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To ensure that the daily cover will be adequate (i.e., minimize vectors, contaminated stormwater run-off, odors, etc.), the following procedures will be followed:

- The daily cover will be sloped to drain.
- The daily cover will be compacted with the bulldozer tracks to minimize infiltration of stormwater, graded to drain, and will not have any waste visibly protruding through it.
- The LM or designated alternate will document where daily cover has been placed through visual inspections during placement that a minimum of 6 inches (compacted thickness) of daily cover has been placed over the working face area. The LM or designated alternate will document on a daily basis the daily cover completion and placement area.

4.22.2 Alternative Daily Cover

The Temple RDF is currently not using any Alternative Daily Cover (ADC). ~~is authorized to use ADC i~~n accordance with §330.165(d), the facility may request a temporary authorization to use ADC material in the future. ~~The ADC is limited to a 24-hour period after which daily cover, as defined in §330.165(a) and applied as described above, must be placed. The authorized ADC materials and placement procedures are included in Appendix IVD - Alternative Daily Cover Operating Plan.~~

~~The facility may request a temporary authorization to use additional types of ADC material in accordance with §305.62(k)(1)(A).~~

~~Permanent authorization for the use of additional types of ADC may be obtained from the TCEQ through a "Notice Modification" in accordance with 30 TAC §305.70(k)(1). Permanent authorization may be applied for during the temporary trial periods, but in no case shall ADC be continued past the trial periods without first receiving permanent authorization from the TCEQ.~~

4.22.3 Intermediate Cover

All areas that have received waste but will be inactive for longer than 180 days will be provided with intermediate cover. This intermediate cover will include 6 inches of suitable earthen material that is capable of sustaining native plant growth. Erosion control will be provide as described in Part III, Attachment 2, Section 4.0 of this PAA. Intermediate cover will be not less than 12 inches (6 inches of daily cover plus additional 6 inches of soil) of suitable earthen material. Areas of intermediate cover shall be graded for proper drainage to help prevent ponding of water and to maintain plant growth or other erosion control features. Run-off from areas that have received intermediate cover will not be considered as having come into contact with the working face or leachate.

4.22.4 Final Cover

"Final" cover soil for the landfill shall be placed and compacted as outlined in Part III, Attachment 7, Appendix III-7A, Final Cover Quality Control Plan.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Site Operating Plan (SOP) consists of procedures to be followed by the landfill personnel for day-to-day operations at the Temple Recycling & Disposal Facility (RDF), which is permitted as a Type I Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) facility. This SOP addresses the requirements of 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §330.57 and §330.121 through 179. This SOP and the records- required by- §330.121(a) and §330.125(a) and (b) will be maintained in the Site Operating Record (SOR). The Temple RDF shall be operated in accordance with the requirements of this SOP and other applicable local, state, and federal regulations. The SOP shall be retained as part of the SOR during the active life of the site and throughout the post-closure maintenance period.

All terms used in this SOP are as defined in 30 TAC §330.3, unless otherwise stated.

1.1 Pre-Operation Notice §330.123

Written notice in the form of a Soil Liner Evaluation Report (SLER) and Geomembrane Liner Evaluation Report (GLER) detailing the final construction and lining of a new disposal cell will be submitted to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for acceptance. The reports will be submitted to the TCEQ for review at least 14 days prior to the placement of any waste in the new cell. If verbal or written response from the TCEQ is not provided by the end of the 14th day following TCEQ receipt of the report(s), the area shall be considered approved for placement of solid waste.

1.2 Recordkeeping Requirements §330.125

The permit (including the application and any other documents that are part of the permit by reference or attachment), will be maintained onsite until the facility has completed all closure activities and waste disposal units have been approved to enter post-closure, after which these records may be maintained physically or electronically at an offsite location, once that location is approved by the executive director through permit modification, and will be made available to the executive director within one business day.

