yard trash as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(45).

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 tipping area or the storage container area 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 are routed to the appropriate tipping floor or recovery area.

Vehicles are randomly selected for screening on a regular basis, depending on personnel availability. Site personnel will ensure that each waste stream received at the site is equitably inspected. At least one vehicle per week, but not less than 1% by weight of the waste stream entering the facility (based on the previous week's total), will be randomly selected by inspection personnel. However, if something suspicious is spotted in any waste load, the load is inspected further. Selected vehicles 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 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 Owner 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 facility's property. If no unacceptable waste is found, the load will be processed for recoverable items. All random waste inspections will be documented by facility staff using the waste screening form provided in **Appendix B**.

If no unacceptable waste is found, the load will be incorporated with the waste on the tipping floor. All random waste inspections will be documented by staff using the waste screening form provided in **Appendix B**.

2.4.2 Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan

In the event that identifiable hazardous waste or waste of questionable character is detected at the facility, 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 vehicle owner that hazardous waste, for which they have responsibility, has been delivered to the facility.

The facility 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 tarp 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 delivers hazardous waste to the facility may be barred from using the facility. Should an incident where hazardous waste is found at the facility occur, the event will be documented by 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 site during its active life and as long as required by WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC and DWM.

2.5 **FACILITY OPERATIONS**

2.5.1 Operating Capacity

The WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC facility may maintain at any one time a maximum onsite storage volume of recycled materials of approximately 300 cubic yards, or the volume of three (3) 45-foot trailer loads.

Waste may be stored onsite in leak-resistant transfer trailers with watertight covers, a maximum of 24-hours except that a minimal amount of waste may be stored for a maximum of 48 hours when the facility is closed during a weekend and a maximum of 72 hours when closed for a weekend holiday.

2.5.2 Disposal Facility

The anticipated disposal facilities for the transfer station (subject to change) include any facility in the State of North Carolina or the Commonwealth of Virginia that holds a solid waste permit for the specific waste disposed. However, it is generally anticipated for disposal at the following facilities:

- WI High Point Landfill, LLC (NC Permit Number 41-16), C&D waste;
- Hanes Mill Road Landfill (NC Permit Number 34-02), MSW and C&D waste;
- Upper Piedmont Regional Landfill (NC Permit Number 73-04), MSW and C&D waste; and
- Uwharrie Environmental Regional Landfill (NC Permit Number 62-04), MSW and C&D waste.

WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC will notify DWM (see **Section 1.2.3**) prior to using a landfill other than those listed above.

2.5.3 Access

Traffic will be clearly directed to the appropriate tipping floor 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.

2.5.4 General Procedures

The transfer operations will be conducted in accordance with the approved Operation Plan and conditions of the Solid Waste Permit issued by the DWM. The transfer station floor is divided to segregate and process MSW and C&D waste separately.

Facility operations are anticipated as follows:

1. Collection vehicles delivering waste to the facility will enter through the main entrance;
2. Pass by and over the scales and scale house for weight;

3. Continue along the access road until reaching the transfer station tipping area(s).
4. The tipping area has “push” walls running along the interior of the building that direct the waste to feed “hoppers” overlying the transfer trailers and/or equipment on the lower level of the building. The building is divided into two separate tipping areas, one for MSW and one for C&D. The attendant will direct vehicles, waiting to unload, to back into the facility through the entrance. Adequate area is available in front of the transfer area for drivers to queue their vehicles into a backing maneuver. Station operating personnel will be on the station floor to direct and guide the vehicles.
5. The vehicles will back onto the tipping floor to an area designated by the attendant. MSW vehicles will be directed to one side of the floor, whereas C&D vehicles will be directed to the opposite portion of the building.
6. Once the vehicle is in position, the waste load will be discharged directly onto the tipping floor.
7. A spotter will inspect the discharged waste before it is mixed with other waste on the tipping floor and pushed by a rubber-tired loader into the open top transfer trailers, specifically designed for hauling MSW or C&D wastes, respectively, located in the lower level of the transfer station. All MSW waste will stay in the covered area of the transfer station.

