

JEFFERSON COUNTY, IDAHO



County Commissioners

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September 30, 2024

To: Nathan Taylor, Eastern Idaho Public Health Department:

Jefferson County would like to submit for recertification the operation plan for the Circular Butte Sanitary Landfill, including any amendments that have been made since the last recertification.

If you require further information please contact Brandy Ward at the Circular Butte Landfill Site at 208-663-4406.

Sincerely,

Chairman Scott Hancock

Commissioner Roger Clark

Commissioner Shayne Young

Enclosure: Circular Butte Operation Plan

CC: John Schroder, DEQ

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This manual has been developed to provide a management standard for Jefferson County Administrators and County Landfill Employees in proper landfill operating procedures as set forth by county solid waste management policies. The manual contains solid waste operation criteria and management policies for the Circular Butte Sanitary Landfill which adheres to requirements of applicable federal and state laws. The three principal sets of regulatory requirements which effect the operation of the landfill are 40 CFR Parts 257 and 258 commonly known as Subtitle D of RCRA, Idaho Code Title 39, Chapter 74 Idaho Solid Waste Facilities Act, and the Federal Clean Air Act and the 1990 Amendment to the Clean Air Act. Many other sets of regulations that have either direct or indirect, subsidiary impacts on the operation of sanitary landfills have also been considered in the formulation of this manual.

This manual is the part of the operating record(s) for the landfill and as such is a dynamic document which will evolve as the operation of the facility matures and as new regulatory requirements are mandated. The manual is designed for flexibility, in that, individual chapters may be updated and replaced without reproduction of the entire manual.

Special training will be provided by the county landfill personnel in personal protection, recognition, identification, handling and disposal practices for hazardous wastes and special wastes.

Regulatory compliance inspections by applicable agencies may be conducted during normal facility operating hours as required by Section 39-7412(9), Idaho Code as provided in 40 CFR 258.29(b).

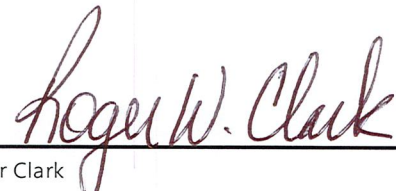
X



Scott Hancock

Jefferson County Commissioner Chairman

X



Roger Clark

Jefferson County Commissioner

X



Shayne Young

Jefferson County Commissioner

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I. OPERATING CRITERIA

A. HAZARDOUS WASTE EXCLUSION

Title 39 chapter 74 Idaho Code requires the county to “implement a program for detecting and preventing disposal of regulated hazardous wastes as provided in 40 CFR 258.20”. Disposal of hazardous wastes as defined by 40 CFR Part 261 and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) wastes as defined by 40 CFR Part 761 are prohibited at a municipal solid waste landfill. The required procedures to exclude these wastes include random inspection, recordkeeping, personnel training, notification procedures, and exemptions.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The county will inspect waste loads delivered to the landfill on a random basis. Each load that is inspected will be dumped at the working face of the landfill and inspected for the presence of the above defined hazardous wastes. Each inspection will be recorded on a standard inspection form designed expressly for these inspections. See Hazardous Waste Inspection Form (HWIF) at the end of this chapter. All inspection forms will be kept on file and will become a part of the operating record of the facility (see RECORDKEEPING section this manual). The County’s goal is to inspect 5% of all waste loads delivered to the site. The County will inspect a minimum of 1% of all waste loads delivered to the site.

All regulated quantities of hazardous wastes discovered at the site whether through random inspections of waste loads or during routine operation will be segregated from the waste stream. If ownership of the waste can be established the owner will be required to either remove the waste from the landfill or reimburse Jefferson County for all incurred costs associated with proper disposal of the waste. Those wastes to which ownership cannot be established and those wastes which the county has agreed to handle will be stored temporarily, not for more than 90 days, at the hazardous waste storage facility located within the facility compound until proper disposal can be arranged. All hazardous waste removed from the site either by the original owner or by the County will be recorded on a waste manifest form **or through the EPAs E-manifest system**. A copy of an EPA generic hazardous waste manifest form is included at the end of this chapter. A copy of the manifest will be supplied to the owner of the waste, a copy will be filed with the **Department of Environmental Quality (Hazardous Waste Bureau, 1410 North Hilton St., Boise, Idaho 83706-1290)** and a copy will be entered into the facility operating record.

The county will not accept any regulated hazardous waste.

Site attendants and operations personnel will be trained to identify containers and waste loads that may warrant an inspection for hazardous materials. Personnel training occur through employee participation in educational seminars. Information bulletins and regular staff meetings are used as a method of increasing employee awareness of the techniques and procedures used for waste screening, handling and identification.

Site surveillance is conducted daily by screening waste at both the scale house before the vehicle is directed to the appropriate disposal area and at points of discharge as waste is being off-loaded. Selective screening is conducted any time landfill personnel have reason to believe unacceptable waste may be present.

Waste screeners will separate the waste for visual inspection as necessary.

Materials of questionable composition which exceed 100Kg (approximately 220 pounds) that may be classified as Ignitable, Corrosive, Reactive, Toxicity Characteristic and Toxic wastes, or 1 Kg (approximately 2.2 pounds) of acutely hazardous waste as defined by 40 CFR Part 261 will be segregated from the storage area for further investigation.

Wastes which are determined to be household hazardous waste or small quantity generator (VSQG) may be separated from the pile at the discretion of the waste screener or left in the pile for incorporation into the landfill.

If hazardous or VSQG waste is identified the waste transporter will be required to identify the owner to the waste screener. If the generator is unknown to the transporter then the transporter is considered to be the owner.

If hazardous or VSQG waste is separated from the pile the owner of the waste is responsible for all additional costs incurred by the facility to properly handle and dispose of the waste. Those wastes which are segregated will be stored onsite in the Hazardous Waste Impound Yard until proper identification and disposal can be arranged. A Hazardous Waste Manifest Form will be completed for all segregated wastes.

Any material contaminated by the hazardous waste including, but not limited to soil, municipal solid waste, or protective ground cover is considered to be part of the hazardous waste and the owner is responsible for disposal of the contaminated material.

The transporter may retake possession of the waste and remove the waste from the facility after a Hazardous Waste Manifest (HWM) Form has been completed.

Completed waste inspection forms will be kept on file during the active life and post-closure periods of the facility.

Inspected wastes which do not contain hazardous wastes will be incorporated into the working face of the landfill.

CIRCULAR BUTTE HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION FORM

DATE: _____

WASTE TRANSPORTER: _____

TIME: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

WASTE GENERATOR: _____

VEHICLE LICENSE NUMBER: _____

WASTE WEIGHT: _____ WASTE VOLUME: _____

WASTE DESCRIPTION (CHECKING ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WASTE)

	100%	50%	0%
MUNICIPAL			
COMPOSTABLE			
CONSTRUCTION / DEMOLITION			
COMMERCIAL / INDUSTRIAL			

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL:

US DOT DESCRIPTION

	CONTAINER		TOTAL QUANTITY	UNIT	WASTE NO.
	NO.	TYPE			
A.					
B.					
C.					

WAS A HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST COMPLETED ? YES ☐ NO ☐

SPECIAL WASTE

	YES	NO		YES	NO
TIRES	☐	☐	FUEL CONTAMINATED	☐	☐
BATTERIES	☐	☐	SOIL		
WASTE OIL	☐	☐	IMPROPERLY PACKAGED	☐	☐
WHITE GOODS	☐	☐	ASBESTOS CONTAMINATED		
INDUSTRIAL WASTE	☐	☐	MATERIAL		
			OTHER _____		

IF ANY WASTE IS CHECKED YES THE WASTE MUST BE REJECTED AND THE WASTE TRANSPORTER / GENERATOR NOTIFIED.

(COUNTY) _____

(TRANSPORTER / GENERATOR) _____

Please print or type (Form designed for use on site (12-pitch) typewriter.)

