

**SKYLINE LANDFILL
CITY OF FERRIS
DALLAS AND ELLIS COUNTIES, TEXAS
TCEQ PERMIT NO. MSW 42D**

PERMIT AMENDMENT APPLICATION

**PART III – FACILITY INVESTIGATION AND DESIGN
ATTACHMENT A
SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
NARRATIVE**

Prepared for

Waste Management of Texas, Inc.

April 2012

Revised August 2012



Prepared by

BIGGS & MATHEWS ENVIRONMENTAL

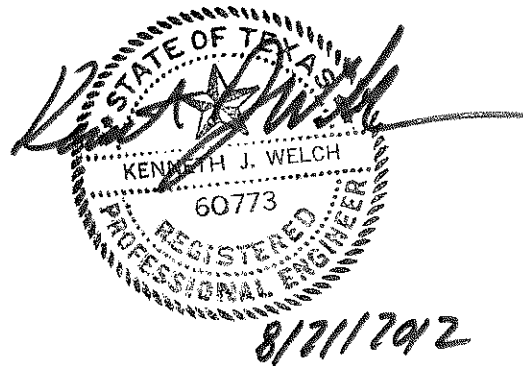
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288.6 acres for Phases 1, 2, 3, and 5. The Phase 4 designation will not be used for phases with this expansion.

Locations-Facilities located outside the permitted waste disposal areas ~~that are used for buffer distance between waste disposal areas and the permit boundary~~ include the following: entrance facilities, a Type IX Beneficial Landfill Gas Recovery Facility (Type IX Registration No. 48018), a citizen's convenience area, leachate storage facility, mud grate facility, a maintenance facility, access roads, and surface water drainage facilities. Additional waste processing and storage facilities located within the waste disposal footprint include a large item storage area, reusable materials staging area, a liquid stabilization area, and a bioremediation treatment pad. There are two easements through the facility being Lone Star Gas and TU Electric, none of which impact the development or operations of the facility.

No solid waste unloading, storage, or processing operations will occur within any easement, buffer zone, or right-of-way that crosses the site. There are no right-of-ways. The distance from the permit boundary to all solid waste unloading, storage, disposal, or processing operations exceed the minimum buffer distance of 125 feet. Refer to Part II, Appendix IIA, Drawing IIA.21 – Buffer Zone Plan for the locations of these facilities and the distances from the permit boundary.

1.2 Proposed Permit Amendment

This proposed permit amendment application will expand the Skyline Landfill to add additional waste disposal capacity for the City of Ferris and Dallas and Ellis Counties and surrounding areas. With this proposed permit amendment the facility will not accept Class 1 nonhazardous industrial waste. The currently authorized bioremediation treatment pad, liquid stabilization area, and citizen's convenience area will remain with the proposed permit amendment. In addition, the currently registered Type IX Beneficial Landfill Gas Recovery Facility (Registration No. 48018) will remain a part of the overall facility.

This lateral expansion will not increase the acreage of the permit boundary. The proposed expansion will remove approximately 20.1 acres and add approximately 22.3 acres of waste footprint for a net increase of 2.2 acres of waste disposal footprint. The proposed expansion will result in 304.8 acres of non-waste disposal or buffer area.

The proposed elevation of deepest excavation (EDE) for the expansion area is established at elevation 377 feet-msl, which is the bottom of sump elevation for proposed Cells 11 through 18. The currently permitted maximum final cover elevation of 688 feet-msl is not changed for this expansion.

The remaining waste disposal capacity is approximately 53,505,000 cubic yards of waste and daily/intermediate cover, based on the March 4, 2012 aerial topography, or approximately 41,198,850 tons, based on a site-specific airspace utilization factor (ratio of tons disposed to in place cubic yard volume) of 0.77.