2.5.5 Recycling and Recovery

As a means of capturing recyclable materials and/or waste screening, waste processing will be conducted on the tipping floor as follows:

1. The loader or laborers will separate materials to be recycled and/or processed from the loads before the waste is pushed into the open top transfer trailers. It is anticipated that most of the recyclables and materials to be separated will arrive at the transfer area as C&D waste.
2. Unprocessed C&D materials may stay on the floor of the building (not in containers) for no more than 48 hours or two (2) working days.
3. Recyclable Materials, as defined in **Table 3**, will be pulled from the MSW/C&D waste and loaded into roll-off containers.
4. Concrete (cement and asphaltic/bituminous) may be delivered and stockpiled on site. The concrete waste will be crushed and subsequently stockpiled in this same area until it is removed from the site for sale as fill, aggregate, etc., as markets allow.

2.5.6 Special Waste Management

2.5.6.1 Asbestos Management

The WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC facility does not process any known or recognized asbestos containing materials. For unacceptable waste that

is discovered, the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan outlined in **Section 2.4.2** will be followed.

2.6 **MARKETS**

The final destination of the recyclable materials separated from the waste may vary depending on market prices for such materials.

2.7 **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 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.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

3.1 OVERVIEW

This section reviews the overall environmental management tasks required for the successful operation of the processing and recovery facility.

3.2 SURFACE WATER RUNOFF CONTROL

Waste and recyclable materials will be unloaded within the covered areas of the transfer station building or directly into storage containers during periods of inclement weather. Waste will not be unloaded or stored in standing water.

The site will be maintained in a fashion to divert surface water away from the transferring and storage areas. Proper control of surface water at the transfer or recycling areas will accomplish the following goals:

- Prevent the run-on of surface water into waste handling area(s);
- Prevent the run-off of surface water that has come into contact with the waste (i.e. leachate);
- Limit the erosion caused by surface waters; and
- Limit sediments carried off-site by surface waters.

3.3 LEACHATE MANAGEMENT

The leachate management system for the proposed MSW & C&D transfer station consists of concrete tipping floor, collection trenches and leachate transmission piping, pumps, a valve box, and valve to maintain a direct connection to the City of Greensboro sewer system.

3.3.1 Leachate Collection

Leachate from each transfer area unit is collected in perimeter floor drains that drain to low end(s) of each area. Leachate collected drains by gravity flow to the wash water grit storage tank and is pumped by a prefabricated simplex wash water pump to the City of Greensboro sewer system.

3.3.2 Operation and Maintenance of Leachate Pump and Storage Tank

Operation and maintenance of leachate pumps and the grit storage tanks shall be in accordance with the appropriate manufacturer's recommendations. The Owner or his designee will be responsible for following and documenting, as required, these activities.

3.4 **VECTOR CONTROL**

The tipping floor and recovery areas will be maintained in a clean, orderly, and sanitary condition to effectively control vectors. The transfer areas will be cleaned and swept daily and washed down weekly, at a minimum. If vector control becomes a problem, additional measures will be taken to ensure the protection of human health.

3.5 **ODOR CONTROL**

3.5.1 MSW Materials

Odorous or potentially odorous MSW materials will be loaded into trailers as soon as possible to avoid odor problems.