Records other than the permit (including the application and any other documents that are part of the permit by reference or attachment), will be maintained onsite, either physically or electronically, for at least three years. After three years the records may be maintained physically or electronically at an offsite location, once that location is approved by the executive director by permit modification, and will be made available to the executive director upon request.

~~Recordkeeping may include either electronic data storage, hard copy documents, or both. Electronic storage will consist of information stored in proprietary software and/or digital format media. Electronic storage will include, but not be limited to, manifests, profiles (see the Special Waste Acceptance Plan),~~

~~groundwater, stormwater and leachate analytical results, permit documents, and other information suited to this method of storage. Information stored electronically will be made available for review to the TCEQ within 24 hours.~~

~~In accordance with §330.125(a), a copy of the permit, the approved Site Development Plan (SDP), this SOP, the final closure plan, the post-closure care maintenance plan, the Landfill Gas Management Plan (LFGMP), and any other required plan or other related document; and in accordance with §330.125(b)(1) all location restrictions documentations; and in accordance with §330.125(b)(9) copies of all correspondence and responses related to operation of the facility, modifications to the permit, approvals, and other matters pertaining to technical assistance, will be maintained in either paper copy or electronic format at the facility or other location approved by TCEQ; and, in accordance §330.125(d), for the life of the facility, including the post-closure care period.~~

~~Other recordkeeping documents identified in §330.125(b) will be maintained at the facility for five years, at which time the information and records will be transferred to a third-party document storage facility, and, in accordance with §330.125(d), will remain for the life of the facility including the post-closure care period. Identification of the third-party document storage facility will be maintained in the SOR and maintained at the facility for the life of the facility and the post-closure care period. Upon request, records stored at the third-party document storage facility will be retrieved within 72 hours and furnished to the TCEQ Executive Director (ED) within 72 hours of retrieval for inspection.~~

The owner or Landfill Manager (LM) or his designated alternate shall, within 7 working days of completion or receipt of analytical data, as appropriate, record and retain ~~the following~~ information included in Tables 1 and 2 in the SOR. The information, as part of the SOR, will be maintained for the life of the facility, including the post-closure care period in accordance with 330.125(d).~~:~~

Table 1: Site Operating Record Items and Regulatory Citations

Site Operating Record Item	Operating Record Regulatory Citation
Any and all location restriction demonstrations	330.125(b)(1)
Inspection records, training procedures, and notification procedures relating to excluding the receipt of prohibited waste	330.125(b)(2)
All results from gas monitoring and any remediation plans relating to explosive and other gases	330.125(b)(3)
Any and all unit design documentation for the placement of leachate or gas condensate in a MSW landfill	330.125(b)(4)
Any and all demonstration, certification, findings, monitoring, testing, and analytical data relating to groundwater monitoring and corrective action	330.125(b)(5)
Closure and post-closure care plans, and any monitoring, testing, or analytical data relating to post-closure requirements	330.125(b)(6)

Any and all cost estimates and financial assurance documentation relating to financial assurance for closure and post-closure	330.125(b)(7)
Any and all information demonstrating compliance with the small community exemption criteria	330.125(b)(8)
Copies of all correspondence and responses relating to the operation of the facility, modifications to the permit, approvals, and other matters pertaining to technical assistance	330.125(b)(9)
Any and all documents, manifests, shipping documents, trip tickets, etc. involving special waste	330.125(b)(10)
When applicable, ~~F~~for any spray-applied alternative daily cover (ADC) material, records of the application rate and total amount of ADC applied to the working face on those days in which ADC is applied	330.125(b)(11)
Any other document(s), as specified by the approved permit or by the TCEQ ED	330.125(b)(12)

Recordkeeping requirements and recommendations are further summarized on the table below:

Table 2: Recordkeeping Requirements

Records Needed	Frequency	Rule Citation or SOP Section
Location Restriction Demonstrations	Submittal of Permit Application	330.125(b)(1)
Prohibited Waste Inspection Records, Training and Receipt Notification Procedures	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(2)
Gas Monitoring Results	Quarterly	330.125(b)(3); 330.159
Remediation Plans for Explosive and Other Gases	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(3)
Unit Design Documentation for Leachate or Gas Condensate Placement	As Required	330.125(b)(4)
Groundwater Monitoring and Corrective Action Demonstration, Certification, Monitoring, Testing, & Analytical Data	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(5)
Closure and Post-Closure Care Plans	Submittal of Permit Application	330.125(b)(6)
Post-Closure Monitoring, Testing, and Analytical Data	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(6)
Cost Estimates and Financial Assurance Documentation for Closure and Post-Closure	Annually	330.125(b)(7)
Facility Operation, Permit Modification, Approvals, and Technical Assistance Correspondence & Responses	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(9)
Special Waste Manifests, Trip Tickets and All Other Documents Relating to Special Waste (maintained electronically)	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(10)
When applicable, ~~R~~records of the Application Rate and Total Amount of ADC Applied to the Working Face for any Spray-Applied ADC	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(11)
Other Documents Specified in the Permit or by the TCEQ ED	As Needed	330.125(b)(12)
Personnel Training Records per §335.586(d)-(e)	As Needed	330.125(e)
Personnel Operator License	As Needed	330.125(f)
Annual Waste Acceptance Rate Documentation	Rolling Quarterly	330.125(h)
Quarterly Solid Waste Summary Report	Quarterly	330.675(a)
Annual Solid Waste Summary Report	Annually	330. 675(b)
Unauthorized Material Removal	Per Occurrence	330.133(b)
Landfill Marker Inspections	Monthly	330.143(a)
Landfill Gas Management Reports and Submittals	Per Occurrence	330.159
Cover Inspection Record	Daily	330.165(h)
Regulated Asbestos Containing Materials (RACM) Acceptance Records	Per Occurrence	330.171(c)(3)(B)
Site Access Road Records	Monthly	330.153
Access Control Inspections and Maintenance	~~Monthly~~Weekly	330.131
Notices for Access Control Breaches and Repairs	Per Occurrence	330.153
Fire Occurrence Notices	Per Occurrence	330.129
Ponded Water Records	Weekly	Section 4.23
Site Inspection and Maintenance Records	Per Occurrence	Section 4.5
Daily Log of Litter and Debris Pickup along Public Roads	Daily	Section 4.12
Additional Temporary Operating Hours	Per Occurrence	Section 4.7

The following sections discuss in detail the methods and procedures that will be used to control prohibited wastes at the site.

4.2.1 Detection and Prevention of the Disposal of Regulated Hazardous Waste

Regulated hazardous waste, as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 261, PCB wastes, as defined in 40 CFR, Part 761, wastes listed under 30 TAC §330.15(e), and other wastes specifically excluded for acceptance (e.g., Class 1 non-hazardous industrial waste other than regulated asbestos-containing material [RACM], which is Class 1 due to asbestos content) will not be accepted at the facility, with the exception of regulated hazardous waste from Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG). Procedures to detect and prevent these types of wastes from entering the site include:

- Informing facility customers of prohibited wastes by posting one or more signs at the facility entrance listing prohibited wastes
- Screening waste streams prior to acceptance at the gate and through procedures detailed in the SWAP for special waste
- Performing random inspections of incoming loads in accordance with procedures described in Section 4.2.3
- Detaining and/or rejecting loads that are suspected of containing prohibited waste
- Maintaining records of all random inspections
- Training appropriate facility personnel responsible for inspecting or observing loads to recognize prohibited waste, including regulated hazardous waste or PCB waste
- Remediating any prohibited waste, regulated hazardous waste, or PCB waste discovered at the site in accordance with Section 4.2.4

4.2.2 Prohibited Wastes §330.15(e)

The acceptance and disposal of the following prohibited wastes will not be allowed at this site:

- Regulated Hazardous Waste other than from CESQGs. Hazardous waste from a CESQG may be accepted, provided the generator provides a certification that it generates no more than 220 pounds of hazardous waste per calendar month.
- PCBs, as discussed in Section 4.2.1.
- Class 1 Industrial Waste, with the exception of wastes that are Class 1 only because of asbestos content, as further described in Section 4.25, Disposal of Industrial Waste.
- Do-it-Yourself (DIY) used motor vehicle oil, per §330.5(e)(2), shall not be intentionally or knowingly accepted for disposal.
- Lead acid batteries, per §330.15(e)(1), shall not be intentionally or knowingly accepted for disposal.
- Whole used or scrap tires, per §330.15(e)(4), shall not intentionally or knowingly be accepted for disposal.
- Items containing chlorinated fluorocarbons (CFCs), such as refrigerators, freezers, and air conditioners, will only be accepted at the site if the generator or transporter provides written certification that the CFC has been evacuated from the unit and that it was not knowingly

allowed to escape into the atmosphere. The LM or designated alternate will screen customers to determine if refrigerant has been evacuated from the appliance or shipment of appliances. Such verification must include a signed statement from the person from whom the appliance or shipment of appliances is obtained that all refrigerant that had not leaked previously has been recovered from the appliance or shipment of appliances in accordance with 40 CFR §82.156(g) or (h), as applicable. This statement must include the name and address of the person who recovered the refrigerant and the date the refrigerant was recovered or a contract that refrigerant will be removed prior to delivery. The facility will notify persons who may deliver such items of the requirement to verify evacuation of refrigerant by signage or letter. Without written certification, CFC containing appliances will be considered to still contain CFCs.

- Liquid waste (any waste material that is determined to contain "free liquids," as deemed by US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method 9095 (Paint Filter Test), as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste: Physical/Chemical Methods" (USEPA Publication Number SW-846)) shall not be disposed of unless it is:
  - Bulk or non-containerized liquid waste that is:
    - Household waste other than septic waste
    - Leachate or gas condensate derived from the Temple RDF managed and disposed of in accordance with the SDP presented in Part III
  - Contained liquid waste:
    - The container is a small container similar in size to that normally found in the household waste
    - The container is designated to hold liquids for use other than storage
    - The waste is a household waste
- Used oil filters from internal combustion engines, per §330.171(d)
- Special wastes that are not identified in Table 1 of the Special Waste Acceptance Plan included as Appendix IVE~~F~~ of this SOP.

Landfill personnel will check for indications of prohibited waste as detailed below. The landfill personnel inspecting or observing loads will be appropriately trained to recognize prohibited waste.

One of the most important means to control the disposal of prohibited waste at the landfill is by the control of access into the facility by unauthorized vehicles. This issue is addressed in Section 4.5 of this operating plan (Access Control). If landfill personnel suspect prohibited waste is present in an incoming load, then that load will be directed to an area out of the flow of traffic, and trained personnel will further assess the load. If the load is determined to contain prohibited waste, or if there is any suspicion that it may contain a prohibited waste, the load will be rejected and directed back to the generator. Documentation of the inspection will be placed in the SOR within 7 working days. The documentation will include the date, time, name of the inspector(s), type of inspection/screening (i.e., suspected prohibited waste), transporter/generator information, and waste information. This documentation may be provided in a waste discrepancy report. A typical form in included in Appendix IVA of this SOP.

Landfill gate attendants will be trained to recognize potential sources of prohibited waste, such as microelectronics manufacturers, electronic companies, metal plating industry, automotive and vehicle repair service companies, and dry cleaning establishments.