Form Approved. OMB No. 2050-0039 Expires 9-30-91

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST		1 Generator's US EPA ID No	Manifest Document No	2 Page 1 of	Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law	
3 Generator's Name and Mailing Address				A State Manifest Document Number		
4 Generator's Phone ()				B State Generator's ID		
5 Transporter 1 Company Name		6 US EPA ID Number		C State Transporter's ID		
7 Transporter 2 Company Name		8 US EPA ID Number		D Transporter's Phone		
9 Designated Facility Name and Site Address		10 US EPA ID Number		E State Transporter's ID		
				F Transporter's Phone		
				G State Facility's ID		
				H Facility's Phone		
11 US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)				12 Containers	13 Total Quantity	14 Unit Wt./Vol
				No	Type	Waste No
a.						
b.						
c.						
d.						
J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above				K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above		
15 Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information						
16 GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION: I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national government regulations. If I am a large quantity generator, I certify that I have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree I have determined to be economically practicable and that I have selected the practicable method of treatment, storage, or disposal currently available to me which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment. OR, if I am a small quantity generator, I have made a good faith effort to minimize my waste generation and select the best waste management method that is available to me and that I can afford.						
Printed/Typed Name				Signature		
				Month Day Year		
17 Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials						
Printed/Typed Name				Signature		
				Month Day Year		
18 Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials						
Printed/Typed Name				Signature		
				Month Day Year		
19 Discrepancy Indication Space						
20 Facility Owner or Operator Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19						
Printed/Typed Name				Signature		
				Month Day Year		

EPA Form 8700-22 (Rev. 8-88) Previous editions are obsolete

BILLING CODE 6560-50-C

Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest

Federal law requires that any facility that generates more than 100 kilograms (220 pounds or approximately one half of a 55-gallon drum) of hazardous waste (or 1 kilogram of acutely hazardous waste) in a calendar month use the completed Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest when shipping its hazardous waste off-site.

Remember—you must use the Manifest of the state to which you are sending the waste. If that state does not have its own version of the Manifest, use the Manifest form of the state in which you generated the waste.

If neither the state to which you are sending your waste nor the state in which your waste was generated has its own Manifest form, you may order Manifest forms from commer-

cial companies that produce the federal version of the Manifest, or obtain copies from some hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal firms.

Items 1 through 20 (and 21 through 35 on the continuation sheet) constitute the federal portion of the Manifest form. Items A through K comprise the state portion of the form. When using a state form, follow the instructions provided with that form. If you are not using a state form, ask your state hazardous waste agency whether you must fill in items A through K. Contact your state hazardous waste agency, your hauler, and the facility that is to receive your waste shipment to be sure you complete all the necessary items on the Manifest.

Instructions

ITEM 1.

*Generator's U.S. EPA ID Number
Manifest Document Number*

Enter the generator's U.S. EPA 12-digit identification number and the unique 5-digit you assign to this Manifest (e.g., 00001).

ITEM 2.

Page 1 of ____

Enter the total number of pages used to complete this Manifest, i.e., the first page (EPA Form 8700-22) plus the number of Continuation Sheets (EPA Form 8700-22A), if any.

ITEM 3.

Generator's Name and Mailing Address

Enter the name and address of your business.

ITEM 4.

Generator's Phone Number

Enter a telephone number where an authorized agent of your company may be reached in the event of an emergency.

ITEM 5.

Transporter 1 Company Name

Enter the company name of the first transporter who will transport the waste.

ITEM 6.

U.S. EPA ID Number

Enter the U.S. EPA 12-digit identification number of the first transporter identified in Item 5.

ITEM 7.

Transporter 2 Company Name

If applicable, enter the company name of the second transporter who will transport the waste. If more than two transporters are used to transport the waste, use a Continuation Sheet(s) (EPA Form

8700-22A) and list the transporters in the order they will be transporting the waste.

ITEM 8.

U.S. EPA ID Number

If applicable, enter the U.S. EPA 12-digit identification number of the second transporter identified in Item 7. NOTE: If more than two transporters are used, enter each additional transporter's company and U.S. EPA 12-digit identification number in items 24-27 on the Continuation Sheet (EPA Form 8700-22A). Each Continuation Sheet has space to record two additional transporters. Every transporter used between the generator and the designated facility must be listed.

ITEM 9.

Designated Facility Name and Site Address

Enter the company name and site address of the facility to which you are shipping the waste listed on this Manifest. The address must be the site address, which may be different from the company mailing address.

ITEM 10.

U.S. EPA ID Number

Enter the U.S. EPA 12-digit identification number of the designated facility identified in Item 9.

ITEM 11.

U.S. DOT Description (including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number [UN/NA])

Enter the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number (UN/NA) for each waste as identified in 49 CFR 171

through 177. Your hauler or the facility to which you are shipping the waste may be able to help you determine this information. You may also be able to obtain information and assistance from the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) at 202-366-5580, Materials Transport Bureau, your state transportation agency, your state hazardous waste management agency, or your trade association.

ITEM 12.

Containers (No. and Type)

Enter the number of containers for each waste and the appropriate abbreviation for the type of container:

DM = Metal drums, barrels, kegs

DW = Wooden drums, barrels, kegs

DF = Fiberboard or plastic drums, barrels, kegs

TP = Tanks portable

TT = Cargo tanks (tank trucks)

TC = Tank cars

DT = Dump truck

CY = Cylinders

CM = Metal boxes, cartons, cases (including roll-offs)

CW = Wooden boxes, cartons, cases

CF = Fiber or plastic boxes, cartons, cases

BA = Burlap, cloth, paper or plastic bags

ITEM 13.

Total Quantity

Enter the total quantity of waste described on each line. Your measurement must include the weight of the container when the waste

container is to be discarded (example: a drum containing waste). Do not use fractions or decimals.

ITEM 14.

Unit (Wt/Vol.)

Enter the appropriate abbreviation for the unit of measure for each quantity entered under Item 13, as follows:

G = Gallons

P = Pounds

T = Tons (2,000 pounds)

Y = Cubic yards

L = Liters

K = Kilograms

M = Metric tons (1,000 kilograms)

N = Cubic meters

ITEM 15.

Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information

Use this space to indicate special transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal information or Bill of Lading information.

ITEM 16.

Generator's Certification

You must sign and date the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest after you have filled it out. You must certify that you have made a good faith effort to minimize your waste generation and to select the best waste management method that is available to you and that you can afford.

B. LIQUIDS RESTRICTIONS

Title 39 Chapter 74 Idaho Code prohibits “the disposal of non-containerized liquids or sludge containing free liquids in MSWLF units except as provided in 40 CFR 258.28.” Waste is deemed a liquid waste if it contains “free liquids” as defined by federal test method 9095. Test method 9095 is known as the Paint Filter Test which is described in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods” (EPA Pub. No. SW-846).

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The landfill will accept liquid wastes in household quantities, which is considered 5 gallons or less, for disposal at the site. Household quantity containers are considered to be those containers from which a product is directly used. Any container which is designed to refill another container is considered a bulk container. Bulk liquid wastes which have been “fixed” so they satisfy the paint filter test will not be accepted at the landfill. The original volume of liquid is still present in “fixed” wastes resulting in the original volume of bulk liquid ending up in the landfill. The County does not intend the landfill to be used by commercial/industrial waste generators or individuals with bulk liquid waste as a disposal site for liquid wastes even if the wastes are “fixed”. The county encourages individual, commercial, or industrial bulk liquid waste generators to investigate and promote private treatment/disposal options to handle bulk liquid wastes.

C. SPECIAL WASTES

1. TIRES

Title 39 Chapter 65 Idaho Code was amended by the 1993 legislature to ban (39-6504(1)) “ The disposal of waste tires, in any form, in landfills and incineration of those tires is prohibited, except as provided by permissible methods of waste tire management listed in subsection (3) of this section or in accordance with rules and regulations of the department of health and welfare.” Title 39 Chapter 65 Idaho Code defines “Waste Tire” as “a motor vehicle tire originally used for operation of a vehicle on a public roadway which is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage or defect.”

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

~~Waste tires designed for off-road use will be deposited directly into the face of the landfill for final disposal.~~ Tires will not be deposited into the face of the landfill. Tires will only be accepted from the public and those in mixed loads of municipal solid waste. Tires will not be accepted from any commercial enterprise. The tires will be stockpiled until an amount equal to or lesser than but not more than 1500 tires is reached and then the tires will be removed to a tire recycle facility and/or an approved site for disposal of tires.

2. BATTERIES

The 1991 legislative session passed House of Representatives Bill No. 122 as amended by the Senate which created a new chapter in Title 39 Idaho Code designated as Chapter 70: Sale and Disposal of Batteries. The provisions of this chapter apply to any lead-acid battery with “a capacity of six or more volts which is suitable for use in farm equipment, construction equipment, a motor vehicle or a boat.” Batteries for motorcycles, off-road recreation vehicles or lawn and garden equipment are exempt from the purchase fees but do not appear to be exempt from the disposal ban. The disposal ban effective date was July 1, 1991.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

All six volt or greater “lead-acid batteries will be banned from disposal in the landfill.

The county will accept batteries from the public for proper disposal. All six volt or greater “lead-acid batteries” accepted from the public and discovered during random inspections of waste loads as discussed under the HAZARDOUS WASTE EXCLUSION section of this manual will be segregated from the waste during routine operations and temporarily stored until proper disposal may be arranged.

3. PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED SOIL

Petroleum contaminated soil (PCS) may result from the cleanup of a leaking underground storage tank (UST) or soil contaminated due to an accidental release. Soil which has been contaminated with petroleum generally has a large number of contaminants in significant concentrations and could be classified a hazardous waste under criteria of 40 CFR 261.24, Toxicity Characteristic (TC) Table1. To avoid classifying media and debris contaminated by UST releases as a hazardous waste, the EPA has proposed in the February 12, 1992 Federal Register, Part VII, 40 CFR Part 261, "Exemption of Petroleum-Contaminated Media and Debris From Underground Storage Tanks From RCRA Hazardous wastes. The following solid wastes are not hazardous wastes: ... (10) Petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the test for the Toxicity Characteristic of section 261.24 (Hazardous Waste Codes D018 through D043 only) and are subject to the corrective action regulations under part 280 of this chapter." See the table at the end of this section for remaining TC constituents which are not exempted from TC testing of fuel contaminated soils.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The County will accept, on a case-by-case basis, petroleum contaminated soil from UST cleanup sites to the landfill. The contaminated soil must qualify as a non-hazardous waste under the exemption of 40 CFR 261.4(b)(10). The following procedure has been designed to apply to most contaminated petroleum soil cases. Jefferson County Solid Waste Department will review all incidents. This procedure is subject to change without notice.

The procedure is as follows:

1. Prior notification by the Responsible Party must be given to the Jefferson County Solid Waste Department before consideration will be given on how or if this material will be handled at the landfill.
2. Upon receiving notification from the Responsible Party, the Jefferson County Solid Waste Department will require the stipulations in #3 & #4 below are met. This unacceptable conditions include, but are not limited to:
 - a. The petroleum contaminated soil contains a RCRA listed hazardous material which is not exempted by 40 CFR 261.4.
 - b. The petroleum contaminated soil poses a health and/or safety risk to solid waste department personnel.
 - c. The petroleum contaminated soil contains free product or is in a slurry form.
3. Due to the health hazards associated with handling petroleum contaminated soils, all petroleum contaminated soils will be analyzed for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH EPA method 8015 modified) and all applicable constituents of the TC test, prior to being accepted for final disposal at the Circular Butte Landfill.

4. The burden of proof, stating a material is acceptable for final disposal, will fall on the generator of the waste material. The waste generator will be responsible for providing the landfill with a hazardous waste determination statement. Any further testing will be the responsibility of the waste generator.

The Jefferson County Solid Waste Department will require a recognized professional, in the field of treating petroleum contaminated soils, to provide documentation stating that the petroleum contaminated

soil meets the requirements for final disposal. Because of the range of factors that may affect the contaminated site, no single set of qualification can be specified. The services of a Professional Geologist (P.G.), Professional Engineer (P.E.), or a professional with expertise in environmental chemistry should be obtained.

4. SEWAGE SLUDGE

Sludge is defined by title 39 Chapter 74 Idaho Code to mean “any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial waste water treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a waste water treatment plant.” Idaho Code defines septage to mean “a semisolid consisting of settled sewage solids combined with varying amounts of water and dissolved materials generated from a septic tank system”. Idaho Code Title 39 Chapter 74 in conformance with 40 CFR Parts 257 and 258 allows the deposition of both sludge and septage in municipal solid waste landfills.

Disposal of sewage sludge in a municipal solid waste landfill unit, as defined in 40 CFR 258.2, that complies with the requirements in 40 CFR part 258 constitutes compliance with section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act. Any person who prepares sewage sludge that is disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill unit shall ensure that the sewage sludge meets the requirements in 40 CFR part 258 concerning the quality of materials disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill unit.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The policy of the County is that sludge and septage will be accepted at the Circular Butte Sanitary Landfill on a case-by-case basis. Septic tank pumpers are required to make arrangements with the local municipal waste treatment system for disposal of septic tank wastes.

Commercial and industrial sludge in general will not be accepted at the landfill. The Jefferson County Commission will consider acceptance of sludge from commercial and industrial waste generators on a case-by-case basis.

The burden of proof that a particular sludge stream is an acceptable innocuous waste is solely the responsibility of the waste generator. The waste generator is responsible for providing the landfill with a hazardous waste determination statement. Any further testing will be the responsibility of the waste generator.

The waste generator is responsible to provide documentation stating that the waste meets the requirements for final disposal.

The waste must pass a paint filter test conducted in accordance with 40CFR 258.28 on site by a county employee before dumping is allowed. If the waste does not pass the paint filter test it will not be allowed to be disposed of at the landfill.

The Jefferson County Commission reserves all rights to either accept or reject any sludge waste stream regardless of data supplied by the waste generator.

Persons delivering such waste for disposal at the Circular Butte Landfill will be required to provide on a separate form at the time of delivery the following information: name, address, and phone number of the owner of the waste. This information plus the date, time of delivery, paint filter testing results, and the name of person performing the paint filter test shall become part of the operating record of the Circular Butte Landfill.

Persons delivering such waste for disposal at the Circular Butte Landfill will provide 24 hours prior notice to the disposal date. The waste will only be accepted at the landfill facility in side dump or end dump trucks, due to the need for the waste to be deposited directly in the trench without the use of landfill equipment.

Once the waste is determined acceptable it will be disposed of in a trench, with the dimensions of 12 feet deep and 5 – 10 feet across (determined by equipment used to dig the trench). The material excavated will be used to build a surface water run-on diversion berm around the trench. The waste will be deposited directly into the trench and will be covered with 6 inches of soil upon disposal. If the initial six inches of cover material does not prevent the attraction of nuisance for vectors, or produces offensive odors, the County will backfill the trench with an additional six inches of soil material to mitigate the nuisance before final capacity is reached.

When a trench has been filled to capacity a two foot thick final cover comprised of native soil material will be applied over the trench.

Public access to the site will be controlled utilizing the Circular Butte Sanitary Landfill access control system. All haulers will pass through the main landfill gate before proceeding to the disposal area.

Sewage Sludge Form

Date: _____

Time: _____

Owner Information:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone No.: _____

Paint Filter Test Results: _____

Paint Filter Test Conducted By: _____

Time of Cover: _____

Person applying Cover: _____

Comments: _____

5. WASTE OIL

Disposal of waste oil is regulated under criteria of 40 CFR part 261 Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste. Used oil frequently contain benzene, lead, and/or chlorinated solvents which may cause the oil to be classified as a hazardous waste under the Toxicity Characteristic criteria of 40 CFR Part 261.24. To encourage recycling, the EPA has provided an exemption in 40 CFR Part 261.6 to hazardous wastes which can be recycled. 40 CFR 261.6(a)(1) states that "...Hazardous wastes that are recycled will be known as "recyclable materials."". Section 261.6(a)(3) states "The following recyclable materials are not subject to regulation under parts 262 through parts 266 or parts 268, 270, or 124 of this chapter, and are not subject to the notification requirements of section 3010 or RCRA:" and 261.6(a)(3)(iii) "Used oil that exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste but is recycled in some other manner than being burned for energy recovery:"

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The County will accept clean used motor oil on a case by case basis. When the County refuses acceptance of used motor oil, it will encouraged individuals to contact an independent recycler for proper handling of the used oil.

6. COMPRESSORS AND REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT

Title VI of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments states in section 42 USC 608 (c) “...it shall be unlawful for any person, in the course of maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of an appliance or industrial process refrigeration, to knowingly vent or otherwise knowingly release or dispose of any Class I or Class II substance used as a refrigerant in such appliance (or industrial process refrigeration) in a manner which permits such substance to enter the environment”. The Class I and Class II substances referred to in Section 608 are chlorofluorocarbons and hydro-chlorofluorocarbons respectively.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The county will accept refrigeration or other equipment which was designed to contain Class I or Class II substances as defined above for disposal at the landfill. The county encourages the public to contact a certified technician to recycle those appliances which may contain Class I or Class II substances. In the event that equipment is received at the landfill with Class I or Class II substances still intact, the county will have employees certified to recover Class I or Class II substances for recycling. A fee will be charged for each appliance designed to use Class I or Class II substances regardless to whether the Class I or Class II substances have been removed or not.

As part of the county’s recycling efforts, some refrigeration equipment containing Class I or Class II substances may be diverted from the landfill waste stream by allowing R.O.M. Recycling to take possession of such items for reuse or recycling. The county will require R.O.M. Recycling to provide proof that they have the proper equipment and/or certified person(s) to handle the Class I or Class II substances according to regulations.

DATE: _____

NO. _____

REFRIGERANT RECOVERY CERTIFICATION

II. RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)

ADDRESS

LICENSE PLATE# _____

I, _____, certify that the refrigerant contained in the appliance(s) delivered to the Circular Butte Municipal Solid Waste facility: (Please initial) leaked _____, was properly recovered _____, or compressor is intact and requires recovery _____.