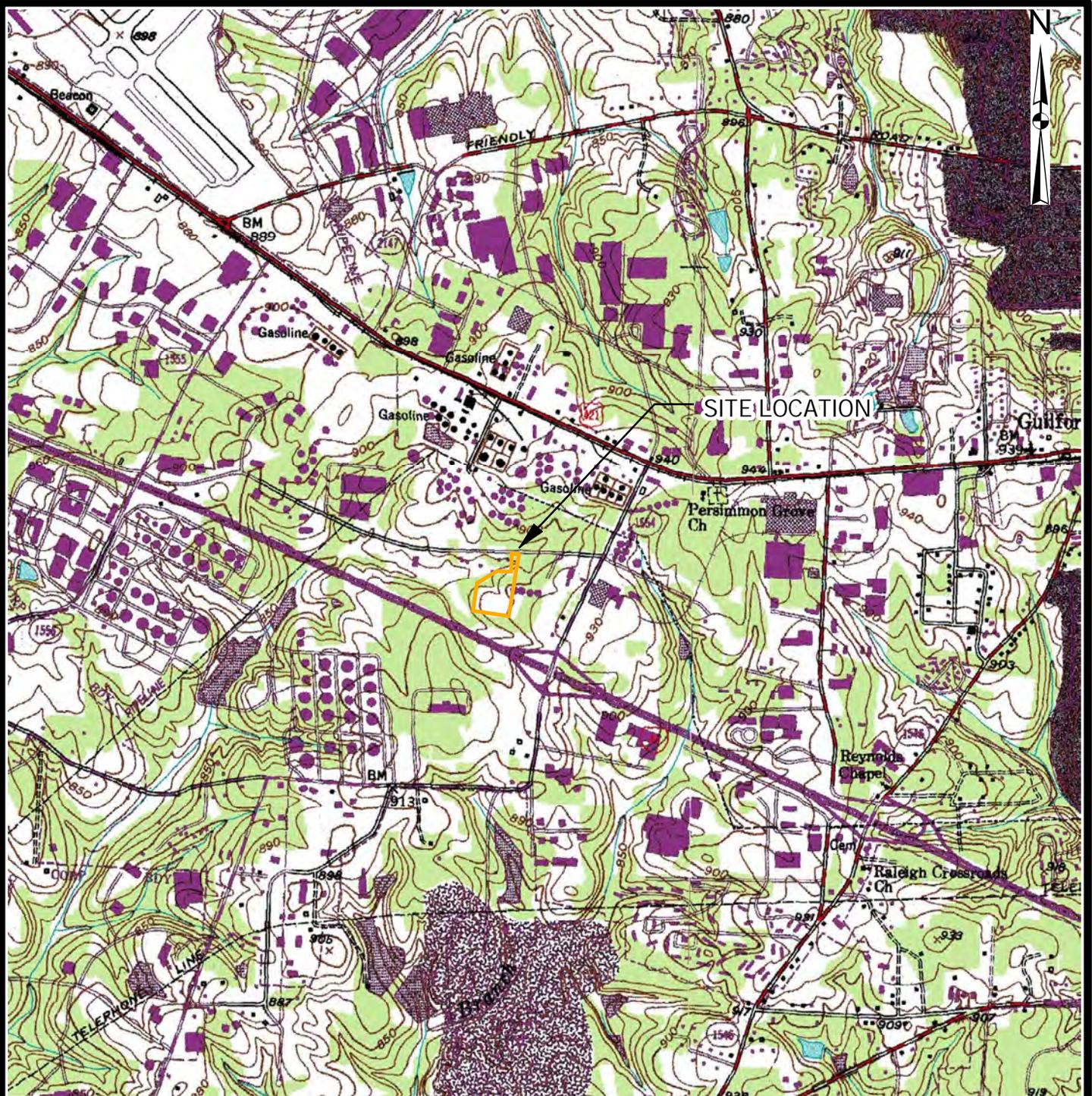
3.5.2 C&D Materials

Due to the nature of the type of C&D waste materials reclaimed, transferred, and stored at this facility, odor is not expected to be of concern.

3.6 **DUST CONTROL**

Dust generated by the processing activities will be limited by misting the materials, as needed. The access roads to the tipping floor and the travel lanes from the trailer loading areas are paved which will minimize dust generation. A street sweeper will be used on paved areas to control dust, as needed.

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WI BURNT POPLAR TRANSFER, LLC
 C&D / MSW TRANSFER STATION
 GREENSBORO, NC
 SITE LOCATION MAP

NC LIC. NO. C-0828 (ENGINEERING)