4.2.3 Random Inspections §330.127(5)(A) & (D)

The SWAP provides for the pre-screening of all commercial customers bringing industrial or special waste to the landfill (see Appendix IVE~~F~~). This plan has been and will continue to be an essential element to preventing the acceptance or disposal of prohibited wastes. An additional element in preventing the acceptance or disposal of prohibited waste is random inspections. The gate attendant, or other designated landfill personnel, will randomly select a minimum of five~~two~~ vehicles per week (including compactor vehicles) for inspection, notify the equipment operator, and direct the selected load to the working face. Once the selected load arrives at the working face, the equipment operator will direct the vehicle to a separate but adjacent location on the working face out of the flow of normal disposal traffic. The driver will be instructed to discharge the load onto the ground. The equipment operator will then visually inspect the contents of the load and document the contents of the load including the presence of any prohibited waste. The Load Inspection Report Form in Appendix IVB will be used to document results of the random load inspection. If prohibited waste is observed, it will be returned to the transporter. The TCEQ ED and the local pollution agency with that requests to be notified, will be notified of any incident involving the receipt or disposal of regulated hazardous waste ~~other than CESQG~~ or PCB waste received at the landfill.

Loads that are excluded from random inspections are:

- ~~Waste from transfer stations, providing that the transfer station is permitted or registered by the TCEQ and conducts random screening (waste received from transfer stations is already subject to visual inspections and random screening prior to arrival at the facility)~~
- Liquid waste
- Asbestos waste

The documentation on the Load Inspection Report Form in Appendix IVB will include information such as the date and time of inspection, name and signature of inspector(s), type of inspection/screening (i.e., random screening, suspected unauthorized waste, etc.), transporter/generator information (including hauling company name and license plate number), source of waste, contents of load as reported by driver, contents of load as observed by inspector, and approval or disapproval of the load. The inspection report will be placed in the SOR within 7 days of the inspection.

4.4 Fire Protection Plan §330.129

This plan has been prepared in accordance with §330.129 to include fire protection standards and site personnel training requirements for all on-site activities.

The MSW activities that store or process combustible materials at the facility include uncovered solid waste; fuel supplies; trees, brush, or unmaintained grasses; equipment/vehicles; buildings; recycling collection area; stored used tires; stored petroleum products; citizen collection station, liquid waste stabilization area, and other sources.

4.4.1 Fire Protection Standards

Designated landfill personnel regularly take the following steps to minimize the potential for fires:

- No burning of solid waste shall be permitted at this site
- Burning waste is prevented from being dumped in the active area of the landfill. The gate attendant and equipment operators are trained to observe for hot loads entering the landfill by observing for signs of burning waste, such as smoke, steam, or heat being released from incoming waste loads
- Fuel spills, if they occur, will be contained and cleaned up immediately
- Dead trees, brush, or vegetation adjacent to the landfill are removed, and grass and weeds are mowed so that forest, grass, or brush fires cannot spread to the landfill
- Smoking is not allowed on the active areas of the landfill
- A source of earthen material is maintained in such a manner that it is available at all times and adequately sized to cover any waste received for disposal that is not covered with 6 inches of daily cover earthen material
- If a fire does occur, it shall be promptly extinguished using the procedures described in this SOP
- The potential for fires shall be minimized by using cover soils ~~or approved ADC~~

4.4.2 Fire Protection Operating Practices

Operating practices related to fire protection shall include methods to minimize the potential for accidental fires. Employees shall be instructed in the control of small fires. During site operations, the LM shall perform daily monitoring of the working face size. A sufficient volume of earthen material will be maintained on the site within 1,000 feet of the working face at all times to cover the uncovered portion of the working face with 6 inches of earthen material within 1 hour. This source of earthen material may be on-site soil stockpiles, working face diversion and/or containment berms, areas of future excavation, or some combination thereof.

Examples of required earthen material volumes are included in the following table.

Table 6: Examples of Earthen Material Required for Various Working Face Dimensions

Length of Working	Width of Working	Volume Needed to Cover

6. Large item salvage area - An area for temporary storage of large items may be required

Appropriately trained landfill personnel will be on duty during operating hours at the waste disposal area active working face and the asbestos waste disposal area.

