

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

LAND DIVISION - SOLID WASTE PROGRAM

DIVISION 13

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**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION - SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**DIVISION 335-13
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Chapter 335-13-1	<u>Page No.</u>
General Provisions	
335-13-1-.01 Purpose.....	1-1
335-13-1-.02 Statutory Authority	1-1
335-13-1-.03 Definitions	1-2
335-13-1-.04 Limitations.....	1-17
335-13-1-.05 Communications	1-17
335-13-1-.06 Penalty of Violations	1-17
335-13-1-.07 Appeals	1-18
335-13-1-.08 Severability	1-18
335-13-1-.09 Repealer.....	1-18
335-13-1-.10 Reserved	1-18
335-13-1-.11 General	1-18
335-13-1-.12 [Reserved].....	1-18
335-13-1-.13 Unauthorized Dumps	1-19
 Chapter 335-13-2	
Storage, Collection and Transportation	
335-13-2-.01 Collection and Transportation.....	2-1
 Chapter 335-13-3	
Processing and Recycling	
335-13-3-.01 Purpose and Applicability	3-1
335-13-3-.02 Facility Registration	3-1
335-13-3-.03 Facility Design and Operation	3-6
335-13-3-.04 Storage and Accumulation Limitations	3-9
335-13-3-.05 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	3-10
335-13-3-.06 Inspection of Facilities	3-12
335-13-3-.07 Closure of Facilities	3-13
 Chapter 335-13-4	
Permit Requirements	
335-13-4-.01 Landfill Unit Siting Standards	4-1
335-13-4-.02 [Reserved].....	4-4
335-13-4-.03 [Reserved].....	4-4
335-13-4-.04 [Reserved].....	4-4
335-13-4-.05 [Reserved].....	4-4
335-13-4-.06 [Reserved].....	4-4

335-13-4-.07	[Reserved].....	4-4
335-13-4-.08	[Reserved].....	4-4
335-13-4-.09	[Reserved].....	4-4
335-13-4-.10	[Reserved].....	4-4
335-13-4-.11	General Design Standards for Disposal Facilities.....	4-4
335-13-4-.12	Plans and Operational Reports.....	4-5
335-13-4-.13	Site Geology and Hydrology.....	4-6
335-13-4-.14	Groundwater Resources.....	4-7
335-13-4-.15	Cover	4-8
335-13-4-.16	Explosive Gases.....	4-8
335-13-4-.17	Drainage	4-10
335-13-4-.18	Liners and Leachate Collection	4-11
335-13-4-.19	Access.....	4-14
335-13-4-.20	Closure and Post-Closure	4-14
335-13-4-.21	General Operational Standards for Landfill Units.....	4-19
335-13-4-.22	Specific Requirements for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	4-22
335-13-4-.23	Specific Requirements for Inert - Construction/Demolition Landfills and Industrial Landfills	4-25
335-13-4-.24	Septic Tank Pumpings and Sewage Sludge.....	4-27
335-13-4-.25	[Reserved].....	4-27
335-13-4-.26	Requirements for Management and Disposal of Special Waste	4-27
335-13-4-.27	Groundwater Monitoring and Corrective Action.....	4-30
335-13-4-.28	Financial Assurance Criteria.....	4-50
335-13-4-.29	Recordkeeping Requirements.....	4-68
335-13-4-App I	Constituents for Detection Monitoring	4-70
335-13-4-App II	List of Hazardous Inorganic and Organic Constituents	4-72

Chapter 335-13-5

Procedures for Obtaining Permits

335-13-5-.01	Disposal Permits.....	5-1
335-13-5-.02	Permit Application	5-1
335-13-5-.03	Public Notice	5-3
335-13-5-.04	Public Hearing	5-4
335-13-5-.05	Permit Denial, Suspension, or Revocation	5-5
335-13-5-.06	Permit Modification.....	5-6
335-13-5-.07	Transfer of Permit.....	5-8
335-13-5-.08	Vertical Expansion.....	5-8

Chapter 335-13-6

Inspection of Facilities

335-13-6-.01	Inspections of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities.....	6-1
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Chapter 335-13-7

Reserved

Chapter 335-13-8

Procedures for Variances

335-13-8-.01	Variances	8-1
335-13-8-.02	Petition for Variance	8-1
335-13-8-.03	Extension of Prior or Existing Variance	8-2
335-13-8-.04	Department Action on Petitions for Variance	8-2
335-13-8-.05	Termination of Variance	8-3
335-13-8-.06	[Reserved].....	8-3
335-13-8-.07	[Reserved].....	8-3
335-13-8-.08	[Reserved].....	8-3
335-13-8-.09	[Reserved].....	8-3
335-13-8-.10	[Reserved].....	8-3
335-13-8-.11	[Reserved].....	8-3

Chapter 335-13-9

State Solid Waste Management Plan

335-13-9-.01	Purpose.....	9-1
335-13-9-.02	State Solid Waste Management Plan	9-1
335-13-9-.03	Reserved	9-1
335-13-9-.04	Updating and Modifying the State Solid Waste Management Plan.....	9-1
335-13-9-.05	Regional Planning and Development Needs Assessments.....	9-2
335-13-9-.06	Local Solid Waste Management Plans.....	9-3

Chapter 335-13-10

Alabama Recycling Fund Grants Program

335-13-10-.01	Purpose.....	10-1
335-13-10-.02	Definitions.....	10-1
335-13-10-.03	Grant Application Requirements	10-2
335-13-10-.04	Disbursement of Funds	10-3
335-13-10-.05	Grant Recordkeeping.....	10-5
335-13-10-.06	Specific Recycling Grant Requirements	10-6
335-13-10-.07	Eligibility Requirements.....	10-6
335-13-10-.08	Grant Award Criteria	10-8

Chapter 335-13-11

Solid Waste Fund Site Remediation

335-13-11-.01	Purpose	11-1
335-13-11-.02	Solid Waste Fund.....	11-1

335-13-11-.03	Remediation of Sites.....	11-3
335-13-11-.04	Site Ranking System	11-5
335-13-11-.05	Remediation Contracting.....	11-7

Chapter 335-13-12

Landfill Operator Certification Requirements

335-13-12-.01	Applicability.....	12-1
335-13-12-.02	Training and Certification Requirements	12-1
335-13-12-.03	Reciprocity.....	12-3
335-13-12-.04	Revocation of Certificate.....	12-4

Chapter 335-13-13

Statewide Solid Waste Reduction Goal

335-13-13-.01	Purpose	13-1
335-13-13-.02	Statewide Solid Waste Reduction Goal.....	13-1

Chapter 335-13-14

Composting Facilities

335-13-14-.01	Purpose	14-1
335-13-14-.02	Definition.....	14-1
335-13-14-.03	Applicability.....	14-2
335-13-14-.04	Application Requirements	14-2
335-13-14-.05	Design Criteria.....	14-4
335-13-14-.06	Operating Criteria	14-5
335-13-14-.07	Permitting Requirements.....	14-6
335-13-14-.08	Recordkeeping and Reporting.....	14-8
335-13-14-.09	Closure	14-8
335-13-14-.10	Public Notice	14-9
335-13-14-.11	Public Hearing	14-10

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION - SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-13-1
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

335-13-1-.01	Purpose
335-13-1-.02	Statutory Authority
335-13-1-.03	Definitions
335-13-1-.04	Limitations
335-13-1-.05	Communications
335-13-1-.06	Penalty for Violations
335-13-1-.07	Appeals
335-13-1-.08	Severability
335-13-1-.09	Repealer
335-13-1-.10	[Reserved]
335-13-1-.11	General
335-13-1-.12	[Reserved]
335-13-1-.13	Unauthorized Dumps

335-13-1-.01 Purpose. The purpose of this Division is to establish minimum criteria for use under the Act, as amended, primarily for the disposal of solid waste and the design, location and operation of landfill units.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-1-.02 Statutory Authority. The Department is authorized to promulgate these rules and regulations under and by virtue of authority granted in the Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-7, 22-27-9, 22-27-12, 22-22A-5 and 22-22A-8.

Author: Phillip D. Davis

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-7, 22-27-9, 22-27-12, 22-22A-5 and 22-22A-8.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988, August 3, 2010.

335-13-1-.03 Definitions. For the purpose of these rules and regulations, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Rule and as ascribed by law unless the context of the regulations indicate differently.

(1) Act - the "Solid Wastes and Recyclable Materials Management Act", Act No. 151, Regular Session 2008 (formerly the "Solid Waste Disposal Act, Act No. 771 Regular Session, 1969, as amended by Act No. 2247 Regular Session, 1971) Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-1 et. seq.

(2) Active life - the period of operation beginning with the initial receipt of solid waste and ending at completion of closure activities in accordance with the applicable requirements of Rule 335-13-4-.20.

(3) Active portion (or Active footprint) - that part of a facility or unit that has received, is receiving, or is authorized and maintained as capable to receive wastes, and that has not been closed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Rule 335-13-4-.20.

(4) Adjacent property owner - an owner whose property is adjacent to a proposed site.

(5) Agency - any controlling agency, public or private, elected, appointed or volunteer utilizing methods approved by the Health Department or the Department for the purpose of controlling and supervising the collection or management of solid wastes or recyclable materials.

(6) Ambient - normal atmospheric conditions.

(7) Annular Space of a Well - the space between the bore hole and the casing.

(8) Aquifer - a geologic formation, group of formations or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of groundwater to wells, springs or waters of the State.

(9) Airport - public-use airport open to the public without prior permission and without restrictions within the physical capacities of available facilities.

(10) Areas Susceptible To Mass Movement - those areas of influence (i.e., areas characterized as having an active or substantial possibility of mass movement) where the movement of earth material at, beneath, or adjacent to the landfill unit, because of natural or man-induced events, results in the downslope transport of soil and rock material by means of gravitational influence. Areas of mass movement include, but are not limited to, landslides, avalanches, debris slides and flows, soil fluctuation, block sliding, and rock fall.

(11) Ashes - the solid residue from burning of wood, coal, coke or other combustible material used for heating, the burning or incineration of solid wastes, or for the production of electricity at electric generating plants.

(12) ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials. A technical society with headquarters located at 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103, which publishes national standards for the testing and quality assurance of materials.

(13) Beach - For this definition, refer to Division 8 of the ADEM Administrative Code.

(14) Bird Hazard - an increase in the likelihood of bird/aircraft collisions that may cause damage to the aircraft or injury to its occupants.

(15) Bladeable - the physical condition of a sludge or similar waste. Physical conditions include, but are not limited to, the absence of free liquids and of a consistency that can be easily managed by heavy equipment normally utilized at a landfill unit.

(16) Bore Hole - a man-made hole in a geological formation which has been drilled, jetted, driven or made by other similar techniques.

(17) Cell - a volume of compacted solid waste that is covered by means of compacted earth or some other approved alternative cover usually on a daily or weekly basis in a landfill unit.

(18) Certification - a statement of professional opinion based upon knowledge and belief.

(19) CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.

(20) Closure - the process by which a landfill unit permanently ceases to accept waste, to include those actions taken by the permittee or owner of the facility to prepare the site for post-closure monitoring and maintenance or to make it suitable for other uses.

(21) Coal Combustion By-products - Fly ash, bottom as, boiler slag, or flue gas emission control by-products which result primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels at electric generating plants.

(22) Coastal Area - For this definition, refer to Division 8 of the ADEM Administrative Code.

(23) Coastal Waters - those waters adjacent to the shoreline, which contain a measurable quantity or percentage of seawater, including but not limited to, sounds, bays, lagoons, bayous, ponds and estuaries.

(24) Commercial Solid Waste - all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.

(25) Composite Liner - a system consisting of two components; the upper component must consist of a minimum 40 mil flexible membrane liner (FML), and the lower component must consist of at least a two-foot layer of compacted soil with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec. FML components consisting of High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) shall be at least 60 mil thick. The FML component must be installed in direct and uniform contact with the compacted soil component.

(26) Composting or Compost Plant - an officially controlled method or operation whereby putrescible solid wastes are broken down through microbic action to a material offering no hazard or nuisance factors to public health or well-being.

(27) Construction/Demolition-Inert Landfill Unit (C/DLF) - a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives construction/demolition waste, and/or rubbish and/or water treatment (alum) sludge, foundry waste meeting Rule 335-13-4-.26(3), and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, or injection well as those terms are defined in this Rule.

(28) Construction/Demolition Waste - waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings, and other structures. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, masonry materials, sheet rock, roofing waste, insulation (not including asbestos), scrap metal, and wood products. Uncontaminated concrete, soil, brick, waste asphalt paving, ash resulting from the combustion of untreated wood, rock, and similar materials are excluded from this definition.

(29) Contingency Plan - a document setting out an organized, planned and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of a fire, explosion or release of solid waste which could threaten human health or the environment.

(30) Cover - soil or other suitable natural or manufactured material specifically marketed as such, or a combination of both, acceptable to the Department that is used to cover compacted solid waste in a landfill unit.

(31) Decontamination - a process of reducing or eliminating the presence of harmful substances, such as infectious agents, so as to reduce the likelihood of disease transmission from those substances.

(32) Department - the Alabama Department of Environmental Management as established by Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-22A-4.

(33) Destruction or Adverse Modification - a direct or indirect alteration of critical habitat which appreciably diminishes the likelihood of the survival and recovery of threatened or endangered species using that habitat.

(34) Director - the Director of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, appointed pursuant to Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-22A-4, or his or her designee.

(35) Discarded Material - material thrown away, abandoned, disposed of, or otherwise given up without intent to reuse, recycle or reclaim.

(36) Discharge - the accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, emitting, emptying, or dumping of solid waste, including leachate, into or on any land or water.

(37) Disease Vector - an organism that is capable of transmitting a disease from one host to another.

(38) Displacement - the relative movement of any two sides of a fault measured in any direction.

(39) Disposal - the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that the waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including, but not limited to, ground waters.

(40) Drill Cuttings - solid materials generated by subsurface drilling operations.

(41) Drilling Fluids - any fluid used in drilling operations that is sent down the well bore, including drilling muds and any specialty products, from the time a well is begun until final cessation of drilling in that well.

(42) Dune - (see definition of primary dune system)

(43) Endangered or Threatened Species - any species listed as such pursuant to Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

(44) Electric Generating Plants - an industrial site, or that portion of an industrial site, that produces electricity, to be used either on-site or off-site.

(45) Engineer - a person currently registered as a professional engineer with the State of Alabama Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

(46) Explosive Gas - a gas that is explosive under ordinary conditions as used herein generally refers to methane (CH₄).

(47) Facility - all contiguous land, structures and other appurtenances used for the processing, treatment, storage or disposal of solid waste, or the recovery of recyclable materials from solid waste, whether or not authorized or permitted, including, but not limited to, waste disposal areas and waste disposed therein.

(48) Facility Structures - any buildings and sheds or utility or drainage lines on the facility.

(49) Fault - a fracture or a zone of fractures in any material along which strata on one side have been displaced with respect to that on the other side.

(50) Financial Assurance - a financial arrangement by the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste landfill which guarantees the availability of funds which may be used to close, provide post-closure care, or conduct corrective action at that facility if the owner or operator fails to properly execute his or her responsibilities under this article and any rules promulgated by the department for closure, post-closure care, or corrective action and the terms of any permit issued for operation of that facility.

(51) Floodplain - the lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters, including flood prone areas of offshore islands, which are inundated by the 100-year flood.

(52) Foundry Waste - Waste, including but not limited to, slag, sand, baghouse dust, etc. generated from foundry smelting and metal casting processes.

(53) Free Liquids - liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure as determined by the Paint Filter Test referenced in USEPA Publication SW-846, Method 9095.

(54) Garbage - putrescible animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food, including, but not limited to, waste from markets, storage facilities, handling and sale of produce and other food products and excepting such materials that may be serviced by garbage grinders and handled as household sewage.

(55) Gas Condensate - the liquid generated as a result of the gas collection and recovery process at the landfill unit.

(56) Generation - the act or process of producing solid waste. Solid waste shall be considered to be generated at the point that waste materials are first discarded or collected, regardless of any subsequent materials recovery or recycling.

(57) Generator - any person who utilizes any process or conducts any activity which results in the production of solid waste.

(58) Groundwater - water below the land surface in the zone of saturation.

(59) Hazardous Waste - those wastes defined in, and regulated under, the Alabama Hazardous Waste Management and Minimization Act of 1978, as amended.

(60) Health Department - an approved county or district health department, including the Alabama State Department of Public Health and the affected state and county health department.

(61) Health Officer - the State or affected county health officer or his or her designee.

(62) Holocene - the most recent epoch of the Quaternary period, extending from the end of the Pleistocene Epoch to the present.

(63) Household Waste - any solid waste, including, but not limited to, garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks derived from households, including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas. Sanitary waste in septic tanks shall be considered as household waste only when it is disposed in a landfill or unauthorized dump and its inclusion as a household waste shall in no way prohibit or supersede the authority of the Department or the Health Department to regulate onsite sewage systems or the management of sanitary waste in septic tanks.

(64) Incinerator or Combustion Unit - a device designed to burn that portion of garbage and rubbish which will be consumed at temperatures generally ranging 1600 degrees Fahrenheit or over. The unburned residue from an incinerator, including metal, glass, and the like shall be called ashes.

(65) Industrial Landfill (ILF) Unit - a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives industrial solid waste and may in addition receive construction/demolition waste and/or rubbish and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined in this Rule.

(66) Industrial Solid Waste - solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under Chapters 22 to 30, inclusive, of Title 22, Code of Alabama 1975, and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

(67) Infectious Agent - any organism (such as a virus or a bacterium) that is capable of causing disease or adverse health impacts in humans by invasion and multiplication in body tissues, fluids or secretions.

(68) Injection Well - a bored, drilled, or driven shaft or dug hole which is used for the injection of pollutants.

(69) Innocent Landowner - an owner of real property upon which there is located an unauthorized dump and who meets all of the following conditions:

(a) The solid waste was disposed of on the property after the owner acquired title to the property or the waste was disposed of before the owner acquired title to the property and the owner lacked actual knowledge of the waste after conducting reasonable due diligence or title was acquired by bequest or devise.

(b) The owner did not have knowledge that the waste was being disposed of on the property or the owner took steps, including, but not limited to, posting signs to prevent disposal on the property.

(c) The owner did not participate in or consent to the disposal of solid waste on the property.

(d) The owner did not receive any financial benefit from the disposal of solid waste on the property.

(e) Title to the property was not transferred to the owner for the purpose of evading liability for operating an unauthorized dump.

(f) The person or persons responsible for disposing of the solid waste on the property, in doing so, was not acting as an agent for the owner.

(70) Karst Terrains - areas where karst topography, with its characteristic surface and subterranean features, is developed as the result of dissolution of limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock. Characteristic physiographic features present in karst terrains include, but are not limited to, sinkholes, sinking streams, caves, large springs, and blind valleys.

(71) Land Application Unit - an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for agricultural purposes or for treatment and disposal.

(72) Landfill (LF) - a method of compaction and earth cover of solid wastes other than those containing garbage or other putrescible wastes, including, but not limited to, tree limbs and stumps, demolition materials, incinerator residues, and like materials not constituting a health or nuisance hazard, where cover need not be applied on a per day used basis.

(73) Landfill (LF) Unit - this term shall include MSWLF, C/DLF, ILF units.

(74) Land Surveyor - a person currently registered as a land surveyor with the State of Alabama Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

(75) Lateral Expansion - a horizontal expansion of the waste boundaries of an existing landfill unit.

(76) Leachate - any liquid, including any soluble, suspended or miscible components in the liquid, that has percolated through or emerged from solid waste other than construction/demolition waste and or rubbish.

(77) Leachate Recirculation - the recycling or reintroduction of leachate into or on a landfill unit constructed with liners and leachate collection systems.

(78) Lift - the compacted vertical thickness of a horizontal series of cells which have been accumulated and covered with earth or some other approved

alternative cover. The cover may be either daily, weekly, intermediate, or final as required.

(79) Liquid Waste - any waste material that is determined to contain "free liquids" as defined by Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test), as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods" (EPA Pub. No. SW-846), and is not considered bladeable.

(80) Lithified Earth Material - all rock, including all naturally occurring and naturally formed aggregates or masses of minerals or small particles of older rock that formed by crystallization of magma or by induration of loose sediments. This term does not include man-made materials, such as fill, concrete, and asphalt, or unconsolidated earth materials, soil, or regolith lying at or near the earth surface.

(81) Lower Explosive Limit - the lowest percent by volume of a mixture of explosive gases which will propagate a flame in air at 25°C and atmospheric pressure. For Methane (CH₄) the LEL is considered to be 5 percent.

(82) Materials Recovery Facility - a solid waste management facility that provides for the extraction from solid waste of recyclable materials, materials suitable for use as a fuel or soil amendment, or any combination of those materials. A materials recovery facility shall be deemed to be a solid waste treatment facility.

(83) Maximum Horizontal Acceleration in Lithified Earth Material - the maximum expected horizontal acceleration depicted on a seismic hazard map, with a 90 percent or greater probability that the acceleration will not be exceeded in 250 years, or the maximum expected horizontal acceleration based on a site-specific seismic risk assessment.

(84) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - maximum permissible levels of contaminants allowed in the saturated zone unless occurring naturally or found to already exist during background sampling.

(85) Medical Waste - any infectious solid or liquid waste from a medical waste generator, as defined in 335-17-1.

(86) Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Unit - a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile. A municipal solid waste landfill may also receive other types of solid wastes, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste, industrial solid waste, construction/demolition waste, and rubbish. A municipal solid waste landfill is a sanitary landfill. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned. A MSWLF unit may be a new MSWLF unit, an existing MSWLF unit or a lateral expansion.

(87) Off-site - not a part of what is defined as on-site.

(88) On-site - the same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person or entity connected by a right-of-way which he controls and to which the public does not have access, is also considered on-site property.

(89) One Hundred-year flood - a flood that has a one percent or greater chance of recurring in any given year or a flood of a magnitude equaled or exceeded once in 100 years on the average over a significantly long period.

(90) Open Burning - the combustion of any material without the following characteristics:

(a) Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion.

(b) Containment of the combustion-reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion, and

(c) Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

(91) Operating Record - a collection of documents relating to the permitting or operation of any landfill unit as listed in 335-13-4-.29.

(92) Operator - the person(s) having direct supervision over and responsibility for the daily operation of a landfill unit or part of a landfill unit.

(93) Owner - the person(s) who owns a facility or part of a facility.

(94) Partial Closure - the closure of a discrete part of a facility in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of Rule 335-13-4-.20. For example, partial closure may include the closure of a trench, a unit operation, a landfill cell or a pit, while other parts of the same facility continue in operation or will be placed in operation in the future.

(95) Permit - written authorization granted to a person by the Department to operate a solid waste management facility for the disposal of solid waste.

(96) Permittee - any person possessing a valid permit issued by the Department to dispose of solid waste. This person is responsible for the overall operation of a solid waste facility.

(97) Person - any individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, agent, agency, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, any interstate body, or any other private or public legal entity.

(98) Personnel - all persons who work at or supervise the operations of a solid waste facility, and whose actions or inactions may be responsible for achieving compliance with the requirements of this Division.

(99) Petroleum Contaminated Waste (PCW) - any material, including but not limited to soil, debris, absorbent pads/booms, oil dry, etc., that has been exposed to petroleum products in such a manner that the petroleum product can be detected by a total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) analysis using Standard Method 503 D & E, EPA Methods 9071 or 418.1 Infra Red, and that analysis exceeds 100 ppm TPH.

(100) Poor Foundation Conditions - those areas where features exist which indicate that a natural or man-induced event may result in inadequate foundation support for the structural components of a landfill unit.

(101) Post Closure - the activities, including monitoring and maintenance at the site, following completion of closure activities if solid waste will remain at the site after closure.

(102) Practice - any operating method, technique or procedure for the management of solid waste.

(103) Primary Dune System - for this definition, refer to Division 8 of the ADEM Administrative Code.

(104) Private Solid Waste Management Facility - a solid waste management facility that is operated exclusively by and for a private solid waste generator for the purpose of accepting solid waste generated on-site or by the permittee.

(105) Product - any material which is an intended output or result of a fabrication, manufacturing or production process, and is sold and distributed in the stream of commerce for consumption, use, or further processing into another desired commodity. A product must be managed as an item of value in a controlled manner and is not to be managed as a discarded material.

(106) Proposed site - total acreage as identified by the legal survey included in the application submitted to the Department.

(107) Public Solid Waste Management Facility - a solid waste management facility that accepts solid waste from the public generally or for a fee, or any solid waste management facility that is not a private solid waste management facility.

(108) Qualified Groundwater Scientist - a scientist or engineer who has received a baccalaureate or post-graduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering and has sufficient training and experience in groundwater hydrology and related fields as may be demonstrated by state registration, professional certifications, or completion of accredited university programs that enable that individual to make sound professional judgments regarding groundwater monitoring, contaminant fate and transport, and corrective-action.

(109) Recovered Materials - those materials which have known recycling potential; which can be feasibly recycled; which have been diverted or removed

from the solid waste stream for recycling, whether or not requiring subsequent separation and processing; and which have a substantial portion that are consistently used in the manufacture of products which may otherwise be produced from raw or virgin materials. Recovered materials shall not include solvents or materials, except sawdust, bark, and paper materials that are destined for incineration, energy recovery, or any use which constitutes disposal. Recovered materials shall only be those materials for which during the calendar year (commencing on January 1), the amount of material recycled or diverted from the solid waste stream for recycling and transferred to a different site for recycling equals at least 75 percent by weight or volume of the amount of that material accumulated at the beginning of the period.

(110) Recovered Materials Processing Facility - a facility primarily engaged in the storage, processing, and resale or reuse of recovered materials. A recovered materials processing facility is not a solid waste management facility; however, any solid waste resulting from the operation of a facility shall be subject to all applicable laws and regulations relating to solid waste and shall be deemed to be generated for purposes of reporting pursuant to solid waste reduction goals, at the point of collection of the recovered materials from which the solid waste resulted.

(111) Recyclable Materials - those materials which are capable of being recycled, whether or not the materials have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream.

(112) Recycling - any process by which materials are collected, separated, stored, recovered, or processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products, but does not include the use of materials as a fuel, or for any use which constitutes disposal.

(113) Relevant Point of Compliance - That point within the first saturated zone at which groundwater quality must be in compliance with water quality standards set forth by Rule 335-13-4-.27. Groundwater monitoring wells are to be located in order to yield samples that are representative of the quality of groundwater passing the relative point of compliance.

(114) Representative Sample - a sample of a universe or whole (e.g., waste pile, groundwater) which can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole.

(115) Rubbish - nonputrescible solid wastes, excluding ashes, consisting of both combustible and noncombustible wastes. Combustible rubbish includes paper, rags, cartons, wood, furniture, rubber, plastics, and similar materials. Noncombustible rubbish includes glass, crockery, metal cans, metal furniture and like materials which will not burn at ordinary incinerator temperatures, not less than 1600 degree F. Uncontaminated concrete, soil, brick, waste asphalt paving, ash resulting from the combustion of untreated wood, rock, yard trimmings, leaves, stumps, limbs and similar materials are excluded from this definition.

(116) Run-Off - any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.

(117) Run-On - any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.

(118) Salvaging - the controlled removal for reuse of material from a solid waste landfill unit.

(119) Sanitary Landfill - a controlled area of land upon which solid waste is deposited and is compacted and covered with compacted earth each day as deposited, with no on-site burning of wastes, and so located, contoured and drained that it will not constitute a source of water pollution as determined by the Department. See definition of "Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Unit."

(120) Sanitary Sewer - any device or system used in the treatment of municipal sewage or industrial waste of a liquid nature. This includes sewers, pipes or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a facility providing treatment.

(121) Saturated Zone - that part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water.

(122) Scavenging - the unauthorized removal of solid waste from a landfill unit permitted under these regulations.

(123) Seismic Impact Zone - an area with a ten percent or greater probability that the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material, expressed as a percentage of the earth's gravitational pull (g), will exceed 0.10 g in 250 years.

(124) Service Area - the geographical area serviced by a solid waste facility from which solid waste is generated and collected, including any interim points, (i.e., transfer stations) at which the solid waste is repacked or reloaded onto vehicles or other methods of transport for delivery to that facility. For public solid waste management facilities, the service area is established as part of the local host government approval process, as described in Code of Alabama 1975, §22-27-48.

(125) Sludge - any nonhazardous, solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

(126) Solid Waste - any garbage, rubbish, construction or demolition debris, ash, or sludge from a waste treatment facility, water supply plant, or air pollution control facility, and any other discarded materials, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations or community activities, or materials intended for or capable of recycling, but which have not been diverted

or removed from the solid waste stream. The term "solid waste" does not include recovered materials, solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows, or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, or the Alabama Waste Pollution Control Act, as amended; or source, special, nuclear, or by-product materials as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. Also excluded from this definition are land applications of crop residues, animal manure, and ash resulting exclusively from the combustion of wood during accepted agricultural operations, waste from silvicultural operations, or refuse as defined and regulated pursuant to the Alabama Surface Mining Act of 1969 (Article 1, Chapter 16, Title 9, Sections 9-16-1 to 9-16-15, Code of Alabama 1975).

(127) Solid Waste Boundary - the outermost perimeter of the solid waste, projected in the horizontal plane, as it would exist at completion of the disposal activity.

(128) Solid Waste Disposal Facility - any landfill or part of a facility where final disposition of solid waste occurs and at which waste may remain after closure

(129) Solid Waste Management - the systematic control of solid waste including its storage, processing, treatment, recovery of materials from solid waste, or disposal.

(130) Solid Waste Management Facility - any solid waste volume reduction plant, transfer station, material recovery facility, or other facility, the purpose of which is the storage, treatment, utilization, processing, disposal, or recovery of materials from solid waste, or any combination thereof.

(131) Special Waste - those wastes requiring specific processing, handling or disposal techniques as determined necessary by the Department which are different from the techniques normally utilized for handling or disposal. Examples of such waste types may include, but are not limited to: mining waste; fly ash; bottom ash; sludges; friable asbestos; industrial waste; liquid waste; large dead animals or large quantities of dead animals and residue, medical waste, foundry waste, petroleum contaminated wastes, municipal solid waste ash, or contaminated soil and water from the cleanup of a spill.

(132) Spill - the unplanned, accidental or unpermitted discharge, deposit, injection, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, dumping, placing or releasing of solid or medical waste, or materials which when spilled become solid or medical waste, into or on the land, the air or the water.

(133) State - the State of Alabama.

(134) State Health Department - the Alabama Department of Public Health as defined by § 22-2-1, Code of Alabama 1975.

(135) State Health Officer - the Health Officer for the State of Alabama as set out in § 22-2-8, Code of Alabama 1975, or his designee provided by law.

(136) Structural Components - liners, leachate collection systems, final covers, run-on/run-off systems, and any other component used in the construction and operation of the landfill unit that is necessary for protection of human health and the environment.

(137) Surface Impoundment or Impoundment - a facility or part of a facility that is a natural topographic depression, human-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with human-made materials), that is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids and that is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds and lagoons.

(138) Twenty-Four Hour, Twenty-Five Year Storm (24 hour, 25 year Storm) - the maximum 24 hour precipitation event with a probable reoccurrence interval of once in twenty-five years as defined by the National Weather Service and Technical Paper No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the U. S.", May 1961, and subsequent amendments or equivalent regional or rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

(139) Unauthorized Dump - any collection of solid wastes either dumped or caused to be dumped or placed on any public or private property, whether or not regularly used, and not having a permit from the Department. Abandoned automobiles, large appliance or similar large items of solid waste shall be considered as forming an unauthorized dump within the meaning of this Division. The careless littering of a relatively few, smaller individual items such as tires, bottles, cans and the like shall not be considered an unauthorized dump, unless the accumulation of the solid waste poses a threat to human health or the environment. An unauthorized dump shall also mean any solid waste disposal site which does not meet the regulatory provisions of this Division.

(140) Unstable Area - a location that is susceptible to natural or human-induced events or forces capable of impairing the integrity of some or all of the landfill structural components responsible for preventing releases from a landfill. Unstable areas can include poor foundation conditions, areas susceptible to mass movements, and karst terrains.

(141) Uppermost Aquifer - the geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the facility's property boundary.

(142) Washout - the carrying away of solid waste or earth cover by waters of the base flood.

(143) Waste Management Unit Boundary - a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the unit. This vertical surface extends down into the uppermost aquifer.

(144) Waste Pile or Pile - any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

(145) Waters of the State (Waters) - all waters of any river, stream, watercourse, pond, lake, coastal, ground or surface water, wholly or partially within the State, natural or artificial. This does not include waters which are entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a single individual, partnership or corporation unless such waters are used in interstate commerce.

(146) Wetlands - those areas as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulations.

(147) Wood Ash Waste – Solid Waste resulting from the burning of untreated wood with minimal amounts (<10% of total fuel based on mass input basis) of other non-coal permitted solid fuels. Ash resulting exclusively from the combustion of non-processed and untreated wood is excluded from the definition of wood ash waste.

Author: Russell A. Kelly; Phillip D. Davis; James L. Bryant, Eric L. Sanderson.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-2, 22-27-7, 22-27-9, and 22-27-12.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; October 2, 1990; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996; August 3, 2010; January 16, 2012, April 8, 2016.

335-13-1-.04 Limitations. Nothing in these rules and regulations shall be construed to limit the authority of municipal and county governments, solid waste authorities, Local Health Officer or State Health Department from adopting more stringent solid waste management requirements than those set forth in this Division.

Author: Phillip D. Davis

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-4, 22-27-3, 22-27-5, 22-27-6, 22-27-7, 22-27-9, 22-27-10, 22-27-11, 22-27-12, 22-27-13, and 22-27-14.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; October 2, 1990; August 3, 2010.

335-13-1-.05 Communications. All official communications, reports, and correspondence concerning this Division shall be addressed to the ADEM, Land Division, 1400 Coliseum Boulevard, Montgomery, Alabama 36110-2059 or P. O. Box 301463, Montgomery, Alabama 36130-1463.

Author: Russell A. Kelly; Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-7, 22-27-11, and 22-27-12.

History: July 26, 1996.

Amended: August 3, 2010.

335-13-1-.06 Penalty for Violations. No person shall violate any of the provisions of these rules and regulations. Violation of these rules and regulations shall be deemed to be a violation of the Act, Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-7 and 22-27-11, and shall be punishable as provided therein or by other applicable penalties which may be more stringent.