NAME & ADDRESS OF PERSON(S) PERFORMING RECOVERY

TYPE OF FREON: _____ AMOUNT RECOVERED: _____

REFRIGERANT RECOVERY DATE _____

DATE DISPOSED OF _____

COMMENTS: _____

7. WHITE GOODS

There are not specific laws or regulations which prohibit “white goods” from being accepted at the landfill except as discussed in the preceding section of this manual.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The County desires to facilitate the recycling of as much of the waste stream as is practical. Currently “white goods” are being accepted by area recycling businesses. “White goods” are defined as household appliances which include but are not limited to: stoves, ranges, refrigerators, washing machines, clothes dryers, water heaters, water treatment systems, furnaces, dishwashers, or microwaves.

The County will accept white goods that have been properly processed, as in the requirements for refrigeration equipment discussed in the previous chapter, for disposal at the landfill. Some local area recyclers may accept many of the white goods listed above. The county encourages the public to contact these recyclers as to whether the recycler will accept the unit instead of disposing of the unit at the landfill.

8. INDUSTRIAL WASTES

Title 39 Chapter 74 Idaho Code defines industrial solid waste as “solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under subtitle C or RCRA. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: Electric power generation; fertilizer and agricultural chemicals; food and related products and by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing/foundries; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment and water treatment. This term does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste.”

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

Industrial wastes that may be considered as normal municipal solid waste are those wastes that may be landfilled without any special procedures, handling, or testing by landfill personnel. Each industrial waste and/or waste stream, which does not meet the above criteria, may be evaluated individually to determine if the waste will be accepted. The burden of proof that a particular industrial waste and/or waste stream is an acceptable innocuous waste is solely the responsibility of the waste generator. Any industrial wastes, which fit the above criteria, will not automatically be accepted at the landfill. The Jefferson County Commission reserves all rights to either accept or reject any industrial waste and/or waste stream regardless of data supplied by the waste generator.

The County encourages industrial waste generators to evaluate their waste stream(s) to minimize, detoxify, and recycle as much of the waste stream as possible.

9. ASBESTOS

Disposal of Asbestos containing materials is regulated by criteria in 40 CFR Part 61 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Asbestos NESHAP Revision. 40 CFR 61.154 prescribes for active waste disposal sites the handling requirements of asbestos-containing material from asbestos mills, demolition or renovation projects, manufacturing, spraying, and fabricating processes. The requirements on asbestos-containing material from demolition or renovation projects are limited to projects involving residential facilities with greater than four dwelling units, demolition of one or more houses as part of an urban renewal project, highway construction project, shopping mall development, industrial facility, or private development (with greater than four dwelling units).

A material is considered an asbestos-containing material, under 40 CFR 61.154, if it contains more than one percent asbestos as determined by Polarized Light Microscopy (appendix A, subpart F, 40 CFR part 763, section 1). This includes asbestos containing packings, gaskets, floor tile (including asphalt tile, vinyl tile, and sheet vinyl floor covering), asphalt roofing products, and any asbestos-containing material that can and cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The County shall comply with all disposal criteria as required by 40 CFR 61.154. The County will only accept those asbestos containing material which are delivered to the site in conformance with handling, labeling, packaging and all other criteria as required for waste generators and transporters of 40 CFR Part 61.

Acceptance Procedure

The following procedure details the process of identifying asbestos-containing material, which are regulated by 40 CFR Part 61.

1. Determine if a waste hauler is transporting asbestos-containing material.
2. Determine the origin of the asbestos-containing material.
 - a. Is the material from an asbestos mill, a manufacturing, spraying, or fabricating process?
 - b. Is the material from a demolition or renovation project which:
 - i. Involves a residential facility with greater than four dwelling units?
 - ii. Involves the demolition of one or more houses as part of an urban renewal project, highway construction project, shopping mall development, industrial facility, or private development (with greater than four dwelling units)?

If the answer to question 2 (i) and any part of question 2 (ii) is Yes, then the material is a regulated asbestos-containing material and may only be accepted using the special handling procedures described below.

Special Handling Procedure

The following procedure details the extra management criteria mandated by 40 CFR 61.154 to which the County must comply.

1. At least six inches of compacted non-asbestos-containing material will be placed over the asbestos-containing waste material during the same operating day or within twenty-four hours of disposal.
2. Maintain a waste shipment record (WSR) like the form included at the end of this chapter. The landfill operator must evaluate incoming waste WSR manifests for accuracy and sign for receipt of material. A copy of the WSR manifest must be returned to the waste generator within 30 day of receipt of the waste.
3. The county will submit, to the Eastern Idaho Public Health District, Division of Environmental Quality, and the regional Environmental Protection Agency, a discrepancy report if any incongruities are discovered with the WSR regarding waste quantities or condition of the waste. The report will be submitted within 15 days for waste volume discrepancies and 1 day for improperly enclosed or uncovered waste.
4. All copies of WSRs will be retained for at least two years and will be available for inspection by regulatory agencies at the site during normal business hours.
5. All records and maps of the location, depth, area, and quantity in cubic yards of asbestos-containing waste material at the site will be maintained until closure of the landfill. These records will be available for inspection by regulatory agencies at the site during normal business hours.
6. All applicable regulatory agencies will be notified at least 45 days prior to excavating or otherwise disturbing any asbestos-containing waste material that has been previously covered. Notification shall include scheduled starting and Completion dates, reason for disturbing the waste, procedures to be used to control emissions during excavation, storage, transport, and final disposal.
7. A copy of all the records of asbestos waste disposal location and quantities will be submitted to the regulatory agencies upon closure of the landfill.
8. Within 60 days of landfill closure, a property deed of the landfill will be filed which contains: statements that land was used for asbestos disposal, statement that all records of asbestos waste disposal locations and quantities were properly filed, and that the site is subject to 40 CFR 61 subpart M (40 CFR 61.140 through 61.157).

WASTE SHIPMENT RECORD

1. Work site name & address	Owner name	Owner phone
2. Operator name & address		Operator phone
3. Waste Disposal Site (WDS) name, address and physical site location		WDS phone
4. Name and address or responsible agency		
5. Description of materials	6. Containers No. Type	7. Total quantity m3 (yd3)
8. Special handling instructions and additional information		
9. OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATION: I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and government regulation.		
Printed/typed name & title	Signature	Month Day Year
10. Transporter 1 (Acknowledgement of receipt of materials)		
Printed/typed name & title	Signature	Month Day Year
Mailing address		Phone
11. Transporter 2 (Acknowledgement of receipt of materials)		
Printed/typed name & title	Signature	Month Day Year
Mailing address		Phone
12. Discrepancy indication space		
13. Waste disposal site owner/operator: Certification of receipt of asbestos materials covered by this manifest except as noted in 12.		
Printed/typed name & title	Signature	Month Day Year

INSTRUCTIONS

Waste Generator Section (Items 1-9)

1. Enter the name of the facility at which asbestos waste is generated and the address where the facility is located. In the appropriate spaces also enter the name of the owner of the facility and the owner's phone number.
2. If a demolition or renovation, enter the name and address of the company and authorized agent responsible for performing the asbestos removal. In the appropriate spaces, also enter the phone number of the operator.
3. Enter the name, address, and physical site location of the waste disposal site (WDS) that will be receiving the asbestos materials. In the appropriate spaces, also enter the phone number of the WDS. Enter "on-site" if the waste will be disposed of on the generator's property.
4. Provide the name and address of the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program.
5. Indicate the types of asbestos waste materials generated. If from a demolition or renovation, indicate the amount of asbestos that is
 - Friable asbestos material
 - Non-friable asbestos material.
6. Enter the number of containers used to transport the asbestos materials listed in item 5. also enter one of the following container code4s used in transporting each type of asbestos material (specify any other type of container used if not listed below.
 - DM – Metal drums, barrels
 - DP – Plastic drums, barrels
 - BA – 5 mil plastic bags or wrapping
7. Enter the quantities of each type of asbestos material removed in units of cubic meters (cubic yards).
8. Use this space to indicate special transportation, treatment, storage or disposal or Bill of Lading information. If an alternate waste disposal site is designated, note it here. Emergency response telephone numbers or similar information may be included here.
9. The authorized agent of the waste generator must read and then sign and date this certification The date is the date of receipt by transporter.

NOTE: The waste generator must retain a copy of this form.

Transporter Section (Items 10 & 11)

10. & 11. Enter name, address, and telephone number of each transporter used, if applicable. Print or type the full name and title of person accepting responsibility and acknowledging receipt of materials as listed on this waste shipment record for transport. Enter date of receipt and signature.