~~7.~~ After screening by the gate attendant, loads will be directed to the liquid waste stabilization area, the citizen's collection station, the recyclable materials storage area, and the large item salvage area. Since these loads have been screened by the gate attendant, trained landfill personnel may not be present to observe unloading of each screened load. Site personnel will not be dedicated to observing the unloading in these areas since they are not the final disposal or end use location. However, The LM or his designated alternate will routinely monitor these areas.

4.6.1 Unloading Waste at the Active Working Face

The unloading of solid waste at the active working face shall be confined to as small an area as practical. Landfill personnel will make every effort to maintain the size of the active working face to a maximum length of 400 feet and width of 200 feet. The size of the working face will be directly impacted by the amount of wastes being received and may vary accordingly. There may be more than one active MSW working face open at any given time. Examples of when more than one MSW working face may be open at one time includes the separation of residential and commercial customers, wet weather operation, when wastes are being deposited in a new cell that must receive only select wastes to cover the bottom of the new cell, during a transition from a wet weather area to another MSW working face, during disposal of RACM, or when there may be a "hot load" delivered to the MSW working face and another working face is established until the fire is controlled. However, in general there will only be one active MSW working face to reduce odors and windblown waste and to control vector populations.

4.6.2 Unloading RACM Waste

The maximum size of the unloading area for RACM will be 100 feet by 200 feet. The procedures for managing RACM are provided in Appendix IVD~~E~~, Regulated Asbestos Containing Material Handling Plan, of this SOP.

4.6.3 Unloading Waste in Other Areas

The maximum size of each of the unloading areas for the Citizens Collections Station, the liquid stabilization area, the large item salvage area, brush and wood material, and tire areas area is 200 feet by 200 feet. These areas will be located within the permit boundary and outside of any landfill buffers, drainage systems

~~determine if it will continue to be used.~~ The placement of the intermediate and final cover will provide a barrier that will reduce the amount of odor emissions as decomposition of wastes occurs over time.

Leachate Handling Procedures – Leachate must be removed from the collection system at a rate to maintain less than 30 cm of head on the liner. Leachate may be removed by pumping directly from the sump to a storage tank, evaporation pond, recirculation system, or a transfer truck. The evaporation pond may be a source for odors and must be monitored. The evaporation pond may be equipped with aerators to further reduce the emission of odors by forcing oxygen into the leachate.

Ponded Water – Water ponded over waste disposal areas may become a source of odors and should be eliminated prior to the occurrence of odors. Ponded water that occurs in the active portion of the site or on a closed area will be eliminated as quickly as possible and the area in which the ponding occurred shall be filled in and regraded within 7 days of the occurrence.

Gas Extraction System – Odor reduction may be achieved by installing a gas extraction system. The gas extraction system will minimize the migration of gases either horizontally or vertically. Gases collected in an extraction system may be distributed to such processing devices as a flare or processing plant.

4.14.1.3 Odor Response Procedures

Upon identification of an odor emission from the landfill, landfill personnel will attempt to isolate the source of the odor. If an identifiable odor is detected, the LM or designated alternate will be notified, who will initiate the necessary remedial actions. Remedial actions may include applying additional cover over the suspect area, using odor controlling sprays applied directly to the working face, controlling any ponded water on the site, adjusting the gas extraction system, sealing the riser pipe covers of the leachate collection system, prompt landfilling of odorous waste, or other methods proven to be beneficial for remediating landfill odors. If odors persist, the LM or designated alternate may contract with an engineer or other expert to address specific remediation issues.