The Skyline Landfill receives approximately 1,040,000 tons annually (approximately 3,333 tons per day). The landfill projects that the waste acceptance rate will increase at an annual rate of 1.4 percent for the life of the facility based on North Central Texas Council of Governments' population projections for the combined population of Dallas and Ellis counties. WMTX anticipates the maximum rate of waste disposal to be approximately ~~1,600,330~~1,600,331 tons per year (approximately ~~5,130~~5,129 tons per day). Based on the increasing waste acceptance rate, the facility will have an approximate site life of 32 years.

The following table provides a summary of the current permit conditions and proposed permit conditions:

PERMIT CONDITION SUMMARY

	Current Condition (42C)	Proposed Condition (42D)
Permitted Area	666.95ac	661.74 ac
Waste Disposal Unit Area ⁽¹⁾	286.4 ac	288.6 ac
Pre-Subtitle D Area ⁽²⁾	68.3 ac	68.3 ac
Total Waste Disposal Unit Area	354.7 ac	356.9 ac
Buffer / Other Areas	312.25 ac	304.84 ac
Total Remaining Capacity	32,879,000 cy	53,505,000 cy
Remaining Projected Site Life	24 years	32 years
Maximum Elevation of Final Cover (msl)	688 ft	688 ft
Elevation of Deepest Excavation (msl)	410.1 ft	377 ft

⁽¹⁾Current condition (42C) waste disposal footprint consists of Phase 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The proposed condition (42D) does not use the Phase 4 designation. The proposed waste disposal unit area is designated as Phase 1, 2, 3, and 5.

1.3 Land Use and Zoning

An analysis of land use and potential impact on the area surrounding the facility was prepared by John Worrall Consulting. The Land Use Analysis is included in Part II, Appendix IIB.

The existing Skyline Landfill is located in Dallas and Ellis Counties, within the city limits of Ferris, Texas. The facility is located west of old U.S. Highway 75 (Business IH 45), at 1201 North Central ~~Avenue~~Street.

1.4 Adequacy of Access Roads and Highways

A transportation study was prepared by HDR to provide information related to access roads and vehicular traffic with respect to the facility expansion. The transportation study is included in Part II, Appendix IIC. There are no existing or planned restrictions

Access will continue to be provided to the Skyline Landfill via Business IH 45. The primary local and regional access routes to the facility remain Business IH 45. Except for the 58,420 pound limit on FM 660 (8th St.) and FM 983 (6th St.), there are no known weight restrictions on the local or regional roads in the proximity of the facility other than the maximum legal weight limit of 80,000 pounds.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT DESIGN

30 TAC §330.63(d)(4)

Consistent with 30 TAC §330.63(d)(4), the waste management unit design information is included in Attachment D – Waste Management Unit Design. Attachment D includes a narrative discussion, drawings, and calculations that demonstrate how the facility was designed to meet §330.63(d)(4) for landfill units. The waste management unit design includes provisions for all-weather operations, proposed landfill method, elevation of deepest excavation, maximum elevation of waste and final cover, waste disposal rate and operating life of the landfill, landfill unit cross sections, construction and design details of the landfill unit, and the liner quality control plan. The landfill liner system has been designed to meet the requirements of §330.331(a)(2) and §330.331(b) for a composite liner. The landfill liner system has been designed to meet the requirements of §330.333 for a leachate collection system, and to meet the requirements of §330.337 for special liner design constraints as related to construction of a passive dewatering system to reduce hydrostatic forces on the liner during construction. In addition, Attachment D includes the geotechnical design report for the facility, the liner quality control plan, the leachate and contaminated water management plan, and the final cover quality control plan.

Further, the storage, processing, and transfer units located within the permit boundary include the following: large item storage area, reusable materials storage area, citizen's convenience area, leachate storage facility, bioremediation treatment pad, mud grate facility, and liquid stabilization area. Refer to Attachment B – General Facility Design for details on these storage, processing, and transfer unit. Attachment B includes a narrative discussion and drawings that demonstrate how the facility was designed to meet §330.63(b) for general facility design.