NOTE: The transporter must retain a copy of this form.

Disposal Site Section (Items 12 & 13)

12. The authorized representative of the WDS must note in this space any discrepancy between waste described on this manifest and waste actually received as well as any improperly enclosed or contained waste. Any rejected materials should be listed and destination of those materials provided. A site that converts asbestos containing material to non-asbestos material is considered a WDS.
13. The signature (by hand) of the authorized WDS agent indicates acceptance and agreement with statements on this manifest except as noted in item 12. The date is the date of signature and receipt of shipment.

NOTE: The WDS must retain a completed copy of this form. The WDS must also send a completed copy to the operator listed in item 2.

10. DEAD AND/OR DISEASED ANIMALS

Disposal of Animals at a Sanitary Landfill is regulated by the Department of Environmental Quality & Public Health Districts. And IDAPA 02.04.17. Locations and methods of disposal are subject to approval by the local DEQ & Local Health Districts.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

Although dead animals can be buried within the working face of the landfill, Jefferson County has chosen to bury dead animals in a separate location. The location is to the Northwest of the scale house and within the boundaries of the Circular Butte Landfill. The burial method is a trench dug 3 feet wide 100 feet long 12 feet deep running in a north south direction. Signage identifying the area is in place. The transporters of the dead animals are directed, by the scale operators, to the disposal area. Cover material will be provided daily to control disease vectors. Final cover shall be 36" (36 inches) minimum.

Diseased animals will be buried in the same area however the acceptance of diseased whole animals, animal parts, offal, or recalled meat shall be by appointment only so the landfill is prepared to immediately deal with disposal of the delivered waste. In all cases, these materials shall be placed in a trench 3 feet wide dug to a depth of approximately 12 feet. In the case of whole animals, it is more desirable to have them delivered to the landfill live and euthanized on site, however it may not be advisable to transport live diseased animals, and in such circumstances with veterinarian approval dead animals will be accepted. In cases of euthanasia a law enforcement official or veterinarian will be present to observe the process.

Whole animals, animal parts, offal, recalled meat or any other types of diseased animal waste will be covered immediately after placement with 24 inches of cover material which will also minimize vector contact with the waste.

The area of disposal shall be limited to the people necessary for the placement and cover of the diseased animal until the placement and cover has been completed.

The landfill equipment necessary for the placement of the diseased animal waste will use a buffer of 6 inches of clay to avoid any contact with the diseased animal waste.

The Department of Environmental Quality and the Local Department of Public Health will be notified of any diseased animal waste coming to or received by Circular Butte Landfill.

All diseased animal waste being disposed of at Circular Butte Landfill will be required to provide the following information. Such information will become part of the operating record of Circular Butte Landfill.

Name, Address, and Phone number of the owner of the waste.

Name, Address, and Phone number of the Veterinarian. (if applicable).

Name, Address, and Phone number of the person delivering the waste if not the owner.

Date and time the waste arrived, time the waste was covered, and the person responsible for applying cover.

11. NEMATODE CONTAMINATED SOIL

Disposal of insect contaminated soil is regulated by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and the US Department of Agriculture. Locations and methods of disposal are subject to approval by the local health district and local Department of Environmental Quality.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

All though under USDA Guidelines nematode test soil can be landfilled where there is no likelihood of the soil being transferred offsite, Jefferson County has chosen to bury the soil in a pit capable of holding twice the volume as being received. The pit(s) will be dug prior to disposal and filled immediately upon receipt of material. Disposal pits will be designed to minimize material from being deposited outside of containment pit. USDA has notified Circular Butte Landfill that equipment rinsing may be necessary. If rinsing is required it will be done on freshly excavated soil as to absorb the liquid. The landfill equipment used to cover will maintain enough clean material between the equipment and contaminated soil as to ensure no transfer of contamination.

Circular Butte Landfill will require 24 hours notice prior to delivery, so as to ensure adequate space will be available for disposal.

Paint filter testing will be performed in accordance with 40CFR 258.28 on site by a county employee before dumping is allowed. If the waste does not pass the paint filter test it will not be allowed to be disposed of at the landfill. If the paint filter test is not passed and liquid is found present dumping of the waste will not be allowed at the landfill site.

Persons delivering such soils for disposal at Circular Butte Landfill will be required to provide the following information: name, address, and phone Number of the owner. This information plus date, time of delivery, time of cover application and the name of the person applying cover shall become part of the operating record of the Circular Butte Landfill.

NEMATODE CONTAMINATED SOIL

Date: _____

Time: _____

Owner Information:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone No.: _____

Paint Filter Test Results: _____

Paint Filter Test Conducted By: _____

Time of Cover: _____

Person applying Cover: _____

Comments: _____

12. MAGNESOL® WASTE

According to MSDS information, “MAGNESOL® products are not regulated under RCRA landfill requirements. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of products to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product falls under RCRA as a regulatory waste. This is because product uses, transformations, synthesis, mixtures, etc., may render the resulting end-product subject to regulation

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The County will accept, on a case-by-case basis, MAGNESOL® waste. The County requires written verification, before the initial dump, that the MAGNESOL® waste is not hazardous and that it is not regulated under RCRA. The County will also require the owner of the waste to test the waste for ignitability one time, prior to the initial waste dump, and this information will be kept on file at the landfill facility.

Jefferson County has chosen to bury the soil in a pit capable of holding twice the volume as being received. The pit(s) will be dug prior to disposal and filled immediately upon receipt of material. Paint filter testing will be performed in accordance with 40CFR 258.28 on site by a county employee before dumping is allowed. Disposal pits will be designed to minimize material from being deposited outside of the containment pit.

Circular Butte Landfill will require 24 hours notice prior to delivery, so as to ensure adequate space will be available for disposal.

Persons delivering such waste for disposal at Circular Butte Landfill will be required to provide the following information: name, address, and phone number of the owner. This information plus date, time of delivery, time of cover application and the name of the person applying cover shall become part of the operating record of the Circular Butte Landfill.

MAGNESOL ® WASTE

Date: _____

Time: _____

Owner Information:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone No.: _____

Paint Filter Test Results: _____

Paint Filter Test Conducted By: _____

Time of Cover: _____

Person applying Cover: _____

Comments: _____

13. Medical Waste

Idaho Administrative Code (IDAPA) 16.03.14 defines “infectious wastes” as “...cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biological including: specimens from medical and pathology laboratories, wastes from production of biological (by-products of vaccines, reagents in the laboratory, etc), and Cultures and stocks from clinical, research and industrial laboratories, such as disposable culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures. Human blood and blood products (fluid form) and their containers, and liquid body wastes (fluid form) and their containers. Pathologic waste including tissue, organs, body parts, autopsy and biopsy materials, unless such waste has been treated with formaldehyde or other preservative agents. “Sharps” including needles, syringes, scalpel blades, pipettes, lancets or glass tubes that could be broken during handling. Animal carcasses which have been exposed to pathogens, their bedding and other waste from such animals. Items contaminated with blood or body fluids from patients know to be infected with diseases transmitted by body fluid contact.”

According to IDAPA 16.03.14 “infectious wastes” must be “... treated to change the character or composition of the waste so as to render the waste non-infectious. Effective treatment may include, but is not limited to, one of the following methods: incineration, sterilization, and discharge of liquid or semi-solid waste into a sanitary sewer that provides secondary treatment of waste, chemical disinfection, thermal inactivation, gas/vapor sterilization or irradiation.”

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The County will not accept infectious medical waste at their landfill facilities. The County will accept on a case-by-case basis those wastes that have been determined non-infectious such as IV bags, tubing, Foley bags, non-bloody gloves, packaging, blood-tainted waste (material with minor blood contamination that if squeezed, would not drip even one drop of blood or other potentially infectious material) at the landfill site.

14. MORTALITY COMPOSTING

Animal Mortality composting at a Sanitary Landfill is regulated by the Department of Environmental Quality & Public Health Districts, and IDAPA 02.04.17. Location and methods of composting are subject to approval by the local DEQ & Local Health Districts.

Composting provides an alternative for the disposal of dead animals. Passively aerated static pile composting, in which piles are not turned and natural processes result in high temperatures is a viable method of managing carcasses. This method helps protect ground and surface water by keeping carcasses out of contact with ground water.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The Circular Butte Landfill will accept on a case-by-case basis deceased animals and animal parts to be placed in a static composting windrow. The goal of the county is to compost approximately 50% of all mortality waste that comes on site. The other 50% will be handled according to section I.C.10-1 of this operation plan. The composting site will be located over the top of covered dead animal pits with a slope of 2%+/- to minimize puddles and run off from the pad. The composting pile site location is to the Northwest of the scale house and within the boundaries of the Circular Butte Landfill. **The composting site will be located upon previously completed trenches that were used for the disposal of dead animals.** The transporters of the dead animals are directed, by the scale operators, to the composting area.

