

**RESPONSE 36**

final cover or additional placement of waste is resumed on the intermediate cover area.

#### 4.1 General Erosion and Sedimentation Assessment

In assessing the landfill construction and operational practices for potential erosion and sedimentation, the site will consider impacts to sensitive areas, such as steep slopes, surface waters, areas with erodible soils, and existing discharge channels. Also, the facility will disturb the smallest vegetated area possible, keep the amount of cut and fill to a minimum, and maintain the aforementioned sensitive areas. During the construction of landfill cells, it will be necessary to disturb the soil by clearing and grubbing, excavating and stockpiling, rough and final grading, constructing perimeter channel(s), and seeding and/or planting. The BMPs described in the following sections will be utilized to ensure minimal impacts to water quality during these phases of construction and stockpiling activities. Standard TxDOT specifications of these BMPs are included in Appendix III-2D.

To guard against soil loss, the phased development plan for landfill cell construction and solid waste placement will be followed. The figures in Part I/II of this permit application describe in detail the required fill sequence planning, including sequencing of drainage and run-off controls, to ensure adequate slope stability and limited erosion and soil loss.

#### 4.2 Run-on and Run-off Control for Active Disposal Areas

Run-on and run-off controls for active disposal areas will be utilized to minimize the potential for stormwater contamination. The working face of the active disposal area will be encompassed by a run-on berm (top berm) and a run-off berm (toe berm) for the purpose of segregating potentially contaminated and non-contact stormwater. The containment berms are designed to accommodate the 25-year, 24-hour storm, the equivalent of a 7.9-inch rainfall event. The top berm is designed to accommodate upstream watersheds that may flow towards the working face and divert the collected uncontaminated stormwater around the working area for discharge through a permitted stormwater outfall. The toe berm is designed to accommodate storage of stormwater that has potentially contacted the open working face. Perpendicular to the toe berm, side berms of the same size as the toe berm will be constructed at both ends of the toe berm to contain the collected contaminated water. The berm height requirements and design configurations are detailed in Appendix III-2B.

As a result of progressive disposal and filling operations, ongoing berm extensions/construction may be required to accommodate adequate stormwater run-on diversion (top berm) and proper storage of run-off contact waters (toe berm). The daily disposal operations will include an evaluation of the existing containment berms' capability to manage stormwater run-on and run-off, and adjustments will be made as needed.