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GENERAL FACILITY DESIGN**

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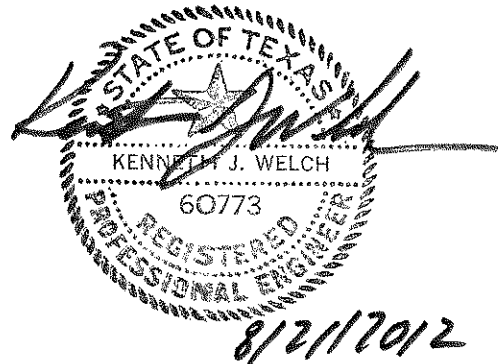
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- B.1 Waste Movement Flow Diagram
- B.2 Waste Disposal, Processing, and Storage Schematic
- B.3 Waste Processing and Storage Facilities Schematic Plan
- B.4 Mud Grate and Leachate Storage Facility
- B.5 Citizen's Convenience Area
- B.6 Liquid Stabilization Area
- B.7 Bioremediation Treatment Pad



1 FACILITY ACCESS

30 TAC §330.63(b)(1)

Access to the Skyline Landfill is controlled by an existing perimeter fence located along the permit boundary or property boundary, a locking gate at the site entrance, and natural barriers along Ten Mile Creek. The existing fence, gate, and natural barriers prevent the entry of livestock, protect the public from exposure to potential health and safety hazards by discouraging unauthorized public access to the disposal operations, and discourage unauthorized entry or uncontrolled disposal of solid waste or prohibited materials. Perimeter fencing consisting of barbed wire, woven wire, wooden fencing, plastic fencing, pipe fencing, or other suitable material will be provided. A gate constructed of suitable fencing materials is located on the entrance road. The gate will be locked when the landfill is not accepting waste. The perimeter fence and gate will be inspected monthly. Maintenance will be performed as necessary. Should a breach be detected during inspection or at any other time, every reasonable effort will be made to make repairs within 24 hours of detection. Should repairs require more than 24 hours, temporary repairs will be performed within the time specified to the TCEQ region office following notification. The TCEQ region office will be notified of the breach within 24 hours of detection unless permanent repairs are made within 8 hours of detection.

Access to the Skyline Landfill is provided from Business IH 45. The entrance to the facility is via a 36-foot-wide concrete paved roadway. Entrance to the facility is limited to the existing entrance road. Access control to the facility is provided by the existing perimeter fencing and gated site entrance. Access to the facility via the entrance road is provided at the gatehouse area. Entrance to the landfill is monitored by the gate attendant during site operating hours. Outside waste acceptance hours, the gate to the site will be locked.

Entry to the active portion of the site will be restricted to designated personnel, approved waste haulers, properly identified persons whose entry is authorized by site management, and regulatory (e.g., TCEQ, Dallas and Ellis Counties) personnel. Visitors may be allowed on the active area only when accompanied by a site representative. Signs will be located along the entrance road directing traffic to the gatehouse. The gate attendant will restrict site access to authorized vehicles and direct these vehicles appropriately. Waste hauling vehicles will be directed to appropriate fill areas by signs located along the landfill haul road and access road. These vehicles will deposit their loads and depart the site. Private, commercial, or public solid waste vehicles will not be allowed access to any areas other than the active portion of the landfill. Site personnel will provide traffic directions as necessary to facilitate safe movement of vehicles. Within the site, signs will be placed along the landfill haul road and access road at a frequency adequate for users to be able to determine the disposal area locations and which roads are to be used. Roads not being used for access to disposal areas will be blocked or otherwise marked for no entry.

2 WASTE MOVEMENT

30 TAC §330.63(b)(2)

The Skyline Landfill accepts household waste, yard waste, commercial waste, Class 2 and Class 3 nonhazardous industrial waste, construction-demolition waste, and some special wastes including regulated asbestos-containing materials (RACM) and liquid wastes. Procedures for waste acceptance, handling, processing, and disposal are provided in Part IV – Site Operating Plan.