4.15 Disease Vector Control §330.151

Conditions favorable to the production or harboring of disease vectors (rodents, flies, and mosquitoes) shall be minimized through proper compaction of the waste and the use of daily and intermediate cover~~, as appropriate~~. Vectors are attracted by wastes and water that serve as food and breeding grounds. The working face of each disposal area shall be minimized and daily cover ~~or approved ADC~~ shall be applied to control disease vectors. Landfill cover procedures are described in Section 4.22 of this SOP. To further control disease vectors, ponded water shall be controlled, as detailed in Section 4.23 of this SOP. Bird populations should also be controlled by using daily cover ~~or approved ADC~~, minimizing the working face, and controlling ponded water. These daily operation measures will eliminate the need for any additional methods of vector control under normal circumstances. However, s~~S~~ite personnel ~~should be~~shall

continuously evaluate the situation and take additional action should it be required. ~~observant for insects and rodents and report problems to the LM or designated alternate.~~ Should daily operations not control vectors, ~~P~~professional exterminators will be contacted~~, if necessary,~~ to eliminate rodents or other pests that may appear at the site. If chemicals are needed for disease vector control, a professional will apply the appropriate chemical at the industry recommended rate, and use the appropriate health and safety practices to minimize any potential adverse effects.

4.16 Site Access Roads §330.153

All-weather site access roads provided from the public road to the unloading area(s) will consist of compacted gravel, crushed stone, asphalt, concrete, or other road building material. The tracking of mud and debris onto public roadways from the site shall be minimized.

Tracking of mud onto public roadways, including Little Flock Road, Avenue H, and Loop 363, will be controlled by minimizing the amount of mud on site entrance and access roads and on vehicles leaving the site. Vehicles leaving the site will traverse all-weather site access road and paved site entrance roads allowing for mud to be removed from the vehicle. Additionally, landfill traffic may be directed through the wheel wash prior to leaving the facility to minimize mud being tracked past the gatehouse.

Mud on the site entrance and access roads will be removed to prevent tracking of mud onto public access roads. Mud on site access roads will be removed by grading the mud off of the road. Mud on the site entrance road may be removed by spraying water from the site water truck, by scraping with a site bulldozer or maintainer, or using a rotary broom street sweeper. Mud will be removed from the public roadway, site entrance, and access roads in a similar manner, as necessary, to control the tracking of mud onto public roads and at least once per day on days when mud associated with landfill operation may be tracked onto public roadways.

Litter and debris will be controlled. Litter and debris that are tracked onto public roadways will be removed at least once per day on days when the site is operating. Litter on Little Flock Road, Avenue H, and Loop 363 will be picked up in accordance with Section 4.12, Materials Along Route to Site. Litter along the site entrance and access road will be picked up in accordance with Section 4.9, Control of Windblown Solid Waste and Litter. Debris will be picked up daily from all on-site roads and from Little Flock Road, Avenue H, and Loop 363 for a distance of 2 miles in each direction from the site entrance. Site laborers will load any debris into the site pickup. The debris will be taken to the working face and disposed of properly.

Dust from on-site and other access roads shall be controlled on an as-needed basis to avoid becoming a nuisance to surrounding areas. A water source and the necessary equipment shall be provided by the LM or designated alternate for dust control.

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 IVE~~F~~, 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 ~~IVE~~IVD, Regulated Asbestos Containing Material Handling Plan, and Appendix ~~IVF~~IVE, Special Waste Acceptance Plan (SWAP).

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

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4.26 Disposal of Industrial Waste §330.173

Industrial non-hazardous waste is defined by §330.3 as solid waste resulting from or incidental to any process of industry or manufacturing, or mining or agricultural operations, classified as follows:

- Class 2 Industrial Solid Waste – any individual solid waste or combination of industrial solid wastes that cannot be described as Class 1 or Class 3, as defined in §335.506 (relating to Class 2 waste determination).
- Class 3 Industrial Solid Waste – any inert and essentially insoluble industrial solid waste, including materials such as rock, brick, glass, dirt, and certain plastics and rubber, etc. that are not readily decomposable as defined in §335.507 (relating to Class 3 waste determination).