Author: Russell A. Kelly; Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-5, 22-27-7, 22-27-11 and 22-27-12.

History: July 26, 1996.

Amended: August 3, 2010.

335-13-1-.07 Appeals. Any person aggrieved by any ruling of the Department with respect to these regulations, has the right of appeal in accordance with procedures established in Division 2 of the ADEM Administrative Code.

Author: Russell A. Kelly; Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-7, 22-27-12, and 22-22A-7.

History: July 26, 1996.

Amended: August 3, 2010.

335-13-1-.08 Severability. The Chapters, Rules, paragraphs and provisions of this Division are severable. Should any portion thereof be ruled unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court, the said ruling shall not affect any other provisions of this Division not ruled upon.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-5, 22-27-6, 22-22A-8.

History: July 26, 1996.

335-13-1-.09 Repealer. All rules and regulations promulgated and adopted by the Department which are in conflict with this Division or any provision thereof are hereby expressly repealed. This Division is intended to be comprehensive and include all the regulations of the Department dealing with solid waste management as enforced by the Solid Waste Branch of the Land Division.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-7.

History: July 26, 1996.

335-13-1-.10 [RESERVED].

335-13-1-.11 General. All solid waste shall be disposed of in a manner consistent with the requirements of this Division.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-4, 22-22A-5, 22- 27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; October 2, 1990; November 2, 1993.

335-13-1-.12 [Reserved]

335-13-1-.13 Unauthorized Dumps.

(1) Prohibition.

(a) Unauthorized dumps are prohibited by this Division, and are a violation of the Act.

(b) Unpermitted solid waste landfill units failing to satisfy the Division 13 regulations constitute unauthorized dumps, which are prohibited, and must be closed in accordance with Rule 335-13-1-.13(2) or Rule 335-13-4-.20.

(2) Closure. An agency or person discontinuing the use of an unauthorized dump, whether on his own initiative or at the direction of the Department, shall take one of the following actions as determined to be necessary by the Department:

(a) Remove all the solid waste from the site and place in an approved landfill unit, a registered recycling facility or an otherwise appropriate beneficial reuse in accordance with a clean-up, site restoration and monitoring plan, as approved by the Department. In accordance with ADEM Administrative Code, Division 6, Volume 1, Water Quality Program, the Department may also require monitoring of the site for unpermitted discharges to waters of the state as defined by the Alabama Water Pollution Control Act and other sources as may be necessary to protect public health and the environment; or,

(b) Undertake closure of the unauthorized dump subject to any or all of the following actions as determined necessary by the Department:

1. Prepare and submit a site closure plan, subject to approval by the Department.

2. Barricade and secure entrance.

3. Implement effective rodent or vector controls, including baiting for at least two weeks after closing, to prevent rodent migration to adjacent properties and spraying of containers to control mosquitoes, or other measures as determined necessary by the Department.

4. Compact and cover existing solid waste. Final cover for the entire area shall be two feet or more of compacted earth or as otherwise determined by the Department. Earth cover shall be of a quality to be easily managed and with

sufficient clay content to provide an adequate seal on the waste. The uppermost 6" of cover shall support an adequate stand of vegetation.

5. The establishment of a vegetative or some other appropriate cover to minimize erosion and, when applicable, maximize evapotranspiration shall be established. Within 30 days after completion of final grading, the owner or operator of the dump shall prepare the final cover for the establishment of a vegetative or approved alternative cover. For the establishment of a vegetative cover, such preparation shall include, but not be limited to:

(i.) Placement of appropriate species of grass seed, fertilizer and mulch; and

(ii.) Watering and maintenance necessary such that germination can reasonably be anticipated.

6. Implement and maintain erosion control measures by grading and re-establishing vegetative cover as needed or determined necessary.

7. Post signs indicating the dump site closure and location of the nearest approved disposal site when deemed necessary by the Department.

8. Based on site geology, hydrology or waste types, the Department may require additional measures, which may include but shall not be limited to, groundwater monitoring.

9. For all unauthorized dumps closed in accordance with the requirements of Rule 335-13-1-.13(2)(b), the landowner shall enter into an Environmental Covenant in accordance with ADEM Administrative Code, Division 5, Uniform Environmental Covenants Program. o

(c) If all solid wastes are removed from the site according to subparagraph (a) of this Rule, the environmental covenant in subparagraph (b)8 of this Rule will not be required.

Author: Russell A. Kelly; Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-4, 22-27-7, 22-27-10, 22-27-11, and 22-27-12.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; October 2, 1990; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996; August 3, 2010.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION - SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-13-2
COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

335-13-2-.01 Collection and Transportation

335-13-2-.01 Collection and Transportation. Pursuant to the provisions of Code of Alabama 1975, §22-22A-4(i), regulations addressing the collection and transportation of solid waste remain within the function of the State Health Department pursuant to Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-5 and 22-22A-8.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-4, 22-22A-5, and 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; October 2, 1990; July 26, 1996.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION - SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-13-3
PROCESSING AND RECYCLING**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

335-13-3-.01	Purpose and Applicability
335-13-3-.02	Facility Registration
335-13-3-.03	Facility Design and Operation
335-13-3-.04	Storage and Accumulation Limitations
335-13-3-.05	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements
335-13-3-.06	Inspection of Facilities
335-13-3-.07	Closure of Facilities

335-13-3-.01 Purpose and Applicability. This regulation establishes the operating standards applicable to Materials Recovery Facilities, Recoverable Materials Processing Facilities, and other facilities that receive, store, process and sale recovered materials that are not used on any on-site, end-use manufacturing process. These regulations further establish the minimum reporting and recordkeeping requirements necessary for subject facilities. Subject facilities are those that initially obtain recyclable materials which have been removed from the solid waste stream and determined to be recyclable by the generator of those materials. The requirements of this chapter are not applicable to end-use facilities where recyclable or recovered materials are received by that facility strictly for use in its manufacturing process as a fuel, raw material or as a substitute for a commercial product.

Author: Phillip D. Davis, M. Gavin Adams.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12, 22-27-15 and 22-27-16.

History: August 3, 2010.

335-13-3-.02 Facility Registration.

(1) No person may receive, store, process or transfer recyclable material without being properly registered with the Department, except as described in rule 335-13-3-.02(3). Any person who operates a Materials Recovery Facility or a Recovered Materials Processing Facility, without having applied for registration with the Department shall be considered to be operating an unpermitted solid waste facility and shall be subject to enforcement action in accordance with this division.

(2) The owner or operator of each facility in existence on the effective date of this rule shall file an application for registration with ADEM not later

than October 1, 2010. The owner or operator of each new Materials Recovery Facility or Recovered Materials Processing Facility desiring to begin operation after the effective date of this chapter shall file an application for registration at least forty-five (45) days prior to receiving materials, or by October 1, 2010, whichever is later.

(a) Each owner or operator of a subject facility shall register with ADEM utilizing a form designated by the Department. In addition to the designated form, the following information shall be submitted:

1. An initial listing of the types of material or materials to be received, stored, processed or transferred by the facility in a manner to be specified by the Department.

2. A general description of the plans for end-market uses of all materials to be collected, stored and processed. Such plans are not required to include specific information on quantities to be shipped to specific facilities, names of facilities or other information that may be deemed business confidential by the registrant.

3. Statement that the siting of the facility is on property whose local zoning permits such use, if applicable.

4. Site access controls to be utilized at the facility.

5. A site plan map which identifies and plots the location of all equipment, buildings, activities and areas related to the receipt, storage, processing, and transferring of all unprocessed and processed recyclable materials.

6. A statement that the facility is in compliance with the applicable requirements of ADEM Administrative Code division 335-6, including but not limited to, permitting and best management practices (BMP).

7. An operations plan which shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(i) Days and hours of operation of the facility and a description of when facility personnel will be on-site during hours of operation. If the facility is to include a drop-off point for after-hours operation or periods when facility will be unstaffed, a description of methods to prevent drop-off of non-acceptable or non-recoverable materials must be included.

(ii) A general listing of material types and anticipated tonnages to be received by the facility on a monthly basis and any size, weight or other restrictions placed on materials to be accepted.

(iii) A written narrative description of facility operation from receipt of recyclable materials to the point of transfer to end-users.

(iv) The maximum amount of each material to be stored or stockpiled at the facility. Owners/operators maintaining this information in volume shall convert and indicate the conversion methodology to weight.

(v) A description of major equipment to be utilized for the receipt, storage, processing or transfer of each material type.

(vi) Methods utilized to weigh or estimate weight of materials received.

(vii) A description of the storage areas utilized for recovered materials to include indoor or outdoor, surfaces of storage areas, and methods to segregate materials to facilitate end-use.

(viii) A statement indicating that the facility meets local fire codes, where applicable.

(ix) A description of methods used to control vectors of public health importance which shall include, but not be limited to, rodents, flies and mosquitoes, and dust and litter at the facility. Such control shall be consistent with the administrative rules of the Health Department and the Department.

(b) Registrations are not transferable.

1. If a registered facility has a change in ownership, the prospective new owner shall register with the Department at least thirty (30) days prior to assuming ownership of the facility.

2. Changes in the name of a facility also require notification to the Department thirty (30) days prior to the effect of the name change, and may require the payment of fees associated with such change that are required by Departmental regulations.

(c) If a materials recovery facility is found to be in significant noncompliance with the requirements of this division, the registration for the facility may be revoked or the application for registration denied by the Director.

1. The facility may request an informal conference with ADEM to discuss the revocation or denial by ADEM. Following this informal conference, the Director shall advise the facility of the final determination on the registration.

2. The registrant shall be responsible for the compliance of the registered facility with all applicable rules notwithstanding the performance of compliance-related duties by independent contactors or agents.

(d) A registered facility that discontinues receiving, processing or utilizing recovered materials shall notify ADEM within thirty (30) days of a change in operations and request that their registration be terminated. A closure plan for the facility must be submitted in accordance with rule 335-13-3-.07. All recovered materials and solid wastes shall be removed from

the facility before ADEM will terminate the registration. Such removal shall be in accordance with all applicable regulations regarding recycling or disposal.

(e) The Department may specify in the registration for a facility the quantity and nature of recovered materials to be managed, in accordance with the application.

(3) Exemptions. The following activities are exempt from the registration requirements imposed by this chapter. A facility engaged only in these activities is not required to register with ADEM under this chapter.

(a) The receipt of source-separated recyclable asphalt and pre-consumer asphalt shingles or other asphalt based roofing, or a combination thereof by an asphalt manufacturing plant prior to its introduction into the asphalt manufacturing process.

(b) The recycling or reuse of materials which are generated, processed, and reused as a product, raw material or fuel exclusively at the point of generation by facility personnel or on-site contractor operations which are directly related to the operation of the facility.

(c) The receipt, storage, processing or transfer of grass clippings or other yard wastes, branches, stumps, limbs, brush, wood chips derived from tree parts, and/or other non-putrescible, non-food wastes which is regulated separately by ADEM under regulations regarding composting facilities and/or is specifically exempted from solid waste regulations.

(d) Scrap tire processing regulated under division 335-4 regulations.

(e) The processing and/or recycling of used oil and/or wastes regulated under division 335-14 regulations, to include universal waste, provided only used oil and or wastes regulated under division 335-14 are processed.

(f) Construction or contracting activities which, through the course of such activities generate source-separated recyclable materials to include asphalt, concrete, brick, or block, may store, process, or transfer the material provided all of the following apply:

1. The company or contractor is the generator of the materials.
2. Materials are stored in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, including stormwater BMP.
3. Materials are stored on-site for a period not to exceed the shorter of one-year from generation or the completion of the construction project.

(g) Solid waste incinerators and waste-to-energy facilities that are regulated subject to the requirements of division 3 of the ADEM Administrative Code, or similar local air pollution control regulations. These facilities shall be subject to the requirements of rule 335-13-3-.04.

(4) Variances.

(a) Requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter must be made in writing to ADEM and shall include sufficient documentation and information to allow ADEM to make a final determination on the variance request. Such documentation and information may include, but not be limited to:

1. A clear and complete statement of the precise extent of the relief sought including specific identification of the particular provisions of the regulations from which the variance is sought.

2. A concise factual statement with supporting evidence, environmental, economic and/or otherwise that establishes the need for the variance.

3. A statement of the impact that the variance will impose on public health and the environment.

4. A description of how granting of the variance will affect operations at the facility.

5. Any additional information as may be requested by the Department as necessary to evaluate the variance request.

6. The timeframe for which the variance is sought, if less than the applicable 3 year period as specified in rule 335-13-3-.02(4)(d).

(b) ADEM will terminate review of the request if sufficient information is not submitted with the application.

(c) After review of the variance request, ADEM shall notify the applicant of its final decision regarding the request.

(d) A variance granted by ADEM shall be valid for a period of three (3) years. Application for renewal shall be made in writing and submitted to ADEM at least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date of the current exemption.

(e) If processes or conditions that warranted the variance for the facility change during the term, the facility shall notify ADEM within thirty (30) days of the change. ADEM may terminate the variance on substantive changes to conditions upon which the original variance was granted.

(5) Certification. All applications, reports, requests for variances or exemption shall be signed by a responsible official or representative as follows:

(a) For a corporation, by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, or his designee through a written delegation of this authority.

(b) For a partnership or limited partnership, by a general partner.

(c) For a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

(d) For a municipality, State, federal or other public agency to include governmental non-profit organizations, by either a principal executive or ranking elected official.

(e) For a limited liability company, by a manager designated by the members of the limited liability company to manage the limited liability company as provided in the articles of organization.

(f) All applications, reports, requests for variance or exemption shall contain the following statement, to be signed by a responsible official or representative:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Author: Phillip D. Davis, M. Gavin Adams.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12, 22-27-15 and 22-27-16.

History: August 3, 2010.

335-13-3-.03 Facility Design and Operation.

(1) Facility Design and Operation. Registered Materials Recovery and Recovered Materials Processing Facilities shall be designed and operated according to this section in order to remain a properly registered facility. Registered facilities that hold a valid NPDES permit shall be exempt from the facility design requirements of this Section.

(a) Failure to maintain minimum standards and operational requirements may result in revocation of registration and may cause the facility to be subject to and regulated under this chapter as a Solid Waste Disposal Facility.

(b) Any facility in existence prior to the effective date of these regulations has one (1) year from the effective date of these regulations to comply with provisions for facility design and operation.

(2) Acceptance of Recyclable Materials. A facility may accept materials in accordance with the terms of its registration and in accordance

with the materials listing provided by the facility with its registration application.

(a) Each facility shall notify the Department upon accepting any materials not previously approved in the registration. Such notification shall be made in writing and be signed by the owner/operator or other responsible official as designated in the registration application. Notification is not required before accepting materials not designated in the registration application, but should be made as soon as practicable after materials acceptance.

(b) A facility regulated under this chapter shall not accept recyclable materials without the proper receipt and documentation as required under 335-13-3-.05.

(c) No facility may accept, receive, purchase, or acquire any charred metal wire unless the registrant can demonstrate through receipts or other documentation that the material originated from a facility properly operating in accordance with applicable air pollution control requirements, including necessary permits and processing equipment with appropriate emission control devices.

(3) Recyclable Materials - Material Segregation and Storage. Recyclable materials accepted by a facility must be properly segregated according to material type and stored in accordance with this section. Storage of materials shall be in a manner to prevent migration of materials off-site due to stormwater runoff, wind or track-out by vehicles entering or leaving the facility site.

(a) All receptacles or storage areas utilized for the storage of recyclable and waste materials should be separated from other receptacles or storage areas by a buffer such that all equipment for the movement of such materials may operate without migration of materials away from receptacle or storage areas.

1. Buffers between storage and/or processing areas should be sufficient to minimize the commingling or combining of segregated material types to the extent that would adversely impact the ability to recycle the materials.

2. Unless specified differently in a facility's BMP plan, a buffer of no less than fifty (50) feet in width should be established and maintained between areas utilized for facility operations and the property boundaries in order to minimize migration of recyclable materials off-site. This buffer requirement shall not apply to materials located within enclosed warehouses or other buildings, nor to materials to be utilized on-site in the facility's manufacturing or processing activities.

(b) Materials received by the facility shall be moved to the appropriate segregated storage area within seven (7) days of receipt.

(4) Recyclable Materials - Receptacles. Each facility should store materials in receptacles where necessary to protect the integrity and/or marketability of accepted materials and to prevent migration of materials off-site.

(a) If necessary, all loose, unbaled newsprint, paper, and corrugated paper and cardboard should be stored in closed containers unless stored under a structure suitable to prevent intrusion of rainwater and stormwater, and protected from the elements.

(b) All receptacles utilized to store recyclable materials and those utilized to store contaminated and/or non-recyclable materials generated or received by the facility as a small portion of recyclable shipments or drop-offs shall be clearly marked with the type of material to be deposited. No material other than that specified shall be deposited or stored therein.

(c) Exceptions to the requirement for receptacle storage may include the storage of materials which have been baled or otherwise bound to prevent migration of materials off-site.

(5) Storage Areas. Storage areas shall be maintained to prevent contamination of segregated materials. Materials not intended for recycling and destined for disposal shall be stored separately. Materials received or to be shipped shall be segregated and stored to prevent track-off and migration off-site.

(6) Signage. Each facility shall have and maintain at least one sign, clearly visible and legible from off-site, which states the name, address and telephone number of the registrant or owner/operator if different than the registrant contact, the types of materials accepted by the facility, the hours during which the facility shall be open to the public, and the name of the nearest permitted solid waste disposal facility and/or alternate materials recovery facility.

(7) Storage Areas to Be Kept Clean. The area surrounding receptacles or storage areas whether indoors or outdoors, should at all times be maintained in a clean manner. No recyclable or waste materials of any kind should be allowed to overflow from or accumulate around any receptacles or storage areas.

(8) Inspection by Owner/Operator or Responsible Person. The owner, operator or designated responsible person of each facility regulated under this chapter shall inspect the facility at least weekly. Such inspections shall be documented in an inspection log by date of inspection, person performing the inspection, areas of concern and corrective actions. Inspections shall include the following items:

(a) Existence of contamination in segregated storage areas. Included shall be material storage areas containing more than one recyclable material type, and contamination of recyclables by solid wastes intended for disposal.

(b) Existence or the potential for recyclable material, or solid wastes intended for disposal, to migrate off-site either through stormwater runoff, wind or track-off by vehicular or equipment traffic.

(c) Unauthorized drop-off of wastes or materials not properly delivered to the facility such as those placed outside the facility boundary or any existing secured areas, and materials not accepted by the facility for recycling.

(d) Documentation of inspection findings requiring corrective action, including a description of the action taken and the date and time of the corrective action. Such corrective actions should be initiated within 48 hours of discovery.

(9) Fencing and Security. Facilities registered pursuant to this chapter shall be secured by fencing or utilize other means of access control as necessary to prevent unauthorized disposal or removal of recyclable materials or solid wastes.

Author: Phillip D. Davis, M. Gavin Adams.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12, 22-27-15 and 22-27-16.

History: August 3, 2010.

335-13-3-.04 Storage and Accumulation Limitations.

(1) Storage Limit. As determined on a yearly basis, each registered facility shall transfer at least 75% of the amount of material accumulated that is diverted from the solid waste stream or processed for recycling. Each facility in operation on the effective date of these regulations shall demonstrate through sufficient documentation that it is in compliance with the 75% requirement for the year of the effective date of these regulations. Each new facility beginning operation after the effective date of these regulations shall meet this storage limit for that portion of the year in which the facility begins receiving materials for recycling or processing.

(a) Each facility shall maintain records of all materials received by and shipped from the facility regardless of material type, origin or destination, in accordance with the requirements of rule 335-13-3-.04.

(b) Such records shall be available for inspection by the Department. Upon written notice, copies of these records shall be submitted to the Department.

(c) For the purposes of this section the term "year" shall be the calendar year commencing on January 1 and ending on December 31.

(2) A registered facility may request a temporary exemption from this requirement, by submitting such a written request to the Department within

forty-five (45) days after the accumulation time-frame has been exceeded. Such request shall contain the following:

- (a) Material(s) type, quantity, and current method of segregation and storage.
- (b) Efforts to move material to an end-use destination including names and phone numbers of end-user contacts.
- (c) Estimate of additional quantities of material(s) type to be accepted.
- (d) The following statement, certified by the responsible official or representative:

"I hereby certify as an owner, operator or responsible person associated with the named facility, that the information supplied and statements made in this request are true and accurate, and that failure to comply with the 75% requirement is not due to speculative accumulation or in violation of other requirements of this chapter. Furthermore, I understand that continued non-compliance with the 75% requirement may result in the facility registration being revoked, and/or enforcement action by the Department, including substantial civil penalties being imposed."

(3) Such exemption shall be valid for a period determined by the Department, but not to exceed one year. Extensions of the exemption beyond one year are subject to review and approval by the Department and must be requested in writing by the registered facility in accordance with the requirements of rule 335-13-3-.04(2).

(4) Continued non-compliance with the storage time limit requirement may result in the revocation of the facility registration and/or enforcement action by the Department which may include civil penalties and/or a requirement for disposal of the accumulated materials in accordance with this chapter.

(5) Records must be maintained in a sufficient manner as to be used to verify facility compliance with the seventy-five percent (75%) rate required by this section.

Author: Phillip D. Davis, M. Gavin Adams.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12, 22-27-15 and 22-27-16.

History: August 3, 2010.

335-13-3-.05 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Except as provided in rule 335-13-3-.05(3), no materials may be accepted by a facility registered under this chapter from any person or entity without the completion of a receipt documenting the material acceptance. A

receipt must be completed for each shipment of materials received by the registered facility. A copy of each receipt shall be provided to the person or entity delivering the materials, and a copy maintained by the registered facility. Copies of all receipts maintained by the facility shall be available for inspection by the Department, and shall be utilized to generate semi-annual reports as required by this section. All receipts must contain the following information:

- (a) Description of materials received listed by material type.
 - (b) Weight of each material type in 335-13-3-.04(1)(b) above, expressed in tons.
- (2) A receipt shall be completed for the total shipment of materials where:
- (a) Materials are delivered by a contractual waste or recycling hauler.
 - (b) Materials are delivered where collected from drop-off boxes or publicly accessible drop-off centers.
 - (c) Materials are delivered where collected during public recycling events.
- (3) The requirement for a receipt shall not apply to recyclable materials accepted in the following cases:
- (a) Materials delivered by a person in quantities as can be expected from normal individual household generation.
 - (b) Materials delivered to an unmanned drop-off or collection box location where no personnel would be available to complete a receipt.
- (4) Each facility subject to this chapter shall prepare semi-annual reports of all recyclable materials or recovered materials transferred, sold, or conveyed out of state, to materials brokers in the State of Alabama, or to end-use manufacturers in Alabama who use the materials as a fuel, raw material, or as a substitution for a commercial product. These reports shall indicate the following:
- (a) A record of the amounts of each material accepted from the initial generators by type and quantity, expressed in tons. Owners/operators maintaining this information in cubic yards shall convert and indicate the conversion methodology to tons for the purposes of the semi-annual report.
 - (b) The amount of each material type expressed in tons transported to further processors or end-market users. End-Market users which recycle or re-process their own materials generated on-site or materials received from generators in quantities as can be expected from normal individual household generation, shall report the amounts of each material type recycled. Owners/operators maintaining this information in cubic yards shall convert

and indicate the conversion methodology to tons for the purposes of the semi-annual report.

(c) The type and quantity of material, expressed in tons, to include residues or non-recyclable materials removed from the facility by a solid waste collector/hauler and destined for disposal, and the name, address and telephone number of the hauler. Owners/operators maintaining the quantity information in cubic yards shall convert and indicate the conversion methodology to tons for the purposes of the semi-annual report.

(5) Each facility registered pursuant to this chapter shall submit a semi-annual report containing the totals and monthly summaries of the information provided in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) of rule 335-13-3-.05(4) above to the Department on or before February 15 and August 15 of each year for the preceding six month periods of July 1 – December 31 and January 1 – June 30, respectively. Semi-annual reports must be signed by the responsible official or representative of the facility and shall include a statement that all materials accepted or generated by the facility which were not sent to an end-user or reused on-site were properly disposed of in accordance with this division.

(6) Each facility exempt from registration in accordance with rule 335-13-3-.02(3) shall submit a semi-annual report containing the applicable information as specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of rule 335-13-3-.05(4) above. These reports shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with the requirements of rule 335-13-3-.05(5).

(7) Information submitted by a facility may be considered confidential by the Department in accordance with the requirements of rule 335-1-1-.06, if requested by the facility in writing. Information submitted to the Department which is requested to be held confidential in nature may be utilized by the Department in conjunction with other submitted data such that the information is not attributable to a specific facility. Such use may include the generation of Departmental reports or other summaries of a regional or statewide nature.

(8) Records required by this chapter shall be maintained at the facility for a minimum of three (3) years, and made available for inspection by ADEM personnel upon request.

Author: Phillip D. Davis, M. Gavin Adams.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12, 22-27-15 and 22-27-16.

History: August 3, 2010.

335-13-3-.06 Inspection of Facilities.

(1) A facility registered under this chapter shall, upon request of a duly authorized representative of the Department, permit the representative to enter, at all reasonable times, property and buildings to inspect facility

operations, records and equipment, and to conduct monitoring or sampling activities as necessary to evaluate the facility's compliance with the requirements of this chapter and the ADEM Administrative Code.

(2) The registrant, owner or operator shall assure that all records and documentation as may be required to determine compliance with this chapter are available for inspection and/or audit upon request by the Department.

(3) The Department may require the registrant to prepare materials for inspection. Such preparation may include, but not be limited to the disassembly of bales, or spreading of segregated materials to facilitate inspection.

Author: Phillip D. Davis, M. Gavin Adams.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12, 22-27-15 and 22-27-16.

History: August 3, 2010.

335-13-3-.07 Closure of Facilities.

(1) No person shall close a registered facility without submitting written notification to the Department at least thirty (30) days in advance of the closure. Such written notification shall contain the following.

(a) Name, address and telephone number of the facility and of the location of the owner, operator, or responsible person following facility closure.

(b) Reason for closure to include factor(s) leading to the closure decision.

(c) Written plans for notifying the facility's customers of the closure. Such notification to customers shall include the placement of signs of suitable size at the entrance to the facility indicating the closure date of the facility and/or last date materials to be accepted, if different than the closing date. Such notification shall also include the location of the nearest available recycling and/or solid waste disposal facility.

(d) Plans and methods for the prevention of recyclable materials and other solid wastes to accumulate at the facility following closure, and the plans for disposition of such materials in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

(2) All solid waste and recyclable materials shall be properly removed from the facility prior to closure, potential nuisance conditions shall be addressed, and, if necessary, the site shall be stabilized to prevent migration of sediment off-site due to stormwater runoff.

335-13-3-.07

Author: Phillip D. Davis, M. Gavin Adams.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12, 22-27-15 and 22-27-16.

History: August 3, 2010.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION - SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-13-4
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

335-13-4-.01	Landfill Unit Siting Standards
335-13-4-.02	[Reserved]
335-13-4-.03	[Reserved]
335-13-4-.04	[Reserved]
335-13-4-.05	[Reserved]
335-13-4-.06	[Reserved]
335-13-4-.07	[Reserved]
335-13-4-.08	[Reserved]
335-13-4-.09	[Reserved]
335-13-4-.10	[Reserved]
335-13-4-.11	General Design Standards for Disposal Facilities
335-13-4-.12	Plans and Operational Reports
335-13-4-.13	Site Geology and Hydrology
335-13-4-.14	Groundwater Resources
335-13-4-.15	Cover
335-13-4-.16	Explosive Gases
335-13-4-.17	Drainage
335-13-4-.18	Liners and Leachate Collection
335-13-4-.19	Access
335-13-4-.20	Closure and Post-Closure
335-13-4-.21	General Operational Standards for Landfill Units
335-13-4-.22	Specific Requirements for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
335-13-4-.23	Specific Requirements for Inert-Construction/Demolition Landfills and Industrial Landfills
335-13-4-.24	Septic Tank and Sewage Sludge
335-13-4-.25	[Reserved]
335-13-4-.26	Requirements for Management and Disposal of Special Waste
335-13-4-.27	Groundwater Monitoring and Corrective Action
335-13-4-.28	Financial Assurance Criteria
335-13-4-.29	Recordkeeping Requirements
335-13-4-	
Appendix I	Constituents for Detection Monitoring
335-13-4-	
Appendix II	List of Hazardous Inorganic and Organic Constituents

335-13-4-.01 Landfill Unit Siting Standards. New or existing landfill units shall comply with the following standards in order to prevent adverse effects on health or the environment. As part of the application, the owner/operator must submit documentation addressing to the satisfaction of the Department the following siting standards.

- (1) Location Standards.

(a) A facility located in a floodplain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the floodplain, or result in washout of solid waste, so as to pose a hazard to human health and the environment.

(b) A facility shall be located in consideration of the following:

1. A facility shall not jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

2. The facility shall not result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitats protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

(c) A MSWLF unit shall not be sited within 10,000 feet of any airport runway end. Owners or operators proposing to renew existing or site new MSWLF units located within a five-mile radius of any airport runway must notify the affected airport and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

(d) Zones of active faults, seismic impact zones and unstable areas shall be avoided in locating facilities and practices unless a site specific evaluation as described below, demonstrates minimum potential for adverse effects upon waters of the State.

1. Site specific evaluations for geology and hydrology shall comply with 335-13-4-.11 through 335-13-4-.14.

2. Site specific evaluation shall include minimum design parameters necessary to protect the waters of the State and human health to include minimum requirements of 335-13-4-.15 through 335-13-4-.24.

3. Landfill Units shall not be located within 200 feet of a fault that has had displacement within the Holocene epoch unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that an alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet will not result in damage to the structural integrity of the facility and will be protective of human health and the environment.

4. Landfill units shall not be located in seismic impact zones, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that all containment structures, including liners, leachate collection systems, and surface water control systems, are designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site.

5. Landfill units shall not be located in an unstable area unless engineering measures have been incorporated in the design of the facility to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the facility will not be disrupted. The following factors, at a minimum, must be considered when determining whether an area is unstable:

(i) On-site or local soil and subsurface conditions that may result in significant differential settling;

(ii) On-site or local geologic or geomorphologic features; and

(iii) On-site or local human-made features or events (both surface and subsurface).

(e) Landfill units shall not be located on a site that is archaeologically or historically sensitive as determined by the Alabama Historical Commission. Written certification must be provided from the State Historic Preservation Officer.

(2) Water Quality Standards. A facility shall be located so as to not adversely impact water quality by complying with the following:

(a) A facility shall not cause a discharge of pollutants into waters of the State, including wetlands, that is in violation of the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Alabama Water Pollution Control Act, Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-1 to 22-22-14 and/or section 404 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

(b) A facility shall not cause non-point source pollution of waters of the State, including wetlands, that violates any requirements of an area wide and Statewide water quality management plan that has been approved under the Alabama Water Pollution Control Act.

(c) Landfill units including buffer zones shall not be permissible in wetlands, beaches or dunes.

(d) Landfill units shall not be permissible in any location where the disposal of solid waste would significantly degrade wetlands, beaches or dunes.

(e) Landfill units shall be located outside the boundaries of the coastal area, unless no other reasonable alternative is available. If a site within the coastal area is proposed for development as a landfill unit, it shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department that siting, design, construction, and operation will ensure that present levels of coastal plants and animals will be maintained.

(3) Other Requirements. Solid Waste Disposal Facilities must comply with any other applicable State or Federal rules, laws, regulations or other requirements.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-4-.02 [Reserved]

335-13-4-.03 [Reserved]

335-13-4-.04 [Reserved]

335-13-4-.05 [Reserved]

335-13-4-.06 [Reserved]

335-13-4-.07 [Reserved]

335-13-4-.08 [Reserved]

335-13-4-.09 [Reserved]

335-13-4-.10 [Reserved]

335-13-4-.11 General Design Standards for Disposal Facilities.

(1) General Standards. 335-13-4-.12 through 335-13-4-.20 provides standards for establishing a landfill unit providing that the siting standards of 335-13-4-.01 have been fully complied with to the satisfaction of the Department. Certain requirements contained in 335-13-4-.01 through 335-13-4-.20 may be enhanced or reduced by the Department as deemed necessary to comply with the Act and this Division.

(2) Hydrogeology Standards.

(a) For purposes of designing the bottom elevation of the liner system, the applicant shall measure the ground water elevation at the location of the proposed cell or liner system. Such determinations shall be based on groundwater measurements taken in the area of the proposed cell or liner system as approved by the Department. At each measuring location, the applicant shall obtain a minimum of two measurements taken during each of the three consecutive months of February, March and April with no two measurements taken within any twelve-day period. Having obtained the measurements, the applicant shall design the facility so that the bottom elevation of the liner shall be a minimum of five feet above the highest measured groundwater level. The applicant shall submit to the Department all data known to exist concerning groundwater elevations at the landfill site and shall submit to the Department a location map showing all monitoring wells or piezometers and drilling logs for all monitoring wells or piezometers used to obtain any groundwater elevation data that is submitted. Nothing herein shall prevent the Department from requiring additional groundwater measurements or from requiring an additional buffer as it may deem appropriate with respect to a particular site.

(b) When the geological and hydrological data so indicate, the Department may specify greater separation distances, a liner(s), or a leachate collection system, or combination of the above to protect the groundwater.

(c) When the geological and hydrological data so indicate, the Department may allow engineering controls to remove, divert, drain, or otherwise modify zones of saturation above the uppermost aquifer.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996; November 28, 1996.

335-13-4-.12 Plans and Operational Reports.

(1) Compliance. Plans and operational reports for construction, operation, maintenance, closure, and post-closure care of landfill units shall be prepared and kept on site and shall comply with 335-13-5-.02(1) and this Chapter.

(2) Plan Requirements. These plans and reports shall include the following as determined necessary by the Department:

(a) Sufficient control points on-site to provide for accurate horizontal and vertical control for facility construction, operation and closure and post-closure.

(b) Detail presentation of geological and hydrogeological units in the disposal site, with typical sections of disposal method and plan and profile sheets on all areas or trenches.

(c) Boundary plat and legal property description prepared, signed, and sealed by a land surveyor of the proposed boundary of the facility and disposal area of the facility.

(d) Initial and final topographical maps at contour intervals of five feet or as otherwise specified by the Department.

(e) Existing and proposed surface drainage pattern to include control structures designed to handle run-on and run-off. Design calculations for sediment control basins, etc. should be provided.