Waste disposal facilities include the municipal solid waste disposal area and RACM disposal area. Waste processing facilities include the large item storage, reusable materials staging area, citizen's convenience area, leachate storage facility, bioremediation treatment pad, mud-grate facility, and liquid stabilization area. Appendix B1 includes schematic drawings and details that depict disposal, waste processing, and storage activities that are part of the Skyline Landfill.

Drawing B.1 is a flow diagram that provides the storage, processing, and disposal sequences for the various wastes accepted. Drawing B.2 is a schematic drawing of the facility that depicts the areas dedicated for waste disposal within the facility and identifies the waste processing activities to be conducted within the landfill footprint which include a large item storage area, a reusable materials staging area, a liquid stabilization area, and bioremediation treatment pad. ~~the various phases of collection, separation, processing, and disposal for the types of wastes accepted at the facility.~~ Drawing B.3 depicts the location of processing facilities that are located near the entrance facilities outside the landfill footprint; these processing facilities include the citizen's convenience area, leachate storage facility, and mud-grate facility. Drawing B.4 depicts the schematic details of the mud-grate and leachate storage facility. Drawing B.5 depicts the schematic details of the citizen's convenience area. Drawing B.6 depicts the schematic details of the liquid stabilization area. Drawing B.7 is a schematic drawing of the bioremediation treatment pad.

Waste enters the facility via the site entrance road. The gate attendant observes the incoming waste at the gatehouse, conducts waste screening and weighing, and documents incoming waste. The gate attendant is familiar with the rules and regulations governing the various types of waste that can or cannot be accepted into this facility and will direct the waste hauler to the appropriate waste disposal, storage, or processing area. These gatehouse personnel will also have the authority to reject prohibited wastes and have the rejected waste removed by the waste haul vehicle or transporter immediately upon discovery.

Trained personnel will observe waste unloading at the active working face, large item storage area, liquid stabilization area, or RACM working face and will have the authority and responsibility to reject loads that contain prohibited wastes. These working face personnel will also have the authority to have prohibited waste removed by the waste haul vehicle or transporter immediately upon discovery.

Waste Disposal

The proposed landfill liner, leachate collection, and final cover systems will meet all applicable Subtitle D requirements and TCEQ guidelines. Provisions addressing design and construction are addressed in the liner quality control plan, the leachate and contaminated water management plan, and the final cover quality control plan.

The waste disposal area will be excavated with side slopes no steeper than 5H:1V. The liner system will be constructed following excavation of a new waste disposal area. The proposed liner system for the facility is generally described below with layers listed from top to bottom.

Liner System
24-inch Soil Protective Cover
Drainage Geocomposite LCS Layer
Geomembrane Liner (60-mil FML)
24-inch Compacted Clay Liner ($\leq 1 \times 10^{-7}$ cm/sec)

Information regarding materials and construction quality assurance are included in Part III, Attachment D7 – Liner Quality Control Plan. Liner system details are included in Part III, Attachment D3 – Construction Design Details.

A leachate collection system (LCS) has been designed with a geocomposite drainage layer, leachate collection trenches, and leachate collection sumps to remove leachate from the landfill. The LCS layout and details are shown in Part III, Attachment D3 – Construction Design Details. Design of the LCS is discussed in Part III, Attachment D6 – Leachate and Contaminated Water Management Plan. Information regarding materials and construction quality assurance are included in Part III, Attachment D7 – Liner Quality Control Plan.

The proposed landfill development method for the site is a combination of the area-excavation fill followed by aerial fill to the proposed landfill completion height. Landfill development will generally follow the sequence of development as shown in Part II, Appendix IIA, Drawings IIA.13-16 through IIA.2019.

The aerial fill side slopes will vary from approximately 4H:1V to 5H:1V, and the aerial fill top slope will be approximately 2.5 percent. A ~~composite~~-final cover will be constructed over the remainder of the landfill in Phase 1, 2, 3 and 5. As shown in Part III, Attachment D3 – Construction Design Details, the final cover consists of the Subtitle D final cover system and alternate final cover system and is generally described below with layers from top to bottom.

