RESPONSE 10

As described in Part IV, Site Operating Plan, Section 4.2, incoming wastes are screened to detect and prevent the receipt of unauthorized wastes including, but not limited to, regulated hazardous wastes and prohibited PCB wastes.

The Special Waste Acceptance Plan (SWAP), included as Appendix IVF to the Site Operating Plan, Part IV of the PAA, outlines the process that will be used to review, evaluate, and determine acceptance of all Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) defined "special wastes" for the TRDF. This preventive program specifically provides for waste pre-acceptance procedures to assure that a particular waste is nonhazardous and to determine the acceptability of a waste (and preventing the acceptance or disposal of unacceptable wastes) pursuant to facility permit conditions, applicable regulations, and operating capabilities to ensure safe and environmentally sound management of the waste.

There are no existing or proposed Class 1 cells or disposal areas at the facility. Therefore, the facility is consistent with the provisions of 30 TAC $\S 330.561$.

### 2.2 Volume and Rate of Disposal

The Temple Recycling and Disposal Facility serves individuals, businesses, and communities in the Central Texas Council of Governments, including Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Lampasas, Milam, Mills, and San Saba Counties. The landfill received approximately 433,634 tons of incoming waste (approximately 1,550 tons per day) in 2014. In 2015, WMTX anticipates that the landfill will receive approximately 420,000 tons of waste (approximately 1,500 tons per day). Based on projected waste acceptance rates, the estimated waste acceptance rate will reach approximately 740,000 tons per year at the end of the estimated 58 -year period. The waste acceptance rate will vary over the life of the facility depending on market conditions.

The estimated annual waste acceptance rate for the Temple Recycling and Disposal Facility projected for five years, starting from 2017, is as follows:

Table II-1: Estimated Waste Acceptance Rates

| Year | Estimated Annual Waste Acceptance Rate <br> (tons per year) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $428,442420,000$ |
| 2 | $\underline{432,726424,200}$ |
| 3 | $437,054428,442$ |
| 4 | $432,726441,424$ |
| 5 | $437,726445,838$ |

As population, economic conditions, and available landfill disposal capacity change within the region, the volume of incoming waste could vary considerably. WMTX will maintain quarterly records to document the waste acceptance rate for the facility. If the rate exceeds the estimated rate and is not due to a temporary occurrence, WMTX will file a permit modification application consistent with 30 TAC $\S 330.125(\mathrm{~h})$. As provided by 30 TAC $\S 330.125(\mathrm{~h})$, the estimated waste acceptance rate is not a limiting parameter of the permit.

Once expanded, the landfill will provide a total disposal capacity of $55,540,000$ cubic yards and a remaining disposal capacity of approximately $43,000,000$ cubic yards of waste and daily cover (approximately $27,950,000$ tons), based on the aerial survey flown March 6, 2015. The total and remaining disposal capacity calculations are provided in Appendix III-3A.

The TCEQ defines population equivalent as "the hypothetical population that would generate an amount of solid waste equivalent to that actually being managed based on a generation rate of five pounds per capita per day and applied to situations involving solid waste not necessarily generated by individuals." Based on this definition, the average population equivalent (PE) is estimated as follows:

At 5 pounds of waste per person per day, and using the average tons/year over the life of the facility, the tons of waste per person generated in one year are:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =5 \text { pounds/person/day } \times 365 \text { days/year } \div 2,000 \text { pounds/ton } \\
& =0.91 \text { tons/person/year } \\
& \mathrm{PE}=565,500 \text { tons } / \text { year } \div 0.91 \text { tons/person/year } \\
& \mathrm{PE}=621,428 \text { persons }
\end{aligned}
$$