(f) Buffer zones, screening and other aesthetic control measures. Buffer zones around the perimeter of the landfill unit shall be a minimum of 100 feet in width measured in a horizontal plane. No disposal or storage practices for waste shall take place in the buffer zone. Roads, access control measures, earth storage, and buildings may be placed in the buffer zone.

(g) Details of plans for temporary and permanent all weather access roads.

(h) A summary of 335-13-4-.01 standards and conclusions of action to be taken and implemented into facility design.

(i) Location of any areas of the facility used for disposal of solid wastes.

(j) Presentation of special engineering features or considerations which must be included or maintained in facility construction, operation, maintenance and closure. Items required in 335-13-4-.12 through 335-13-4-.20 shall be included.

(k) Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plan for all components of the liner, leachate collection, and cap systems.

(l) Location of all explosive gas wells and/or monitoring points.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-4-.13 Site Geology and Hydrology.

(1) Site Hydrogeology. The site hydrogeology shall be established to the upper most aquifer and subsequent interconnecting aquifers.

(2) Hydrogeological Evaluation. The hydrogeological evaluation for a specific site, as required by the Department, may be provided for as follows:

(a) A hydrogeological evaluation performed by a firm or individual having expertise in hydrogeology. The expense of this evaluation shall be borne wholly by the applicant. The following shall be required on such evaluations made under this Rule:

1. The installation of a minimum of three exploration borings to include sampling and geologic logging and completion of these borings as piezometers. Subsequent establishment of the first saturated zone, the upper most aquifer and subsequent underlying and interconnected aquifers, piezometer measuring point elevations, water table elevations and an estimate of groundwater flow direction and rate will be required.

2. A report shall be submitted to the Department which includes all items, information and analyses contained in 335-13-4-.13(2)(a)1.

3. Resumes and references, as necessary, to establish the qualifications of the firm or individual preparing the evaluation.

(b) A review of the information submitted under 335-13-4-.13(2)(a) shall be conducted by the Department.

(c) The requirement for a hydrogeological evaluation may be waived by the Department based on specific geology, hydrology, or waste types proposed for disposal.

(3) Department Action. The Department will conduct a site background hydrogeological evaluation and review all other related reports, plans or submittals.

(a) Expense for the background hydrogeological evaluation and reviews conducted by the Department shall be borne by the applicant in accordance with established procedures of the Department.

(b) The expense for soil borings, soil tests, piezometers and other data as needed by the Department shall be borne by the applicant.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; July 26, 1996.

335-13-4-.14 Groundwater Resources.

(1) Groundwater. Groundwater resources in the vicinity of the landfill unit shall be determined as a basis for facility design, groundwater protection, and groundwater monitoring required under 335-13-4-.27.

(a) The depth to the groundwater and the direction of flow shall be established during the hydrogeological evaluation.

(b) The groundwater in the first saturated zone below the landfill unit shall be evaluated as follows:

1. A minimum of one hydraulically upgradient monitoring well for background data and two hydraulically downgradient monitoring wells shall be required.

2. The location and design of the monitoring wells shall be approved by the Department prior to installation and the upgradient well shall be located so as not to be affected by the landfill unit.

3. The monitoring wells shall be installed well in advance of projected facility opening so as to provide an undisputed background water quality sample from each well. Background water quality shall be established using the sampling and analysis procedures described in 335-13-4-.27.

4. Additional monitoring wells above the minimum may be required by the Department based on site hydrology, geology, topographical features and waste characteristics.

5. Groundwater monitoring wells shall be designed and constructed as described in 335-13-4-.27.

(c) The groundwater sampling and analysis plan shall be prepared in accordance with 335-13-4-.27.

(2) Soil Permeability. The permeability of on-site soils, specifically those underlying the disposal site, shall be determined by laboratory testing at a qualified soils laboratory and followed up by pump testing or slug testing of monitoring wells.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-4-.15 Cover. Daily, weekly, or some other periodic cover shall be required at all landfill units, as determined by the Department.

(1) The suitability and volume of any soils for daily, intermediate and final cover requirements shall be determined by soil borings and analysis.

(2) Any proposal to use alternate cover systems shall be submitted to and approved by the Department prior to implementation.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993.

335-13-4-.16 Explosive Gases. The generation of explosive gases, especially methane (CH₄), at a landfill unit which accepts organic waste shall be considered in the design and operation of the facility. Special attention shall be given to control and monitoring of explosive gases as follows:

(1) Control.

(a) Explosive gases shall not exceed the lower explosive limit at the facility boundary.

(b) Explosive gases shall not exceed 25 percent of the lower explosive limit in facility structures except for gas control or recovery system components.

(c) Facility structures shall be designed and constructed so as not to allow explosive gases to collect in, under or around structures in concentrations exceeding the requirements of this Rule.

(2) Monitoring.

(a) Gas monitoring equipment as required by the Department shall be provided at the landfill unit by the operating agency.

(b) The Department upon review of waste type, facility structures, site geology and surrounding land use may require installation of permanent gas monitoring structures, gas vents, gas control or recovery systems.

(c) An explosive gas monitoring and reporting plan shall be prepared and filed at the facility for all landfill units receiving organic wastes. All sites required to monitor for explosive gases shall submit a plat which indicates permanent monitoring points. The plan shall also include what measures shall be taken by the permittee, landfill supervisor, and any operators present on-site to protect human health and property should explosive gases be detected which exceed the lower explosive limit (LEL). The plan must be prepared by a registered professional engineer and include seal or signature and registration number in accordance with Rule 335-13-5-.02(1)(e)1. of the ADEM Administrative Code.

1. The type and frequency of monitoring must be determined based on the following factors:

- (i) Soil conditions;
- (ii) Hydrogeological conditions surrounding the landfill unit;
- (iii) Hydraulic conditions surrounding the landfill unit;
- (iv) Location of the facility structures and property boundaries;
- (v) Location of structures adjacent to facility.

2. The minimum frequency for monitoring shall be quarterly for MSWLF and yearly for C/DLF and ILF.

(i) All monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Department and placed in the operating record of the facility within 30 days of the monitoring event.

(ii) Levels of gas detected shall be expressed in percent LEL and percent volume.

3. If explosive gas levels exceeds the limits specified in this Rule, the permittee shall:

(i) Immediately take all necessary steps to ensure protection of human health and property and notify the Department;

(ii) Within 7 days of detection, place in the operating record of the facility the explosive gas levels detected and the immediate steps taken to protect human health and property;

(iii) Within 20 days of detection, submit to the Department for approval a remedial plan for the explosive gas releases. This plan shall describe the nature and extent of the problem and the proposed remedy. The plan shall be implemented upon approval by the Department, but within 60 days of detection. Also within 60 days of detection, a copy of the plan shall be placed in the operating record of the facility and the Department notified that the plan has been implemented.

4. Monitoring points shall be located every 300 feet along the landfill permit boundaries. In areas where a dwelling is within 1000 feet of the boundaries, the monitoring points shall be 100 feet apart or as otherwise directed by the Department.

(i) Monitoring shall be conducted in structures, culverts, under bridges, drop inlets, and any other place that is conducive to gas accumulation.

(ii) Permanent gas monitoring structures, or use of the bar hole punch method, are required by the Department.

(iii) A minimum depth of six feet must be obtained for permanent monitoring structures and four feet when using the bar hole punch method.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-4-.17 Drainage. Owners or operators of all facilities must design, construct and maintain:

(1) A run-on control system to prevent flow onto the active and/or closed portions of the landfill during the peak discharge from a 25-year storm;

(2) A run-off control system from the active and/or closed portions of the landfill to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24-hour, 25-year storm.

(3) On-site drainage structures to carry incident precipitation from the disposal site so as to minimize the generation of leachate, erosion and sedimentation. Run-off from the active and/or closed portions of the landfill unit must be handled in accordance with 335-13-4-.01(2)(a), and (b) and shall be routed to a settling basin or other sedimentation control structure to remove sediment prior to release onto adjacent properties or waters.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-4-.18 Liners and Leachate Collection.

(1) Liners. Where natural hydrogeologic conditions may be determined by the Department to be insufficient to minimize the impact of leachate on waters, the use of an appropriate liner(s) shall be used as approved by the Department. New MSWLF units and lateral expansions, as a minimum, shall be constructed with a composite liner, as defined in 335-13-1-.03, or an alternate design as specified in 335-13-4-.18(3)(h). Multiple liners, including composite liners, may be required if determined necessary by the Department.

(2) Leachate Collection System. A leachate collection system shall be required that is designed and constructed to maintain less than a 30 cm depth of leachate over the liner.

(3) Specifications. The composite liner(s) shall comply with the following minimum standards:

(a) The permeability shall be 1×10^{-7} cm/sec or less for soil liners.

(b) The synthetic liner(s) shall be resistant to physical and chemical attack by leachate.

(c) The liner system shall be capable of maintaining integrity for the design life which must be determined on a site specific basis.

(d) The minimum allowable thickness of each layer of the composite liner shall be:

1. 40 mil for the flexible membrane liner component unless FML consists of HDPE which requires 60 mil, and

2. Two feet, measured after compaction, for the natural soil liner component meeting the permeability requirements of 335-13-4-.18(3)(a).

(e) The installation of synthetic liners shall be as recommended by the manufacturer providing that:

1. The installation recommendations of the manufacturer to be used are provided to the Department for review.

2. The Department finds that the recommended installation procedures are consistent with the intent of the Act and this Chapter.

3. The installation of the liner shall be under the supervision of an engineer who shall certify to the Department that the liner was installed and maintained in accordance with this Division, QA/QC plans, and approved design plans.

(f) The design and installation of soil liners and the properties of soils used in a soil liner shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1. Design of soil liner(s) shall be by a qualified soils engineer, or geotechnical engineer.

2. The soil liner must be compacted in lifts of 4 to 6 inches within 4 percent of optimum moisture content (or as approved by the Department) to a field density which correlates with a laboratory permeability of 1×10^{-7} cm/sec or less.

3. The installation of soil liner(s) shall be under the supervision of a soils engineer, geotechnical engineer or geologist who shall certify to the Department that the liner(s) was installed and maintained in accordance with this Division, QA/QC plans, and approved design plans.

4. The soils used in soil liners shall meet the minimum following criteria:

(i) Free of oversize particles, such as rocks, roots, limbs and other foreign substances which would alter the design integrity of the liner;

(ii) Classified under the Unified Soil Classification System as CL, CH or SC (ASTM Standard D2 487-69);

(iii) Allow greater than 30 percent passage through a No. 200 sieve (ASTM Test D-1140);

(iv) Have a liquid limit equal to or greater than 30 units (ASTM Test D-423); and

(v) Have a plasticity greater than or equal to 15 units (ASTM Test D-424).

(g) For a composite liner system, the synthetic liner shall be installed in direct contact with the soil liner.

(h) An alternate liner design may be approved by the Department provided that:

1. The owner or operator demonstrates that the alternate design ensures the concentration values listed in Table 1 of this Rule will not be exceeded in the first saturated zone at the relevant point of compliance, as specified by the Department under 335-13-4-.27(2)(a)3.

2. When approving a design that complies with subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, the Department shall consider at least the following factors:

(i) The hydrogeologic characteristics of the facility and surrounding land;

(ii) The climatic factors of the area; and

(iii) The volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the leachate.

Chemical	MCL (mg/l)
Arsenic	0.05
Barium	1.0
Benzene	0.005
Cadmium	0.01
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005
Chromium (hexavalent)	0.05
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid	0.1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.075
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007
Endrin	0.0002
Fluoride	4
Lindane	0.004
Lead	0.015
Mercury	0.002
Methoxychlor	0.1
Nitrate	10
Selenium	0.01
Silver	0.05
Toxaphene	0.005
1,1,1-Trichloromethane	0.2
Trichloroethylene	0.005
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid	0.01
Vinyl Chloride	0.002

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981;

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-4-.19 Access. The owner or operator of the facility must control public access and prevent unauthorized vehicular traffic and illegal dumping of wastes by using artificial barriers, natural barriers, or both, as appropriate to protect human health and the environment.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993.

335-13-4-.20 Closure and Post-Closure.

(1) Submittal. The owner or operator must submit a closure/post-closure plan to the Department and place in the operating record, no later than the effective date of these regulations or by the initial receipt of waste, whichever is later.

(2) **Closure.** The requirements for closure of existing and proposed landfill units shall include the following unless otherwise noted.

(a) The owner or operator must prepare a written closure plan that describes the steps necessary to close all existing and proposed landfill units at any point during their active life in accordance with the cover design requirements in 335-13-4-.20(2)(b). The owner or operator must submit the closure plan as part of the permit application to the Department. The closure plan, at a minimum, must include the following information:

1. A description of the final cover, designed in accordance with 335-13-4-.20(2)(b) and the methods and procedures to be used to install the cover;
2. An estimate of the largest area of the landfill unit ever requiring a final cover as required under 335-13-4-.20(2)(b) at any time during the active life;
3. An estimate of the maximum inventory of wastes ever on-site over the active life of the facility; and
4. A schedule for completing all activities necessary to satisfy the closure criteria in this Rule.

(b) A final cover system must be installed which is designed to minimize infiltration and erosion. The final cover system must be comprised of an erosion layer(s) underlain by an infiltration layer(s) as follows:

1. The infiltration layer for MSWLF and ILF must be comprised of a minimum of 18 inches of earthen material and/or a synthetic layer that has a permeability less than or equal to the permeability of any bottom liner system or natural subsoils present, or a permeability no greater than 1×10^{-5} cm/sec, whichever is less. The infiltration layer for C/DLF must be comprised of a minimum of 18 inches of compacted earthen material excluding sands, and

2. The erosion layer must consist of a minimum 6 inches of earthen material that is capable of sustaining native plant growth, as specified in 335-13-4-.20(2)(d).

3. The Department may approve an alternative final cover design that includes:

(i) An infiltration layer that achieves an equivalent reduction in infiltration as the infiltration layer specified in 335-13-4-.20(2)(b)1., and

(ii) An erosion layer that provides equivalent protection from wind and water erosion as the erosion layer specified in 335-13-4-.20(2)(b)2.

(c) Final soil cover shall be graded so that:

1. Surface water does not pond over the landfill unit.
2. The maximum final grade of the final cover system shall not exceed 25 percent or as specified by the Department to minimize erosion.

3. Slopes longer than 25 feet shall require horizontal terraces, of sufficient width for equipment operation, for every 20 feet rise in elevation or utilize other erosion control measures approved by the Department.

4. The minimum final grade of the final cover system shall not be less than 5 percent or as specified by the Department to minimize ponding.

5. For a permitted facility utilizing the area fill method or the trench method, final grading of the infiltration layer shall be completed within 90 days after the unit has received the last known receipt of waste.

(d) A vegetative or some other appropriate cover must be established to minimize erosion and, when applicable, maximize evapotranspiration. Within 90 days after completion of final grading requirements on each phase or each trench as specified in 335-13-4-.20(2)(a), the Permittee or owner of a permitted landfill unit shall prepare the final cover for the establishment of a vegetative cover or alternative cover. Deep rooted vegetation (roots that may grow below the 6 inch erosion layer) shall be prohibited as vegetative cover. Preparation of a vegetative cover shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Placement of appropriate species of grass seed, fertilizer and mulch; and
2. Watering and maintenance necessary such that germination of grass will occur.

(e) Prior to beginning closure of each landfill unit as specified in this Rule, an owner or operator must submit to the Department and place in the operating record a notice of the intent to close the unit.

(f) The owner or operator must begin closure activities of each LF unit no later than 30 days after the date of which the LF unit receives the known final receipt of wastes. If the LF unit has remaining capacity and there is reasonable likelihood that the LF unit will receive additional wastes, closure activities of each LF unit must begin no later than one year after the date of known final receipt of wastes. Extensions beyond the one-year deadline for beginning closure may be granted by the Department if the owner or operator demonstrates that the LF unit has the capacity to receive additional wastes and the owner or operator has taken and will continue to take all steps necessary to prevent threats to human health and the environment from the unclosed LF unit.

(g) The owner or operator of all LF units must complete closure activities of each LF unit in accordance with the closure plan within 180 days following the last known receipt of waste. Extensions of the closure period may be granted by the Department if the owner or operator demonstrates that closure will, of necessity, take longer than 180 days and he has taken and will continue to take all steps necessary to prevent threats to human health and the environment from the unclosed LF unit. Extensions granted for closure of each LF unit shall not exceed a total of 180 days.

(h) Following closure of each LF unit, the owner or operator must submit to the Department a certification, signed by an independent registered professional engineer verifying that closure has been completed in accordance with the closure plan, and a copy placed in the operating record. C/DLF and/or ILF owner or operator may

submit certification signed by a registered professional engineer in lieu of an independent registered professional engineer.

(i) Within 90 days after permit expiration, revocation or when final closure requirements in 335-13-4-.20 are achieved as determined by the Department, the permittee or owner of a facility shall record a notation onto the land deed containing the property utilized for disposal, and/or some other legal instrument that is normally examined during a title search, that will in perpetuity, notify any potential purchaser of the property that:

1. The land has been used as a solid waste disposal facility landfill unit;
2. Its use is restricted by the items contained in 335-13-4-.20(3)(c) and 335-13-4-.20(3)(d);
3. The locations and dimensions of the landfill unit with respect to permanently surveyed benchmarks and section corners shall be on a plat prepared and sealed by a land surveyor;
4. Contain a note, prominently displayed, which states the name of the Permittee or operating agency, the type of landfill unit and the beginning and closure dates of the disposal activity.
5. Certification by an Engineer or Land Surveyor that all closure requirements have been completed as determined necessary by the Department.

(j) For a permitted facility, the permittee or land owner shall submit a certified copy of the recording instrument to the Department and place a copy in the operating record within 120 days after permit expiration, revocation or as otherwise directed by the Department.

(k) Detail design for the closure of existing and proposed LF units shall be shown on a final contour and drainage plan. Items required in 335-13-4-.20(2)(b) through (d), (i), (j), and (3)(a), (d), and (f) shall be included.

(3) Post-closure. The requirements for post-closure of existing and proposed landfill units shall include the following unless otherwise noted.

(a) Following closure of each LF unit, the owner or operator must conduct post-closure care. Post-closure care must be conducted for a minimum of 30 years; or a minimum of 5 years if closed prior to October 9, 1993, or the effective date of § 258.1 of 40 CFR 258, Solid Waste Disposal Criteria, whichever is later; except as provided under 335-13-4-.20(3)(b), and consist of at least the following:

1. Eroded areas shall be filled with suitable soil cover, compacted, graded and appropriate cover established as described in 335-13-4-.20(2)(d).
2. Areas which provide for ponding of surface water shall be filled, graded and an appropriate cover established as described in 335-13-4-.20(2)(d).

3. Landfilled areas with extensive surface cracks in soil cover shall be corrected as necessary, or as determined by the Department, to prevent infiltration of surface water.

4. An appropriate cover shall be maintained on the facility at all times as described in 335-13-4-.20(2)(d).

5. Access control structures shall be maintained or erected and signs shall be posted stating that the facility is closed and giving the location of the nearest permitted landfill unit.

6. Any waste dumped at the landfill unit following closure shall be removed to an approved landfill unit by the permittee, operating agency, or owner.

7. Monitoring devices and pollution control equipment such as groundwater monitoring wells, explosive gas monitoring systems, erosion, and surface water control structures, and leachate facilities shall be maintained. Monitoring requirements shall continue in effect throughout the active life and post-closure care period as determined by the Department unless all solid waste is removed and no unpermitted discharge to waters has occurred.

8. Other deficiencies such as vector control which may be observed by the Department shall be corrected.

(b) The length of the post-closure care period may be:

1. Decreased by the Department if the owner or operator demonstrates that the reduced period is sufficient to protect human health and the environment and this demonstration is approved by the Department; or

2. Increased by the Department if the Department determines that the lengthened period is necessary to protect human health and the environment.

(c) The owner or operator of all LF units must submit to the Department and receive approval as part of the permit application, a written post-closure plan. A copy must also be placed in the operating record. The post-closure plan must include, at a minimum, the following information:

1. A description of the monitoring and maintenance activities required in 335-13-4-.20(3)(a) for each LF unit, and the frequency at which these activities will be performed;

2. Name, address, and telephone number of the person or office to contact about the facility during the post-closure period; and

3. A description of the planned uses of the property during the post-closure period.

(d) Post-closure use of the property used for the disposal operation must never be allowed to disturb the integrity of the final cover, liner(s), or any other component of the containment system, or the function of the monitoring systems necessary to comply with the requirements of these Rules. The Department may approve any other

disturbance if the owner or operator demonstrates that the disturbance, including any removal of waste, complies with the following:

1. The activities will not increase the potential threat to human health or the environment; or
2. The activities are necessary to reduce a threat to human health or the environment.

(e) Following completion of the post-closure care period for each LF unit, the owner or operator must submit to the Department a certification, signed by an independent registered professional engineer verifying that post-closure care has been completed in accordance with the post-closure plan, and a copy placed in the operating record. A C/DLF Owner or Operator may submit certification signed by a registered professional engineer in lieu of an independent registered professional engineer.

(f) If the Permittee or owner, or any subsequent owner of the land upon which a landfill unit is located wishes to remove waste, waste residues, the liner, if any, or any contaminated soils, the owner must request approval from the Department. The owner may also ask permission to remove the notation from the recording instrument if all waste and contaminated soils are removed from the property and no unpermitted discharges to waters have occurred.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-4, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-4-.21 General Operational Standards for Landfill Units. Any person or agency operating or planning to operate a landfill unit shall operate and maintain the facility consistent with this Division. General requirements for operating and maintaining an acceptable landfill unit shall be:

- (1) General Operation.
 - (a) The operation and use of the landfill unit shall be as stipulated in the permit.
 - (b) Waste accepted at the facility shall be strictly controlled so as to allow only waste stipulated on the permit or otherwise as may be approved by the Department. The permittee of any facility permitted under these Rules must have in the operating record a plan describing procedures the permittee will implement for detecting and preventing the disposal of free liquids, regulated hazardous wastes, regulated medical wastes, and regulated PCB wastes at the facility. This plan must include at a minimum:
 1. Random inspections of incoming loads to ensure that incoming loads do not contain free liquids, regulated hazardous wastes, regulated medical wastes, or regulated PCB wastes.
 2. Inspection of suspicious loads.

3. Records of all inspections to include origin of waste suspected to be regulated hazardous, regulated medical, or regulated PCB waste if known; transporters, to include transfer stations and all handlers of the waste enroute to the disposal site; and any certifications from generators provided to the permittee or facility personnel. These records must be maintained on file in the operating record of the facility.

4. Training of facility personnel to recognize free liquids, regulated hazardous wastes, regulated medical wastes, and regulated PCB wastes.

5. Procedures for notifying the proper authorities if free liquids, regulated hazardous wastes, regulated medical wastes, or regulated PCB wastes are discovered at the facility.

6. Methods to identify all industrial users of the facility, producers of special wastes, and transporters of these wastes.

(c) Prior to disposal of industrial waste and/or medical waste, the permittee shall obtain from each generator a written certification that the material to be disposed does not contain free liquids, regulated hazardous wastes, regulated medical wastes, or regulated PCB wastes.

1. This certification may be based on laboratory analysis of the waste on a case-by-case basis, or documentation supporting the generator's knowledge of the wastestream(s), or as may be required by the Department.

2. Copies of the certification shall be submitted to the Department for disposal approval and for any specific requirements prior to disposal. After submittal of the required certification, the Department shall have five (5) working days to respond. If no response is given, the permittee may dispose of the material as proposed.

3. In the case of one-time emergency disposal requests, the permittee shall submit the required certification no later than five (5) days after the disposal of waste.

4. Certification shall be renewed or revised biennially (every two years) or at such time that operational changes at the point of generation could render the waste hazardous, whichever is more frequent and submitted to the Department for approval.

5. Copies of these certifications and approvals shall be maintained on file in the operating record of the facility and shall be made available for the Department upon request.

6. The above requirements notwithstanding and, as may otherwise be required, pursuant to Division 13 rules, generators will not be required to submit certification to the Department provided that:

(i) The waste will be disposed of at a non-commercial industrial waste landfill which has been permitted by the Department, and is owned either exclusively or mutually by the generator(s) of the waste, and which disposes of waste generated only by the owner(s);

(ii) The wastestream(s) to be disposed of are specifically described in the Solid Waste Landfill Permit issued by the Department or in the final application as referenced by the permit for the site designated to receive the waste;

(iii) The required certification, as described above, is maintained on-site by the owner(s) of the landfill; and

(iv) The required certification, as described above, is made available for inspection by the Department upon request.

(d) The landfill unit shall be operated in such a manner that there will be no water pollution or unauthorized discharge.

1. Any discharge resulting from a landfill unit or practice may require:

(i) A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit under the Alabama Water Pollution Control Act as issued by the Department.

(ii) A dredge or fill permit from the Army Corps of Engineers as required under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, as amended; or

(iii) That a non-point source of surface waters does not violate an area wide or statewide water quality management plan that has been approved under the Alabama Water Pollution Control Act.

2. The groundwater shall not be contaminated as specified by this Division.

(e) The facility shall be identified with a sufficient number of permanent markers which are at least visible from one marker to the next.

(f) Measuring or weighing devices shall be required for all municipal solid waste landfill units accepting solid waste. All solid waste shall be properly measured or weighed prior to disposal unless otherwise approved by the Department.

(2) Open Burning.

(a) Open burning of solid waste at any landfill unit is prohibited unless approved by the Department as follows:

1. Clearing debris at the landfill unit such as trees and stumps may be burned if prior approval is received from the Department and the Alabama Forestry Commission.

2. Emergency clean-up debris resulting from catastrophic incidents may be burned at a permitted landfill unit if consistent with the intent of this Division and air pollution control requirements. Prior approval must be received from this Department and other appropriate agencies.

3. If approved, the burning shall not occur over previously filled areas or within 200 feet of existing disposal operations unless otherwise specified by the Department and such burning shall not cause a public nuisance or pose a threat to public health.

(b) The person or agency requesting permission to burn solid waste shall apply in writing to the Department, outlining why a burn request should be granted. This request should include, but not be limited to, specifically what areas will be utilized, types of waste to be burned, the projected starting and completion dates for the project, and the projected days and hours of operation.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-5, 22-27-3, 22-27-4, 22-27-7, 22-27-47, 22-27-48.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: March 31, 1988 (Emergency Regulations); July 21, 1988; October 2, 1990; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-4-.22 Specific Requirements for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. The following requirements in conjunction with 335-13-4-.21 shall be for operating and maintaining an acceptable MSWLF:

(1) Daily Operation.

(a) All waste shall be covered as follows:

1. A minimum of six inches of compacted earth or other alternative cover material that includes but is not limited to foams, geosynthetic or waste products, and is approved by the Department shall be added at the conclusion of each day's operation or as otherwise approved by the Department to control disease vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging.

2. Final closure shall be carried out in accordance with Rule 335-13-4-.20 of this Division.

(b) All waste shall be confined to as small an area as possible and spread to a depth not exceeding two feet prior to compaction, and such compaction shall be accomplished on a face slope not to exceed 4 to 1 (25%) or as otherwise approved by the Department.

(c) All waste shall be thoroughly compacted with adequate landfill equipment before the daily cover is applied. A completed daily cell shall not exceed eight feet in vertical thickness measured perpendicular to the slope of the preceding cell.

(d) The site shall be operated in accordance with approved plans and permits.

(e) Adequate personnel shall be provided to insure continued and smooth operation of the facility.

(f) Adequate equipment shall be provided to insure continued operation in accordance with permit and regulations.

(g) Provisions shall be made for disposal activities in adverse weather conditions.

(h) The site shall be adequately secured using artificial barriers, natural barriers, or both to prevent entry of unauthorized vehicular traffic.

(i) A sign outlining instructions for use of the site shall be posted at the entrance and shall include:

1. name of facility,
2. name of permittee and/or operating agency or person,
3. days and hours of operation,
4. disposal fees, and
5. types of waste accepted if the site is available to the general public or commercial haulers.

(j) Special provisions shall be made for handling large dead animals or highly putrescible waste. Immediately covering the waste with a minimum of 12 inches of cover in a designated area of the facility shall be included in these provisions.

(k) Bulk or noncontainerized liquid waste, or containers capable of holding liquids, shall not be accepted at a landfill unit unless:

1. The liquid is household waste other than septic waste;
2. The liquid is leachate or gas condensate derived from the MSWLF unit, and the MSWLF unit is designed with a minimum composite liner and leachate collection system or approved equivalent liner and leachate collection system; or
3. The containers:
 - (i) Are similar in size to that normally found in household waste;
 - (ii) Are designed to hold liquids for use other than storage; or
 - (iii) Contain household wastes.

(l) Empty containers larger in size than normally found in household waste must be rendered unsuitable for holding liquids prior to disposal in the landfill unit unless otherwise approved by the Department.

(m) MSWLF units containing sewage sludge and failing to satisfy the criteria in this Division violate Sections 309 and 405(e) of the Clean Water Act.

(2) Routine Maintenance.

(a) Scavenging shall be prohibited and salvaging operations shall be controlled.

(b) Litter shall be controlled within the permitted facility.

(c) An all-weather access road shall be provided to the dumping face.

(d) Measures shall be taken to prevent the breeding or accumulation of disease vectors. If determined necessary by the Department or the State Health Department, additional disease vector control measures shall be conducted.

(e) Environmental monitoring and treatment structures shall be clearly marked and identified, protected and maintained in good repair and shall be easily accessible.

(f) Completed sites or portions of sites shall be properly closed as provided by this Division and approved facility plans.

(g) Records shall be maintained on the daily volume of waste received at MSWLFs. A quarterly report utilizing a format approved by the Department which summarizes the daily volumes shall be submitted to the Department and maintained on file in the operating record of the facility by the permittee.

(3) Additional Requirements.

(a) Owners or operators of all MSWLFs must ensure that the units do not violate any applicable requirements developed under a State Implementation Plan (SIP) approved or promulgated by the Administrator pursuant to Section 110 of the Clean Air Act, as amended.

(b) Notwithstanding this Rule, additional requirements for operating and maintaining a MSWLF may be imposed by the Department, as deemed necessary, to comply with the Act and this Division.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-4, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; October 2, 1990; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-4-.23 Specific Requirements for Inert- Construction/Demolition Landfills and Industrial Landfills. The following requirements in conjunction with 335-13-4-.21 shall be for operating and maintaining an acceptable C/DLF or ILF:

(1) Operation.

(a) All waste shall be covered as follows:

1. A minimum of six inches of compacted earth or other alternative cover material that includes but is not limited to foams, geosynthetic or waste products, and is approved by the Department shall be added at the conclusion of each week's operation or as otherwise specified by the Department to control disease vectors, fires, odors, blown litter and scavenging.

2. Final closure shall be carried out in accordance with 335-13-4-.20 of this Division.

(b) All waste shall be thoroughly spread in layers two feet or less in thickness and thoroughly compacted weekly with adequate landfill equipment prior to placing additional layers of waste or placing the weekly cover as specified in 335-13-4-.23(1)(a)1., unless otherwise approved by the Department. Waste such as construction/demolition waste and other types of waste which cannot be managed by landfill equipment in this manner shall be managed in a manner approved by the Department.

(c) All waste shall be confined to as small an area as possible and placed onto an appropriate slope not to exceed 4 to 1 (25%) or as approved by the Department.

(d) The facility shall be operated in accordance with approved plans and permits.

(e) The site shall be adequately secured to prevent entry except by authorized person(s) unless an operator is on site.

(f) If the site is available to the public or commercial haulers, a sign shall be posted at the landfill stating:

1. name of permittee,
2. owner and/or operator,
3. name of landfill,
4. days and hours of operation,
5. waste types accepted, and
6. disposal fees for use of the landfill.

(g) Provisions shall be made for disposal activities in adverse weather conditions.

(h) Adequate personnel shall be provided to insure continued and smooth operation of the site.

(i) Adequate equipment shall be provided to insure continued operation in accordance with permit and regulations.

(j) Bulk or noncontainerized liquid waste, or containers capable of holding liquids, shall not be accepted at a C/DLF or ILF unless:

1. the liquid is leachate or gas condensate derived from the C/DLF or ILF unit, and
2. the C/DLF or ILF unit is designed with a minimum single liner and leachate collection system or approved equivalent liner and leachate collection system.

(k) Empty containers larger than 10 gallons in size must be rendered unsuitable for holding liquids prior to disposal in the landfill unit unless otherwise approved by the Department.

(2) Routine Maintenance.

(a) Scavenging shall not be permitted, and salvaging operations shall be controlled.

(b) Litter shall be controlled within the permitted facility.

(c) Completed sites or portions of sites shall be properly closed as provided by this Division and approved facility plans.

(d) An all-weather access road shall be provided to the dumping face.

(e) Environmental monitoring and treatment structures shall be protected and maintained in good repair and easily accessible.

(f) Records shall be maintained on the daily volume of waste received at C/DLFs and ILFs. A quarterly report utilizing a format approved by the Department which summarizes the daily volumes shall be submitted to the Department and maintained on file in the operating record of the facility by the permittee.

(g) Measures shall be taken to prevent the breeding or accumulation of disease vectors. If determined necessary by the Department or the State Health Department, additional disease vector control measures shall be conducted.

(3) Additional Requirements.

(a) Notwithstanding this Rule, certain requirements for operating and maintaining a C/DLF or ILF may be enhanced or reduced by the Department as deemed necessary to comply with the Act and this Division. Any action by the Department to enhance or reduce the requirement(s) must be done in writing from the Department.

(b) [Reserved]

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-4, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981;

Amended: July 21, 1988; October 2, 1990; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-4-.24 Septic Tank Pumpings and Sewage Sludge. The practice of accepting septic tank pumpings and sewage sludge shall not occur at landfill units unless specifically approved in writing by the Department.

Author:

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993.

335-13-4-.25 [Reserved]

335-13-4-.26 Requirements for Management and Disposal of Special Waste.

(1) Exceptions.

(a) Requirements for the management and disposal of special waste at a landfill unit permitted by the Department shall meet the requirements of this Rule.

(b) Certain requirements may be modified by the Department as deemed necessary to comply with the Act and this Division.

1. Waste types for which specific rules and regulations under this Division have not been developed shall be managed and disposed of in a manner as determined by the Department to be consistent with the intent of the Act and this Division.

2. Generators of a special waste may be required by the Department to provide an analysis and certification that the waste is nonhazardous waste or treated medical waste.

(2) Disposal requirements for friable asbestos. Any person who generates, processes, treats, or disposes of friable asbestos shall comply with the following practices:

(a) Friable asbestos shall be disposed of in a facility permitted by the Department. The friable asbestos shall arrive at the landfill unit in properly labeled, leak-tight containers as determined by the Department's Air Division.