<u>FINAL COVER SYSTEM</u>
<u>Composite-Alternate Final Cover System</u>
36-inch Erosion Layer (top 6 inches capable of sustaining native plant growth)
Drainage Geocomposite Layer
18-inch Infiltration Layer ($\leq 1 \times 10^{-7}$ cm/sec)
<u>Subtitle D Final Cover System</u>
<u>36-inch Erosion Layer</u>
<u>Drainage Geocomposite Layer – Sideslope Only</u>
<u>Cushion Geotextile Layer – Topslope Only</u>
<u>Geomembrane Cover</u>
<u>18-inch Infiltration Layer ($\leq 1 \times 10^{-5}$ cm/sec)</u>

Approximately 20.1 acres of the landfill have been constructed with the alternate final cover system over areas within Phase I. The remainder of the landfill will be constructed with both the Subtitle D and alternate final cover systems. Refer to Part III, Attachment D3, Drawing D3.9 for the limits of future pre-Subtitle D final cover construction.

Final cover placement will generally follow the sequence of development as shown in Part II, Appendix IIA, Drawings IIA.13-16 through IIA.2019, and will be ongoing as the site is developed. Sectors will be closed according to the closure plan provided in Part III, Attachment H – Closure Plan.

There are approximately 68.3 acres of pre-Subtitle D area that have received final cover and will not accept additional waste. The pre-Subtitle D final cover systems are generally described below with layers from top to bottom.

<u>Pre-Subtitle D Final Cover System</u>
<u>Constructed Before October 9, 1991</u>
<u>6-inch Erosion Layer</u>
<u>18-inch Infiltration Layer ($\leq 1 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/sec)</u>
<u>Constructed After October 9, 1991</u>
<u>6-inch Erosion Layer</u>
<u>30-inch Infiltration Layer ($\leq 1 \times 10^{-7}$ cm/sec for top 18 inches)</u>

Refer to Part III, Attachment H, Appendices H4 and H5 for Phase I area and pre-Subtitle D area final cover construction documentation.

RACM

Regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) may be accepted at the Skyline Landfill as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 61 in accordance with 30 TAC §330.171(c)(3). The existing landfill has previously notified TCEQ of its intent to accept RACM. The Skyline Landfill, by inclusion of the requirements of §330.171(c)(3) in the Site Operating Plan, is providing written notification to the executive director of the intent of the facility to continue to accept RACM. The landfill, in accordance with §330.171(c)(3)(A), dedicates all of the Subtitle D landfill units as potentially receiving RACM. On days when RACM is accepted, a RACM unloading and disposal area will be provided separate from the active waste disposal area. Control will be used to confine the RACM area to a size consistent with the rate of incoming RACM, while allowing for safe and efficient operation. The procedures for recordkeeping, acceptance, and disposal of RACM at the facility are addressed in Part IV – Site Operating Plan.

Large Item Storage

A storage area for large items and white goods may be provided near the active working face. Large items and white goods include ovens, dishwashers, freezers, air conditioners, and other large items. Any rainfall runoff or runoff from this area will be contained within the active area and handled as contaminated water, as discussed in Part IV – Site Operating Plan. These items will be recycled every 180 days or less, or disposed of at the working face within 180 days of acceptance at the facility. The procedures for the acceptance, storage, processing, and disposal of large items are addressed in Part IV – Site Operating Plan.