Carcasses will be composted in windrows approximately 12-18 feet wide by 100-120 feet long and no higher than 8-12 feet high with 12-14 feet of aisles space between piles. Static piles will be developed using a backhoe or loader type wheeled equipment. A sufficient supply of wood chips will be stored on-site. An initial bed of wood chips will be placed at a thickness of 24". Water may be added to the initial bed of chips. Carcasses will be placed in the middle of the initial bed. Carcasses will be lanced to avoid bloating and possible explosion of the body cavity. There will be a minimum of 24" of wood chip/biosolid (*dry solid wastes hauled in from waste water treatment plants*) & green waste cover around all the carcasses, paying close attention to the sides of the pile to make sure they have the minimal of 24" of cover. Water may be added throughout the process of the building of the pile and cover. In the winter, operators may use snow as a moisture source as needed for the compost piles.

Piles will be marked with signage or stakes as needed to identify the piles start date, and whenever an animal is added to the pile and other significant milestones.

A logbook will be maintained to record amount and type of compost material, internal pile temperatures, dates that the piles are built and turned, odors, and other important observations. A probe type thermometer will be used to monitor internal pile temperatures. Water will be provided at the facility for wetting of the compost piles as necessary. General scale information and composting records will be kept on file at the landfill site. A static pile monitoring log and a daily operations log shall be maintained at the scale house. A monitoring log will be assigned to each pile and include: the date the material was added to the pile, the date the pile reached

110°F, the weekly temperatures and moisture status, the date the last material was added to the pile. The operations log will include: Any issues with the piles and steps taken to correct the issue, any special problems causing the operation to cease such as equipment failure, changes in or deviations from the Operations Plan, and Daily climatic conditions.

A log of weather, temperature, odor, unwanted visitors, leachate (liquid that comes out of the pile) and other unexpected events will be kept as a record of the process. Temperatures will be taken in several spots towards the center of the pile with a compost thermometer that has a 3-6 foot probe. This will notify the operator if any changes need to be made to the pile.

Once a pile has reached above 110°F for three (3) consecutive days, the pile has started the composting process and will be considered an active pile. An active pile will not be turned. Turning of windrows will depend upon temperature and moisture conditions. During the active composting stage, temperatures in the interior of the pile should be maintained between 120°F and 140°F. If the temperatures drop below 120°F, either the oxygen level, moisture level, or both have become limited, resulting in a decrease in microbial activity; the windrow should be aerated and watered as needed. The active composting stage is generally finished when temperature levels will not increase above 120°F. At temperatures above 151°F biological activity may be reduced significantly, thus, the pile should be minimized in size to allow cooling. Composting activity has stopped once the inside of the pile cools down to the outside temperature, the pile will be examined to determine how complete the composting process is. If the composting process is incomplete, the pile will be aerated to provide air flow, recover it with more chips and allow composting to resume. Bio-solids or manure can be added to the chips for restarting the pile. If the composting process is done, any large bones will be removed and placed in the next pile.

Finished compost piles will be re-used to start other piles until the chips have lost their composting value. Finished product will be used at the landfill incorporating it into the final cover on closed cells to help encourage revegetation growth. The finished product will not be distributed to the public.

Operators involved in the composting operations will receive safety training. The training will cover standard operating procedures and safety procedures as outlined in the approved and updated landfill operations plan. First-aid kits and dry chemical fire extinguishers will be provided in the operating equipment. Operators will be expected to be familiar with their location, use and operation.

NUISANCE CONTROL

The following procedures will be followed to minimize nuisance conditions at the composting site.

Odors

Odor problems, such as malodorous gas, occur when you have ponding water, insufficient cover, disturbing piles too soon, or piles that are built too wide or too dense to the point where air flow does not exist and makes the piles go anaerobic. If piles start to create odor issues; operators will determine the source of the issue and resolve it as soon as possible.

1. Puddled water – Re-grade the site to make sure there is no standing water.
2. Odors Present – Insufficient cover, make sure piles are covered with at least 24 inches of wood chips. Add a cover blanket of fresh chips or finished compost to act as bio-filter.
3. Disturbing Piles Too Soon – DO NOT turn or disturb piles for minimum of 4 months (depending on the size of the carcasses). Turning the pile can release odors, especially early in the process.

Litter

Litter at the compost facility will be collected on an as needed basis, in and around the area to prevent health hazards and to maintain the aesthetics of the composting area.

Dust

Because the windrow composting operation involves maintaining decomposing organic material with a moisture content of 50%, dust from such material is not expected. Discussions with other composting facilities indicate that dust is generally not a problem; however, it is possible that during the curing stage compost may dry sufficiently that dust blowing off these piles becomes an issue. It is the composting operator's responsibility to ensure that dust from the composting operation is minimal. If dust becomes a problem, water will be sprayed onto the dust source.

Vectors

Vectors that can create health hazards, discomfort and nuisances include flies, mosquitoes, rodents, and birds. Vectors are generally not a problem with a well-maintained composting operation.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

The information listed below is a trouble shooting guide for static pile composting.

SYMPTOMS	PROBLEM	RECOMMENDATION
Anaerobic conditions	-Piles are too dense, not enough air flow in pile	-Minimize the size of the pile. -Use bigger size of chips for better airflow.
Standing Water	-Inadequate slope -Improper pile alignment -Ruts and mud holes	-Establish 1-2% slope with proper grading. -Run pile down slope, not across -Avoid equipment operations when too wet
Center is dry and contains tough materials	-Not enough water	-Add water. -Make pile smaller and balance against need for control of anaerobic conditions. -Turn or wet if necessary.
Piles are damp and sweet smelling but will not heat up	-Lack of nitrogen	Mix in nitrogen source such as grass clippings.
Leachate run-off from pile	-Pile is too wet	-Add more chips. -Minimize water run-on to piles
Odors present from pile	-Insufficient cover -Disturbing/Turning piles too soon which is releasing odors, especially in the earlier stages of the composting process	-Make sure carcass has min. 24" cover. -Add fresh chips or finished mulch to act as a bio-filter. -Follow through with pile inspections before any turning or disturbing the pile.
Vectors/Scavengers present at pile	-Odor must be present to attract scavengers, Vectors	-Follow odor control guide lines

D. COVER MATERIAL

Title 39 Chapter 74 Idaho Code requires the County to “provide for daily cover as provided in 40 CFR 258.21”. Daily cover as defined by 40 CFR 258.21 is six inches of earthen material covering disposed solid waste at the end of each operating day, or at more frequent intervals if necessary, to control disease vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The County will apply six inches of earthen material over all disposed solid waste at the end of each operating day, with exception of items placed in the area of the cell that is designated for bulky waste items, which pose a risk of damage to heavy machinery and operators (such as tree stumps, large tree branches, concrete, large tarps, baling twine, rope and other materials that can become entangled in equipment, large pieces of lumber and larger pieces of construction debris). All items should be dry and free of light debris that has the potential to blow out of the disposal area. The area will be covered at an interval of no longer than a 30 day span in order to control vectors, odors, fire and blowing debris. The area will be inspected by staff daily and if conditions require, the County will apply earthen material over the disposed waste at more frequent intervals.

E. VECTOR CONTROL

Title 39 Chapter 74 Idaho Code requires the County to “provide disease vector control as provided in 40 CFR 258.22”. A disease vector as defined by 40 CFR 258.22(b) is “...any rodents, flies, mosquitoes, or other animals, including insects, capable of transmitting disease to humans.” All owners or operators of municipal solid waste landfill units must in accordance with 40 CFR 258.22(a) “...prevent or control on-site populations of disease vectors using techniques appropriate for the protection of human health and environment”.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The County will apply six inches of earthen material over all disposed solid waste at the end of each operating day to control disease vectors. If conditions require, the County will apply earthen material over the disposed waste at more frequent intervals.

F. EXPLOSIVE GAS CONTROL

Idaho Code Title 39 Chapter 74 requires that landfill “implement a program of routine methane monitoring and control as provided in 40 CFR 258.23.” 40 CFR 258.23 requires that levels of methane gas generated by the facility do not exceed 25 percent of the lower explosive limit for methane in facility structures and the lower explosive limit at the facility property boundary.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

Consideration of those factors listed in 40 CFR 258.23(b)(1) indicate that quarterly monitoring of methane in facility structures and in the methane monitoring well array placed around the perimeter of the permitted landfill boundary are sufficient to alert the landfill operator of a potential methane gas hazard.