SMITH + GARDNER

14 N. Boylan Avenue, Raleigh NC 27603 | 919.828.0577

DRAWN: J.A.L.	APPROVED: J.W.C.	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: Nov. 2013	PROJECT NO.: BURNT 12-1	FIGURE NO.: 1
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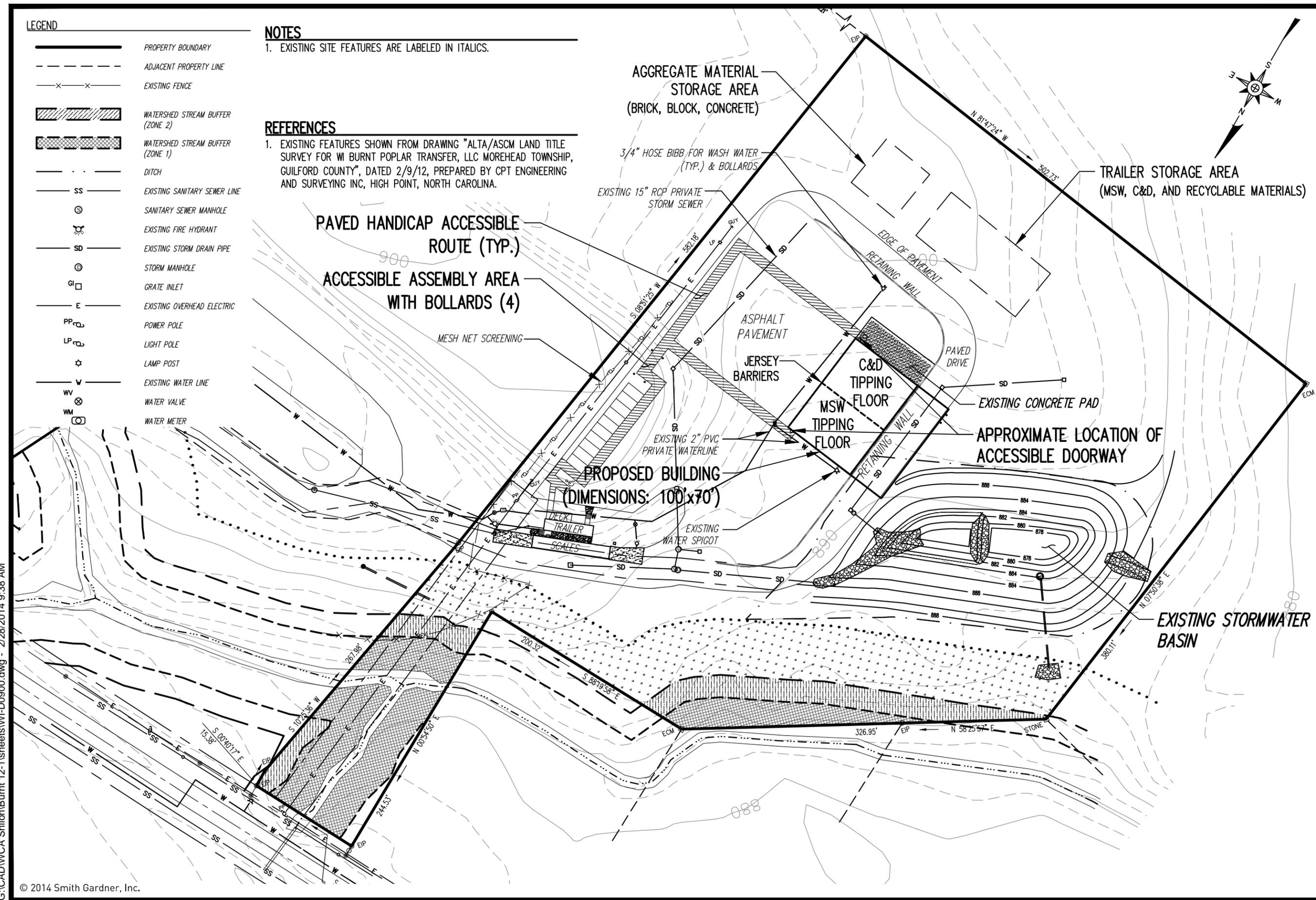
LEGEND	
	PROPERTY BOUNDARY
	ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING FENCE
	WATERSHED STREAM BUFFER (ZONE 2)
	WATERSHED STREAM BUFFER (ZONE 1)
	DITCH
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER LINE
	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
	EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
	EXISTING STORM DRAIN PIPE
	STORM MANHOLE
	GRATE INLET
	EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
	POWER POLE
	LIGHT POLE
	LAMP POST
	EXISTING WATER LINE
	WATER VALVE
	WATER METER

NOTES

1. EXISTING SITE FEATURES ARE LABELED IN ITALICS.

REFERENCES

1. EXISTING FEATURES SHOWN FROM DRAWING "ALTA/ASCM LAND TITLE SURVEY FOR WI BURNT POPLAR TRANSFER, LLC MOREHEAD TOWNSHIP, GUILFORD COUNTY", DATED 2/9/12, PREPARED BY CPT ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING INC, HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA.