Reusable Materials Staging Area

Inert materials such as brick, concrete, ~~asphalt, shingles, etc.,~~ and non-inert materials such as asphalt and shingles are often received and staged at the facility for use as roadbase materials for facility access roads and staging areas or erosion control in drainage structures. Shingles will not be used for facility access roads. The reusable materials staging area will be located above existing lined areas and will be relocated periodically as the active working face moves. The size of the stockpiles may vary depending on the amount of inert materials received at any given time. Since ~~these the brick and concrete~~ materials are inert, their storage will not create a public health hazard or nuisance, and runoff and runoff from rainfall will not be controlled in a special manner for these materials. Since asphalt and shingles are not inert materials, they will be managed in a manner that will prevent runoff of contaminated water, discharge of waste, or the creation of nuisance conditions. Also, ~~since~~ Since these inert and non-inert materials will continuously be reused for site operations, there is no time limit on the storage of these materials.

Citizen's Convenience Area

A citizen's convenience area for waste drop-off is located as may be provided within the site entrance facilities, as shown on Drawing B.3. Thirty to forty cubic yard roll-off containers as well as containers for recycled goods ~~may be~~ provided. ~~Roll-off~~

containers will be emptied at the active working face or covered with a tarp at the end of each day. Full roll-off containers will be emptied at the active working face at the end of each day. Containers that are not full will be covered with a tarp at the end of each day. The containers will also be covered with tarps to prevent rainfall from accumulating inside the containers and to prevent generation of contaminated waters. The elimination of contaminated water within the roll-off containers will minimize the potential for generating odors within the area. As stated, containers with waste will be emptied at the end of each day, also minimizing the potential for odors. Recycle containers will periodically be transported to an appropriate recycling facility.

The citizen's convenience center will receive municipal solid waste from the public. Any waste received will be loaded into steel roll-off containers. Each container is tarped to prevent rainfall from accumulating inside the containers. Full containers will be disposed of at the working face. Containers will be cleaned as needed by washing down the containers with water. The citizen's convenience center is constructed of reinforced concrete. Should waste materials spill onto the concrete surface, the materials will be picked up and disposed of at the working face. The concrete surfaces will be cleaned as needed by washing down with water. Wash water from the steel roll-off containers or concrete surfaces will be treated as contaminated water and disposed of in accordance with Part III, Attachment D6, Section 3.

Liquid Stabilization

Sludges, grease trap waste, grit trap waste, Class 2 ~~or Class 3~~ liquid industrial waste, liquid waste from drilling activities, or liquid wastes from municipal sources may be accepted at the Skyline Landfill. The facility may perform on-site liquid processing/stabilization of sludges, grease trap wastes, grit trap wastes, Class 2 ~~or Class 3~~ liquid industrial wastes, or liquids from municipal sources.

The facility may operate a portable metal solidification basin(s) placed within an existing lined cell. The basin will be secured during waste placement operations and soil will be graded around the basin to ensure that stormwater runoff is directed away from the basin. The basin will be placed so that a minimum of one foot of the basin extends above the surrounding soil. The bottom of the basin will be at least ten feet above the top of protective cover soil of the lining system and founded in waste. The basins will be constructed of plate steel and will vary in size.

Trucks will discharge directly into the portable ~~or permanent~~ basin. Lime, fly ash, cement kiln dust, Portland cement, sawdust, dirt, auto fluff, or any combination of these materials may be used for liquid stabilization. Liquid stabilization is conducted only for the purpose of the material passing the paint filter test as discussed. Mixing will be accomplished with a backhoe or other appropriate machinery. Each batch of stabilized material will be tested for free liquids in accordance with Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test), as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods" (EPA Publication Number SW-846), as amended. Upon verification of the stabilized material passing the paint filter test, the mixture will be removed from the basin and deposited in the active face for landfilling on the day it is received. The procedures for acceptance, processing, odor control, and stabilizing

liquid wastes accepted at the facility are addressed in Part IV – Site Operating Plan, Appendix IVE – Liquid Stabilization Plan.