Class 2 and Class 3 industrial solid wastes may be accepted at a Type I facility, provided disposal of these wastes does not interfere with proper operation of the facility. Provisions for acceptance of these wastes are described in Appendix ~~IVF~~ IVE SWAP

This facility will not accept Class 1 industrial solid waste, with the exception of wastes that are Class 1 only because of asbestos content. Waste classified as Class 1 only because of asbestos content may be accepted by the facility for disposal and will be managed in accordance with 30 TAC §330.171(C)(3) and Appendix ~~IVF~~ IVE of this SOP. All shipments of Class 1 industrial waste only because of asbestos content must be accompanied by a manifest, as required by the TCEQ.

The amount of Class 1 industrial non-hazardous waste (industrial Class 1 only because of asbestos content) received will not exceed 20 percent of the total amount of waste (not including Class 1 wastes) accepted during the current or previous year in accordance with §330.173(e) and §330.173(f). The amount of waste may be determined by volume or weight, but the same unit of measure must be used for each year, unless a variance is authorized by the TCEQ ED.

In the event that a prohibited industrial solid (Class 1) waste arrives at the site, the LM or designated alternate will follow the appropriate procedures as outlined in Section 4.2. The facility will operate in compliance with 30 TAC §330.173 or any special conditions imposed by the TCEQ ED.

The facility may accept Class 2 and 3 industrial solid wastes for disposal provided the acceptance of this waste does not interfere with facility operations.

4.27 Screening of Deposited Waste §330.175

Final, intermediate, and daily~~, and ADC~~ cover will screen deposited waste materials from view. As aerial filling progresses to the north, final sideslope cover will be placed and vegetated on the landfill and perimeter drainage channels and final cover drainage channels and terraces will be constructed. Additionally,

vegetated soil berms may be temporarily utilized as visual screening berms at locations throughout the facility.

Existing natural vegetation in the buffer zones shall be maintained, where possible, to provide visual screening of disposal operations from public view. The facility will continue to operate the landfill in a manner that will provide the maximum screening possible within the requirements of the design.

4.28 Contaminated Water Discharge §330.207(a) and (b)

The Temple RDF will not discharge contaminated water without specific written authorization from the TCEQ. This facility is authorized to discharge stormwater run-off pursuant to the TPDES permit and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). This authorization applies only to stormwater and other approved sources collected in the facility drainage system. No contaminated water (water that has come in contact with solid waste or leachate) may be discharged from the site through the facility drainage system pursuant to this authorization. Stormwater and any other water that collects in or runs off from the working face will be managed as contaminated water.

All contaminated water shall be managed as specified in Part III, Attachment 3, Waste Management Unit Design, and Part III, Attachment 2, Surface Water Drainage Report.

Additionally, the facility will be operated in accordance with provisions outlined in the SDP, Part III, Section 4.0, Surface Water Protection, which states that the design and operation of the facility will not cause:

1. A discharge of solid wastes or pollutants adjacent to or into the water in the state, including wetlands, that is in violation of the requirements of the Texas Waster Code, §26.121.
2. A discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States, including wetlands, that violates any requirements of the Clean Water Act, including, but not limited to, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements, pursuant to §402 as amended.
3. A discharge of dredged or fill material to waters of the United States, including wetlands, that is in violation of the requirements under the Federal Clean Water Act, §404, as amended.
4. A discharge of a nonpoint source pollution of waters of the United States, including wetlands, that violates any requirement of an area wide or statewide water quality management plan that has been approved under the Federal Clean Water Act, §208 or §319, as amended.

4.29 Leachate and Gas Condensate Recirculation §330.177

Leachate and LFG condensate will be either diverted to the landfill leachate recirculation system, the evaporation ponds, disposed of off-site at an authorized off-site facility, or stabilized on-site. Recirculation procedures of leachate and gas condensate are included in Part III, Attachment 3, Section 6.1.2.8.