Special Operation Criteria

Methane monitoring will be conducted quarterly to ensure compliance with 40 CFR 258.23. Before actual testing takes place, testing instrument will be calibrated using the manufacture’s recommended calibration kit. Readings will be calibrated according to manufacturer documentation and any questions about testing equipment calibration or instrument operation will be directed to the manufacturer, MSA, at 1-800-967-0398. All personnel conducting monitoring will read the user manuals for the equipment and direct questions to MSA listed previously in this paragraph. Locations tested will include all enclosed buildings and perimeter methane monitoring wells. All readings will be recorded, with location of each reading, and the record will be dated, the worker performing the tests identified and placed in the permanent record of the facility.

In the event that any reading greater than the applicable limit as established by 40 CFR 258.23(a) (25% of the lower explosive limit) is found in an enclosed building, the enclosure shall be purged of its enclosed air with a fan or portable blower (placed outside the enclosure, with a duct or tube to convey air into the enclosure), then closed and retested at intervals of 24, 48 and 72 hours after closure. In the event that retesting shows presence of methane, further tests shall be conducted at a frequency to be determined from circumstances of the location in order to supply data for determination of the required remedial measures. If a concentration greater the 50% (regulatory requirement is 100 LEL) of the lower explosive limit is found during perimeter monitoring, further tests shall be made as circumstances warrant to define the needed remediation measures. See the METHANE GAS MONITORING section of this manual for testing procedure.

G. FIRE CONTROL

Fire control at the facility will be accomplished using landfill equipment to smother the fire with soil. The County will also utilize the water truck kept on site for dust suppression and the onsite well to provide a water supply to extinguish fires. All equipment and buildings located on the site shall be equipped with a functional fire extinguisher.

H. AIR CRITERIA

Title 39 Chapter 74 Idaho Code requires a landfill facility to “ensure that MSWLF units do not violate any ambient air quality standard or emission standard from any emission of landfill gases, combustion or any other emission associated with MSWLF unit as defined in 40 CFR 258.24”. this section explicitly prohibits the open burning of municipal solid waste. Exceptions to this prohibition are “...for the infrequent burning of agricultural wastes, silvicultural wastes, landclearing debris, diseased trees, or debris from emergency cleanup operations...”.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

Municipal solid waste will not be burned at the landfill. Accidental ignition of the municipal solid waste by way of a hot burn barrel, lightning strike, or other non-intentional means will be extinguished as quickly as possible. Initially the County will exercise the latitude allowed by the law to control burn those specific waste streams listed above. Any exempted wastes which are commingled with municipal solid waste will not be burned and will be disposed of entirely in the landfill. If intentional burning is going to be conducted, Jefferson County will contact DEQ prior to burning for approval.

Methane gas is not expected to be generated at the site due to the site’s arid setting, fine grained cover material, surface water run-on/run-off control measures and large potential evapotranspiration. Therefore, emanation of methane from the landfill is not expected to effect the ambient air quality of the site or exceed any provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act.

Currently there are no regulatory requirements to monitor gas emissions other than methane from sanitary landfills. Provisions of the federal Clean Air Act require the state to adopt and submit a “plan which provides for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement” of national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards. At this time these provisions have not been implemented. When the state does implement a program in conformance with the criteria of the Clean Air Act it is expected that the facility will need to conduct an ambient air evaluation. When this evaluation is conducted the results will be included in this manual.

I. ACCESS CONTROL

Title 39 Chapter 74 Idaho Code requires access to be controlled as defined in 40 CFR 258.23. This section requires that “owners or operators of all MSWLF units 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”.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

Public access into the facility will be controlled by fences constructed around the active footprint of the site with gates, which are locked across the facility access roads during non-operating hours. The County owns 1120 acres at the site but only 288 acres are currently being permit for use as a municipal waste landfill. The County has fenced approximately 400 acres surrounding the 288 acre landfill area.

J. SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT

RUN-ON CONTROL

Title 39 Chapter 74 Section 11(7)(a) Idaho Code require a landfill to construct and maintain adequate control structures to “prevent all the run-on of surface waters and other liquids resulting from a maximum flow of a twenty-five (25) year, one (1) hour storm, or snowmelt, whichever is greater, into the active portion of the MSWLF unit;”.

RUN-OFF CONTROL

Title 39 Chapter 74 Section 11(7)(b) Idaho Code requires a landfill facility to “control the collection of the run-off of surface waters and other liquids resulting from a twenty-four (24) our, twenty –five (25) year storm, or snowmelt, whichever is greater, from the active portion and the closed portions of a MSWLF unit;”. Also section IC 39-74.12(7)(c) requires a landfill owner to “prevent the discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States and the State of Idaho...” from surface water run-off from the active portion of a MSWLF unit.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

Run-on and run-off control for this landfill operation are integral natural features of the topography of the site and the trench method of operation. No special provisions are required for run-on and run-off control during the operating life of any particular trench. During the time that any trench is open or partly open, the open portion will be surrounded by soil berms that prevent run-on. Additionally, any surface flow from the working face will be held within the pit, and thus contained within the active area of the landfill, and hence will not become run-off as the term is employed in 40 CFR 258, because it will be positively prevented from entering “waters of the United States” as surface flow.

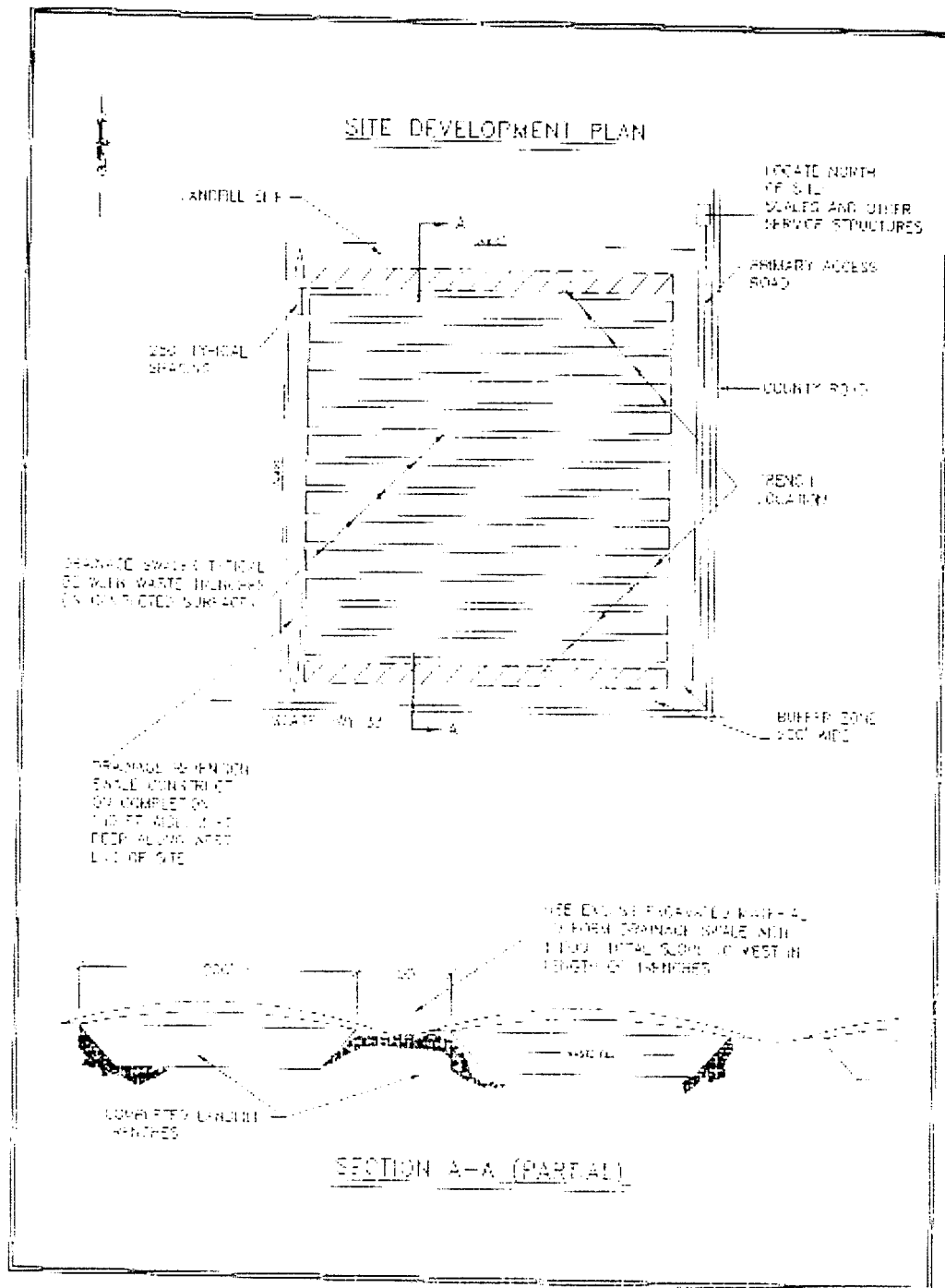
The landfill is located in a dry, flat lakebed. The flat terrain extends considerable distances beyond the landfill boundary; from USGS map information, every location within two miles of the site appears to be at elevation 4786 feet MSL, plus or minus not more than three feet. In addition, the local climate is arid. No system of stream channels nor of natural drain ways has developed here, apparently because the combination of flatness and aridity has prevented any appreciable flow of run-off during storms and snowmelt events. Because any run-on must originate as run-off at or across an adjacent location, in view of this lack of evidence of prior existence of run-off and the construction of berms of excavated material, it is apparent that run-on will not be a problem for a landfill at this site.