(b) Containers shall be placed intact in a specially prepared place and covered with a minimum of 12 inches of earth at the end of each working day. Asbestos waste may be landfilled in an excavation at the bottom of the operating face if no liner is present or the design depth restriction is not exceeded. The waste may also be placed in a separately designated area. If a separate area is utilized, it shall be clearly marked to prevent future excavation into the waste.

(c) Proper handling precautions shall be taken to ensure that containers are not ruptured prior to placing the required daily earth cover as noted in 335-13-4-.26(2)(b). No machinery shall be operated directly over uncovered containers.

(d) Final cover shall be as noted in 335-13-4-.20(2)(b).

(3) Disposal requirements for foundry wastes. Foundry waste which exhibits less than 50 percent of each of the TC Levels for metals as defined by the USEPA's Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) may be managed in the following manner:

(a) Foundry waste may be managed in areas other than

1. Flood Plains;

2. Wetlands;

3. Residential zones; or

4. Areas less than 5 feet above the uppermost aquifer.

(b) Each foundry must maintain records at the manufacturing facility. These records must include:

1. A description of the site to within the ¼, ¼ Section of a specific Township and Range.
2. Volume of foundry waste disposed of at each location.

(c) The waste must be certified by the generator on a quarterly basis or whenever the process changes which would significantly alter the test results, whichever is more frequent. Certification of the foundry waste shall be accomplished by submitting the following:

1. A completed Solid/Hazardous Waste Determination Form.
2. A TCLP Analysis for metals.

(d) Each foundry must contact the Water Division of ADEM with regards to General Stormwater and/or NPDES permits.

(e) Foundry waste from two or more foundries may be managed at one location provided adequate documentation and record keeping is maintained for each foundry.

(f) Foundry waste not meeting the requirements of paragraph (3) of this Rule must be managed at an approved recycle/reuse facility or at a landfill unit approved for the disposal of foundry waste and permitted by the Department.

(4) Disposal requirements for petroleum contaminated waste. Any person who disposes of petroleum contaminated waste shall comply with the following practices:

(a) Petroleum contaminated waste must be disposed of in a MSWLF and/or a synthetically lined facility having a solid waste disposal permit issued by the Department and having groundwater monitoring wells.

(b) Prior to disposing of a petroleum contaminated waste in accordance with subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, the generator of the waste must provide the Department with a written certification that the waste is non-hazardous.

1. The generator of a petroleum contaminated waste may use his knowledge of the processes producing the waste to certify that the waste is non-hazardous; however the Department, on a case-by-case basis, may require additional information and/or laboratory analyses to support the generator's certification.

2. The written certification that the waste is non-hazardous must include laboratory analysis for metals if the source of the petroleum contamination is leaded gasoline, used automotive crank case oil, or if the generator has reason to believe that the source contains TCLP metals.

(c) Small quantities of petroleum contaminated waste may be disposed in MSWLFs, C/DLFs, or ILFs, and shall not require approval and/or testing, provided that the waste:

1. Contains less than twenty-five (25) gallons of petroleum; and
2. Total material (i.e., soil, rags, sorbent, etc.) is less than five (5) cubic yards per occurrence.

(5) Disposal requirements for municipal solid waste ash. Municipal solid waste ash shall be disposed of at a MSWLF meeting at a minimum the design criteria established under 335-13-4-.18. Alternative disposal methods or uses must be approved by the Department prior to implementation.

(6) Disposal requirements for wood ash waste. Wood ash waste which exhibits less than 50 percent of each of the TC Levels for metals as defined by the USEPA's Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) may be managed in the following manner:

(a) Wood ash waste may be managed in areas other than

1. Flood Plains;
2. Wetlands;
3. Residential zones; or
4. Areas less than 5 feet above the uppermost aquifer.

(b) Facilities managing wood ash waste in an area that is not a permitted landfill unit, not within the property boundaries of the generator, and meets the requirements of 335-13-4-.26 (6)(a) must maintain records at the facility that include the following:

1. A description of the site to within the $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ Section of a specific Township and Range.
2. Volume of the wood ash waste disposed of at each location on a quarterly basis.
3. Certification of the wood ash waste on a quarterly basis or whenever the waste generating process changes which would significantly alter the test results, whichever is more frequent. Certification of the wood ash waste must be accomplished by submitting the following:
 - i. A completed Solid/Hazardous Waste Determination Form.
 - ii. A TCLP Analysis for metals.

(c) Facilities managing wood ash waste in an area that is not a permitted landfill unit, within the property boundaries of the generator, and meets the requirements of 335-13-4-.26 (6)(a) must maintain records at the facility that include the following:

1. Certification of the wood ash waste on a two (2) year basis or whenever the waste generating process changes which would significantly alter the test results,

whichever is more frequent. Certification of the wood ash waste must be accomplished by submitting the following:

- i. A completed Solid/Hazardous Waste Determination Form.
- ii. A TCLP Analysis for metals.

(d) Each facility managing wood ash waste in accordance with 335-13-4-.26(6) shall submit an annual report on or before January 31st of each year utilizing a format approved by the Department which contains the following:

1. Summary of the components of 335-13-4-.26(6)(b) and/or (c).
2. Documentation of the non-coal permitted fuel burned on a quarterly basis to include the type, quantity (mass input basis), and the percentage of total fuel, of each type of fuel burned.

(e) Facilities managing wood ash waste in an area that is not a permitted landfill unit and meets the requirements of 335-13-4-.26 (6)(a) must contact the Water Division of the ADEM with regards to NPDES requirements for waste management areas.

(f) Wood ash waste from two or more facilities may be managed at one location provided adequate documentation and record keeping is maintained for each generator.

(g) Wood ash waste not meeting the requirements of paragraph (6) of this Rule must be managed at a landfill unit approved for the disposal of wood ash waste and permitted by the Department.

Author: Russell A. Kelly, Eric L. Sanderson.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-4, 22-27-7.

History: July 21, 1988.

Amended: October 2, 1990; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996, April 8, 2016.

335-13-4-.27 Groundwater Monitoring and Corrective Action. The requirements for groundwater monitoring and corrective action at MSWLFs, C/DLFs, and ILFs are presented in the following paragraphs:

(1) Applicability.

(a) The requirements in this Rule shall apply to all MSWLF units and, when determined necessary by the Department to protect public health and the environment, the requirements in this Rule or any part thereof shall apply to C/DLF units and/or ILF units, except as provided in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph.

(b) Groundwater monitoring requirements under paragraphs (2) through (4) of this Rule may be suspended by the Department for a LF unit if the owner or operator can demonstrate that there is no potential for migration of hazardous constituents from that LF unit to the first saturated zone, as defined in 335-13-1-.03, during the active life of the unit and the post-closure care period.

This demonstration must be certified by a qualified groundwater scientist, as defined in 335-13-1-.03, and approved by the Department, and must be based upon:

1. Site-specific field collected measurements, sampling, and analysis of physical, chemical, and biological processes affecting contaminant fate and transport, and

2. Contaminant fate and transport predictions that maximize contaminant migration and consider impacts on human health and environment.

(c) Owners and operators of LF units must comply with the groundwater monitoring requirements of this Rule according to the following schedule.

1. All LF units must be in compliance with the groundwater monitoring requirements specified in paragraphs (2) through (4) of this Rule.

2. New LF units must be in compliance with the groundwater monitoring requirements specified in paragraphs (2) through (4) of this Rule before waste can be placed in the unit.

(d) Once established at a LF unit, groundwater monitoring shall be conducted throughout the active life and post-closure care period of that LF unit as specified in 335-13-4-.20.

(e) The Department may establish alternative schedules for demonstrating compliance with Department notification (and placement of notification in operating record) requirements of this Rule.

(2) Groundwater Monitoring Requirements.

(a) A groundwater monitoring system must be installed that consists of a sufficient number of wells, installed at appropriate locations and depths, to yield groundwater samples from the first saturated zone (as defined in 335-13-1-.03(126)) that:

1. Represent the quality of background groundwater that has not been affected by leakage from a unit. A determination of background quality may include sampling of wells that are not hydraulically upgradient of the waste management area where:

(i) Hydrogeologic conditions do not allow the owner or operator to determine what wells are hydraulically upgradient; or

(ii) Sampling at other wells will provide an indication of background groundwater quality that is as representative or more representative than that provided by the upgradient wells; and

2. Represent the quality of groundwater passing the relevant point of compliance specified by the Department subparagraph (a)3 of this paragraph.

(i) The downgradient monitoring system must be installed at the relevant point of compliance specified by the Department under subparagraph (a)3. of this paragraph that ensures detection of groundwater contamination in the first saturated zone.

(ii) When physical obstacles preclude installation of groundwater monitoring wells at the relevant point of compliance at existing units, the down-gradient monitoring system may be installed at the closest practicable distance hydraulically down-gradient from the relevant point of compliance specified by the Department under subparagraph (a)3. of this paragraph that ensures detection of groundwater contamination in the uppermost aquifer.

3. The relevant point of compliance shall be no more than 150 meters (492 feet) from the waste management unit boundary and shall be located on land owned by the owner of the landfill unit. In determining the relevant point of compliance, the following factors shall be considered, at a minimum:

- (i) The hydrogeologic characteristics of the facility and surrounding land;
- (ii) The volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the leachate;
- (iii) The quantity, quality, and direction of groundwater flow;
- (iv) The proximity and withdrawal rate of the groundwater users;
- (v) The availability of alternative drinking water supplies;
- (vi) The existing quality of the groundwater, including other sources of contamination and their cumulative impacts on the groundwater and whether groundwater is currently used or reasonably expected to be used for drinking water;
- (vii) Public health, safety, and welfare effects; and
- (viii) Practicable capability of the owner or operator.

(b) The Department may approve a multi-unit groundwater monitoring system instead of separate groundwater monitoring systems for each MSWLF unit when the facility has several units, provided the multi-unit groundwater monitoring system meets the requirement of subparagraph (a) of this paragraph and will be as protective of human health and the environment as individual monitoring systems for each MSWLF unit. This approval will be based on the following factors:

- 1. Number, spacing, and orientation of the MSWLF units;
- 2. Hydrogeologic setting;
- 3. Site history;
- 4. Engineering design of the MSWLF units; and
- 5. Type of waste accepted at the MSWLF units.

(c) Well design and construction

1. Groundwater monitoring wells shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the following reference: "Design and Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells in Aquifers", ASTM Subcommittee D18.21 on Groundwater Monitoring, or otherwise as specifically approved by the Department.

2. Plans for groundwater monitoring well location, design, construction and/or abandonment shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval prior to installation.

3. The monitoring wells must be cased in a manner that maintains the integrity of the monitoring well bore hole.

(i) This casing must be screened or perforated and packed with gravel or sand, where necessary, to enable collection of groundwater samples.

(ii) The annular space (i.e., the space between the bore hole and well casing) above the sampling depth must be sealed to prevent contamination of samples and the groundwater.

4. The owner or operator must notify the Department that the design, installation, development, and/or abandonment of any monitoring wells, piezometers and other measurement, sampling, and analytical devices has been documented and placed in the operating record; and

(d) Monitoring wells, piezometers, and other measurement, sampling, and analytical devices must be operated and maintained so that they perform to design specifications throughout the life of the monitoring program.

(e) Abandoned wells and bore holes shall be abandoned in accordance with the following procedures in order to prevent contamination of groundwater resources. A plan of abandonment must be submitted and approved by the Department prior to implementing abandonment of any well.

1. A well shall be measured for depth prior to sealing to ensure that it is free from any obstructions that may interfere with sealing operations.

2. Where feasible, wells shall be completely filled with neat cement. If the well cannot be completely filled, the sealing materials for the top 20 feet must be neat cement and no material that could impart taste, odor, or toxic components to water may be used in the sealing process.

3. Liner pipe shall be removed from each well in order to ensure placement of an effective seal. If the liner pipe cannot be readily removed, it shall be perforated to ensure that proper sealing is obtained.

4. Concrete, cement grout, or neat cement shall be used as primary sealing materials and shall be placed from the bottom upwards using methods that will avoid segregation or dilution of material.

5. Complete, accurate records of the abandonment procedure shall be kept for each well abandoned. The record of abandonment shall include, at a minimum, the depth of each layer of all sealing and backfilling materials, the quantity of sealing materials used, measurements of static water levels and depths, and any changes made in the well during the sealing. A copy of these records shall be submitted to the Department and a copy placed in the operating record.

(f) The number, spacing, and depths of monitoring systems shall be:

1. Determined based upon site-specific technical information that must include thorough characterization of:

(i) Aquifer thickness, groundwater flow rate, groundwater flow direction including seasonal and temporal fluctuations in groundwater flow; and

(ii) Saturated and unsaturated geologic units and fill materials overlying the uppermost aquifer, materials comprising the uppermost aquifer, and materials comprising the confining unit defining the lower boundary of the uppermost aquifer, including, but not limited to: thickness, stratigraphy, lithology, hydraulic conductivity, porosity and effective porosity.

2. Certified by a qualified groundwater scientist and approved by the Department. Within 14 days of the Department's approval, the owner or operator must notify the Department that the certification has been placed in the operating record.

(g) The groundwater monitoring program must include consistent sampling and analytical methods that are:

1. Designed to ensure monitoring results that provide an accurate representation of groundwater quality at the background and downgradient wells which have been installed in compliance with subparagraph (a) of this paragraph.

(i) The groundwater monitoring program, and subsequent documentation, must be submitted to the Department for approval and appropriate copies placed in the operating record.

(ii) The program must include procedures and techniques for:

(I) Sample collection;

(II) Sample preservation and shipment;

(III) Analytical procedures;

(IV) Chain of custody control; and

(V) Quality assurance and quality control.

2. Appropriate for groundwater sampling and that accurately measure hazardous constituents and other monitoring parameters in groundwater samples.

(h) Groundwater samples shall not be field-filtered prior to laboratory analysis.

(i) The sampling procedures and frequency must be protective of human health and the environment.

1. Groundwater elevations (MSL) must be measured in each well immediately prior to purging, each time groundwater is sampled.

2. Groundwater elevations in wells which monitor the same waste management area must be measured within a 48 hour period to avoid temporal

variations in groundwater flow which could preclude accurate determination of groundwater flow rate and direction.

3. The owner or operator must determine the rate and direction of groundwater flow each time groundwater is sampled.

(j) The owner or operator must establish background groundwater quality in a hydraulically upgradient or background well(s) for each of the monitoring parameters or constituents required in the particular groundwater monitoring program that applies to the LF unit, as determined under subparagraphs (3)(a) or (4)(a) of this Rule. Background groundwater quality may be established at wells that are not located hydraulically upgradient from the LF unit if it meets the requirements of subparagraph (a)1. of this paragraph.

(k) The number of samples collected to establish groundwater quality data must be consistent with the appropriate statistical procedures determined pursuant to subparagraph (l) of this paragraph. The sampling procedures shall be those specified under subparagraph (3)(b) of this Rule for detection monitoring, subparagraphs (4)(b) and (4)(d) of this Rule for assessment monitoring, and subparagraph (5)(b) of this Rule for corrective action.

(l) The owner or operator must specify in writing to the Department and place in the operating record one of the following statistical methods to be used in evaluating groundwater monitoring data for each hazardous constituent. The statistical test chosen shall be conducted separately for each hazardous constituent in each well.

1. A parametric analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by multiple comparisons procedures to identify statistically significant evidence of contamination. The method must include estimation and testing of the contrasts between each compliance well's mean and the background mean levels for each constituent.

2. An analysis of variance (ANOVA) based on ranks followed by multiple comparisons procedures to identify statistically significant evidence of contamination. The method must include estimation and testing of the contrasts between each compliance well's median and the background median levels for each constituent.

3. A tolerance or prediction interval procedure in which an interval for each constituent is established from the distribution of the background data, and the level of each constituent in each compliance well is compared to the upper tolerance or prediction limit.

4. A control chart approach that gives control limits for each constituent.

5. Another statistical test method that meets the performance standards of subparagraph (m) of this paragraph. The owner or operator must place a justification for this alternative in the operating record and submit it to the Department for approval to use this alternative test. The justification must demonstrate that the alternative method meets the performance standards of subparagraph (m) of this paragraph.

(m) Any statistical method chosen under subparagraph (l) of this paragraph shall comply with the following performance standards, as appropriate:

1. The statistical method used to evaluate groundwater monitoring data shall be appropriate for the distribution of chemical parameters or hazardous constituents. If the distribution of the chemical parameters or hazardous constituents is shown by the owner or operator to be inappropriate for a normal theory test, then the data should be transformed or a distribution-free theory test should be used. If the distributions for the constituents differ, more than one statistical method may be needed.

2. If an individual well comparison procedure is used to compare an individual compliance well constituent concentration with background constituent concentrations or a groundwater protection standard, the test shall be done at a Type I error level no less than 0.01 for each testing period. If a multiple comparisons procedure is used, the Type I experiment wise error rate for each testing period shall be no less than 0.05; however, the Type I error of no less than 0.01 for individual well comparisons must be maintained. This performance standard does not apply to tolerance intervals, prediction intervals, or control charts.

3. If a control chart approach is used to evaluate groundwater monitoring data, the specific type of control chart and its associated parameter values shall be protective of human health and the environment. The parameters shall be determined after considering the number of samples in the background data base, the data distribution, and the range of the concentration values for each constituent of concern.

4. If a tolerance interval or a prediction interval is used to evaluate groundwater monitoring data, the levels of confidence and, for tolerance intervals, the percentage of the population that the interval must contain, shall be protective of human health and the environment. These parameters shall be determined after considering the number of samples in the background data base, the data distribution, and the range of the concentration values for each constituent of concern.

5. The statistical method shall account for data below the limit of detection with one or more statistical procedures that are protective of human health and the environment. Any practical quantitation limit (pql) that is used in the statistical method shall be the lowest concentration level that can be reliably achieved within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions that are available to the facility.

6. If necessary, the statistical method shall include procedures to control or correct for seasonal and spatial variability, as well as temporal correlation in the data.

(n) The owner or operator must determine and certify in writing to the Department if there is a statistically significant increase (SSI) over background values for each parameter or constituent required in the groundwater monitoring program

1. In determining whether an SSI has occurred, the owner or operator must compare the groundwater quality of each parameter or constituent at each monitoring well to the background value of that constituent, according to the statistical procedures and performance standards specified under this Rule.

2. Within 30 days after completing sampling and receiving analytical results, the owner or operator must determine whether there has been an SSI over background at each monitoring well.

3. If an SSI over background groundwater quality is detected owner/operator must notify the Department within 14 days of this event.

(3) Detection Monitoring.

(a) Detection monitoring is required at LF units for all groundwater monitoring wells defined under subparagraphs (2)(a)1.(i) and (ii) of this Rule.

1. At a minimum, a detection monitoring program for MSWLF units must include the monitoring for the constituents listed in Appendix I of this Chapter.

2. Detection monitoring programs for C/DLFs or ILFs must include monitoring for constituents as specified by the Department.

3. The Department may delete any of the detection monitoring parameters for a LF unit if it can be shown that the removed constituents are not reasonably expected to be contained in or derived from the waste contained in the unit.

4. The Department may establish an alternative list of inorganic indicator parameters for a MSWLF unit, in lieu of some or all of the heavy metals (constituents 1 through 16 in Appendix I), if the alternative parameters provide a reliable indication of inorganic releases from the MSWLF unit to the groundwater. In determining alternative parameters, the Department shall consider the following factors:

(i) The types, quantities, and concentrations of constituents in waste managed at the MSWLF unit;

(ii) The mobility, stability, and persistence of waste constituents or their reaction products in the unsaturated zone beneath the MSWLF unit;

(iii) The detectability of indicator parameters, waste constituents, and reaction products in the groundwater; and

(iv) The concentration or values and coefficients of variation of monitoring parameters or constituents in the groundwater background.

(b) Frequency.

1. The monitoring frequency for all constituents listed in Appendix I, or in the alternative list approved in accordance with subparagraph (a)4. of this paragraph, shall be at least semiannual during the active life of the facility (including closure) and the post-closure period.

(i) A minimum of four independent samples from each well (background and downgradient) must be collected and analyzed for the Appendix I constituents, or the alternative list approved in accordance with subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, during the first semiannual sampling event.

(ii) At least one sample from each well (background and downgradient) must be collected and analyzed during subsequent semiannual sampling events.

2. The Department may specify an appropriate alternative frequency for repeated sampling and analysis for Appendix I constituents, or the alternative list

approved in accordance with subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, during the active life (including closure) and the post-closure care period.

(i) The alternative frequency during the active life (including closure) shall be no less than annual.

(ii) The alternative frequency shall be based on consideration of the following factors:

(I) Lithology of the aquifer and unsaturated zone;

(II) Hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer and unsaturated zone;

(III) Groundwater flow rates;

(IV) Minimum distance between upgradient edge of the LF unit and downgradient monitoring well screen (minimum distance of travel); and

(V) Resource value of the aquifer.

(c) If the owner or operator determines, pursuant to subparagraph (2)(l) of this Rule, that there is an SSI over background for one or more of the constituents listed in Appendix I, or in the alternative list approved in accordance with subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, at any monitoring well at the boundary specified under subparagraph (2)(a)1.(ii) of this Rule, the owner or operator:

1. Must, within 14 days of this finding, place a notice in the operating record, and submit a copy of this notice to the Department, indicating which constituents have shown statistically significant changes from background levels, and notify the Department that this notice was placed in the operating record; and

2. Must establish an assessment monitoring program meeting the requirements of subparagraphs (4)(a) through (j) of this Rule within 90 days except as provided for under subparagraph (2)(c)3. of this Rule.

3. May demonstrate that a source other than a LF unit caused the contamination or that the SSI resulted from an error in sampling, analysis, statistical evaluation, or natural variation in groundwater quality.

(i) A report documenting this demonstration must be certified by a qualified groundwater scientist, approved by the Department and be placed in the operating record.

(ii) If a successful demonstration is made and documented, the owner or operator may continue detection monitoring as specified in this Rule. If, after 90 days, a successful demonstration is not made, the owner or operator must initiate an assessment monitoring program as required in subparagraphs (4)(a) through (j) of this Rule.

(4) Assessment Monitoring.

(a) Assessment monitoring is required whenever an SSI over background has been detected for one or more of the constituents listed in Appendix I or in the alternative list approved in accordance with subparagraph (3)(a)4 of this Rule.

(b) Frequency.

1. Within 90 days of triggering an assessment monitoring program, and annually thereafter, the owner or operator must sample and analyze the groundwater for all constituents identified in Appendix II of this Chapter.

(i) A minimum of one sample from each downgradient well must be collected and analyzed during each sampling event.

(ii) For any constituent detected in the downgradient wells as the result of the complete Appendix II analysis, a minimum of four independent samples from each well (background and downgradient) must be collected and analyzed to establish background for the new constituents.

2. The Department may specify an appropriate subset of wells to be sampled and analyzed for Appendix II constituents during assessment monitoring. The Department may delete any of the Appendix II monitoring parameters for a LF unit if it can be shown that the removed constituents are not reasonably expected to be in or derived from the waste contained in the unit.

(c) The Department may specify an appropriate alternate frequency for repeated sampling and analysis for the full set of Appendix II constituents required by subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, during the active life (including closure) and post-closure care of the unit considering the following factors:

1. Lithology of the aquifer and unsaturated zone;
2. Hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer and unsaturated zone;
3. Groundwater flow rates;
4. Minimum distance between upgradient edge of the MSWLF unit and downgradient monitoring well screen (minimum distance of travel);
5. Resource value of the aquifer; and
6. Nature (fate and transport) of any constituents detected in response to this Rule.

(d) After obtaining the results from the initial or subsequent sampling events required in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, the owner or operator must:

1. Within 14 days, place a notice in the operating record identifying the Appendix II constituents that have been detected and notify the Department that this notice has been placed in the operating record;
2. Within 90 days, and on at least a semiannual basis thereafter,

(i) Resample all wells specified by subparagraph (2)(a) of this Rule with a minimum of one sample from each well (background and downgradient) being collected and analyzed during these sampling events,

(ii) Conduct analyses for all constituents in Appendix I or in the alternative list approved in accordance with subparagraph (3)(a)4. of this Rule, and for those constituents in Appendix II that are detected in response to subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, and

(iii) Record their concentrations in the facility operating record.

The Department may specify an alternative monitoring frequency during the active life (including closure) and the post closure period for the constituents referred to in this paragraph. The alternative frequency for Appendix I constituents, or the alternative list approved in accordance with subparagraph (3)(a)4. of this Rule, during the active life (including closure) shall be no less than annual. The alternative frequency shall be based on consideration of the factors specified in subparagraph (c) of this paragraph;

3. Establish background concentrations for any constituents detected pursuant to subparagraph (b) or subparagraph (d)2. of this paragraph; and

4. Establish groundwater protection standards for all constituents detected pursuant to subparagraph (b) or subparagraph (d)2. of this paragraph. The groundwater protection standards shall be established in accordance with subparagraphs (h) or (i) of this paragraph.

(e) If the concentrations of all Appendix II constituents are shown to be at or below background values, using the statistical procedures in subparagraph (2)(l) of this Rule, for two consecutive sampling events, the owner or operator must notify the Department of this finding and may return to detection monitoring.

(f) If the concentrations of any Appendix II constituents are above background values, but all concentrations are below the groundwater protection standard established under subparagraphs (h) or (i) of this paragraph, using the statistical procedures in subparagraph (2)(l) of this Rule, the owner or operator must continue assessment monitoring in accordance with this Rule.

(g) If one or more Appendix II constituents are detected at statistically significant levels above the groundwater protection standard established under subparagraphs (h) or (i) of this paragraph in any sampling event, within 14 days of this finding, the owner or operator must:

1. Place a notice in the operating record identifying the Appendix II constituents that have exceeded the groundwater protection standard and

2. Notify the Department and all appropriate local government officials that the notice has been placed in the operating record.

3. And must, either:

(i) Characterize the nature and extent of the release by installing additional monitoring wells as necessary,

(ii) Install at least one additional monitoring well at the facility boundary in the direction of contaminant migration and sample this well in accordance with subparagraph (d)2. of this paragraph,

(iii) Notify all persons who own the land or reside on the land that directly overlies any part of the plume of contamination if contaminants have migrated off-site as indicated by sampling of wells in accordance with subparagraphs (g)3.(i) and (ii) of this paragraph, and

(iv) Initiate an assessment of corrective measures as required by subparagraphs (5)(a) through (d) of this Rule within 90 days;

4. Or may demonstrate that a source other than a LF unit caused the contamination, or that the SSI resulted from error in sampling, analysis, statistical evaluation, or natural variation in groundwater quality. A report documenting this demonstration must be certified by a qualified groundwater scientist or approved by the Department and placed in the operating record. If a successful demonstration is made, the owner or operator must continue monitoring in accordance with the assessment monitoring program pursuant to subparagraphs (a) through (j) of this paragraph, and may return to detection monitoring if the Appendix II constituents are at or below background as specified in subparagraph (e) of this paragraph. Until a successful demonstration is made, the owner or operator must comply with subparagraph (g) of this paragraph, including initiating an assessment of corrective measures.

(h) The owner or operator must establish a groundwater protection standard for each Appendix II constituent detected in the groundwater. The groundwater protection standard shall be:

1. For constituents for which a maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been promulgated under Section 1412 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (codified) under 40 CFR 141, the MCL for that constituent;

2. For constituents for which MCLs have not been promulgated, the background concentration for the constituent established from wells in accordance with subparagraph (3)(a)1. of this Rule; or

3. For constituents for which the background level is higher than the MCL identified under subparagraph (h)1. of this paragraph or health based levels identified under subparagraph (i)1. of this paragraph, the background concentration.

(i) The Department may establish an alternative groundwater protection standard for constituents for which MCLs have not been established. These groundwater protection standards shall be appropriate health based levels that satisfy the following criteria:

1. The level is derived in a manner consistent with Agency guidelines for assessing the health risks of environmental pollutants (51 FR 33992, 34006, 34014, 34028, September 24, 1986);

2. The level is based on scientifically valid studies conducted in accordance with the Toxic Substances Control Act Good Laboratory Practice Standards (40 CFR 792) or equivalent;

3. For carcinogens, the level represents a concentration associated with an excess lifetime cancer risk level (due to continuous lifetime exposure) with the 1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-6} range; and

4. For systemic toxicants, the level represents a concentration to which the human population (including sensitive subgroups) could be exposed to on a daily basis that is likely to be without appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime. For purposes of this subpart, systemic toxicants include toxic chemicals that cause effects other than cancer or mutation.

(j) In establishing groundwater protection standards under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, the Department may consider the following:

1. Multiple contaminants in the groundwater;
2. Exposure threats to sensitive environmental receptors; and
3. Other site-specific exposure or potential exposure to groundwater.

(5) Corrective Action Requirements.

(a) Within 90 days of finding that any of the constituents listed in Appendix II have been detected at a statistically significant level exceeding the groundwater protection standards defined under subparagraphs (4)(h) or (i) of this Rule, the owner or operator must initiate an assessment of corrective measures. Such an assessment must be completed within a reasonable period of time.

(b) The owner or operator must continue to monitor in accordance with the assessment monitoring program as specified in subparagraphs (4)(a) through (j) of this Rule.

(c) The assessment shall include an analysis of the effectiveness of potential corrective measures in meeting all of the requirements and objectives of the remedy as described under subparagraphs (c) through (i) of this paragraph, addressing at least the following:

1. The performance, reliability, ease of implementation, and potential impacts of appropriate potential remedies, including safety impacts, cross-media impacts, and control of exposure to any residual contamination;
2. The time required to begin and complete the remedy;
3. The costs of remedy implementation; and
4. The institutional requirements such as State or local permit requirements or other environmental or public health requirements that may substantially affect implementation of the remedy(s).

(d) The owner or operator must discuss the results of the corrective measures assessment, prior to the selection of remedy, in a public meeting with interested and affected parties.

(e) Based on the results of the corrective measures assessment conducted under subparagraphs (5a) through (d) of this paragraph, the owner or operator must select a remedy that, at a minimum, meets the standards listed in this paragraph. The owner or operator must notify the Department, within 14 days of selecting a remedy, that a report describing the selected remedy has been placed in the operating record and how it meets the standards in this paragraph. Remedies must:

1. Be protective of human health and the environment;
2. Attain the groundwater protection standard as specified pursuant to subparagraphs (4)(h) or (i) of this Rule;
3. Control the source(s) of releases so as to reduce or eliminate, to the maximum extent practicable, further releases of Appendix II constituents into the environment that may pose a threat to human health or the environment; and
4. Comply with standards for management of wastes as specified in subparagraph (m) of this paragraph.

(f) In selecting a remedy that meets the standards of subparagraph (e) of this paragraph, the owner or operator shall consider the following evaluation factors:

1. The long- and short-term effectiveness and protectiveness of the potential remedy(s), along with the degree of certainty that the remedy will prove successful based on consideration of the following:

- (i) Magnitude of reduction of existing risks;
- (ii) Magnitude of residual risks in terms of likelihood of further releases due to waste remaining following implementation of a remedy;
- (iii) The type and degree of long-term management required, including monitoring, operation, and maintenance;
- (iv) Short-term risks that might be posed to the community, workers, or the environment during implementation of such a remedy, including potential threats to human health and the environment associated with excavation, transportation, and redisposal or containment;
- (v) Time until full protection is achieved;
- (vi) Potential for exposure of humans and environmental receptors to remaining wastes, considering the potential threat to human health and the environment associated with excavation, transportation, redisposal, or containment;
- (vii) Long-term reliability of the engineering and institutional controls; and
- (viii) Potential need for replacement of the remedy.

2. The effectiveness of the remedy in controlling the source to reduce further releases based on consideration of the following factors:

- (i) The extent to which containment practices will reduce further releases;
- (ii) The extent to which treatment technologies may be used.

3. The ease or difficulty of implementing a potential remedy(s) based on consideration of the following types of factors:

- (i) Degree of difficulty associated with constructing the technology;
- (ii) Expected operational reliability of the technologies;
- (iii) Need to coordinate with and obtain necessary approvals and permits from other agencies;
- (iv) Availability of necessary equipment and specialists; and
- (v) Available capacity and location of needed treatment, storage, and disposal services.

4. Practicable capability of the owner or operator, including a consideration of the technical and economic capability.

5. The degree to which community concerns are addressed by a potential remedy(s).

(g) The owner or operator shall specify as part of the selected remedy a schedule(s) for initiating and completing remedial activities. Such a schedule must require the initiation of remedial activities within a reasonable period of time taking into consideration the factors set forth in this paragraph. The owner or operator must consider the following factors in determining the schedule of remedial activities:

- 1. Extent and nature of contamination;
- 2. Practical capabilities of remedial technologies in achieving compliance with groundwater protection standards established under subparagraphs (4)(g) or (h) of this Rule and other objectives of the remedy;
- 3. Availability of treatment or disposal capacity for wastes managed during implementation of the remedy;
- 4. Desirability of utilizing technologies that are not currently available, but which may offer significant advantages over already available technologies in terms of effectiveness, reliability, safety, or ability to achieve remedial objectives;
- 5. Potential risks to human health and the environment from exposure to contamination prior to completion of the remedy;
- 6. Resource value of the aquifer including:
 - (i) Current and future uses;

- (ii) Proximity and withdrawal rate of users;
 - (iii) Groundwater quantity and quality;
 - (iv) The potential damage to wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures caused by exposure to waste constituents;
 - (v) The hydrogeologic characteristic of the facility and surrounding land;
 - (vi) Groundwater removal and treatment costs; and
 - (vii) The cost and availability of alternative water supplies.
7. Practicable capability of the owner or operator.
 8. Other relevant factors.

(h) The Department may determine that remediation of a release of an Appendix II constituent from a LF unit is not necessary if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that:

1. The groundwater is additionally contaminated by substances that have originated from a source other than a LF unit and those substances are present in concentrations such that cleanup of the release from the LF unit would provide no significant reduction in risk to actual or potential receptors; or

2. The constituent(s) is present in groundwater that:

- (i) Is not currently or reasonably expected to be a source of drinking water; and

- (ii) Is not hydraulically connected with waters to which the hazardous constituents are migrating or are likely to migrate in a concentration(s) that would exceed the groundwater protection standards established under subparagraphs (4)(h) or (i) of this Rule; or

3. Remediation of the release(s) is technically impracticable; or

4. Remediation results in unacceptable cross-media impacts.

- (i) A determination by the Department pursuant to subparagraph (h) of this paragraph shall not affect the authority of the State to require the owner or operator to undertake source control measures or other measures that may be necessary to eliminate or minimize further releases to the groundwater, to prevent exposure to the groundwater, or to remediate the groundwater to concentrations that are technically practicable and significantly reduce threats to human health or the environment.