Bioremediation Treatment Pad

A bioremediation treatment pad for petroleum contaminated materials is located within the future waste fill area, as shown in ~~Part III, Attachment D1, Drawing D1.5~~Drawing B.2 and B.7. The treatment pad is constructed with a minimum 18-inch-thick compacted clay liner and is surrounded by a compacted clay containment berm. The containment berm is sized for precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. Water that comes into contact with the contaminated soils will be handled as contaminated water, as discussed in Part IV – Site Operating Plan. Tarps may be placed over the contaminated soils to minimize the volume of contaminated water. Treatment procedures, testing requirements and material disposal are described in Part IV – Site Operating Plan, Appendix IVD – Bioremediation Treatment Plan. The treated petroleum materials may be used as alternate daily cover (ADC); treatment procedures, testing requirements, and ADC usage are described in Part IV – Site Operating Plan, Appendix IVF – Alternate Daily Cover Operating Plan.

Leachate Storage Facility

Primary leachate storage will be provided by the leachate sumps, which are located within each landfill cell. Leachate will be pumped from the sumps to transport trucks or to a direct connection to publicly owned treatment works (POTW). Existing storage tanks provide a minimum of 38 hours of temporary leachate storage in the event that the direct connection to the POTW is not functional; the storage tanks will be emptied from the tanks into tanker trucks for transport based on leachate production and storage needs in the event that they are used.

The leachate storage facility is located near the maintenance facility, as shown in Attachment D1, Drawing D1.5. The storage facility consists of one 24,500-gallon storage tank and one 17,000-gallon storage tank. The secondary containment area provides containment volume, with 6 inches of freeboard, for the storage tanks and precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

Mud-Grate Facility

The mud-grate facility is a concrete structure with a series of metal grates that function as mud removal devices. Vehicles drive across the mud-grate facility and mud from vehicle tires drops down through the mud grate into a mud box. The accumulated mud will be periodically removed from the mud box and placed in the active working face. The mud-grate facility provides mud removal from vehicles to prevent tracking of mud onto the entrance road or Business 45. Refer to Drawing B.3 for the mud-grate facility location.

3 SANITATION

30 TAC §330.63(b)(3)

The solid waste processing facilities include the large item storage area, reusable materials staging area, citizen convenience area, liquid stabilization area, bioremediation pad, leachate storage facility, and mud-grate facility. Each of these processing facilities is designed to facilitate proper cleaning. Refer to Section 2 – Waste Movement for a discussion of each of the solid waste processing facilities. Operational requirements for each processing facility are described in Part IV – Site Operating Plan, including a discussion of surface water controls, cleaning facilities, and contaminated water.

4 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

30 TAC §330.63(b)(4)

The processing facilities will be maintained and operated to manage runoff and runoff during the peak discharge from the 25-year storm event and will prevent the off-site discharge of waste and feedstock material, including, but not limited to, in process and/or processed materials. Surface water in and around each processing facility will be controlled to minimize surface water running onto, into, and off the processing area. Since all contaminated water will be managed in a controlled manner, as discussed above, groundwater will be protected. Should the discharge of contaminated water become necessary, the landfill will obtain specific written authorization from the TCEQ prior to discharge. The landfill and its processing facilities will be operated consistent with §330.15(h)(1)-(4) regarding discharge of solid wastes or pollutants into waters of the United States. Refer to Section 2 – Waste Movement for a discussion of the solid waste processing facilities and Part IV – Site Operating Plan for a discussion of operational requirements, including management of contaminated water.

5 ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

30 TAC §330.63(b)(5)

Half Associates conducted a threatened and endangered species assessment of the Skyline Landfill. There are 11 species listed as threatened, endangered, or rare under Texas and/or Federal law that may be found and have potential to occur on the site. No endangered or threatened species have been documented at the site nor has a critical habitat for such species been identified at the site. Neither the facility nor its operation will result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of endangered or threatened species, or cause the taking of any endangered or threatened species. Coordination with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and coordination with Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) suggested that their review of the activity as proposed indicates no anticipated negative impact to rare species or natural communities. The endangered and threatened species report and documentation is included in Part II, Appendix IIE. Operational requirements for threatened and endangered species protection are provided in Part IV, Section 8.14.