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be collected as part of routine on-site liter collection, as identified in the Site Operating Plan. The buffer zone distances for the expansion area exceed the minimum buffer zone distance of 125 feet, as shown on Figure II-4, Site Layout Plan.

The buffer zone distances between the permit boundary and storage and processing facilities are identified on Figure II-4, Site Layout Plan. Existing permitted storage and processing facilities include the landfill gas flare facility and leachate storage facility, shown on Figure II-4, Site Layout Plan, and meet the requirements of 30 TAC §330.543(b).

The Citizen Collection Station was constructed in 2005 and has been in operation for over 10 years. Along the western boundary of the Citizen Collection Station, the buffer zone distance is less than 50 feet; however, adequate space for access is provided along the northern, eastern, and southern sides of the Citizen Collection Station. The area outside the permit boundary is owned by the City of Temple, thus access is available for a width greater than 50 feet from the Citizen Collection Station citizens collection station. The City of Temple is hereby requesting a variance from the buffer zone requirements of 30 TAC §330.543(b).

A design drawing of the Citizen Collection Station is included in Appendix IIIH.

1.2 Site-Specific Conditions

Sections 8 through 15 of Part II include detailed discussion of site-specific conditions that potentially require special design considerations, as set forth in 30 TAC §330.61(a), including impact on surrounding area, transportation, geology, soils, groundwater, surface water, abandoned oil and water wells, floodplains, wetlands, endangered or threatened species, and Texas Historical Commission (THC) review. As documented, there are no existing site-specific conditions that require special design considerations or possible mitigation of conditions.

There are two existing leachate storage/evaporation ponds that have been approved by TCEQ:

- Pond A: A modular steel tank constructed of a reinforced steel frame with a geomembrane liner underlain by a clay layer is currently in use. For operating purposes, this tank is called Pond A. Pond A has a capacity of 270,000 gallons, excluding freeboard, and was authorized by a permit modification approved by TCEQ in early 2002.
- Pond B: On November 17, 2004, TCEQ approved a permit modification to the facility's Leachate and Contaminated Water Plan authorizing the construction of up to two additional in-ground ponds labeled Pond A and Pond B. Only one of these in-ground ponds has been constructed to date. For operating purposes, the pond constructed is called Pond B. In accordance with 30 TAC §330.207(b), Pond B was constructed with a two foot thick clay liner overlain by 60-mil HDPE liner and one foot of freeboard for the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event will be maintained.

Both leachate ponds have been approved by the TCEQ and have been in place and in use for over 10 years. Locations of the leachate ponds are shown on Figure II-4. TCEQ approvals of these leachate ponds are provided in Appendix IIF.

4.23.1 Ponding Prevention Plan

The potential for ponding of water over waste areas will be minimized by achieving adequate compaction during the placement of the wastes and by constructing and maintaining proper cover and slope on all areas so that stormwater will not pond and will drain properly, either to the site drainage system (for intermediate or final covered areas) or to run-off control structures (for active disposal areas). Measures shall be implemented to minimize ponding of water over waste in the disposal areas, such as the installation of upgradient diversion berms to minimize the amount of water entering the disposal area, and proper construction of the working face slopes.

Active portions of the landfill, including final covered areas not in post-closure care, intermediate cover areas, and daily cover areas, will be inspected at least weekly for signs of ponded water or depressions that could potentially pond water. Additional inspections may be conducted after rainfall events in excess of 0.5 inch or more rain in a 24-hour period. However, during periods of extended or heavy rainfall, portions of the site may not be accessible to vehicles for inspection. During these periods it may be necessary to allow for drying prior to accessing the remote sections of the site for inspection.

During the post-closure period of closed portions of the landfill, the final cover will be inspected and maintained, in Accordance with Part III, Attachment 8, Post Closure Plan.

Depressions that could potentially pond water will be eliminated, by filling and/or regrading, within 7 days of identification, weather and access permitting.

Ponded water areas may be corrected by implementing one or more of the following procedures:

- Pumping water out of the depression
- Regrading and allowing the water to flow off
- Adding cover soils to fill the depression and forcing the water on to areas of the landfill that allows the water to flow off the landfill

However, during periods of extended or heavy rainfall, the site may not be able to operate on the cover materials without further compromising the cover with the tracking of equipment. During these periods, the site may allow for drying prior to accessing the ponded water site with equipment.

After the ponded water has been removed, the site will be regraded and/or filled with additional cover soil to eliminate the potential for ponded water and promote positive drainage.

Water that has been in contact with waste, ~~daily cover, and/or ADC~~ will be handled as contaminated water and will be removed and handled in accordance with Part III, Attachment 2, Surface Water Protection Plan and Drainage Plan, Section 4.2.

In general, contaminated water will be contained in the area of the working face behind the containment berm. This water will not be handled as leachate. The contaminated water will be pumped directly into a tanker truck if necessary or pumped to on-site storage/evaporation pond. Contaminated water pumped directly to a tanker truck will be disposed of off-site at an approved treatment facility. Any of the aforementioned transmission systems may be utilized.

Contaminated water, except leachate and gas condensate, may not be recirculated.

4.24 Liquid Waste Stabilization Area

To process/stabilize approved liquid wastes that are received at the facility, and wastes that do not pass paint filter test, the facility will utilize a metal basin placed within a disposal cell with an approved TCEQ liner system (i.e., not within a pre-Subtitle D cell). The basin will be secured with landfill material and soil. The soil will be graded around the liquid waste stabilization basin (basin) to ensure that stormwater run-off is directed away from the basin. The basin will be placed to ensure a minimum of 1 foot of the basin extends above the surrounding soil. Using an excavator or similar mixing equipment, the liquid wastes will be mixed promptly upon receipt with a stabilizing material (see Appendix ~~IVEF~~, SWAP Section 8.2.2) or soil within the basin and will be removed from the basin for disposal by the same equipment. The mixing equipment will maximize removal of residual materials from the basin sides to prevent any cumulative build-up of material that could contribute to odors or vectors. The bottom of the basin will be at least 10 feet above the top of the protective cover soil composite of the lining system and founded in the waste. Various sizes of metal basins may be used throughout the life of the site. Once stabilized, the waste will be removed daily from the basin and landfilled at the facility. If necessary, the batch of solidified/stabilized material will be tested for free liquids in accordance with the Method 9095B (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 solidified/stabilized material passing the paint filter test, or other approved test, the mixture will be removed from the basin and deposited in the active face for landfilling. The current liquid waste stabilization area is located as shown on Part III, Attachment 1, Figure III-1-2.

4.25 Disposal of Special Waste §330.171

Special waste is any solid waste or combination of solid wastes that because of its quantity, concentration, physical or chemical characteristics, or biological properties requires special handling and disposal to protect human health or the environment. The various types of special wastes are defined in 30 TAC §330.3(148).

The acceptance and/or disposal of a special waste is described in Appendix ~~IVEVD~~, Regulated Asbestos Containing Material Handling Plan, and Appendix ~~IVFIVE~~, Special Waste Acceptance Plan (SWAP).