- (j) Based on the schedule established under subparagraph (g) of this paragraph for initiation and completion of remedial activities the owner/operator must:

1. Establish and implement a corrective action groundwater monitoring program that:

(i) At a minimum, meets the requirements of an assessment monitoring program under subparagraphs (4)(a) through (j) of this Rule;

(ii) Indicates the effectiveness of the corrective action remedy; and

(iii) Demonstrates compliance with groundwater protection standards pursuant to subparagraph (n) of this paragraph.

2. Implement the corrective action remedy selected under subparagraphs (e) through (i) of this paragraph; and

3. Take any interim measures necessary to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. Interim measures should, to the greatest extent practicable, be consistent with the objectives of and contribute to the performance of any remedy that may be required pursuant to subparagraphs (e) through (i) of this paragraph. The following factors must be considered by an owner or operator in determining whether interim measures are necessary:

(i) Time required to develop and implement a final remedy;

(ii) Actual or potential exposure of nearby populations or environmental receptors to hazardous constituents;

(iii) Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems;

(iv) Further degradation of the groundwater that may occur if remedial action is not initiated expeditiously;

(v) Weather conditions that may cause hazardous constituents to migrate or be released;

(vi) Risks of fire or explosion, or potential for exposure to hazardous constituents as a result of an accident or failure of a container or handling system; and

(vii) Other situations that may pose threats to human health and the environment.

(k) An owner or operator may determine, based on information developed after implementation of the remedy has begun or other information, that compliance with requirements of subparagraph (e) of this paragraph are not being achieved through the remedy selected. In such cases, the owner or operator must implement other methods or techniques that could practicably achieve compliance with the requirements, unless the owner or operator makes the determination under subparagraph (l) of this paragraph.

(l) If the owner or operator determines that compliance with requirements under subparagraph (e) of this paragraph cannot be practically achieved with any currently available methods, the owner or operator must:

1. Obtain certification of a qualified groundwater scientist or approval by the Department that compliance with requirements under subparagraph (e) of this paragraph cannot be practically achieved with any currently available methods;

2. Implement alternate measures to control exposure of humans or the environment to residual contamination, as necessary to protect human health and the environment; and

3. Implement alternate measures for control of the sources of contamination, or for removal or decontamination of equipment, units, devices, or structures that are:

- (i) Technically practicable; and
- (ii) Consistent with the overall objective of the remedy.

4. Notify the Department within 14 days that a report justifying the alternative measures prior to implementing the alternative measures has been placed in the operating record.

(m) All solid wastes that are managed pursuant to a remedy required under subparagraphs (e) through (i) of this paragraph, or an interim measure required under subparagraph (j)3. of this paragraph, shall be managed in a manner:

- 1. That is protective of human health and the environment; and
- 2. That complies with applicable RCRA requirements.

(n) Remedies selected pursuant to subparagraphs (e) through (i) of this paragraph shall be considered complete when:

1. The owner or operator complies with the groundwater protection standards established under subparagraphs (4)(h) or (i) of this Rule at all points within the plume of contamination that lie beyond the groundwater monitoring well system established under subparagraph (3)(a) of this Rule.

2. Compliance with the groundwater protection standards established under subparagraphs (4)(h) or (i) of this Rule has been achieved by demonstrating that concentrations of Appendix II constituents have not exceeded the groundwater protection standard(s) for a period of three consecutive years using the statistical procedures and performance standards in subparagraphs (4)(l) and (m) of this Rule. The Department may specify an alternative length of time during which the owner or operator must demonstrate that concentrations of Appendix II constituents have not exceeded the groundwater protection standard(s) taking into consideration:

- (i) Extent and concentration of the release(s);
- (ii) Behavior characteristics of the hazardous constituents in the groundwater;
- (iii) Accuracy of monitoring or modeling techniques, including any seasonal, meteorological, or other environmental variabilities that may affect the accuracy; and
- (iv) Characteristics of the groundwater.

3. All actions required to complete the remedy have been satisfied.

(o) Upon completion of the remedy, the owner or operator must notify the Department within 14 days that a certification that the remedy has been completed in compliance with the requirements of subparagraph (n) of this paragraph has been placed in the operating record. The certification must be signed by the owner or operator and by a qualified groundwater scientist or approved by the Department.

(p) When, upon completion of the certification, the owner or operator determines that the corrective action remedy has been completed in accordance with the requirements under subparagraph (n) of this paragraph, the owner or operator shall be released from the requirements for financial assurance for corrective action under 40 CFR 258, Subpart G.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-4, 22-27-7.

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335-13-4-.28 Financial Assurance Criteria.

(1) The requirements of 335-13-4-.28 apply to owners and operators of all MSWLF, except owners or operators who are state or federal government entities whose debts and liabilities are the debts and liabilities of the State or the United States.

(2) Financial Assurance for Closure.

(a) The owner or operator shall have a detailed written estimate, in current dollars, of the cost of hiring a third party to close the largest area of all landfill cells at the MSWLF ever requiring a final cover as required under 335-13-4-.20 at any time during the active life in accordance with the closure plan. The owner or operator shall place the closure cost estimate in the operating record and submit a copy of the estimate to ADEM for approval.

1. The closure cost estimate shall equal the cost of closing the largest area of the MSWLF ever requiring a final cover at any time during the active life when the extent and manner of its operation would make closure the most expensive, as indicated by its closure plan. The cost estimate shall include the costs of continuing the operation of the gas collection and control systems as may be required in 335-3-10-.02(75) or 335-3-19, as applicable.

2. During the active life of the MSWLF, the owner or operator shall annually adjust the closure cost estimate for inflation.

3. The owner or operator shall increase the closure cost estimate and the amount of financial assurance provided under 335-13-4-.28(2)(b) if changes to the closure plan or landfill conditions increase the maximum cost of closure at any time during the remaining active life.

4. The owner or operator may reduce the closure cost estimate and the amount of financial assurance provided under 335-13-4-.28(2)(b) if the cost estimate

exceeds the maximum cost of closure at any time during the remaining life of the MSWLF. The owner or operator shall place the justification for the reduction of the closure cost estimate and the amount of financial assurance in the operating record and submit a copy of the justification and new estimate to ADEM for approval.

(b) The owner or operator of a MSWLF shall establish financial assurance for closure of the MSWLF in compliance with 335-13-4-.28(5). The owner or operator shall provide continuous coverage for closure until released from financial assurance requirements by ADEM.

(3) Financial Assurance for Post-Closure Care.

(a) The owner or operator shall have a detailed written estimate, in current dollars, of the cost of hiring a third party to conduct post-closure care for the MSWLF in compliance with the post-closure requirements in 335-13-4-.20(3). The post-closure cost estimate used to demonstrate financial assurance in 335-13-4-.28(3)(b) shall account for the total costs of conducting post-closure care, including annual and periodic costs as described in the post-closure plan over the entire post-closure care period. The owner or operator shall place the estimate in the operating record and submit a copy of the estimate to ADEM for approval.

1. The cost estimate for post-closure care shall be based on the most expensive costs of post-closure care during the post-closure care period.

2. During the active life of the MSWLF and during the post-closure care period, the owner or operator shall annually adjust the post-closure cost estimate for inflation.

3. The owner or operator shall increase the post-closure care cost estimate and the amount of financial assurance provided under 335-13-4-.28(3)(b) if changes in the post-closure plan or MSWLF conditions increase the maximum costs of post-closure care.

4. The owner or operator may reduce the post-closure cost estimate and the amount of financial assurance provided under 335-13-4-.28(3)(b) if the cost estimate exceeds the maximum costs of post-closure care remaining over the post-closure care period. The owner or operator shall place the justification for the reduction of the post-closure cost estimate and the amount of financial assurance in the operating record and submit a copy of the justification and new estimate to ADEM for approval.

(b) The owner or operator of a MSWLF shall establish, in accordance with 335-13-4-.28(5), financial assurance for the costs of post-closure care required under 335-13-4-.20(3). The owner or operator shall provide continuous coverage for post-closure care until released from financial assurance requirements for post-closure care under 335-13-4-.20(3)(e).

(4) Financial Assurance for Corrective Action.

(a) An owner or operator of a MSWLF required to undertake a corrective action program under 335-13-4-.27(5) shall have a detailed written estimate, in current dollars, of the cost of hiring a third party to perform the corrective action in accordance with the program required under 335-13-4-.27(5). The corrective action cost estimate

shall account for the total costs of corrective action activities as described in the corrective action plan for the entire corrective action period. The owner or operator shall place the estimate in the operating record and a copy submitted to ADEM for approval.

1. The owner or operator shall annually adjust the estimate for inflation until the corrective action program is completed in accordance with 335-13-4-.27(5).

2. The owner or operator shall increase the corrective action cost estimate and the amount of financial assurance provided under 335-13-4-.28(4)(b) if changes in the corrective action program or MSWLF conditions increase the maximum costs of corrective action.

3. The owner or operator may reduce the amount of the corrective action cost estimate and the amount of financial assurance provided under 335-13-4-.28(4)(b) if the cost estimate exceeds the maximum remaining costs of corrective action. The owner or operator shall place the justification for the reduction of the corrective action cost estimate and the amount of financial assurance in the operating record and submit a copy of the justification and new estimate to ADEM for approval.

(b) The owner or operator of a MSWLF required to undertake a corrective action program under 335-13-4-.27(5) shall establish, in a manner in accordance with 335-13-4-.28(5), financial assurance for the most recent corrective action program. The owner or operator shall provide continuous coverage for corrective action until released from financial assurance requirements for corrective action by demonstrating compliance with 335-13-4-.27(5)(l) and (m).

(5) Allowable Mechanisms for Financial Assurance. Allowable mechanisms used to demonstrate financial assurance under 335-13-4-.28 shall ensure that the funds necessary to meet the costs of closure, post-closure care, and corrective action for known releases will be available whenever they are needed. Owners and operators shall choose from the options specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(a) through (j).

(a) Trust Fund.

1. An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of 335-13-4-.28 by establishing a trust fund that conforms to the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(a). The trustee shall be an entity that has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency. A copy of the trust agreement shall be placed in the MSWLF operating record and a copy submitted to ADEM.

2. Payments into the trust fund shall be made annually by the owner or operator over the life of the MSWLF permit or over the remaining life of the MSWLF, whichever is shorter, in the case of a trust fund for closure or post-closure care, or over one-half of the estimated length of the corrective action program in the case of corrective action for known releases. This period is referred to as the pay-in period.

3. For a trust fund used to demonstrate financial assurance for closure and post-closure care, the first payment into the fund shall be at least equal to the current cost estimate for closure or post-closure care, except as provided in 335-13-4-.28(5)(k) divided by the number of years in the pay-in period as defined in 335-13-4-.28(5)(a)2. The amount of subsequent payments shall be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Next Payment} = [\text{CE} - \text{CV}]/\text{Y}$$

where CE is the current cost estimate for closure or post-closure care (updated for inflation or other changes), CV is the current value of the trust fund, and Y is the number of years remaining in the pay-in period.

4. For a trust fund used to demonstrate financial assurance for corrective action, the first payment into the trust fund shall be at least equal to one-half of the current cost estimate for corrective action, except as provided in 335-13-4-.28(5)(k) divided by the number of years in the corrective action pay-in period as defined in 335-13-4-.28(5)(a)2. The amount of subsequent payments shall be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Next Payment} = [\text{RB} - \text{CV}]/\text{Y}$$

where RB is the most recent estimate of the required trust fund balance for corrective action (i.e., the total costs that will be incurred during the second half of the corrective action period), CV is the current value of the trust fund, and Y is the number of years remaining in the pay-in period.

5. The initial payment into the trust fund shall be made before the initial receipt of waste or before the effective date of the requirements of 335-13-4-.28 in the case of closure and post-closure care, or no later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy has been selected in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.27(5).

6. If the owner or operator establishes a trust fund after having used one or more alternate mechanisms specified in 335-13-4-.28(5), the initial payment into the trust fund shall be at least the amount that the fund would contain if the trust fund were established initially and annual payments made according to the specifications of 335-13-4-.28(5)(a).

7. The owner or operator, or other person authorized to conduct closure, post-closure care, or corrective action activities may request reimbursement from the trustee for these expenditures. Requests for reimbursement will be granted by the trustee only if sufficient funds are remaining in the trust fund to cover the remaining costs of closure, post-closure care, or corrective action, and if justification and documentation of the cost is placed in the operating record, submitted to and approved by ADEM. The owner or operator shall place the documentation of the justification for reimbursement in the operating record and notify ADEM that reimbursement has been received.

8. The trust fund may be terminated by the owner or operator only if the owner or operator substitutes alternate financial assurance as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5) or if he is no longer required to demonstrate financial responsibility in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(2)(b), (3)(b), or (4)(b).

(b) Surety Bond Guaranteeing Payment or Performance.

1. An owner or operator may demonstrate financial assurance for closure or post-closure care by obtaining a payment or performance surety bond which conforms to the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(b). An owner or operator may demonstrate

financial assurance for corrective action by obtaining a performance bond which conforms to the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(b). The bond shall be effective before the initial receipt of waste or before the effective date of the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(2) and (3) in the case of closure and post-closure care, or no later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy has been selected in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.27(5). The owner or operator shall place a copy of the bond in the operating record and submit a copy of the bond to ADEM for approval. The surety company issuing the bond shall, at a minimum, be among those listed as acceptable sureties on federal bonds in Circular 570 of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

2. The penal sum of the bond shall be in an amount at least equal to the current closure, post-closure care or corrective action cost estimate, whichever is applicable, except as provided in 335-13-4-.28(5)(k).

3. Under the terms of the bond, the surety will become liable on the bond obligation when the owner or operator fails to perform as guaranteed by the bond.

4. The owner or operator shall establish a standby trust fund. The standby trust fund shall meet the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(a) except the requirements for initial payment and subsequent annual payments specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(a)2. through 5.

5. Payments made under the terms of the bond will be deposited by the surety directly into the standby trust fund in accordance with instructions from ADEM. Payments from the trust fund shall be approved by the trustee and ADEM.

6. Under the terms of the bond, the surety may cancel the bond by sending notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner and operator and to ADEM 120 days in advance of cancellation. If the surety cancels the bond, the owner or operator shall obtain alternate financial assurance as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5).

7. The owner or operator may cancel the bond only if alternate financial assurance is substituted as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5) or if the owner or operator is no longer required to demonstrate financial responsibility in accordance with 335-13-4-.28(2)(b), (3)(b), or (4)(b).

(c) Letter of Credit.

1. An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5) by obtaining an irrevocable standby letter of credit which conforms to the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(a). The letter of credit shall be effective before the initial receipt of waste or before the effective date of the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(2) and (3) in the case of closure and post-closure care, or no later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy has been selected in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.27(5). The owner or operator shall place a copy of the letter of credit in the operating record and submit a copy of the letter of credit to ADEM for approval. The issuing institution shall be an entity that has the authority to issue letters of credit and whose letter-of-credit operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

2. A letter from the owner or operator referring to the letter of credit by number, issuing institution, and date shall be included with the letter of credit in the

operating record. The letter shall provide the name, address of the MSWLF, and the amount of funds assured.

3. The letter of credit shall be irrevocable and issued for a period of at least one year in an amount at least equal to the current cost estimate for closure, post-closure care or corrective action, whichever is applicable, except as provided in 335-13-4-.28(5)(k). The letter of credit shall provide that the expiration date will be automatically extended for a period of at least one year unless the issuing institution has cancelled the letter of credit by sending notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner and operator and to ADEM 120 days in advance of cancellation. If the letter of credit is cancelled by the issuing institution, the owner or operator shall obtain alternate financial assurance.

4. The owner or operator may cancel the letter of credit only if alternate financial assurance is substituted as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5) or if the owner or operator is released from the financial assurance requirements in accordance with 335-13-4-.28(2)(b), (3)(b), or (4)(b).

(d) Insurance.

1. An owner or operator may demonstrate financial assurance for closure and post-closure care by obtaining insurance which conforms to the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5). The insurance shall be effective before the initial receipt of waste or before the effective date of the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(2) and (3) in the case of closure and post-closure care, or no later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy has been selected in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.27(5). At a minimum, the insurer shall be licensed to transact the business of insurance, or eligible to provide insurance as an excess or surplus lines insurer, in one or more States. The owner or operator shall place a copy of the insurance policy in the operating record and submit a copy of the insurance policy to ADEM for approval.

2. The closure or post-closure care insurance policy shall guarantee that funds will be available to close the MSWLF whenever final closure occurs or to provide post-closure care for the MSWLF whenever the post-closure care period begins, whichever is applicable. The policy shall also guarantee that once closure or post-closure care begins, the insurer will be responsible for the paying out of funds to the owner or operator or other person authorized to conduct closure or post-closure care, up to an amount equal to the face amount of the policy upon the direction of ADEM.

3. The insurance policy shall be issued for a face amount at least equal to the current cost estimate for closure or post-closure care, whichever is applicable, except as provided in 335-13-4-.28(5)(k). The term face amount means the total amount the insurer is obligated to pay under the policy. Actual payments by the insurer will not change the face amount, although the insurer's future liability will be lowered by the amount of the payments.

4. An owner or operator, or other person authorized to conduct closure or post-closure care, may receive reimbursements for closure or post-closure expenditures, whichever is applicable. Requests for reimbursement will be granted by the insurer only if the remaining value of the policy is sufficient to cover the remaining costs of closure or post-closure care, and if justification and documentation of the cost is placed in the operating record and approved by ADEM. The owner or operator shall place the

documentation of the justification for reimbursement in the operating record and notify ADEM that reimbursement has been received.

5. The insurance policy shall contain a provision allowing assignment of the policy to a successor owner or operator. Such assignment may be conditional upon consent of the insurer, provided that such consent is not unreasonably refused.

6. The insurance policy shall provide that the insurer may not cancel, terminate, or fail to renew the policy except for failure to pay the premium. The automatic renewal of the policy shall, at a minimum, provide the insured with the option of renewal at the face amount of the expiring policy. If there is a failure to pay the premium, the insurer may cancel the policy by sending notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner and operator and to ADEM 120 days in advance of cancellation. If the insurer cancels the policy, the owner or operator shall obtain alternate financial assurance as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5).

7. For insurance policies providing coverage for post-closure care, commencing on the date that liability to make payments pursuant to the policy accrues, the insurer will thereafter annually increase the face amount of the policy. Such increase shall be equivalent to the face amount of the policy, less the payments made, multiplied by an amount equivalent to 85 percent of the most recent investment rate or of the equivalent coupon-issue yield announced by the U.S. Treasury for 26-week Treasury securities.

8. The owner or operator may cancel the insurance policy only if alternate financial assurance is substituted as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5) or if the owner or operator is no longer required to demonstrate financial responsibility in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(2)(b), (3)(b), or (4)(b).

(e) Corporate Financial Test. An owner or operator that satisfies the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(e) may demonstrate financial assurance up to the amount specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(e):

1. Financial Component.

(i) The owner or operator shall satisfy one of the following three conditions:

(I) A current rating for its senior unsubordinated debt of AAA, AA, A, or BBB as issued by Standard and Poor's or Aaa, Aa, A or Baa as issued by Moody's, or

(II) A ratio of less than 1.5 comparing total liabilities to net worth, or

(III) A ratio of greater than 0.10 comparing the sum of net income plus depreciation, depletion and amortization, minus \$10 million, to total liabilities.

(ii) The tangible net worth of the owner or operator shall be greater than:

(I) The sum of the current closure, post-closure care, corrective action cost estimates and other environmental obligations, including guarantees, covered by a financial test plus \$10 million except as provided in 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)1.(ii)(II).

(II) \$10 million in net worth plus the amount of the guarantees that have not been recognized as liabilities on the financial statements provided all of the current closure, post-closure care, and corrective action costs and other environmental obligations covered by a financial test are recognized as liabilities on the owner's or operator's audited financial statements, and subject to the approval of ADEM.

(iii) The owner or operator shall have assets located in the United States amounting to at least the sum of current closure, post-closure care, corrective action cost estimates and other environmental obligations covered by a financial test as described in 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)3.

2. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(i) The owner or operator shall place the following items into the MSWLF operating record:

(I) A letter signed by the owner's or operator's chief financial officer that:

I. Lists all the current cost estimates covered by a financial test, including, but not limited to, cost estimates required for municipal solid waste management facilities under 335-13-4-.28, cost estimates required for UIC facilities under 40 CFR part 144, if applicable, cost estimates required for petroleum underground storage tank facilities under 40 CFR part 280, if applicable, cost estimates required for PCB storage facilities under 40 CFR part 761, if applicable, and cost estimates required for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities under 335-14-5 and 335-14-6, if applicable, and

II. Provides evidence demonstrating that the firm meets the conditions of either 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)1.(i)(I) or (i)(II) or (i)(III); and 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)1.(ii) and 1.(iii).

(II) A copy of the independent certified public accountant's unqualified opinion of the owner's or operator's financial statements for the latest completed fiscal year. To be eligible to use the financial test, the owner's or operator's financial statements shall receive an unqualified opinion from the independent certified public accountant. An adverse opinion, disclaimer of opinion, or other qualified opinion will be cause for disallowance, with the potential exception for qualified opinions provided in the next sentence. ADEM may evaluate qualified opinions on a case-by-case basis and allow use of the financial test in cases where ADEM deems that the matters that form the basis for the qualification are insufficient to warrant disallowance of the test. If ADEM does not allow use of the test, the owner or operator shall provide alternate financial assurance that meets the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5).

(III) If the chief financial officer's letter providing evidence of financial assurance includes financial data showing that owner or operator satisfies 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)1.(i)(II) or (i)(III) that are different from data in the audited financial statements referred to in 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)2.(i)(II) or other audited financial statement or data filed with the SEC, then a special report from the owner's or operator's independent certified public accountant to the owner or operator is required. The special report shall be based upon an agreed upon procedures engagement in accordance with professional auditing standards and shall describe the procedures performed in comparing the data in the chief financial officer's letter derived from the independently audited, year-end financial

statements for the latest fiscal year with the amounts in such financial statements, the findings of that comparison, and the reasons for the differences.

(IV) If the chief financial officer's letter provides a demonstration that the firm has assured for environmental obligations as provided in 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)2.(ii)(II), then the letter shall include a report from the independent certified public accountant that verifies that all of the environmental obligations covered by a financial test have been recognized as liabilities on the audited financial statements, how these obligations have been measured and reported, and that the tangible net worth of the firm is at least \$10 million plus the amount of the guarantees provided.

(ii) An owner or operator shall place the items specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)2.(i) in the operating record before the initial receipt of waste or before the effective date of the requirements of 335-13-4-.28 in the case of closure, and post-closure care, or no later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy has been selected in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.27(5).

(iii) After the initial placement of items specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)2.(i) in the operating record, the owner or operator shall annually update the information and place updated information in the operating record within 90 days following the close of the owner or operator's fiscal year. ADEM may provide up to an additional 45 days for an owner or operator who can demonstrate that 90 days is insufficient time to acquire audited financial statements. The updated information shall consist of all items specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)2.(i).

(iv) The owner or operator is not required to submit the items specified in this 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)2. or comply with the requirements 335-13-4-.28(5)(e) when:

(I) They substitute alternate financial assurance as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5) that is not subject to these recordkeeping and reporting requirements, or

(II) They are released from the financial assurance requirements in accordance with 335-13-4-.28(2)(b), (3)(b), and (4)(b).

(v) If the owner or operator no longer meets the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)1., the owner or operator shall, within 120 days following the close of the owner or operator's fiscal year, obtain alternative financial assurance that meets the requirements of 335-13-4-.28, place the required submissions for that assurance in the operating record, and notify ADEM that the owner or operator no longer meets the criteria of the financial test and that alternate assurance has been obtained. Proof of alternate assurance shall be submitted to ADEM for review.

(vi) An owner or operator using the mechanism in 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)1. shall provide an annual report of its financial condition in addition to or including current financial test documentation as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)2., to ADEM. If ADEM finds that the owner or operator no longer meets the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)1., the owner or operator must provide alternate financial assurance that meets the requirements of 335-13-4-.28.

3. Calculation of Costs to be Assured. When calculating the current cost estimates for closure, post-closure care, corrective action, or the sum of the combination of such costs to be covered, and other environmental obligations assured by a financial

test referred to in 335-13-4-.28(5)(e), the owner or operator must include cost estimates required for municipal solid waste management facilities under this part, as well as cost estimates required for the following environmental obligations, if it assures them through a financial test: obligations associated with UIC facilities under 40 CFR part 144, petroleum underground storage tank facilities under 40 CFR part 280, PCB storage facilities under 40 CFR part 761, and hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities under 335-14-5 and 335-14-6.

(f) Local Government Financial Test. An owner or operator that satisfies the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)1. to 3. may demonstrate financial assurance up to the amount specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)4.

1. Financial Component.

(i) The owner or operator must satisfy 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)1.(i)(I) or (II) as applicable:

(I) If the owner or operator has outstanding, rated, general obligation bonds that are not secured by insurance, a letter of credit, or other collateral or guarantee, it must have a current rating of Aaa, Aa, A or Baa, as issued by Moody's, or AAA, AA, A, or BBB, as issued by Standard and Poor's on all such general obligation bonds, or

(II) The owner or operator must satisfy all of the following financial ratios based on the owner or operator's most recent audited annual financial statement:

I. A ratio of cash plus marketable securities to total expenditures greater than or equal to 0.05, and

II. A ratio of annual debt service to total expenditures less than or equal to 0.20.

(ii) The owner or operator must prepare its financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for governments and have its financial statements audited by an independent certified public accountant (or appropriate State agency).

(iii) A local government is not eligible to assure its obligations under 335-13-4-.28(5)(f) if it:

(I) Is currently in default on outstanding general obligation bonds, or

(II) Has outstanding general obligation bonds rated lower than Baa as issued by Moody's or BBB as issued by Standard and Poor's, or

(III) Operated at a deficit equal to five percent or more of total annual revenue in each of the past two fiscal years, or

(IV) Receives an adverse opinion, disclaimer of opinion, or other qualified opinion from the independent certified public accountant (or appropriate State agency) auditing its financial statement as required under 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)1.(ii). However, ADEM may evaluate qualified opinions on a case-by-case basis and allow use of the

financial test in cases where ADEM deems the qualification insufficient to warrant disallowance of use of the test.

(iv) The following terms used in 335-13-4-.28(5)(f) are defined as follows:

(I) Deficit equals total annual revenues minus total annual expenditures.

(II) Total revenues include revenues from all taxes and fees but does not include the proceeds from borrowing or asset sales, excluding revenue from funds managed by local government on behalf of a specific third party.

(III) Total expenditures include all expenditures excluding capital outlays and debt repayment.

(IV) Cash plus marketable securities is all the cash plus marketable securities held by the local government on the last day of a fiscal year, excluding cash and marketable securities designated to satisfy past obligations such as pensions, and

(V) Debt service is the amount of principal and interest due on a loan in a given time period, typically the current year.

2. Public Notice Component. The local government owner or operator must place a reference to the closure and post-closure care costs assured through the financial test into its next comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) after the effective date of 335-13-4-.28 or before the initial receipt of waste at the MSWLF, whichever is later. Disclosure must include the nature and source of closure and post-closure care requirements, the reported liability at the balance sheet date, the estimated total closure and post-closure care cost remaining to be recognized, the percentage of landfill capacity used to date, and the estimated landfill life in years. A reference to corrective action costs must be placed in the CAFR not later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy has been selected in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.27(5). For the first year the financial test is used to assure costs at a particular MSWLF, the reference may instead be placed in the operating record until issuance of the next available CAFR if timing does not permit the reference to be incorporated into the most recently issued CAFR or budget. For closure and post-closure costs, conformance with Government Accounting Standards Board Statement 18 assures compliance with this public notice component.

3. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(i) The local government owner or operator must place the following items in the MSWLF operating record, and submit a copy to ADEM:

(I) A letter signed by the local government's chief financial officer that:

I. Lists all the current cost estimates covered by a financial test, as described in 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)4.

II. Provides evidence and certifies that the local government meets the conditions of 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)1.(i), (ii), and (iii).

III. Certifies that the local government meets the conditions of 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)2. and 4.

(II) The local government's independently audited year-end financial statements for the latest fiscal year (except for local governments where audits are required every two years where unaudited statements may be used in years when audits are not required), including the unqualified opinion of the auditor who must be an independent certified public accountant or an appropriate State agency that conducts equivalent comprehensive audits.

(III) A report to the local government from the local government's independent certified public accountant (CPA) or the appropriate State agency based on performing an agreed upon procedures engagement relative to the financial ratios required by 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)1.(i)(II), if applicable, and the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)1.(ii) and 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)1.(iii)(III) and (IV). The CPA or State agency's report should state the procedures performed and the CPA or State agency's findings.

(IV) A copy of the comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) used to comply with 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)2. or certification that the requirements of General Accounting Standards Board Statement 18 have been met.

(ii) The items required in 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)3.(i) must be placed in the MSWLF operating record as follows:

(I) In the case of closure and post-closure care, either before the effective date of 335-13-4-.28, or before the initial receipt of waste at the MSWLF, whichever is later.

(II) In the case of corrective action, not later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy is selected in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.27(5).

(iii) After the initial placement of the items in the MSWLF operating record, the local government owner or operator must update the information and place the updated information in the operating record within 180 days following the close of the owner or operator's fiscal year. In addition, a copy of the updated information must be submitted to ADEM.

(iv) The local government owner or operator is not required to meet the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)3. if:

(I) The owner or operator substitutes alternate financial assurance as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5); or

(II) The owner or operator is released from the financial assurance requirements in accordance with 335-13-4-.28(2)(b), (3)(b), or (4)(b).

(v) A local government must satisfy the requirements of the financial test at the close of a fiscal year. If the local government owner or operator no longer meets the requirements of the local government financial test it must, within 210 days following the close of the owner or operator's fiscal year, obtain alternative financial assurance that meets the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5), place the required submissions for that assurance in the operating record, and notify ADEM that the owner or operator no longer meets the criteria of the financial test and that alternate assurance has been obtained.

(vi) ADEM, based on a reasonable belief that the local government owner or operator may no longer meet the requirements of the local government financial test, may require additional reports of financial condition from the local government at any time. If ADEM finds, on the basis of such reports or other information, that the owner or operator no longer meets the requirements of the local government financial test, the local government must provide alternate financial assurance in accordance with 335-13-4-.28(5).

4. Calculation of Costs to be Assured. The portion of the closure, post-closure and corrective action costs for which an owner or operator can assure under 335-13-4-.28 is determined as follows:

(i) If the local government owner or operator does not assure other environmental obligations through a financial test, it may assure closure, post-closure, and corrective action costs that equal up to 43 percent of the local government's total annual revenue.

(ii) If the local government assures other environmental obligations through a financial test, including those associated with UIC facilities under 40 CFR 144.62, petroleum underground storage tank facilities under 40 CFR Part 280, PCB storage facilities under 40 CFR Part 761, and hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities under 335-14-5 and 6, it must add those costs to the closure, post-closure, and corrective action costs it seeks to assure under 335-13-4-.28. The total that may be assured must not exceed 43 percent of the local government's total annual revenue.

(iii) The owner or operator must obtain an alternate financial assurance instrument for those costs that exceed the limits set in 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)4.(i) and (ii).

(g) Corporate Guarantee.

1. An owner or operator may meet the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5) by obtaining a written guarantee. The guarantor must be the direct or higher-tier parent corporation of the owner or operator, a firm whose parent corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, or a firm with a "substantial business relationship" with the owner or operator. The guarantor must meet the requirements for owners or operators in 335-13-4-.28(5)(f) and must comply with the terms of the guarantee.

2. A certified copy of the guarantee must be placed in the MSWLF operating record along with copies of the letter from the guarantor's chief financial officer and accountants' opinions. If the guarantor's parent corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, the letter from the guarantor's chief financial officer must describe the value received in consideration of the guarantee. If the guarantor is a firm with a "substantial business relationship" with the owner or operator, this letter must describe this "substantial business relationship" and the value received in consideration of the guarantee.

3. The guarantee must be effective and all required submissions placed in the operating record before the initial receipt of waste or before the effective date of the requirements of 335-13-4-.28 in the case of closure and post-closure care, or in the case of corrective action no later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy has been selected in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.27(5).

4. The terms of the guarantee must provide that:

(i) If the owner or operator fails to perform closure, post-closure care, and/or corrective action of a MSWLF covered by the guarantee, the guarantor will:

(I) Perform, or pay a third party to perform, closure, post-closure care, and/or corrective action as required (performance guarantee); or

(II) Establish a fully funded trust fund as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(a) in the name of the owner or operator (payment guarantee).

(ii) The guarantee will remain in force for as long as the owner or operator must comply with the applicable financial assurance requirements of 335-13-4-.28 unless the guarantor sends prior notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to ADEM. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by both the owner or operator and ADEM, as evidenced by the return receipts.

(iii) If notice of cancellation is given, the owner or operator must, within 90 days following receipt of the cancellation notice by the owner or operator and ADEM, obtain alternate financial assurance, place evidence of that alternate financial assurance in the MSWLF operating record, and notify ADEM. If the owner or operator fails to provide alternate financial assurance within the 90-day period, the guarantor must provide that alternate assurance within 120 days of the cancellation notice, obtain alternative assurance, place evidence of the alternate assurance in the MSWLF operating record, and notify ADEM.

5. If a corporate guarantor no longer meets the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(e)1., the owner or operator must, within 90 days, obtain alternative assurance, place evidence of the alternate assurance in the MSWLF operating record, and notify ADEM. If the owner or operator fails to provide alternate financial assurance within the 90-day period, the guarantor must provide that alternate assurance within the next thirty (30) days.

6. The owner or operator is not required to meet the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(g) when:

(i) The owner or operator substitutes alternate financial assurance as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5); or

(ii) The owner or operator is released from the financial assurance requirements in accordance with 335-13-4-.28(2)(b), (3)(b), or (4)(b).

(h) Local Government Guarantee. An owner or operator may demonstrate financial assurance for closure, post-closure, and corrective action, as required by 335-13-4-.28(2), (3), and (4), by obtaining a written guarantee provided by a local government. The guarantor must meet the requirements of the local government financial test in 335-13-4-.28(5)(f), and must comply with the terms of a written guarantee.