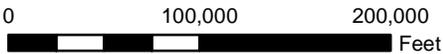


PREPARED FOR: WI BURNT POPLAR TRANSFER, LLC C&D/MSW TRANSFER STATION GUILFORD COUNTY, GREENSBORO, NC SITE MAP	DRAWN: J.A.L.	APPROVED: J.W.C.	SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO.: 2	PREPARED BY: SMITH+GARDNER NC LIC. NO. C-0828 (ENGINEERING) 14 N. Boylan Avenue, Raleigh NC 27603 919.828.0577
	DATE: Feb 2014	PROJECT NO.: BURNT 12-1	FILENAME: WI-D0900		

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LEGEND

-  SERVICE AREA
-  COUNTYBOUNDARY



WI BURNT POPLAR TRANSFER, LLC
 C&D / MSW TRANSFER STATION
 GREENSBORO, NC
 SERVICE AREA MAP

NC LIC. NO. C-0828 (ENGINEERING)

SMITH+GARDNER

14 N. Boylan Avenue, Raleigh NC 27603 | 919.828.0577

DRAWN: J.A.L.	APPROVED: J.W.C.	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: Nov. 2013	PROJECT NO.: BURNT 12-1	FIGURE NO.: 3
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Appendix A

Fire Occurrence Notification Form

**Operations Manual
WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC
NC Solid Waste Permit 41-22T**

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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:

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Appendix B

Waste Screening Form

**Operations Manual
WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC
NC Solid Waste Permit No. 41-22T**

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WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC
Greensboro, North Carolina
Permit No. 41-22T

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: _____ Smell: _____
Drums Present: _____
Est. Cubic Yards in Load: _____
Est. Tons in Load: _____

Guilford County 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 Site Manager

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

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Appendix C

Paint Filter Liquids Test EPA Methods 9095

**Operations Manual
WI Burnt Poplar Transfer, LLC
NC Solid Waste Permit 41-22T**

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METHOD 9095 PAINT FILTER LIQUIDS TEST

From EPA SW-846

4.0 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.

5.0 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.

6.0 INTERFERENCES

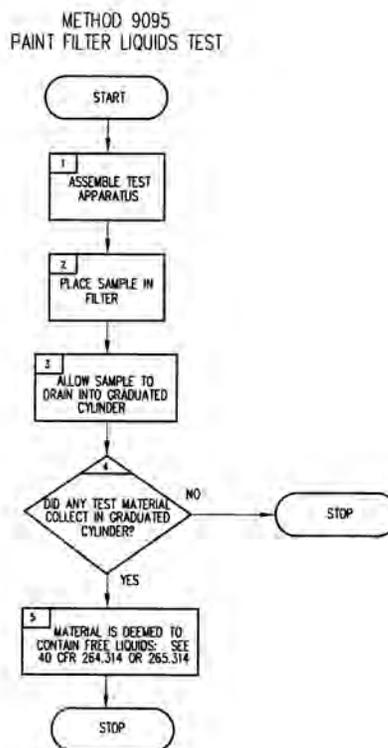
3.1 Filter media were observed to separate from the filter cone on exposure to alkaline materials. This development causes no problem if the sample is not disturbed.

7.0 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.

8.0 REAGENTS

5.1 None.

9.0 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.

10.0 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.

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.

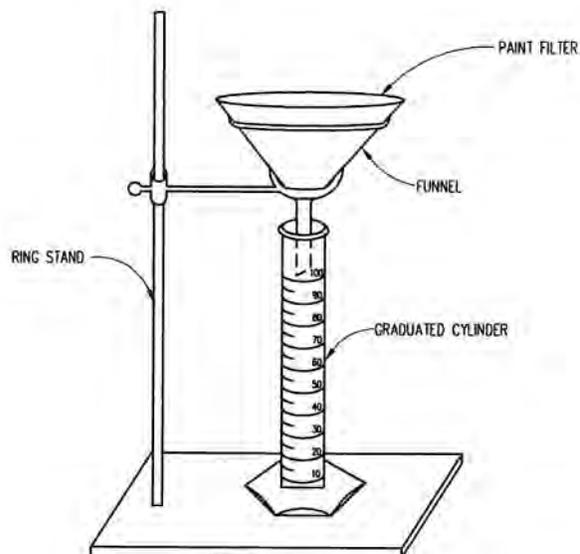


FIGURE 1. PAINT FILTER TEST APPARATUS.

11.0 QUALITY CONTROL

8.1 Duplicate samples should be analyzed on a routine basis.

12.0 METHOD PERFORMANCE

9.1 No data provided.

13.0 REFERENCES

10.1 None required.

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