1. Terms of the Written Guarantee. The guarantee must be effective before the initial receipt of waste in the case of closure, post-closure care, or no later than 120

days after the corrective action remedy has been selected in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.27(5). The guarantee must provide that:

(i) If the owner or operator fails to perform closure, post-closure care, and/or corrective action of a MSWLF covered by the guarantee, the guarantor will:

(I) Perform, or pay a third party to perform, closure, post-closure care, and/or corrective action as required; or

(II) Establish a fully funded trust fund as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(a) in the name of the owner or operator.

(ii) The guarantee will remain in force unless the guarantor sends notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to ADEM. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by the owner or operator and ADEM, as evidenced by the return receipts.

(iii) If a guarantee is cancelled, the owner or operator must, within 90 days following receipt of the cancellation notice by the owner or operator and ADEM, obtain alternate financial assurance, place evidence of that alternate financial assurance in the MSWLF operating record, and notify ADEM. If the owner or operator fails to provide alternate financial assurance within the 90-day period, the guarantor must provide that alternate assurance within 120 days following the guarantor's notice of cancellation, place evidence of the alternate assurance in the MSWLF operating record, and notify ADEM.

2. Recordkeeping and Reporting.

(i) The owner or operator must place a certified copy of the guarantee along with the items required under 335-13-4-.28(5)(f)3. into the MSWLF operating record before the initial receipt of waste in the case of closure, post-closure care, or no later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy has been selected in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.27(5). A copy of the guarantee along with other required items must be submitted to ADEM.

(ii) The owner or operator is not required to maintain the items specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(h)2. when:

(I) The owner or operator substitutes alternate financial assurance as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5); or

(II) The owner or operator is released from the financial assurance requirements in accordance 335-13-4-.28(2)(b), (3)(b), or (4)(b).

(iii) If a local government guarantor no longer meets the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5)(f), the owner or operator must, within ninety (90) days, obtain alternative assurance, place evidence of the alternate assurance in the MSWLF operating record, and notify ADEM. If the owner or operator fails to obtain alternate financial assurance within that 90-day period, the guarantor must provide that alternate assurance within the next thirty (30) days.

(i) **State-Approved Mechanism.** An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of 335-13-4-.28 by obtaining other mechanisms that meets the criteria specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(l), and that is approved by ADEM.

(j) **State Assumption of Responsibility.** If ADEM either assumes legal responsibility for an owner or operator's compliance with the closure, post-closure care and/or corrective action requirements of this part, or assures that the funds will be available from State sources to cover the requirements, the owner or operator will be in compliance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.28(5). A State assumption of responsibility must meet the criteria specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(l).

(k) **Use of Multiple Mechanisms.** An owner or operator may demonstrate financial assurance for closure, post-closure, and corrective action, as required by 335-13-4-.28(2), (3), and (4), by establishing more than one financial mechanism per MSWLF, except that mechanisms guaranteeing performance, rather than payment, may not be combined with other instruments. The mechanisms must be as specified in 335-13-4-.28(5)(a) to (j), except that financial assurance for an amount at least equal to the current cost estimate for closure, post-closure care, and/or corrective action may be provided by a combination of mechanisms, rather than a single mechanism.

(l) The language of the mechanisms listed in 335-13-4-.28(5)(a) to (j), must ensure that the instruments satisfy the following criteria:

1. The financial assurance mechanisms must ensure that the amount of funds assured is sufficient to cover the costs of closure, post-closure care, and corrective action for known releases when needed.

2. The financial assurance mechanisms must ensure that funds will be available in a timely fashion when needed.

3. The financial assurance mechanisms must be obtained by the owner or operator by the effective date of these requirements or before the initial receipt of solid waste, whichever is later, in the case of closure and post-closure care, and no later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy has been selected in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-4-.27(5), until the owner or operator is released from the financial assurance requirements under 335-13-4-.28(2), (3), and (4).

4. The financial assurance mechanisms must be legally valid, binding, and enforceable under state and federal law.

(6) **Discounting.** ADEM may allow discounting of closure cost estimates in 335-13-4-.28(2)(a), post-closure cost estimates in 335-13-4-.28(3)(a), and/or corrective action costs in 335-13-4-.28(4)(a) up to the rate of return for essentially risk free investments, net of inflation, under the following conditions:

(a) ADEM determines that cost estimates are complete and accurate and the owner or operator has submitted a statement from an engineer so stating.

(b) ADEM finds the MSWLF in compliance with applicable and appropriate permit conditions.

(c) ADEM determines that the closure date is certain and the owner or operator certifies that there are no foreseeable factors that will change the estimate of site life; and

(d) Discounted cost estimates must be adjusted annually to reflect inflation and years of remaining life.

Author: James L. Bryant.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama (1975), §§ 22-22A-5, 22-27-7, 22-27-8.

History: December 12, 2005.

335-13-4-.29 Recordkeeping Requirements. Recordkeeping shall be maintained as follows:

(1) Operating Record. The owner or operator of a MSWLF, C/DLF or ILF unit must record and retain in an operating record at the facility, or in an alternative location approved by the Department, the following information as it becomes available:

(a) Solid Waste Disposal Facility Permit as issued by the Department.

(b) Permitted application, operational narrative, and engineering drawings. This may include, but is not limited to:

1. Any location restriction demonstration required under 335-13-4-.01 of this Division;

2. Any MSWLF unit design documentation for placement of leachate or gas condensate in a MSWLF unit as required under 335-13-4-.22(1)(k) of this Division;

3. Closure and post closure care plans as required by 335-13-4-.20 of this Division;

4. Explosive gas monitoring plans as required by 335-13-4-.16 of this Division;

5. Corrective action plan, if necessary, which includes detection in assessment monitoring;

6. Any other documentation submitted to the Department during the permitting process.

(c) Reports or documentation generated during the normal operation of the facility may include, but are not limited to:

1. Gas monitoring results from monitoring and any remediation plans required by 335-13-4-.16;

2. Inspection records, training procedures, notification procedures, and other information required in 335-13-4-.21(1)(b);

3. Any monitoring, testing, or analytical data as required by 335-13-4-.20 of this Division concerning closure;

4. Any demonstration, certification, finding monitoring, testing, or analytical data required by 335-13-4-.27 concerning groundwater monitoring and corrective action;

5. Quarterly volume reports as required in 335-13-4-.22(2)(g) or 335-13-4-.23(2)(f) of this Division;

6. Waste certifications as required by 335-13-4-.21(1)(c) of this Division;

7. Any other report or document generated in the normal operation of the facility which is submitted to the Department.

(d) Any cost estimates and financial assurance documentation required by 40 CFR 258, Subpart G.

(2) Department notification. The owner/operator must notify the Department when the documents from subparagraph (1)(b) of this Rule have been placed or added to the operating record, and all information contained in the operating record must be furnished upon request to the Department or be made available at all reasonable times for inspection by the Department.

(3) Alternative schedules. The Department can set alternative schedules for recordkeeping and notification requirements as specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Rule, except for notification requirements in 335-13-4-.01(1)(c) and 335-13-4-.27(4)(g)3.(iii).

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-8, 22-27-7.

History: November 2, 1993.

Amended: July 26, 1996.

335-13-4-APPENDIX I CONSTITUENTS FOR DETECTION MONITORING

Common Name²	CAS Number³
pH ⁴	N/A
Specific Conductance ⁴	N/A
Inorganic Constituents	
1. Antimony	Total
2. Arsenic	Total
3. Barium	Total
4. Beryllium	Total
5. Cadmium	Total
6. Chromium	Total
7. Cobalt	Total
8. Copper	Total
9. Lead	Total
10. Mercury	Total
11. Nickel	Total
12. Selenium	Total
13. Silver	Total
14. Thallium	Total
15. Vanadium	Total
16. Zinc	Total
Organic Constituents	
17. Acetone	67-64-1
18. Acrylonitrile	107-13-1
19. Benzene	71-43-2
20. Bromochloromethane	74-97-5
21. Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4
22. Bromoform; Tribromomethane	75-25-2
23. Carbon disulfide	75-15-0
24. Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5
25. Chlorobenzene	108-90-7
26. Chloroethane; Ethyl chloride	75-00-3
27. Chloroform; Trichloromethane	67-66-3
28. Dibromochloromethane; Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1
29. 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8
30. 1,2-Dibromoethane; Ethylene dibromide; EDB	106-93-4
31. o-Dichlorobenzene; 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1
32. p-Dichlorobenzene; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7
33. trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	110-57-6
34. 1,1-Dichloroethane; Ethylidene chloride	75-34-3
35. 1,2-Dichloroethane; Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2
36. 1,1-Dichloroethylene; 1,1-dichloroethene; Vinylidene chloride	75-35-4
37. cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene; cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2
38. trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene; trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5

	Common Name ²	CAS Number ³
39.	1,2-Dichloropropane; Propylene dichloride	78-87-5
40.	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5
41.	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6
42.	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
43.	2-Hexanone; Methyl butyl ketone	591-78-6
44.	Methyl bromide; Bromomethane	74-83-9
45.	Methyl chloride; Chloromethane	74-87-3
46.	Methylene bromide; Dibromomethane	74-95-3
47.	Methylene chloride; Dichloromethane	75-09-2
48.	Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK; 2-Butanone	78-93-3
49.	Methyl iodide; Iodomethane	74-88-4
50.	4-Methyl-2-pentanone; Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1
51.	Styrene	100-42-5
52.	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6
53.	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5
54.	Tetrachloroethylene; Tetrachloroethene; Perchloroethylene	127-18-4
55.	Toluene	108-88-3
56.	1,1,1-Trichloroethane; Methylchloroform	71-55-6
57.	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5
58.	Trichloroethylene; Trichloroethene	79-01-6
59.	Trichlorofluoromethane; CFC-11	75-69-4
60.	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4
61.	Vinyl acetate	108-05-4
62.	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4
63.	Xylenes	1330-20-7

Notes

- ¹ This list contains 47 volatile organics for which possible analytical procedure provided in EPA Report SW-846, "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste," Third Edition, November 1986, as revised December 1987, includes Method 8260; and 15 metals for which SW-846 provides either Method 6010 or a method from the 7000 series of methods.
- ² Common names are those widely used in government regulations, scientific publications, and commerce; synonyms exist for many chemicals.
- ³ Chemical Abstracts Service registry number. Where "Total" is entered, all species in the groundwater that contain this element are included.
- ⁴ State specific requirements.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-4, 22-27-7.

History: November 2, 1993.

Amended: July 26, 1996.

335-13-4-APPENDIX II LIST OF HAZARDOUS INORGANIC AND ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS¹

Common Name ²	CAS Number ³	Chemical Abstracts Service Index Name ⁴	Suggested Methods ⁵	PQL (µg/L) ⁶
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	Acenaphthylene, 1,2-dihydro-	8100 8270	200 10
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	Acenaphthylene	8100 8270	200 10
Acetone	67-64-1	2-Propanone	8260	100
Acetonitrile; Methyl cyanide	75-05-8	Acetonitrile	8015	100
Acetophenone	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-	8270	10
2-Acetylaminofluorene; 2-AAF	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-	8270	20
Acrolein	107-02-8	2-Propenal	8030 8260	5 100
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile	8030 8260	5 200
Aldrin	309-00-2	1,4,5,8,-Dimethanonaphthalene 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-(1a,4a, 4aß,5a,8a,8aß)-	8080 8270	0.05 10
Allyl chloride	107-05-1	1-Propene, 3-chloro-	8010 8260	5 10
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-amine	8270	20
Anthracene	120-12-7	Anthracene	8100 8270	200 10
Antimony	(Total)	Antimony	6010 7040 7041	300 2000 30
Arsenic	(Total)	Arsenic	6010 7060 7061	500 10 20
Barium	(Total)	Barium	6010 7080	20 1000
Benzene	71-43-2	Benzene	8020 8021 8260	2 0.1 5
Benzo[a]anthracene; Benzanthracene	56-55-3	Benz[a]anthracene	8100 8270	200 10
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	Benz[e]acephenanthrylene	8100 8270	200 10
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	8100 8270	200 10
Benzo[ghi]perylene	191-24-2	Benzo[ghi]perylene	8100 8270	200 10
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene	8100 8270	200 10
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	Benzenemethanol	8270	20
Beryllium	(Total)	Beryllium	6010 7090 7091	3 50 2
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro- (1a,2a,3ß,4a,5ß,6ß)-	8080 8270	0.05 10
beta-BHC	319-85-7	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro- (1a,2ß,3a,4ß,5a,6ß)-	8080 8270	0.05 20
delta-BHC	319-86-8	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-(1a,2a,3a,4ß,5a,6ß)-	8080 8270	0.1 20
gamma-BHC; Lindane	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro- (1a,2a,3ß,4a,5a,6ß)-	8080 8270	0.05 20
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)] bis[2-chloro-	8110 8270	5 10
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether;	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro-	8110	3

335-13-4-Appendix II

Common Name ²	CAS Number ³	Chemical Abstracts Service Index Name ⁴	Suggested Methods ⁵	PQL (µg/L) ⁶
Dichloroethyl ether			8270	10
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether 2,21-Dichlorodisopropyl ether; DCIP, See note 7	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[1-chloro-	8110 8270	10 10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	8060	20
Bromochloromethane; Chlorobromomethane	74-97-5	Methane, bromochloro-	8021 8260	0.1 5
Bromodichloromethane; Dibromochloromethane	75-27-4	Methane, bromodichloro-	8010 8021 8260	1 0.2 5
Bromoform; Tribromomethane	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-	8010 8021 8260	2 15 5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	8110 8270	25 10
Butyl benzyl phthalate; Benzyl butyl phthalate	85-68-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester	8060 8270	5 10
Cadmium	(Total)	Cadmium	6010 7130 7131	40 50 1
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	8260	100
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-	8010 8021 8260	1 0.1 10
Chlordane	See note 8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8- octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-	8080 8270	0.1 50
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-	8270	20
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-	8010 8020 8021 8260	2 2 0.1 5
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Benzenoacetic acid, 4-chloro-a-(4-chlorophenyl)-a-hydroxyethyl ester	8270	10
p-Chloro-m-cresol; 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	8040 8270	5 20
Chloroethane; Ethyl chloride	75-00-3	Ethane, chloro-	8010 8021 8260	5 1 10
Chloroform; Trichloromethane	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-	8010 8021 8260	0.5 0.2 5
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	8120 8270	10 10
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-	8040 8270	5 10
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005-72-3	Benzene, 1-chloro-4-phenoxy-	8110 8270	40 10
Chloroprene	126-99-8	1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-	8010 8260	50 20
Chromium	(Total)	Chromium	6010 7190 7191	70 500 10
Chrysene	218-01-9	Chrysene	8100 8270	200 10
Cobalt	(Total)	Cobalt	6010 7200 7201	70 500 10
Copper	(Total)	Copper	6010 7210 7211	60 200 10

Common Name ²	CAS Number ³	Chemical Abstracts Service Index Name ⁴	Suggested Methods ⁵	PQL (µg/L) ⁶
m-Cresol; 3-methylphenol	108-39-4	Phenol, 3-methyl-	8270	10
o-Cresol; 2-methylphenol	95-48-7	Phenol, 2-methyl-	8270	10
p-Cresol; 4-methylphenol	106-44-5	Phenol, 4-methyl-	8270	10
Cyanide	57-12-5	Cyanide	8270	10
2,4-D; 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-	8150	10
4,4 ¹ -DDD	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1 ¹ -(2,2-dichloroethylidene) bis[4-chloro-	8080 8270	0.1 10
4,4 ¹ -DDE	72-55-9	Benzene, 1,1 ¹ -(dichloroethylenylidene)bis[4-chloro-	8080 8270	0.05 10
4,4 ¹ -DDT	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1 ¹ -(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-	8080 8270	0.1 10
Diallate	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methyl ethyl)-,S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester	8270	10
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	8100 8270	200 10
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	8270	10
Dibromochloromethane; Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	Methane, dibromochloro-	8010 8021 8260	1 0.3 5
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane; DBCP	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-	8011 8021 8260	0.1 30 25
1,2-Dibromoethane; Ethylene dibromide; EDB	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	8011 8021 8260	0.1 10 5
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	8060 8270	5 10
o-Dichlorobenzene; 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	8010 8020 8021 8120 8260 8270	2 5 0.5 10 5 10
m-Dichlorobenzene; 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-Dichloro-	8010 8020 8021 8120 8260 8270	5 5 0.2 10 5 10
p-Dichlorobenzene; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	8010 8020 8021 8120 8260 8270	2 5 0.1 15 5 10
3,3 ¹ -Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	[1,1 ¹ -Biphenyl]-4,4 ¹ -diamine, 3,3 ¹ -dichloro-	8270	20
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	110-57-6	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-, (E)-	8260	100
Dichlorodifluoromethane; CFC-12	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	8021 8260	0.5 5
1,1-Dichloroethane; Ethyldiene chloride	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	8010 8021 8260	1 0.5 5
1,2-Dichloroethane; Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	8010 8021 8260	0.5 0.3 5
1,1-Dichloroethylene; 1,1-Dichloroethene; Vinylidene chloride	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-	8010 8021 8260	1 0.5 5
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene; cis-	156-59-2	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-,(Z)-	8021	0.2

335-13-4-Appendix II

Common Name ²	CAS Number ³	Chemical Abstracts Service Index Name ⁴	Suggested Methods ⁵	PQL (µg/L) ⁶
1,2- Dichloroethene			8260	5
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-	8010	1
trans-1,2- Dichloroethene			8021	0.5
			8260	5
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-	8040	5
			8270	10
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	8270	10
1,2-Dichloropropane;	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-	8010	0.5
Propylene dichloride			8021	0.05
			8260	5
1,3-Dichloropropane;	142-28-9	Propane, 1,3-dichloro-	8021	0.3
Trimethylene dichloride			8260	5
2,2-Dichloropropane;	594-20-7	Propane, 2,2-dichloro-	8021	0.5
Isopropylidene chloride			8260	15
1,1-Dichloropropene	563-58-6	1-Propene, 1,1-dichloro-	8021	0.2
			8260	5
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-, (Z)-	8010	20
			8260	10
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-, (E)-	8010	5
			8260	10
Dieldrin	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b] oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexa, chloro-1a, 2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aa, 2β, 2aa, 3β, 6β, 6aa, 7β, 7aa)-	8080	0.05
			8270	10
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	8060	5
			8270	10
0,0-Diethyl 0-2-pyrazinyl;	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, 0,0-diethyl 0-pyrazinyl ester	8141	5
phosphorothioate Thionazin			8270	20
Dimethoate	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, 0,0-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester.	8141	3
			8270	20
p-(Dimethylamino)azobenzene	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-	8270	10
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	57-97-6	Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	8270	10
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-	8270	10
2,4-Dimethylphenol; m-Xylenol	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-	8040	5
			8270	10
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	8060	5
			8270	10
m-Dinitrobenzene	99-65-0	Benzene, 1,3-dinitro-	8270	20
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol 4,6-Dinitro- 2-methylphenol	534-52-1	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-	8040	150
			8270	50
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-	8040	150
			8270	50
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	8090	0.2
			8270	10
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	8090	0.1
			8270	10
Dinoseb; DNBP; 2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-	8150	1
			8270	20
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester	8060	30
			8270	10
Diphenylamine	122-39-4	Benzenamine, N-phenyl-	8270	10
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, 0,0-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] ester	8140	2
			8141	0.5
			8270	10
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathi epin, 6,7,8,9,10,10- hexachloro-1, 5,5a, 6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide,	8080	0.1
			8270	20

Common Name ²	CAS Number ³	Chemical Abstracts Service Index Name ⁴	Suggested Methods ⁵	PQL (µg/L) ⁶
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathin epin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-,3-oxide,(3a, 5aa, 6ß,9ß,9aa)-	8080	0.05
			8270	20
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathin epin,6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a, 6,9,9a-hexahydro-3-3-dioxide.	8080	0.5
			8270	10
Endrin	72-20-8	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aa,2ß,2aß,3a,6a,6aß,7ß,7aa)-	8080	0.1
			8270	20
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	1,2,4-Methenocyclopentac[d]pentalene-5-carboxaldehyde, 2,2a,3,3,4, 7-hexachlorodecahydro-, (1a,2ß, 2aß, 4ß,4aß,5ß, 6aß,6bß,7R*)-	8080	0.2
			8270	10
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Benzene, ethyl-	8020	2
			8221	0.05
			8260	5
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	8015	5
			8260	10
			8270	10
Ethyl methanesulfonate	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	8270	20
Famphur	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-[4-[[dimethylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl]O,0-dimethyl ester	8270	20
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	Fluoranthene	8100	200
			8270	10
Fluorene	86-73-7	9H-Fluorene	8100	200
			8270	10
Heptachlor	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8, 8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-	8080	0.05
			8270	10
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	2,5-Methano-2H-indeno[1,2-b]oxirene, 2,3,4,5,6,7,7-heptachloro-1a, 1b,5,5a,6,6a-hexahydro-,(1aa,1bß, 2a,5a, 5aß,6ß,6aa)	8080	1
			8270	10
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-	8120	0.5
			8270	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-	8021	0.5
			8120	5
			8260	10
			8270	10
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-	8120	5
			8270	10
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-	8120	0.5
			8260	10
			8270	10
Hexachloropropene	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-	8270	10
2-Hexanone; Methyl butyl ketone	591-78-6	2-Hexanone	8260	50
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	8100	200
			8270	10
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	8015	50

335-13-4-Appendix II

Common Name ²	CAS Number ³	Chemical Abstracts Service Index Name ⁴	Suggested Methods ⁵	PQL (µg/L) ⁶
			8240	100
Isodrin	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,1,2,3,4,10,10- hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a hexahydro-(1a,4a,4aß,5ß,8ß,8aß)-	8270 8260	20 10
Isophorone	78-59-1	2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 3,5,5-trimethyl-	8090 8270	60 10
Isosafrole	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	8270	10
Kepone	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one,1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a, 5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-	8270	20
Lead	(Total)	Lead	6010 7420 7421	400 1000 10
Mercury	(Total)	Mercury	7470	2
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	8015 8260	5 100
Methapyrilene	91-80-5	1,2-ethanediamine,N.N.-dimethyl-N ¹ -2-pyridinyl-N1/2-thienyl-methyl)-	8270	100
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	Benzene,1,1 ¹ -(1,2,2, trichloroethylidene) bis[4-methoxy-	8080 8270	2 10
Methyl bromide; Bromomethane	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-	8010 8021	20 10
Methyl chloride; Chloromethane	74-87-3	Methane, chloro-	8010 8021	1 0.3
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	Benz[<i>j</i>]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3- methyl-	8270	10
Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK; 2-Butanone	78-93-3	2-Butanone	8015 8260	10 100
Methyl iodide; iodomethane	74-88-4	Methane,iodo-	8010 8260	40 10
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester	8015 8260	2 30
Methyl methanesulfonate	66-27-3	Methanesulfonic acid, methyl ester	8270	10
2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	Naphthalene, 2-methyl-	8270	10
Methyl parathion;Parathion methyl	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, 0,0-dimethyl 0-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	8140 8141 8270	0.5 1 10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone; Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	2-Pentanone, 4-methyl-	8015 8260	5 100
Methylene bromide; Dibromomethane	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-	8010 8021 8260	15 20 10
Methylene chloride; Dichloromethane	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-	8010 8021 8260	5 0.2 10
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Naphthalene	8021 8100 8260 8270	0.5 200 5 10
1,4-Naphthoquinone	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione	8270	10
1-Naphthylamine	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine	8270	10
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine	8270	10
Nickel	(Total)	Nickel	6010 7520	150 400

Common Name ²	CAS Number ³	Chemical Abstracts Service Index Name ⁴	Suggested Methods ⁵	PQL (µg/L) ⁶
o-Nitroaniline; 2-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	Benzenamine, 2-nitro-	8270	50
m-Nitroaniline; 3-Nitroaniline	99-09-2	Benzenamine, 3-nitro-	8270	50
p-Nitroaniline; 4-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-	8270	20
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-	8090 8270	40 10
o-Nitrophenol; 2-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	Phenol, 2-nitro-	8040 8270	5 10
p-Nitrophenol; 4-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-	8040 8270	10 50
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-	8270	10
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	8270	20
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	8070	2
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	Benzenamine, N-nitroso-N-phenyl-	8070	5
N-Nitrosodipropylamine; N-Nitroso- N- dipropylamine; Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	8070	10
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	Ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	8270	10
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	8270	20
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	8270	40
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-	8270	10
Parathion	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, 0,0-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	8141 8270	0.5 10
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-	8270	10
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-	8270	20
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Phenol, pentachloro-	8040 8270	5 50
Phenacetin	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)	8270	20
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	Phenanthrene	8100 8270	200 10
Phenol	108-95-2	Phenol	8040	1
p-Phenylenediamine	106-50-3	1,4-Benzenediamine	8270	10
Phorate	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, 0,0-diethyl-S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester	8140 8141 8270	2 0.5 10
Polychlorinated biphenyls; PCBs;Aroclors	See Note 9	1,1'-Biphenyl, chloro derivatives	8080 8270	50 200
Pronamide	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-	8270	10
Propionitrile; Ethyl cyanide	107-12-0	Propanenitrile	8015 8260	60 150
Pyrene	129-00-0	Pyrene	8100 8270	200 10
Safrole	94-59-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	8270	10
Selenium	(Total)	Selenium	6010 7740 7741	750 20 20
Silver	(Total)	Silver	6010 7760 7761	70 100 10
Silvex; 2,4,5-TP	93-72-1	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	8150	2
Styrene	100-42-5	Benzene, ethenyl-	8020 8021 8260	1 0.1 10
Sulfide	18496-25-8	Sulfide	9030	4000

335-13-4-Appendix II

Common Name ²	CAS Number ³	Chemical Abstracts Service Index Name ⁴	Suggested Methods ⁵	PQL (µg/L) ⁶
2,4,5-T; 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid	93-76-5	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	8150	2
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	8270	10
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	8010 8021 8260	5 0.05 5
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	8010 8021 8260	0.5 0.1 5
Tetrachloroethylene; Tetrachloroethene; Perchloroethylene	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-	8010 8021 8260	0.5 0.5 5
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-	8270	10
Thallium	(Total)	Thallium	6010 7840 7841	400 1000 10
Tin	(Total)	Tin	6010	40
Toluene	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-	8020 8021 8260	2 0.1 5
o-Toluidine	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-	8270	10
Toxaphene	See Note 10	Toxaphene	8080	2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	Benzene, 1,2,4-trichloro-	8021 8120 8260 8270	0.3 0.5 10 10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane; Methylchloroform	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	8010 8021 8260	0.3 0.3 5
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	8010 8260	0.2 5
Trichloroethylene; Trichloroethene	79-01-6	Ethane, trichloro-	8010 8021 8260	1 0.2 5
Trichlorofluoromethane; CFC-11	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	8010 8021 8260	10 0.3 5
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-	8270	10
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-	8040 8270	5 10
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	Propane, 1,2,3-trichloro-	8010 8021 8260	10 5 15
O,O,O-Triethyl phosphorothioate	126-68-1	Phosphorothioic acid, 0,0,0-triethylester	8270	10
sym-Trinitrobenzene	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-	8270	10
Vanadium	(Total)	Vanadium	6010 7910 7911	80 2000 40
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	Acetic acid, ethenyl ester	8260	50
Vinyl chloride; Chloroethene	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-	8010 8021 8260	2 0.4 10
Xylene (total)	See Note 11	Benzene, dimethyl-	8020 8021 8260	5 0.2 5
Zinc	(Total)	Zinc	6010 7950 7951	20 50 0.5

Notes

- 1 The regulatory requirements pertain only to the list of substances; the right hand columns (Methods and PQL) are given for informational purposes only. See also footnotes 5 and 6.
- 2 Common names are those widely used in government regulations, scientific publications, and commerce; synonyms exist for many chemicals.
- 3 Chemical Abstracts Service registry number. Where "Total" is entered, all species in the groundwater that contain this element are included.
- 4 CAS index are those used in the 9th Collective Index.
- 5 Suggested Methods refer to analytical procedure numbers used in EPA Report SW-846 "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste", third edition, November 1986, as revised, December 1987. Analytical details can be found in SW-846 and in documentation on file at the agency. CAUTION: The methods listed are representative SW-846 procedures and may not always be the most suitable method(s) for monitoring an analyte under the regulations.
- 6 Practical Quantitation Limits (PQLs) are the lowest concentrations of analytes in groundwaters that can be reliably determined within specified limits of precision and accuracy by the indicated methods under routine laboratory operating conditions. The PQLs listed are generally stated to one significant figure. PQLs are based on 5 mL samples for volatile organics and 1 L samples for semivolatile organics. CAUTION: The PQL values in many cases are based only on a general estimate for the method and not on a determination for individual compounds; PQLs are not a part of the regulation.
- 7 This substance is often called Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether, the name Chemical Abstracts Service applies to its noncommercial isomer, Propane, 2,2"-oxybis[2-chloro- (CAS RN 39638-32-9).
- 8 Chlordane: This entry includes alpha-chlordane (CAS RN 5103-71-9), beta-chlordane (CAS RN 5103-74-2), gamma-chlordane (CAS RN 5566-34-7), and constituents of chlordane (CAS RN 57-74-9 and CAS RN 12789-03-6). PQL shown is for technical chlordane. PQLs of specific isomers are about 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ by method 8270.
- 9 Polychlorinated biphenyls (CAS RN 1336-36-3); this category contains congener chemicals, including constituents of Aroclor 1016 (CAS RN 12674-11-2), Aroclor 1221 (CAS RN 11104-28-2), Aroclor 1232 (CAS RN 11141-16-5), Aroclor 1242 (CAS RN 53469-21-9), Aroclor 1248 (CAS RN 12672-29-6), Aroclor 1254 (CAS RN 11097-69-1), and Aroclor 1260 (CAS RN 11096-82-5). The PQL shown is an average value for PCB congeners.
- 10 Toxaphene: This entry includes congener chemicals contained in technical toxaphene (CAS RN 8001-35-2), i.e., chlorinated camphene.
- 11 Xylene (total): This entry includes o-xylene (CAS RN 96-47-6), m-xylene (CAS RN 108-38-3), p-xylene (CAS RN 106-42-3), and unspecified xylenes (dimethylbenzenes) (CAS RN 1330-20-7). PQLs for method 8021 are 0.2 for o-xylene and 0.1 for m- or p-xylene. The PQL for m-xylene is 2.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ by method 8020 or 8260.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-7.

History: November 2, 1993.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION - SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-13-5
PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING PERMITS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

335-13-5-.01	Disposal Permits
335-13-5-.02	Permit Application
335-13-5-.03	Public Notice
335-13-5-.04	Public Hearing
335-13-5-.05	Permit Denial, Suspension or Revocation
335-13-5-.06	Permit Modification
335-13-5-.07	Transfer of Permit
335-13-5-.08	Vertical Expansion

335-13-5-.01 Disposal Permits. All solid waste shall be disposed of in a landfill unit permitted by the Department. Rules 335-13-5-.02 through 335-13-5-.07 establish the minimum requirements and procedures for obtaining a solid waste disposal facility permit for existing and proposed facilities.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-5, 22-27-3, 22-27-5, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993.

335-13-5-.02 Permit Application. Existing and proposed landfill units shall obtain permits to construct and/or operate in accordance with the following:

(1) Application Requirements. Landfill units proposed after the effective date of this Division shall submit the following in order to request a permit:

(a) Host government approval, as provided in the Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-48;

(b) Statement of consistency, as provided in the Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-48;

(c) Facility design plans and operational procedures in accordance with Permit Application Procedures for Solid Waste Disposal Facilities as prepared by the Department; and

(d) Technical data and reports to comply with 335-13-4-.01, 335-13-4-.11 through 335-13-4-.24 and this Division,

(e) All technical reports, plans and specifications, plats, geological and hydrological reports required by this Division, prepared under the following:

1. Plans, specifications, operational procedures, letters of final construction certification and other technical data, except as provided in 335-13-5-.02(1)(e)2. and 3. for the construction and operation of a facility shall be prepared by an engineer. The seal or signature and registration number of the design engineer shall be affixed to the plans, specifications and reports.

2. Reports, letters of certification and other documents and technical data concerning the siting standards of 335-13-4-.01 shall be prepared by a person with technical expertise in the field of concern.

3. Legal property descriptions and survey plats shall be by a land surveyor with the seal or signature and registration number of the land surveyor affixed.

(f) The name and mailing address of all property owners whose property is adjacent to the proposed site shall be submitted as part of a landfill unit's permit application.

(g) In addition to the requirements listed in (a) through (f) above the Department may waive certain requirements of (c) and (d) for those landfill units that will receive for disposal only construction and demolition type waste. A permit application for a C/DLF will be submitted on a form developed by the Department which shall specify the minimum requirements for a complete application. The C/DLF permit application shall also include statements signed by an engineer and a representative of the facility owner/operator certifying that the information being submitted is accurate and correct. The submittal of false or inaccurate information shall result in the C/DLF permit application being suspended or denied.

(2) Permit Duration. Solid waste disposal permits obtained under compliance with this Division shall be valid for the design life of the facility or as otherwise determined by the Department, but no longer than a period of five years. Permits, however, are subject to revocation under 335-13-5-.05 of this Division.

(3) Filing Deadline. Request for extension, renewal, or a new permit for any landfill unit shall be filed with the Department by the operating agency at least 180 days prior to expiration date for existing permits or proposed construction date for new facilities.

(4) Modifications. Prior to any change in the permitted service area, increasing the volume of waste received or changing the design or operating procedure as described in 335-13-5-.06(1) and (2) and the current permit, the permittee shall request a modification of the permit as described in 335-13-5-.06(3). s modification request for modification described in 335-13-5-.06(1) and (2) must be filed with the Department at least 90 days prior to the anticipated

change and shall receive approval from the Department prior to the implementation of the proposed change.

(5) Effect of non-compliance.

(a) As determined by the Director, substantial non-compliance with Department regulations or permits at any facility owned or operated by the applicant, including any facility for which the pending permit application is requested, will be grounds for denial of the application, or alternatively, for suspension of further consideration of the application until such non-compliance is corrected.

(b) In addition to the foregoing, the Director may deny a permit application if:

1. The Director determines that a permit could not be issued that would result in compliance with applicable solid waste standards; or

2. The applicant could not comply with the permit as issued.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-5, 22-27-7, and 22-27-48.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: March 31, 1988 (Emergency Regulations); July 21, 1988; October 2, 1990; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-5-.03 Public Notice.

(1) Notice Requirements.

(a) The Department shall provide notice and an opportunity for a public hearing on any landfill unit permit if determined necessary to meet the requirements of this Division.

(b) The following procedures shall be observed.

1. The Department shall notify interested and potentially interested persons of the proposed landfill unit by publishing a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the area.

(i) The notice shall be given not less than 35 days prior to the proposed issuance of a permit.

(ii) The notice shall contain the specific type and nature of the landfill unit, the type of waste to be disposed, the person or agency requesting the permit, and the descriptive location of the landfill unit, address and telephone number of the Department, and that interested persons may request a public hearing on the proposed landfill unit.

2. Landowners adjacent to a proposed landfill unit shall receive a copy of public notice.

(2) Departmental Action. The Department shall take one of the following actions after the hearing:

(a) Deny the permit, stating in writing the reasons for denial and inform the person requesting the permit of appeal procedures in 335-13-1-.07;

(b) Issue the permit if the application complies with this Division; or

(c) Require additional information, elements of design for the facility, and specify procedures for inclusion into the permit prior to issuance of the permit.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-5, and 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-5-.04 Public Hearing.

(1) Authorization. The Department shall authorize a public hearing upon receipt of significant number of technical requests as provided in 335-13-5-.04(2).

(2) Procedures.

(a) Requests for public hearings shall be submitted in writing to the Department by interested persons.

1. Frivolous or nontechnical requests shall be denied by the Department.

2. Requests for public hearings must be submitted within 35 days after the publication of the public notice and must contain the following:

(i) The name, address and telephone number of the person requesting the hearing.

(ii) A brief statement of the person's interest and the information the person wishes to submit.

(iii) The person's signature, if an individual, or the signature of a responsible officer of an organization or legal entity.

(b) When a hearing has been authorized, the Department shall appoint a hearing officer to conduct the hearing and shall establish a time,

date, and location for the hearing. The location for the hearing shall comply with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

(c) The Department shall give notice of the public hearing in the manner set forth in 335-13-5-.03(1), and also to the persons requesting the hearing in 335-13-5-.04(2). The notice given not less than 35 days prior to the time of the public hearing shall include:

1. A summary of the proposed permit.
2. The place, time, and date of the hearing.
3. The name, address and telephone number of an office at which interested persons may receive further information.

(3) Departmental Action. The Department shall take one of the following actions after the hearing:

- (a) Deny the permit, stating in writing the reasons for denial and inform the person requesting the permit of appeal procedures in 335-13-1-.07;
- (b) Issue the permit if the application complies with this Division; or
- (c) Require additional information, elements of design for the facility, and specify procedures for inclusion into the permit prior to issuance of the permit.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-5 and 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-5-.05 Permit Denial, Suspension or Revocation.

(1) Conditions. The Department may deny, suspend or revoke any permit if:

- (a) the permittee is found to be in violation of any of the permit conditions,
- (b) the permittee fails to perform the permitted activity in accordance with the approved operational narrative or engineering drawings,
- (c) the permittee fails to seek a modification of the permit as required by the Rules,
- (d) an active site stops receiving waste for more than one year, or

(e) the design operations creates a nuisance or is inconsistent with the Act or this Division.

(2) Written Notice. In the event of denial, suspension or revocation of a permit, the Department shall serve written notice of such action on the permittee and shall set forth in such notice the reason for such action.

(3) Closure. Upon revocation or suspension of the permit, or denial of the renewal of the permit, the permittee shall meet the closure requirements found in 335-13-4-.20.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-5, 22-27-3, 22-27-5, and 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: March 31, 1988 (Emergency Regulations); July 21, 1988; October 2, 1990; November 2, 1993; July 26, 1996.

335-13-5-.06 Permit Modification. The Department may modify any permit after receiving a satisfactory application that is found in compliance with ADEM rules and regulations.

(1) Major Modifications.

(a) Permit modification shall be requested utilizing forms designated by the Department when the permittee proposes to modify its operation in any of the following ways:

1. There is any change in the permitted service area. The Director may temporarily or on a one-time basis waive permit modification requirements on a case-by-case basis for special waste or other solid waste if it is demonstrated that a disposal alternative is needed immediately to protect health or the environment.

2. Convert an industrial landfill (ILF) or construction/demolition landfill (C/DLF) to a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) or convert a construction/demolition landfill (C/DLF) to an industrial landfill (ILF).

3. Addition of a liner and leachate collection system or any design change in existing permitted liner and leachate collection system.

4. Addition of disposal acreage inside the permitted perimeter where design plans have not been previously submitted.

(b) Modifications required under this paragraph are subject to the provisions of Rules 335-13-5-.03 and 335-13-5-.04, which require a public notice and may require a public hearing.

(2) Minor Modifications.

(a) A permit modification shall be required, utilizing forms designated by the Department, when the permittee proposes to modify its operations or design in any of the following ways:

1. Addition of a waste stream to a ILF or C/DLF.
2. Addition or relocation of a monitoring well.
3. Addition of sedimentation basins.
4. Any change in the permitted final fill elevations.
5. The average daily volume of waste specified by the permit for a landfill unit is proposed to be exceeded, or is exceeded for two or more consecutive reporting quarters, by 20 percent, or 100 tons/day, whichever is less.

(i) The average daily volume of waste received at a landfill unit shall be calculated by dividing the total month's receipts by the total number of days in the reporting month.

(ii) Volumes received shall be reported to the Department in a format specified by the Department.

(b) Modification required this paragraph are not subject to the provision of Rules 335-13-5-.03 and 335-13-5-.04, and do not require public notice or public hearing.

(3) Procedures. Permittee shall request a permit modification in accordance with the following procedures:

(a) Submit a request for modification to the Department at least 90 days prior to the anticipated change.

(b) Identify each and every part of the permit or plans to be modified.

(c) Submit revised plans and narratives as required by the Department.

(d) Receive approval from the Department prior to implementing modification.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-5, 22-27-3, 22-27-5, and 22-27-7.

History: November 2, 1993.

Amended: July 26, 1996.

335-13-5-.07 Transfer of Permit. Permits are not transferable except as follows:

(1) A notification must be submitted to and approved by the Department prior to any proposed transfer from one person or company to another or name change of any permitted facility.

(a) The notification must be submitted to the Department at least 30 days prior to the proposed transfer.

(b) Information regarding the transfer must be submitted on form(s) designated by the Department.

(2) [Reserved]

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-A-5, 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: March 31, 1988 (Emergency Regulations); July 21, 1988; November 2, 1993.

335-13-5-.08 Vertical Expansion.

(1) Applicability. Existing MSWLF units may continue to operate past October 8, 1993, or the effective date of § 258.1 of 40 CFR 258, Solid Waste Disposal Criteria, whichever is later, provided that an adequate application request is submitted and approval is granted by the Department.

(2) Application Requests. A vertical expansion application request must be submitted to the Department. The application, at a minimum, shall include the following:

(a) An assessment of the existing groundwater data and groundwater monitoring system. The assessment shall include:

1. Submittals of past groundwater data and conclusions as to whether or not the groundwater has been impacted by the landfill.

2. Monitoring well data such as: well logs, total well depth, screen depth, depth to water level (MSL), indication/documentation of upgradient or downgradient well location, numbering sequence, etc. and conclusions as to whether or not the groundwater monitoring system is adequate.

(b) A plat or engineering drawing, designating the active footprint; i.e., area where waste has previously been disposed and has not reached final closure elevations. Areas that have the final closure cap in place will not be considered active areas.

(3) Approval Criteria. In determining whether to approve or deny the vertical expansion request, the Department shall consider the following criteria:

(a) If the groundwater analysis indicates no significant impact to the groundwater, the MSWLF will be allowed to fill vertically over the active footprint, according to their approved plans, until final closure elevations are reached, provided the active footprint is over a lined area with a leachate collection system. If the approved active footprint is over an unlined area, the MSWLF may not operate vertically past October 8, 1997.

(b) If the groundwater analysis indicates an increase over the background data (initial sampling data), and no sampling data has exceeded primary drinking water standards, unlined MSWLFs will be allowed to expand vertically until October 8, 1995 and MSWLFs operating over liners and leachate collection systems may operate according to the approved plans until final closure elevations are reached.

(c) If the groundwater analysis indicates an increase over the background data and exceeds the primary drinking water standards, the MSWLF must perform a groundwater assessment. After Departmental review of the groundwater assessment, a remediation plan (if required) must be submitted to and approved by the Department prior to October 9, 1993, or the effective date of § 258.1 of 40 CFR 258, Solid Waste Disposal Criteria, whichever is later. If a remediation plan is approved by ADEM and implemented by the MSWLF unit, the facility may expand vertically until October 8, 1995.

(d) The active footprint shall be determined by the Department.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-A-5, 22-27-4, and 22-27-7.

History: November 2, 1993.

Amended: July 26, 1996.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION - SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-13-6
INSPECTION OF FACILITIES**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

335-13-6-.01 Inspection of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

335-13-6-.01 Inspection of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities.

(1) General.

(a) The Department shall make periodic evaluations of all solid waste disposal facilities. The evaluations shall be unannounced, and a written report shall be forwarded to the persons holding the disposal permit. The report shall specify the items not in compliance and shall outline measures for corrections and dates for compliance.

(b) The Department may require the permittee to prepare waste for inspection. Such preparation may include but not be limited to the disassembly of bales, or spreading of confined waste to facilitate inspection.

(2) Access. Any permittee, owner or operator of a solid waste disposal facility shall upon request of a duly authorized representative of the Department, permit the representative to enter, at all reasonable times, property and buildings relating to past, present and future management of solid and medical waste and allow the representative to inspect facilities and equipment and to conduct monitoring and sampling activities.

Author: Lindsay Mothershed, Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-3, 22-27-5, and 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: March 31, 1988 (Emergency Regulations); July 21, 1988; October 2, 1990; July 26, 1996.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION - SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 8
PROCEDURES FOR VARIANCES**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

335-13-8-.01	Variances
335-13-8-.02	Petition for Variance
335-13-8-.03	Extension of Prior or Existing Variance
335-13-8-.04	Department Action on Petitions for Variance
335-13-8-.05	Termination of Variance
335-13-8-.06	[Reserved]
335-13-8-.07	[Reserved]
335-13-8-.08	[Reserved]
335-13-8-.09	[Reserved]
335-13-8-.10	[Reserved]
335-13-8-.11	[Reserved]

335-13-8-.01 Variances. The Department may grant individual variances from the specific provisions of Division 13 based upon the procedures of 335-13-8-.02 through 335-13-8-.05 whenever it is found by the Department, upon presentation of adequate proof, that non-compliance with Division 13 will not threaten the public health or unreasonably create environmental pollution. Variances per se are not favored by the Department.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; July 26, 1996.

335-13-8-.02 Petition for Variance.

(1) Applicability. Any person may request a variance from specific provisions of Division 13 by filing a Petition for Variance with the Department.

(2) Petition Requirements. To enable the Department to rule on the Petition for Variance, the following information, where determined applicable by the Department, shall be included in the petition:

(a) A clear and complete statement of the precise extent of the relief sought including specific identification of the particular provisions of the regulations from which the variance is sought;

(b) An assessment, with supporting factual information, of the impact that the variance will impose on the public health and the environment in the affected area.

(c) Any additional information requested by the Department as necessary to evaluate the variance request.

(d) A concise factual statement of the reasons the petitioner believes that non-compliance with the particular provisions of Division 13 will not threaten the public health or unreasonably create environmental pollution.

(e) Applicable fees in accordance with Division 1.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; July 26, 1996.

335-13-8-.03 Extension of Prior or Existing Variance. A petition to extend a prior or existing variance granted by the Department shall be commenced by filing a Petition for Variance with the Department in accordance with the requirements of 335-13-8-.02.

(1) To the extent that the information required by 335-13-8-.02 has been included in the prior Petition for Variance for which extension is sought, a submission of that information shall not be required provided that the petition shall request the incorporation of the record, opinion and order in the prior proceeding into the new petition.

(2) A petition to extend a prior or existing variance shall be a new petition for Variance before the Department and shall be subject to all of the requirements of this Division except as provided in 335-13-8-.03(1).

Author:

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988.

335-13-8-.04 Department Action on Petitions for Variance. On receipt of a Variance Petition the Department will authorize one of the following actions, as they shall determine:

(1) The petition may be dismissed if the Department determines that it is not adequate under 335-13-8-.02.

(2) The Department may grant the variance as petitioned or by imposing such conditions as this Division may require, including the establishment of schedules of compliance and monitoring requirements.

(3) The Department may deny the petition. If such a denial is made, the Department shall notify the petitioner in writing the reasons for denial and outline procedures for appeal.

Author: Russell A. Kelly.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988; July 26, 1996.

335-13-8-.05 Termination of Variance. Any variance granted by the Department may be terminated by the Department whenever the Department finds, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that the petitioner is in violation of any requirement, condition, schedule, limitation or any other provision of the variance or that operation under the variance does not meet the minimum requirements established by state and federal laws and regulations or is unreasonably threatening the public health.

Author:

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-7.

History: November 18, 1981.

Amended: July 21, 1988.

335-13-8-.06 [Reserved]

335-13-8-.07 [Reserved]

335-13-8-.08 [Reserved]

335-13-8-.09 [Reserved]

335-13-8-.10 [Reserved]

335-13-8-.11 [Reserved]

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION - SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-13-9
STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

335-13-9-.01 Purpose
335-13-9-.02 State Solid Waste Management Plan
335-13-9-.03 [Reserved]
335-13-9-.04 Updating and Modifying the State Solid Waste Management Plan
335-13-9-.05 Regional Planning and Development Needs Assessments
335-13-9-.06 Local Solid Waste Management Plans

335-13-9-.01 Purpose. Pursuant to the provisions of Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-40 to 22-47-49, the Department is required to develop a comprehensive plan for managing solid waste in the state. Local authorities must develop solid waste management plans for their respective areas.

Author: James L. Bryant.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-8(d); 22-27-40 et seq.

History: March 12, 2002.

Amended:

335-13-9-.02 State Solid Waste Management Plan. Pursuant to Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-45(4), the Alabama Solid Waste Management Plan, dated May 2008, and included in Appendix A of these regulations, is hereby adopted to the extent allowed by law.

Author: James L. Bryant; Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-8(d); 22-27-40 et seq.

History: March 12, 2002.

Amended: September 30, 2008.

335-13-9-.03 [RESERVED].

335-13-9-.04 Updating and Modifying the State Solid Waste Management Plan. The state solid waste management plan shall be subject to amendment and periodic revision.

(1) Each revision of the state solid waste management plan should address those items identified in Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-45(4)c. that the Department has statutory authority, at the time of revision, to control or regulate.

(2) The state solid waste management plan may be amended at any time as deemed necessary by the Director.

Author: James L. Bryant; Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-8(d); 22-27-40 et seq.

History: March 12, 2002.

Amended: September 30, 2008.

335-13-9-.05 Regional Planning and Development Needs Assessments.

(1) Each regional planning and development commission or council in the state shall prepare and adopt a regional needs assessment evaluating solid waste management needs in their respective regions as required by Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-46. The regional needs assessment shall be prepared each year and submitted to the Department and to local governments in their region.

(2) The regional needs assessment shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(a) An evaluation of the amount of solid waste generated within the region and the amount of remaining design disposal capacity, expressed in years, at each solid waste disposal facility within the region.

(b) An evaluation of the needs of all localities within the region as to the adequacy or inadequacy of solid waste collection, transportation and disposal within those localities.

(c) A projection of the expected population and business growth in the region, including specific estimates of the types of businesses which may be entering and leaving the region and the resulting impact these changes will likely have on waste volumes generated in the region.

(d) An evaluation of the environmental, economic and other relevant factors which would be implicated by acceptance of solid waste from beyond the boundaries of the region.

(3) Each landfill permitted by the Department must provide to the regional planning and development commission or council serving the county in which the facility is located the information as may be necessary to complete the annual regional needs assessment and shall be reported in the following manner:

(a) Information shall be reported using forms developed by the Department in consultation with the regional planning and development commission or council requesting the information.

(b) Information shall be submitted to the regional planning and development commission or council not later than March 31 of each calendar

year for the immediate past calendar year. However, the first reported information will be due March 31, 2003.

(4) Annual needs assessments shall be prepared and submitted to the Department and to local governments in their region not later than November 16 of each calendar year. The needs of all governing bodies of the county or municipality with responsibility for solid waste management plans within the region of each regional planning and development commission or council shall be evaluated and reported. The first regional needs assessment utilizing data reported under 335-13-9-.05(3) shall be submitted to the Department and to local governments in their region not later than November 16, 2003.

Author: James L. Bryant.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-8(d); 22-27-40 et seq.

History: March 12, 2002.

Amended:

335-13-9-.06 Local Solid Waste Management Plans.

(1) The governing body of a county or municipality has a responsibility for and the authority to assure the proper management of solid wastes generated within its jurisdiction in accordance with its solid waste management plan. Local solid waste management plans shall be developed pursuant to the guidance stated in Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-47(b).

(2) Local solid waste management plans shall be revised and submitted to the Department in accordance with Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-47. The governing body of the county or municipality with responsibility for its solid waste management plan shall consider the information provided in the annual regional needs assessment prepared in accordance with 335-13-9-.05 when revising its solid waste management plan. The first revised plan shall be submitted to the Department not later than September 30, 2004. After the first revision date, local plans shall be revised and submitted in accordance with Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-47(i).

Author: James L. Bryant.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-8(d); 22-27-40 et seq.

History: March 12, 2002.

Amended:

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION – SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-13-10
ALABAMA RECYCLING FUND GRANTS PROGRAM**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

335-13-10-.01 Purpose
335-13-10-.02 Definitions
335-13-10-.03 Grant Application Requirements
335-13-10-.04 Disbursement of Funds
335-13-10-.05 Grant Recordkeeping
335-13-10-.06 Specific Recycling Grant Requirements
335-13-10-.07 Eligibility Requirements
335-13-10-.08 Grant Award Criteria

335-13-10-.01 Purpose. This regulation is to establish the procedures for the disbursement of recycling grants to local governments, authorities, and nonprofit organizations for use in developing, implementing, and enhancing local recycling, reuse and waste minimization projects and programs.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12 and 22-27-17.

History: January 19, 2009.

335-13-10-.02 Definitions. When used in this chapter, the following terms have the meaning given below:

(a) "Advance funds" means monies approved for known costs to the applicant before the semi-annual report is due.

(b) "Authority" means any quasi-governmental agency, board, or authority created by agreement on behalf of one local government or between two or more local governments for solid waste management or recycling purposes.

(c) "Eligibility" means the standard or criteria by which a local government or applicant qualifies for grant funds, as determined by the Department. These standards shall include, but are not limited to, completeness of the grant application, plans for recycling, reuse and waste minimization projects, current status of recycling and waste minimization efforts underway within the applicant's jurisdiction, and consistency with local solid waste management planning.

(d) "Grant agreement" means the binding contract between the Department and the applicant.

(e) "Grant application" means the initial request form for a grant from the Department.

(f) "Grant period" means twelve months from the time the grant agreement is properly executed by all parties.

(g) "Local government" means any municipality, county, district or authority or any agency thereof which has responsibility for and the authority to assure the proper management of solid waste within its jurisdiction, including but not limited to, its collection, disposal, treatment or recycling.

(h) "Nonprofit organization" means a corporation or association where no part of the income or profit of which is distributable to its members, directors or officers, and is operated pursuant to the requirements of Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 10-3A-1 to 10-3A-225.

(i) "Official" or "officer" means either the principal executive officer or ranking elected official of a governmental body, authority, or non-profit organization.

(j) "Program" means the grant program established and administered by the Department under the authority of Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-17.

(k) "Temporary operating subsidy" means the use of grant funds for operational expenses of a solid waste reduction program or a recycling program, including personnel costs, training costs, rental of facilities, and other similar expenses approved by the Department.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12 and 22-27-17.

History: January 19, 2009.

335-13-10-.03 Grant Application Requirements.

(1) Requests for funding shall be submitted to the Department on application forms specified by the Department.

(2) Applications for grants from the Program must be submitted to the Department no later than March 1 of each year to be considered for funding from that fiscal year's Fund allocation.

(3) Applications received from local governments, authorities, or nonprofit organizations which have not completed their obligations under all previously awarded funds may be denied by the Department.

(4) Applications from local governments, authorities, or nonprofit organizations which have not met their obligations under the terms of any previous grant agreements or accounted for any unused grant funds from a previous grant awarded under this rule during the previous 36 months shall be denied by the Department.

(5) All recycling projects included in an application must be consistent with the description of current or planned recycling programs included in the approved local solid waste management plan of the appropriate local jurisdiction. Jurisdictions without an approved local solid waste management plan or without language in an approved plan consistent with the grant application may be awarded conditional approval of the grant application pending the Department's approval of a modification to an existing plan or the approval of a new plan for the jurisdiction.

(a) Where proposed recycling projects would not be consistent with the approved local plan, the application shall include measures to revise the local plan, as necessary. Such revisions must be completed prior to the Department's approval of disbursement of grant funds for the proposed recycling projects.

1. The costs associated with the revisions of local solid waste management plans as required by subparagraph (a) are eligible for inclusion in an application for grant funds.

2. Only grant funds associated with the costs of amending the local solid waste management plan may be disbursed prior to departmental approval of the revised local solid waste management plan. The balance of grant funds in the award shall be disbursed in accordance with rule 335-13-10-.04 following final departmental approval of the revised local plan.

(b) Applications for proposed recycling projects that would be inconsistent with the recycling programs included in the existing local solid waste management plan or plans that do not include a proposal to amend the local plan(s) in accordance with subparagraph (a) shall be denied by the Department.

(c) Any amendments to the local solid waste management plan necessary to comply with subparagraph (5) shall apply only to the jurisdiction proposing the modifications and not to any other local jurisdictions included under the local solid waste management plan.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-17(c)(1) et seq.

History: January 19, 2009.

335-13-10-.04 Disbursement of Funds.

(1) Upon review and approval of the application, the Department shall determine the exact amount of the grant award and prepare a grant agreement.

(2) The grant agreement will be forwarded to the applicant to be signed by a local government official, authority official or officer of the nonprofit organization.

(3) The applicant may request advance funds through the application process; however, known needs must be documented before advance funds can be approved. Following approval by the Department, the advance funds will be forwarded to the applicant.

(4) Any local government, authority, or non-profit organization receiving grant funds will be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred from the implementation of the approved project or program. Each semi-annual report shall report on the status of the recycling project or program to be funded by the grant, and shall include information necessary for review by the Department for reimbursement of actual costs. Each report must be submitted fifteen (15) days from the end of the previous semester. Semesters shall run October 1st through March 31st, and April 1st through September 30th of each year.

(5) The Director, or his designee, may terminate a grant award in whole or in part and demand refund of grant funds when there is substantial non-compliance with the terms of the award or these rules, a determination made by the Department that the grant was obtained by fraudulent means, found that grant monies have been used for non-allowable costs, or a determination made by the Department that gross abuse or corrupt practices have been used in the administration of the grant project by the recipient.

(a) The Director, or his designee, shall give written notice to the recipient (via certified mail, return receipt requested) of its intent to terminate a Fund grant, in whole or in part, at least 30 days prior to the intended date of termination.

(b) The Director, or his designee, shall afford the grant recipient an opportunity for consultation prior to any termination. After such opportunity for consultation, the Department may, in writing (via certified mail, return receipt requested), terminate the Fund grant in whole or in part.

(c) In event of such termination, the local government, authority, or non-profit organization shall be ineligible to make application for further participation in the grant program until the grantee complies with the terms of the grant award or these rules.

(6) The amount of each grant awarded under this chapter shall be at the sole discretion of the Director, or his designee; however, no single grant award may exceed 20 % of the total funds appropriated to the Alabama Recycling Fund during the previous fiscal year.

(a) For applications filed on or before March 1, 2009, no single grant award may exceed \$350,000.

(b) These grant award limitations may be waived by the Director if the total amount of grant funds requested by eligible applications for a fiscal year does not exceed the funds appropriated to the Alabama Recycling Fund during

the previous fiscal year, or if there are less than five total grant applications submitted to the Department.

(7) Grant funds not awarded due to insufficient requests or applications, shall remain in the Alabama Recycling Fund and shall be available for award in future grant years.

(8) Eligible grant applications will be divided into two categories for the purpose of awarding funds.

(a) Category 1 applications shall be those applications submitted by a jurisdiction or jurisdictions for projects or programs which will serve geographic areas containing more than 40,000 households, based on data from the most recent U.S. census.

(b) Category 2 applications shall be those applications submitted by a jurisdiction or jurisdictions for projects or programs which will serve geographic areas with fewer than 40,000 households, as determined by the most recent U.S. census.

(c) The Department shall award no less than 60 % of the total grant funds available during a fiscal year to Category 1 applications. Provided, however, for grant application years beginning on March 1, 2012, and thereafter, at least 20 percent of the total grant funds must be awarded to Category 2 applications, if sufficient applications are received and approved by the Department.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12 and 22-27-17.

History: January 19, 2009.

335-13-10-.05 Grant Recordkeeping.

(1) Each recipient of grant funds shall maintain accurate records of all expenditures associated with the recycling project funded by grants awarded pursuant to this chapter, and shall assure that these records are available for inspection and/or audit upon request by the Department. Records shall be kept for a period of at least five years from the execution of the grant agreement.

(2) Recordkeeping information as required by the Department shall be listed in the grant agreement and shall be included with each semi-annual report submitted by the recipient. Such requirements established by the Department shall not be inconsistent with accounting and record-keeping methods such entities may be required to follow by the Alabama Department of Examiners of Public Accounts.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12 and 22-27-17.

History: January 19, 2009.

335-13-10-.06 Specific Recycling Grant Requirements.

(1) Upon receipt and approval of the grant application, the Department will determine the amount of the grant award and prepare the grant agreement. Payment of grant awards will be contingent upon receipt and approval of the grant agreement.

(2) All local governments that choose to apply jointly shall enter into a binding agreement that designates a lead applicant and describes how the funds will be disbursed and used. Any agency or authority created by regional agreement for solid waste management or recycling purposes is eligible to apply for grants. The applicant shall submit all required documents on behalf of the local governments which are party to the agreement. Such applications and submittals shall be equivalent to those required if each local government were applying individually.

(3) Applicants shall provide the Department with information on any previous state or federal grants received for the purpose of solid waste management or recycling received by the jurisdiction during the previous 36 months. This information shall include the grant amount and the grant period, and other information or data as set forth in the application forms.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12 and 22-27-17.

History: January 19, 2009.

335-13-10-.07 Eligibility Requirements.

(1) In order to be considered for a grant award under the Program, all applications shall include the following information for the area to be serviced under the terms of the requested grant:

(a) A description of the recycling or waste reduction/minimization project for which grant funds are requested, including any business or accounting plans for such projects;

(b) An estimate of the quantity, source and type of materials to be collected and recycled under the proposed project or program, including an explanation of the methods used to estimate this quantity. The quantity shall include the volume of any out-of-state waste coming into the service area, but records of out-of-state waste volume shall be shown as a separate item on each semi-annual report;

(c) A description of all existing or proposed recycling facilities, collection centers or other related service centers located within the jurisdiction

or jurisdictions covered by the proposed project or program. If the application is for a multi-jurisdictional or regional program, a listing of recycling facilities and services operating within the boundaries of the responsible regional planning and development commission, including ownership, capacity, type of facility and service area of such facilities shall also be included;

(d) A statement that the grant is needed to achieve or surpass both the recycling or waste reduction/minimization efforts set forth in the approved local solid waste management plan and the purpose and goals of the Solid Wastes and Recyclable Materials Management Act of 2008. This statement shall include an explanation of how any existing private and public sector recycling programs and efforts will be incorporated into the proposed recycling project or program;

(e) A summary of all costs incurred, or to be incurred, in planning and implementing the recycling and waste reduction/minimization projects or programs;

(f) A copy of any regional agreement into which local governments have entered or will enter to accomplish the purposes of this rule;

(g) Any written contracts, written bids or written agreements which were entered into to develop and implement the proposed project or program;

(h) The description of objectives that will be utilized to evaluate any education or public outreach component of the proposed project or program, and an explanation of how the educational component will directly promote the use of existing or planned local recycling or waste reduction/minimization projects; and,

(i) A description of the methods to be used in evaluating the success of the recycling project or program. Progress reports and methods used to measure the progress shall be included in the semi-annual reports.

(2) The grant application shall include a recycling plan for the population of the area included in the application containing at least the following information:

(a) An explanation of the manner in which the proposed recycling project or program will be implemented;

(b) A timetable for the continued development and implementation of the proposed recycling project or program;

(c) The number of households to be covered by the proposed recycling project or program, as determined by the most recent U.S. census;

(d) The estimated percentage of the population participating in various types of recycling activities, including the estimated success rates,

perceived reasons for the estimated success or failure, and the public and private sector recycling activities which are ongoing and most successful;

(e) The estimated percent reduction each year in solid waste disposed at solid waste disposal facilities as a result of any existing public and private recycling programs and an estimate of avoided disposal costs due to recycling that occurs as a result of the proposed recycling project or program;

(f) An estimate of the number of households within the proposed program area served by solid waste collection services, an identification and description facilities where solid waste is being disposed or processed, and the anticipated effect of the proposed recycling project or program on such services and facilities;

(g) A description and evaluation of recyclable materials that are being recycled including, but not limited to, glass, aluminum, steel, other metallic materials, office paper, yard waste, newsprint, corrugated paper/cardboard, plastics, white goods, and tires;

(h) The currently available and anticipated markets or uses for materials collected through the proposed recycling project or program;

(i) The estimated costs of, and revenue from, operating and maintaining existing and proposed recycling projects or programs. This does not include specific costs and revenues from privately-operated recycling programs, but a summary of such costs and revenues shall be required if the applicant intends to provide funding for such programs;

(j) A description of any recycling activities planned or existing prior to the effective date of the grant regulations;

(k) If the application includes programs managing "special wastes" it should include a description of how all special wastes, as defined in this Division, including but not limited to industrial wastes, as defined in this Division, will be managed.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12 and 22-27-17.

History: January 19, 2009.

335-13-10-.08 Grant Award Criteria. Grants awarded under this chapter shall be made in accordance with the requirements of this part and shall be used to develop, implement, enhance and promote recycling and beneficial re-use projects and programs, as necessary to meet the requirements and objectives of the Solid Wastes and Recyclable Materials Management Act of 2008. Funding awarded for this purpose shall meet the following:

(a) Recycling grants awarded under the Program shall be used to provide funding for recycling program costs, which may include equipment

purchases, facility construction and other such costs approved by the Department, as part of the grant agreement.

(b) Where approved by the Department, recycling grants may be used for operating subsidies, provided that the applicant demonstrates that such a use is necessary for the success of the program, and shows how the subsidy will benefit the program. Within one (1) year of the award the applicant shall provide reasonable assurances that the program will be able to operate without a subsidy from this grant program.

(c) For recycling projects or programs involving multiple governmental jurisdictions within a region, recycling grants may also be used to assist local governments, authorities, or non-profit organizations in recycling paper, glass, plastic, construction and demolition debris, white goods, and metals and in composting and recycling organic materials, where such assistance is demonstrated to be necessary to make the regional effort viable. In such instances, the applicant shall provide a regional business plan for marketing recyclable materials.

(d) In conjunction with projects or activities described in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) of rule 335-13-10-.08, recycling grants awarded under the Program may be used to promote recycling, solid waste volume reduction, waste minimization projects, and market development for recyclable materials, provided that such efforts meet the requirements of rule 335-13-10-.07.

(e) All existing public and private recycling infrastructure shall be used to the greatest extent possible when planning and implementing the recycling programs funded by grants awarded under this chapter. Grant funds shall not be used for duplicating existing private and public recycling programs unless the applicant satisfactorily demonstrates to the Department that such existing programs cannot be integrated into the proposed recycling or waste reduction projects or programs.

(f) Local governments or authorities may contract with private entities for the administrative operation of activities outlined in the grant application, with pre-approval from the Department.

(g) Grant applications for projects to be implemented within jurisdictions without existing recycling programs shall be given priority status for award under the Fund, as will applications submitted jointly by multiple jurisdictions or authorities on behalf of multiple jurisdictions.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12 and 22-27-17.

History: January 19, 2009.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION – SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-13-11
SOLID WASTE FUND SITE REMEDIATION**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

335-13-11-.01 Purpose
335-13-11-.02 Solid Waste Fund
335-13-11-.03 Remediation of Sites
334-13-11-.04 Site Ranking System
335-13-11-.05 Remediation Contracting

335-13-11-.01 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to establish the procedures for the disbursement of monies from the Solid Waste Fund for use in assessing, investigating, conducting necessary remediation, and achieving closure of unauthorized solid waste dumps.

Author: Phillip D. Davis and Brent A. Watson.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-7, 22-27-12, and 22-27-10.

History: May 26, 2009.

335-13-11-.02 Solid Waste Fund.

(1) For the purposes of remediation conducted under the authority of this chapter, an innocent landowner shall mean an owner of real property upon which there is located an unauthorized dump and who meets all of the following conditions:

(a) The solid waste was disposed of on the property after the owner acquired title to the property or the waste was disposed of before the owner acquired title to the property and the owner lacked actual knowledge of the waste after conducting reasonable due diligence or title was acquired by bequest or devise.

(b) The owner did not have knowledge that the waste was being disposed of on the property or the owner took steps, including, but not limited to, posting signs to prevent disposal on the property.

(c) The owner did not participate in or consent to the disposal of solid waste on the property.

(d) The owner did not receive any financial benefit from the disposal of solid waste on the property.

(e) Title to the property was not transferred to the owner for the purpose of evading liability for operating an unauthorized dump.

(f) The person or persons responsible for disposing of the solid waste on the property, in doing so, was not acting as an agent for the owner.

(2) An unauthorized dump site will be eligible for remediation utilizing the Solid Waste Fund if either of the following occurs:

(a) The party or parties responsible for the creation, contribution to, and/or operation of an unauthorized dump cannot be identified and the site is located on property owned by an innocent landowner; or

(b) The party or parties responsible for the creation, contribution to, and/or operation of an unauthorized dump refuses to properly remediate the site.

(3) If the responsible party refuses to remediate an unauthorized solid waste dump site after notice from the Department, and the Solid Waste Fund is used to remediate the site, the Department may, through a civil action in circuit court, recover all costs incurred during the site remediation. Recoverable costs may include, but are not limited to, legal expenses for remediation or cost recovery, utilization of remediation contractors, vector control, disposal costs, administrative costs, and other associated costs.

(4) An innocent landowner shall not be liable for remediation costs if that person works cooperatively with the Department to remediate the site. The innocent landowner shall do all of the following:

(a) Sign a site access agreement and provide site access to Department personnel and contractors working under the Solid Waste Fund.

(b) Take reasonable measures to restrict site access to unauthorized parties.

(c) Provide all information the landowner may have regarding the source of the solid waste, and cooperate with the Department in the enforcement of the Solid Wastes and Recyclable Materials Management Act and its implementing regulations, in determining the responsible party and recovering the cost of remediation.

(d) Remove other materials or impediments to cleanup, if required, or grant permission to the Department or its authorized contractors to remove said materials or impediments to cleanup.

(e) Be in compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements of division 335-13.

(5) Should a landowner fail to comply with the requirements of rule 335-13-11-.02(4), said landowner shall not qualify as an innocent landowner,

and shall be liable for remediation of the site in accordance with rule 335-13-1-.13.

(6) Obligation of Funds.

(a) Solid Waste Fund monies for remediation of sites shall be obligated from funds collected by the Alabama Department of Revenue, funds from prior years not previously expended, or funds recovered under rule 335-13-11-.02(3).

(b) Once a site has qualified for remediation using Solid Waste Fund monies, remediation activities shall be funded until the site is properly closed in accordance with the Remediation Plan, as required by rule 335-13-11-.03(3).

(7) Nothing in chapter 335-13-11 shall establish liability or responsibility on the part of the Department or the State of Alabama to pay remediation costs from a source other than the Solid Waste Fund, nor to make payments for remediation costs if the Solid Waste Fund is insufficient to do so.

(8) The Department and the State of Alabama shall have no liability or responsibility if the property owner or party responsible defaults in payment for remedial actions undertaken by the property owner or party responsible to remediate an unauthorized dump.

Author: Phillip D. Davis and Brent A. Watson.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-2, 22-27-7, 22-27-10, and 22-27-12.

History: May 26, 2009.

335-13-11-.03 Remediation of Sites.

(1) Any owner of an interest in a property suspected of containing unauthorized disposal of solid waste shall provide to authorized representatives of the Department access to the property for the purposes of evaluating the site as a potential threat to public health, the environment and safety, and for determining the site's compliance status with the applicable requirements of this division.

(2) The person or persons responsible for the creation, contribution to, and/or operation of an unauthorized dump site shall be responsible for the remediation of the site. If the responsible person or persons is not determined, the landowner shall be responsible for remediation of the site, unless the landowner qualifies as an innocent landowner. An innocent landowner is exempt from the remediation requirements of rule 335-13-11-.03, provided he complies with the requirements of rule 335-13-11-.02(4).

(3) A person remediating an unauthorized dump site at the direction of the Department under the authority of the Solid Waste Fund, shall submit a Remediation Plan prepared by an engineer which shall be used to direct

remedial actions as necessary to comply with the closure requirements of rule 335-13-1-.13. The Department may waive the requirement for the submittal of a Remediation Plan prepared by an engineer based on the waste types, site geology or hydrology, or other factors as determined by the site ranking criteria under rule 335-13-11-.04. Notice of the waiving of this requirement will be made through the publication of the legal advertisement as set forth in rule 335-13-11-.05(1).

(4) Any required Remediation Plans must be approved by the Department prior to initiating remedial action, and must provide for the following as applicable:

(a) Removal of all solid wastes from the site, and transportation to an appropriate permitted solid waste landfill or management facility in accordance with Health Department transportation requirements, or delivery to an appropriate recovered materials processing facility for processing, reuse or recycling. Verification of removal and transport to an authorized facility shall be provided to the Department.

(b) Removal or treatment of substances that are a threat to human health and the environment that may have been released to the environment from the unauthorized accumulation, burning, processing or disposal of solid wastes and other materials.

(c) Restoration of the site by placing backfill in excavated areas, sloping and landscaping to minimize erosion and establishment of a vegetative cover over the site, or other best management practices to control storm water runoff.

(d) Securing the site by use of a barricade or other device or other methods as needed to address public safety concerns due to the proximity of the site to publicly-accessible areas such as roads and rights-of-way, or, when necessary to prevent further dumping, the posting of signs indicating the dump site is closed and the location of the nearest permitted landfill.

(e) Methods to remediate the site and to remove solid wastes, to include:

1. An estimate of the quantity of regulated wastes to be removed, including an estimate of the quantity of any materials recycled or reused.

2. A discussion of any procedures to be undertaken to manage any special wastes, such as medical wastes or industrial wastes, found during remediation of the site.

3. A description of the procedures to be utilized to determine if any wastes at the site are classified as hazardous waste, and if so, the procedures to be used to properly manage these hazardous wastes in accordance with applicable provisions of division 335-14.

(f) The implementation of an effective vector control plan, including baiting for at least two weeks following closure, to prevent vector migration to adjacent properties and spraying to control mosquitoes, or other vector control measures as determined necessary by the Department or the State Health Department.

(g) Stormwater runoff control. It shall be the responsibility of the party conducting the remediation to comply with the applicable requirements of division 335-6.

(h) Fire protection measures.

(i) A schedule of proposed remediation work.

(j) Disposition of the materials removed from the site, whether for disposal, reuse, or recycling.

(k) The total estimated cost of remediation, with a breakdown of costs estimated by the remediation contractor.

(l) The steps taken to locate and protect from damage, all utilities that may be present at the site, such as electricity, gas, telephone, etc.

(5) When a Remediation Plan prepared by an engineer is not required by the Department, the party conducting the site remediation shall submit a general description of work to be performed, the proposed disposition of the solid waste removed from the site, the proposed site safety and security measures to be taken, including steps to locate and protect all utilities that may be present at the site such as electricity, gas, telephone, etc., and the proposed restoration of the site, prior to being directed by the Department to begin site remediation activities.

Author: Phillip D. Davis and Brent A. Watson.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-7, 22-27-10, and 22-27-12.

History: May 26, 2009.

335-13-11-.04 Site Ranking System.

(1) A site ranking system shall be used to determine priority for remediating existing unauthorized dump sites utilizing Solid Waste Fund monies. Higher ranking sites will be remediated before lower ranking sites, unless it is determined by the Department that sites in close proximity may be bid together in an effort to more efficiently utilize Solid Waste Fund resources. Sites shall be ranked utilizing the factors set out below:

(a) The presence of human or animal infections or diseases as reported by the State Health Department or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, including, but not limited to, West Nile Virus, Eastern Equine

Encephalitis, and other infections or diseases as determined in conjunction with the Health Department or the CDC.

- (b) The estimated amount of solid waste in the unauthorized dump.
- (c) The proximity of an unauthorized dump site to:
 - 1. Schools, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living and other health care facilities.
 - 2. Churches, businesses, residential areas, recreational areas and other populated structures or areas.
 - 3. Public water supply systems or sources, or coastal area beaches and dunes.
 - 4. Gas pipelines, electrical power lines, phone lines, and cable lines.
 - 5. Roadways, railroads, and other transportation resources.
 - 6. Private drinking water wells.
- (d) Fire hazard due to the lack of availability of adequate fire protective equipment or services, or to inadequate access control.
- (e) The presence or suspected presence of special wastes, such as medical or infectious wastes and industrial waste, or the presence of hazardous waste as defined by division 335-14.
- (f) The location of the site in an area of minority and/or low-income populations pursuant to *Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations."*
- (g) The known or potential for adverse impacts to surface water or groundwater water quality due to the location of the unauthorized dump.
- (h) Other factors as determined relevant by the Department.
 - (2) In the case of sites with mixed wastes of solid waste and scrap tires, sites may be determined to be ineligible for cleanup utilizing the Solid Waste Fund if scrap tires and tire materials are a large percentage of wastes present. In these circumstances, remediation of the site may fall under the authority of the Scrap Tire Fund, as specified under chapter 335-4-2.
 - (3) Sites for which the Solid Waste Fund has been utilized to perform a previous cleanup may be given lower priority than other sites that have not yet been remediated. Utilizing Solid Waste Fund monies for cleanup of a site that was previously remediated will be at the discretion of the Department and costs associated with further remediation activities may be determined to be the responsibility of the landowner or responsible party.

(4) The Department shall review site rankings periodically, and if necessary, adjust the unauthorized solid waste dump site cleanup priority list based on new information regarding previously ranked sites. The priority list shall be adjusted when remediation has been completed on a site and it is removed from the priority list, or when a new site is identified and sufficient information is gathered to rank the new site.

Author: Phillip D. Davis and Brent A. Watson.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-7, 22-27-10, and 22-27-12.

History: May 26, 2009.

335-13-11-.05 Remediation Contracting.

(1) The Department will provide notice of requests for proposals from remediation contractors by publication of a legal advertisement.

(a) The Request for Proposals shall identify the site, scope of work, and a deadline for submittal of bids.

(b) Interested remediation contractors shall submit three sets of their bids in response to the Request for Proposals. Submittals shall also include:

1. A remediation plan prepared in accordance with rule 335-13-11-.03(4) for closure of the unauthorized dump, if required; and

2. Documentation of all required licenses, bonds, or other documents or approvals necessary to perform work under applicable Alabama contracting laws and regulations.

(c) Not later than sixty days after the deadline for accepting remediation proposals, the Department shall select the remediation contractor submitting the lowest responsible bid that meets all requirements of the scope of work in the Request for Proposals.

(d) A contract between the Department and the remediation contractor will be executed in compliance with State of Alabama contracting procedures. The contract shall contain the following items:

1. Detailed scope of work.
2. Schedule for completion of the work.
3. Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.
4. Maximum amount of remediation cost reimbursement.
5. Methods of payment to the contractor.

6. Provisions for removing the contractor for inadequate performance.

7. Financial assurance for the completion of the contract, if required by the Department.

8. Provisions for monetary penalties for failure to complete the work as stipulated in the contract in a timely manner.

(e) The Department may utilize processes available under state law for contractor selection and contract execution.

(2) Misrepresentation of any information in the proposal may be cause for disqualification of the contractor from further consideration on future unauthorized dump remediation projects.

(3) A contractor may lose authorization to perform work under the Solid Waste Fund if progress in completing actions at funded sites has been significantly delayed or inhibited due to the quality or timeliness of work performed by the contractor, or if the contractor is determined to be in significant noncompliance with any environmental regulation or statute.

(4) The acceptance of a proposal from a remediation contractor shall in no way establish liability or responsibility on the part of the Department or the State of Alabama with regard to the services provided by the contractor or circumstances which may occur as a result of the services, nor shall it guarantee that the contractor will receive future Solid Waste Fund work.

(5) Contractor Performance.

(a) The remediation activities shall be implemented consistent with the approved Remediation Plan in a manner acceptable to the Department in order for the contractor to be reimbursed for all costs associated with those activities.

(b) If, after the contract is executed, the Department determines that the activities in the approved scope of work need to be revised, an amended Remediation Plan shall be submitted that details the additional efforts that are to be undertaken to accomplish the revised remediation activities and the estimated cost increases proposed. The Department shall review the amended Plan, and, if costs projections are justified, shall approve the amended Remediation Plan, modify the approved scope of work, and obligate more funds from the Fund before the additional work may proceed. However, there shall be a presumption against allowing amendments to Remediation Plans for failure to adequately estimate costs.

Author: Phillip D. Davis and Brent A. Watson.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-7, 22-27-10, and 22-27-12.

History: May 26, 2009.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION - SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-13-12
LANDFILL OPERATOR CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

335-13-12-.01 Applicability
335-13-12-.02 Training and Certification Requirements
335-13-12-.03 Reciprocity
335-13-12-.04 Revocation of Certificate

335-13-12-.01 Applicability.

(1) The training and certification requirements of this rule apply to persons involved in the operation of a Public Solid Waste Management Facility as defined by Code of Alabama 1975, §22-27-2, and rule 335-13-1-.03.

(2) Any person designated by the public solid waste facility as the person having direct supervision over and responsibility for the daily operation of the landfill must apply for and obtain operator certification under the conditions contained in these regulations by no later than April 15, 2010.

(3) By no later than April 15, 2010, all public solid waste management facilities in the State are required to have at least one certified operator on-site during hours of operation. However, a certified operator is not required to be on-site during the post-closure care period.

Author: S. Scott Story, Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-5, 22-27-9, 22-27-12(7).

History: November 24, 2009.

335-13-12-.02 Training and Certification Requirements.

(1) In addition to the requirements listed in rules 335-13-12-.02(2) and (3), all applicants for certification or re-certification under this chapter must complete a training course developed and provided by the Department. The curriculum of this training course will be tailored specifically to the requirements of this Division. The completion of this course will qualify towards the training requirements of rules 335-13-12-.02(2)(f) and (h), and of rules 335-13-12-.02(3)(d) and (f).

(2) Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfill Operator Certification.

(a) The facilities subject to this chapter are required to have at least one operator holding certification from the Department.

(b) A person desiring to be certified or re-certified must file an application with the Department on a form provided by the Department, along with the appropriate application fee.

(c) At a minimum, the applicant must be a graduate of high school or an accredited GED program, and have worked at a MSW landfill in the State of Alabama for at least 3 years.

(d) The applicant must pass a written examination developed and given by the Department or, developed and given by another entity that has been approved by the Department.

(e) Any certificate granted under this rule shall be renewable every 3 years, unless revoked or invalidated for cause as determined by the Department.

(f) All persons required to obtain certification may become re-certified within 3 years by attending a total of at least 30 hours of Department approved training. The Department will maintain a list of training programs approved by the Department.

(g) An applicant who fails to pass an examination given by the Department may repeat the examination at the next regularly scheduled examination date. If the applicant again fails to pass, he may then reapply for the training and certification and pay the appropriate application fees.

(h) Exceptions.

1. An applicant for initial certification as an operator may request to be certified without meeting the requirements of either rule 335-13-12-.02(1)(c) or rule 335-13-12-.02(2)(d), provided the applicant has attended at least 15 hours of ADEM-approved training or continuing education courses since April 15, 2008 and can demonstrate at least 5 years of relevant experience working at MSW landfills; or

2. An applicant may request to be certified without meeting the requirements of both rule 335-13-12-.02(2)(c) and rule 335-13-12-.02(2)(d) by attending at least 15 hours of ADEM-approved training or continuing education courses since April 15, 2008, and can demonstrate at least 8 years of qualifying experience working at MSW landfills; or

3. An applicant may request initial certification pursuant to the provisions of rule 335-13-12-.03.

(3) Construction/Demolition and Industrial Landfill Operator Certification.

(a) The facilities subject to this chapter are required to have at least one operator holding certification from the Department.

(b) A person desiring to be certified must file an application with the Department on a form provided by the Department, along with the appropriate application fee.

(c) At a minimum, the applicant must be a graduate of high school or an accredited GED program, and have worked at a landfill in the State of Alabama for at least 1 year.

(d) The applicant must have attended at least 10 hours of relevant training or continuing education courses approved by the Department since April 15, 2008 to receive certification.

(e) Any certificate granted under this rule shall be renewable every 3 years, unless revoked or invalidated for cause as determined by the Department.

(f) All persons required to obtain certification may become re-certified within 3 years by attending a total of at least 30 hours of Department approved training. The Department will maintain a list of approved continuing education training programs.

(g) Exceptions.

1. An applicant for initial certification as an operator may request to be certified without meeting the requirements of 335-13-12-.02(3)(c) provided the applicant can demonstrate at least 3 years of relevant experience; or

2. The applicant has passed an approved examination in accordance with rule 335-13-12-.02(2)(d); or

3. The applicant may request initial certification pursuant to the provisions of rule 335-13-12-.03.

Author: S. Scott Story, Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-5, 22-27-9, 22-27-12(7).

History: November 24, 2009.

335-13-12-.03 Reciprocity.

(1) Certification may be issued by the Department to a person who holds a current valid certificate from another state provided that:

(a) The state of certification has entered into a reciprocity agreement with the Department, and;

(b) The applicant has completed the training course developed by the Department in accordance with rule 335-13-12-.02(1).

(2) Reciprocity agreements may be established if the Department determines that the certification and training program of another state meets or exceeds that of the Department.

Author: S. Scott Story, Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-5, 22-27-9, and 22-27-12(7).

History: November 24, 2009.

335-13-12-.04 Revocation of Certificate. Following a hearing before the Director or his designated representative, the Director may revoke or suspend a certificate if it is found that the operator:

(a) Has practiced fraud or deception in obtaining the certificate or in the performance of his duties as an operator;

(b) Has not used reasonable care, judgment, or the application of his knowledge or ability in the performance of his duties;

(c) Is incompetent or unable to perform his duties as an operator;

(d) Has knowingly submitted incorrect or falsified operational data or information;

(e) Has consistently failed to submit operational data as required by the department; or

(f) Has violated the requirements of this chapter.

Author: S. Scott Story, Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-5, 22-27-9, and 22-27-12(7).

History: November 24, 2009.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION - SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-13-13
STATEWIDE SOLID WASTE REDUCTION GOAL**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

335-13-13-.01 Purpose
335-13-13-.02 Statewide Solid Waste Reduction Goal

335-13-13-.01 Purpose. This Chapter establishes a statewide solid waste reduction goal and the data requirements necessary to monitor the status of progress toward achieving said goal. Further, this Chapter establishes the schedule for routine evaluation of the goal and the need to revise it as appropriate.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12, 22-27-15 and 22-27-16

History: November 24, 2009.

335-13-13-.02 Statewide Solid Waste Reduction Goal. There is hereby established a statewide solid waste reduction goal of 25%. Attainment of this goal (G) shall be determined on an annual percentage basis by use of the following formula:

$$G = (R / (R + W)) \times 100$$

where the amount of annual waste reduction (R) shall be calculated by aggregating all reported quantities of recovered materials in tons processed for recycling or beneficial reuse, and the total annual statewide solid waste generation (W) shall be determined in tons by data reported to the Department in accordance with 335-13-4-.22(2)(g) or 335-13-4-.23(2)(f) less any reported out of state waste accepted for disposal.

(a) By April 15, 2011 the Department shall calculate the statewide solid waste reduction percentage for the baseline calendar year of 2010. Annually, thereafter, the Department shall replicate this calculation for the previous calendar year.

(b) The calculated annual statewide solid waste reduction percentage shall be posted on the departmental internet website.

(c) The Department shall evaluate the percentage goal established in this rule on a triennial basis and, if warranted, shall revise the goal in order to promote increased recycling and beneficial reuse within the State.

(d) Any public or private entity involved in solid waste management within the State shall undertake measures to support the attainment of the statewide solid waste reduction goal, including but not limited to implementation of waste reduction and recycling programs through the approved local solid waste management plan, and the recordkeeping and reporting of the amounts of recycled or beneficially reused materials, as required under the State Solid Waste Management Plan established in ADEM Administrative Code 335-13-9.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-27-12, 22-27-15 and 22-27-16

History: November 24, 2009.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LAND DIVISION – SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-13-14
COMPOSTING FACILITIES**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

335-13-14-.01	Purpose
335-13-14-.02	Definitions
335-13-14-.03	Applicability
335-13-14-.04	Application Requirements
335-13-14-.05	Design Criteria
335-13-14-.06	Operating Criteria
335-13-14-.07	Permitting Requirements
335-13-14-.08	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements
335-13-14-.09	Closure Requirements
335-13-14-.10	Public Notice Requirements
335-13-14-.11	Public Hearing Requirements

335-13-14-.01 Purpose. This regulation is to establish procedures to encourage and regulate the production and use of compost made from solid waste within the State of Alabama.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-27-9 and 22-27-12.

History: April 3, 2012.

335-13-14-.02 Definitions. When used in this chapter, the following terms have the meaning given below:

(1) “Compost” means the humus-like end product produced by the composting of putrescible solid wastes.

(2) “Composting facility” means the physical site or operation location where the composting of putrescible solid waste from residential, commercial, or industrial property for revenue or non-revenue generating use occurs.

(3) “Composting pad” means the surface, whether soil or manufactured, where the process of composting takes place, and where raw and finished materials are stored.

(4) “Feedstock” means biologically decomposable organic material used for the production of compost.

335-13-14-.04

(5) “Humus” means a dark or black carbon-rich relatively stable residue resulting from the decomposition of organic matter that retains nutrients and slowly releases nutrients to plants and increases the ability of the soil to retain water.

(6) “On-site composting” means the composting of materials including solid waste generated at a residential, commercial, or industrial property by the owner or tenant.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-27-9 and 22-27-12.

History: April 3, 2012.

335-13-14-.03 Applicability.

(1) The following requirements shall be for operating and maintaining an acceptable “Composting facility” as defined by Rule 335-13-14-.02.

(2) No person may operate a composting facility without a permit from the Department, except as defined by Rule 335-13-14-.03(3).

(3) Exceptions

(a) Composting of agricultural waste as defined by Rule 335-6-7-.02 are regulated by the requirements of that chapter.

(b) On-site composting as defined by Rule 335-13-14-.02. However, if any on-site compost is used for revenue generation, then the generator is not exempt and shall comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(c) Facilities that receive solid waste and generate compost for use solely at their site.

(d) Facilities in operation on or before the effective date of this rule, shall be exempt from the requirements of Rules 335-13-14-.04(3)(a) and 335-13-14-.05, except for any major modifications that may occur after said date.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-27-9 and 22-27-12.

History: April 3, 2012.

335-13-14-.04 Application Requirements.

(1) No person may receive, store or process solid waste for composting without being properly permitted by the Department, except as described by Rule 335-13-14-.03(3). Any person who operates a composting facility, without having applied for a permit with the Department shall be considered to be operating an unpermitted solid waste facility and shall be subject to enforcement action in accordance with this division.

(2) The owner or operator of each composting facility in existence on the effective date of this rule shall file an application for a permit with ADEM not later

than June 1, 2012. The owner or operator of each new composting facility desiring to begin operation after the effective date of this chapter shall obtain a permit prior to commencing composting activities.

(3) Each owner or operator of a composting facility shall file an application prepared by a professional engineer for a permit with ADEM utilizing a form designated by the Department. In addition to the designated form, the following information shall be submitted:

(a) Host government approval and Statement of Consistency, as provided in the Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-48.

(b) List of feed stocks to be accepted at the composting facility and the operational capacity.

(c) Legal property description and plat prepared by a land surveyor with the seal or signature and registration number of the land surveyor affixed.

(d) Composting facility design plans and operational plan in accordance with this chapter. Design plans and operational plans shall be prepared by a professional engineer. The seal or signature and registration number of the design engineer shall be affixed to the plans.

(e) A process flow diagram of the entire facility.

(f) Fire prevention plan.

(g) A Closure plan, approved by the Department, that at a minimum includes:

1. Information detailing the removal of all remaining solid waste material from the site as required by Rule 335-13-14-.09;

2. A detailed written estimate, in current dollars, of the cost required to complete closure of the composting facility in accordance with Rule 335-13-14-.09; and

3. A demonstration by the applicant of its ability to provide adequate financial coverage equal to the amount required in Rule 335-13-14-.04(3)(g)2. for the closure of the composting facility.

(h) The names and addresses of all property owners whose properties are adjacent to the proposed site.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-27-9 and 22-27-12.

History: April 3, 2012.

335-13-14-.05 Design Criteria.

(1) Specifications for site preparation measures including, but not limited to clearing and grubbing, stormwater control structures, leachate collection systems, access roads, screening, fencing, buildings, and compost pads, must be included in the engineering design report developed for the site.

(2) A composting facility shall not be located in the 100 year floodplain.

(3) A composting facility shall not cause a discharge of pollutants into waters of the State, including wetlands, that is in violation of the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Alabama Water Pollution Control Act, Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-1 to 22-22-14 and/or section 404 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

(4) A composting facility shall not cause non-point source pollution of waters of the State, including wetlands, that violates any requirements of an area wide and State wide water quality management plan that has been approved under the Alabama Water Pollution Control Act.

(5) A composting facility shall not be permissible in wetlands, beaches or dunes.

(6) A composting facility shall be located outside the boundaries of the coastal area, unless no other reasonable alternative is available. If a site within the coastal area is proposed for development as a composting facility, it shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department that siting, design, construction, and operation will ensure that present levels of coastal plants and animals will be maintained.

(7) The applicant shall design the facility so that the bottom elevation of the composting facility shall be a minimum of five (5) feet above the highest measured groundwater level, as determined by a minimum of two measurements taken during each of the three consecutive months of February, March and April with no two measurements taken within any twelve day period. If the measurements are taken outside of February, March and April, the minimum bottom elevation of the composting facility shall be ten (10) feet above the highest measured groundwater level. The applicant shall submit to the Department all data known to exist concerning groundwater elevations at the proposed site and shall submit to the Department a location map showing all monitoring wells or piezometers and drilling logs for all monitoring wells or piezometers used to obtain any groundwater elevation data that is submitted. Nothing herein shall prevent the Department from requiring additional groundwater measurements or from requiring an additional buffer as it may deem appropriate with respect to a particular site.

(8) A composting pad, as defined by Rule 335-13-14-.02, shall be provided for the receiving and storage areas, and the processing and curing areas. The surface shall be constructed of asphalt, concrete or compacted soil. If a compacted soil surface is utilized, the minimum requirement will be 24 inches of soil with a permeability of 1×10^{-7} cm/sec. A pad is not required for the storage of finished compost product.

(9) The raw material receiving and storage areas shall be covered in a manner to minimize exposure of the material to the elements.

(10) A stormwater control system shall be constructed to control at least the water volume from a 24-hour, 25-year storm. Stormwater or other water that comes in contact with the solid waste received, being stored, processed or composted, or which mixes with leachate shall be considered leachate.

(11) The composting facility shall have a leachate collection and removal system designed to collect and remove leachate from the waste receiving and storage areas and the processing area.

(12) Buffer zones around the perimeter of the composting facility shall be a minimum of 100 feet measured in the horizontal plane. No composting, storage practices, stormwater controls or leachate collection shall take place in the buffer zone.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-27-9 and 22-27-12.

History: April 3, 2012.

335-13-14-.06 Operating Criteria.

(1) Compost offered for use must be produced by a process that encompasses turning on a regular basis to aerate the waste, maintain temperatures, and/or reduce pathogens. Compost may be produced by other composting techniques as approved by the Department.

(2) Used oil, hazardous waste, treated or untreated medical waste, treated wood, and asbestos containing waste shall not be accepted at a composting facility.

(3) Household hazardous waste shall not be accepted at a composting facility.

(4) Solid waste received at the composting facility shall be confined to a designated delivery or storage area until processed. Any solid waste not introduced into the processing operation within 72 hours shall be removed and disposed of at a municipal solid waste landfill.

(5) The site shall be graded to prevent ponding of water in the active composting area.

(6) Surface water drainage shall be diverted around and away from the composting area to prevent any washing or escape of waste from the property.

(7) Leachate shall be collected and disposed of in a manner approved by the Department.

(8) The composting facility shall be operated in a manner that controls vectors.

(9) The composting facility shall be operated in a manner that controls and minimizes odors. Should obnoxious odors arising from the composting facility operations be verified by the Department, measures to abate the odor shall be taken upon a determination by the Department that such measures are technically feasible.

(10) The composting facility shall be operated in a manner that prevents fires in accordance with the fire prevention plan.

(11) Open burning at any composting facility is prohibited except for burning resulting from land clearing activities at the site, if prior written approval is received from the Department.

(12) Access to the facility shall be controlled so as to minimize the potential for scavenging of materials and unauthorized disposal of wastes.

(13) A sign shall be posted which identifies the composting facility owner or operator, hours of operation, waste that may be accepted, and the permit number.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-27-9 and 22-27-12.

History: April 3, 2012.

335-13-14-.07 Permitting Requirements.

(1) Permit Duration. Composting facility permits obtained under compliance with this Division shall be valid for the design life of the facility or as otherwise determined by the Department, but no longer than a period of five years. Permits, however, are subject to suspension or revocation under Rule 335-13-14-.07(5) of this Chapter.

(2) Filing Deadline. Request for extension, renewal, or a new permit for a composting facility shall be filed with the Department by the operating agency at least 180 days prior to expiration date for existing permits or proposed construction date for new facilities.

(3) Modifications. Prior to any change in the permitted design plans, operational plans and closure plans, the request for modification must be filed with the Department at least 90 days prior to the anticipated change and shall receive approval from the Department prior to the implementation of the proposed change. Any modification subject to local host government review and approval shall constitute a major modification and shall be subject to the requirements of Rule 335-13-14-.10

(4) Permit Application Denial.

(a) As determined by the Director, substantial non-compliance with Department regulations or permits at any facility in the State of Alabama owned or operated by the applicant, including any facility for which the pending permit application is requested, will be grounds for denial of the application, or alternatively, for suspension of further consideration of the application until such noncompliance is corrected.

(b) In addition to the foregoing, the Director may deny a permit application if:

1. The Director determines that a permit could not be issued that would result in compliance with applicable solid waste standards;
2. The applicant could not comply with the permit as issued; or
3. The applicant is found to have submitted false or inaccurate information.

(c) Upon denial of an application for permit renewal, the applicant shall meet the closure requirements of Rule 335-13-14-.09.

(5) Permit Suspension or Revocation.

(a) The Department may suspend or revoke any permit issued under this Chapter if any of the following conditions are true:

1. The permittee is determined by the Department to be in violation of any permit condition,
2. The permittee fails to perform the permitted activities in accordance with the approved permit application, operational plan/narrative, or engineering drawings,
3. The permittee fails to apply for a permit modification, as required by the Rules,
4. The permittee stops accepting and processing raw material for more than 180 days, or
5. The permittee's operations are determined to create a nuisance or are inconsistent with the requirements of the Act or this Division.

(b) In the event of suspension or revocation of a permit, the Department shall serve notice of such action on the permittee and shall set forth in such notice the reason or reasons for such action.

(c) Upon revocation or suspension of the permit, the permittee shall meet the closure requirements of Rule 335-13-14-.09.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-27-9 and 22-27-12.

History: April 3, 2012.

335-13-14-.08 Recordkeeping and Reporting.

(1) An operating record for the composting facility shall be maintained at the facility or in a location approved by ADEM.

(a) The following information shall be maintained in the operating record as it becomes available.

1. Copy of the permit.
2. Permit application.
3. Fire prevention plan.
4. Stormwater and leachate discharge records.
5. Closure plan.
6. Certifications required for the normal operations of the facility.
7. Any other report or document generated in the normal operation of the facility that is submitted to ADEM.

(b) Information contained in the operating record shall be retained for at least three (3) years. Records relating to a violation or enforcement action shall not be removed from the operating record until these matters are resolved.

(2) A composting facility shall submit a semi-annual report to ADEM utilizing an ADEM approved form for each reporting period of the calendar year (October through March and April through September). The report shall be submitted to ADEM by the 28th day following the end of the reporting period. The report shall contain the average daily volume of waste accepted at the facility and total volume of cured compost produced.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-27-9 and 22-27-12.

History: April 3, 2012.

335-13-14-.09 Closure.

(1) Prior to closure of the composting facility, the owner or operator must submit to the Department and place in the operating record, a notice of intent to close.

(2) The owner or operator must begin closure of the composting facility no later than 30 days after the date of which composting activities cease.

(3) The owner or operator must complete closure activities in accordance with the closure plan within 180 days after the date of which composting activities cease.

(4) All remaining solid waste shall be removed from the site and disposed of at a municipal solid waste landfill permitted by the Department, and, if necessary, the site shall be stabilized to prevent the migration of sediment off-site due to stormwater runoff.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-27-9 and 22-27-12.

History: April 3, 2012.

335-13-14-.10 Public Notice.

(1) Notice Requirements.

(a) The Department shall provide notice and an opportunity for a public hearing on any composting facility permit initial issuance, renewal, modification subject to local host government review and approval, or if otherwise determined by ADEM to be necessary to meet the requirements of this Division.

(b) The following procedures shall be observed.

1. The Department shall notify interested and potentially interested persons of the proposed composting facility by publishing a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the area.

(i) The notice shall be given not less than 35 days prior to the proposed issuance of a permit.

(ii) The notice shall contain the specific type and nature of the composting facility, the type of waste to be accepted, the person or agency requesting the permit, and the descriptive location of the processing area, address and telephone number of the Department, and that interested persons may request a public hearing on the proposed composting facility.

2. Landowners adjacent to a proposed composting facility shall receive a copy of public notice.

(2) Departmental Action. The Department shall take one of the following actions after the completion of the notice period:

(a) Deny the permit, stating in writing the reasons for denial and inform the person requesting the permit of appeal procedures in Rule 335-13-1-.07;

(b) Issue the permit if the application complies with this Division; or

(c) Require additional information, elements of design for the facility, and specify procedures for inclusion into the permit prior to issuance of the permit.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-27-9 and 22-27-12.

History: April 3, 2012.

335-13-14-.11 Public Hearing.

(1) Authorization. The Department shall authorize a public hearing at its discretion, or upon receipt of significant number of technical requests as provided in Rule 335-13-14-.11(2).

(2) Procedures.

(a) Requests for public hearings shall be submitted in writing to the Department by interested persons.

1. Frivolous or nontechnical requests shall be denied by the Department.

2. Requests for public hearings must be submitted within 35 days after the publication of the public notice and must contain the following:

(i) The name, address and telephone number of the person requesting the hearing.

(ii) A brief statement of the person's interest and a summary of the information the person wishes to submit at the hearing.

(iii) The person's signature, if an individual, or the signature of a responsible officer of an organization or legal entity.

(b) When a hearing has been authorized, the Department shall appoint a hearing officer to conduct the hearing and shall establish a time, date, and location for the hearing.

(c) The Department shall give notice of the public hearing in the manner set forth in Rule 335-13-14-.10, and as applicable, to the persons requesting the hearing in Rule 335-13-14-.11(2). The notice given not less than 35 days prior to the time of the public hearing shall include:

1. A summary of the proposed permit.

2. The place, time, and date of the hearing.

3. The name, address and telephone number of an office at which interested persons may receive further information regarding the proposed permit.

(3) Departmental Action. The Department shall take one of the following actions after the hearing and completion of the notice period:

(a) Deny the permit, stating in writing the reasons for denial and informing the applicant requesting the permit of the appeal procedures in Rule 335-13-1-.07;

(b) Issue the permit if the application complies with this Division; or

(c) Require additional information, elements of design for the facility, and specify procedures for inclusion into the permit prior to issuance of the permit.

Author: Phillip D. Davis.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-27-9 and 22-27-12.

History: April 3, 2012.