The quantity of precipitation in the 25-year, 24-our storm at this location is shown by the Zone A Intensity-Duration-Frequency Chart of the Idaho Transportation Department Design Manual to be 1.56 inches. The maximum daily recorded precipitation measured at TAN located just six miles west of the site is 1.78 inches. The maximum day precipitation value generated by the 100-year HELP model simulation is 1.89 inches: considerably more than the 25-year, 24-hour storm. Whichever of these three values is taken as maximal, it is far less than the amount of water that would need to accumulate to either spill out of the 20-foot-deep trench or overflow into the trench past the berms that will vary from three to 15 feet height.

Surface flow from the working face of the landfill will be rare and scant, if it occurs at all. Furthermore, it cannot go anywhere but the bottom of the trench, where it will be retained. Surface water management within the active trench will be conducted as part of routine operations. The trenches will be constructed with a slope across the width of the trench bottom of not less than on foot.

Surface flow absorbed by the soil in the base of the trench will be held stationary by soil grain adhesion near the temporary ground surface represented by the trench bottom. Of this absorbed water, a small fraction may be buried by the landfill, depending on the season. In warmer seasons, such absorbed water would soon be removed by evaporation; only in the colder times of the year (coincidentally, during the period of least precipitation) might it be buried. Such buried water will still ultimately be removed by evaporation after completion of the landfill trench in question, through the steady action of capillary forces working in concert with the extreme dryness of the site's surface condition. As demonstrated by the very low in-place water contents found in cores from all depths down to 120 feet, evaporation rules water movement in these soils, even to depths much in excess of the design trench depth, as shown by the extremely low values found for in-situ soil moisture content. Waste cell construction will create continuous although slanted, soil layers reaching to base of the final cover, which will act as capillary pathways to deliver any deep moisture up to the surface to be evaporated. Replication of the current desiccated condition by evaporation will be the outcome of the process.

The design for post-closure runoff control utilizes sloped channels built above undisturbed soils (not over buried wastes) between the filled trenches, discharging to evaporation ponds that will be located over undisturbed soils and oriented perpendicular to the axes of the landfill trenches (see figure at end of the section). By design, if there should be snow drifting in the depressions between filled trenches, the finished surface profile will promote a deposition pattern that will assure that the snow will settle primarily or entirely above the undisturbed soil between trenches. If such drifting occurs and the snow stays in the drifts until it melts, the meltwater will be channeled to the between-trench drain channels by the slope of the final cover and conveyed to the evaporation basins by the sloped drain channels.



SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

K. RECORDKEEPING

Title 39 Chapter 74 Idaho Code requires a landfill facility to establish “recordkeeping procedures as provided in 40 CFR 258.29”. This section requires that a landfill facility record and retain operating records at the facility or at an approved alternate location.

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

The County shall maintain this manual as part of the operating records in full compliance to 40 CFR 258.29. All references to the Circular Butte Landfill Operating plan will be in reference to this manual. This manual and all other records will be retained at the Circular Butte Landfill Facility in the main office.

The County will keep on file, as a part of its operating records, its employee training procedures for the recognition of regulated hazardous waste and PCB wastes. It will also compile all hazardous waste inspection forms completed during random incoming waste inspections and incorporate them into the operating records. In the event that a regulated hazardous waste is discovered at the facility the State Director will be notified. A copy of the notification will be placed into the operating records. See the HAZARDOUS WASTE EXCLUSION section of this manual for appropriate forms and further discussion regarding hazardous waste procedures.

Whereas the County maintains certified scales located at the Circular Butte Landfill and the weight of each load of accepted waste is recorded, the county will maintain these records as part of the record keeping process.

The A.M. temperature, maximum wind velocity, amount and kind of precipitation, and a general statement of weather conditions will be entered into the daily minutes and become part of the recordkeeping process.

The closure and post closure plans required to be in an operating recorded are presented in the CLOSURE PLAN and the POST-CLOSURE PLAN sections of this manual. Prior to beginning closure the County will enter a notice of intent to close into this manual. Any monitoring, testing, analytical data, or certification associated with closure or post-closure will be complied in the appropriate sections of this manual.

The County will enter into its operating records a copy of the deed to the landfill facility property with a notation indication that the land has been used as a landfill facility and is restricted under 40 CFR 258.61.

All required financial assurance documents and cost estimates will be entered into the operating records. See the FINANCIAL ASSURANCE section of this manual for the required documentation.

L. HOURS OF OPERATION

The Following information will be prominently displayed at the entrance of the landfill. The Circular Butte facility will be open to accept delivery of municipal solid waste on Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Saturdays from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

The facility will be closed on Sundays and the observance of the following holidays: New Years Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Birthday, Presidents Day, memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

M. LANDFILL TRENCH DEPTH

Title 39 Chapter 74 Idaho Code requires that for a site to use the arid design alternative, "... the site must have annual rainfall less than 25 inches, net evaporative losses greater than 30 inches annually, and 'holding capacity in native soils greater than annual absorbance' and; '(i) solid waste is deposited no less than fifty (50) feet above the seasonal high level of groundwater in the uppermost aquifer;...' "

Policy of the Circular Butte Landfill

In the report titled *Final Site Characterization Hydrogeologic Investigation, and Facility Design – Circular Butte Landfill* (Holladay Engineering Company, August, 1995) approved by the Idaho Division of Environmental Quality on January 18, 1996, the location of the uppermost aquifer was established to be located at a depth of approximately 145 feet in the vicinity of the landfill. The significant natural geologic protection above the aquifer and below the base of the landfill allowed the state to approve an unlined design for the facility.

The county will construct trenches that are 200 feet wide with a depth not exceeding twenty (20) feet, which is in compliance with Title 39 Chapter 74 Idaho Code stated above. Trenches will also be constructed with 10:1 run-ins and 4:1 run-outs with 1:1 side slopes.

Trenches will be filled and mounded with waste fill to five (5) feet at the center above ground level.

N. SALVAGING POLICY

Purpose

Jefferson County has established a recycle/salvage program by allowing salvageable items to be removed and reused by the citizens. The basis of the program is to allow customers access to specific areas of the landfill site for the purpose of salvage and recycling of useful items.

Authority of Program

The Public Works Administrator and the Solid Waste Supervisor maintain authority over the recycle/salvage program. The Administrator/Supervisor reserve the right to terminate the program, in part or in full, if continuation of the program is foreseen as detrimental to the operation of the landfill and the safety of its employees and user.

Salvaging at the Jefferson County Landfill facilities is a privilege. Abuse of the program, violations of the salvage rules or unsafe salvage practices will result in this privilege being revoked.

Salvage Permit

The Idaho Administrative Code 58.01.06.012.01.h states “Scavenging by the public at a facility is prohibited; however salvaging may be conducted in accordance with a written operations plan and only by the owner, operator or an authorized agent.” This policy establishes a permitting process to authorize people to salvage at the Jefferson County Landfill facilities.

All customers wishing to salvage, or helping another permittee, must read and sign a salvage permit. Payment for the permit will be required before any salvaging takes place. The permit identifies what they will be salvaging, the length of the permit, waiver of liability and other stipulations that must be understood by the customer.

Permits are available at the scale house. Permits that expire must be renewed and all fees paid before the permittee is allowed to salvage again. The Solid Waste Supervisor has the right to terminate the operation and revoke a permit for cause at any time. Individuals whose permits have been revoked may appeal such revocation to the Solid Waste Supervisor within 30 days of such revocation. Safety issues, salvaging in non-designated areas, spreading of litter, use of power tools, cutting torches, heavy equipment (except in the case of soil salvaging) etc. will be considered cause for termination of this permit.

Safety and Conduct

- Permittee shall salvage only in areas designated by the Solid Waste Supervisor as acceptable for this activity.
- All salvage operations must be performed in a safe manner. Unsafe practices will result in the permittee’s removal from the property. Examples of unsafe practices are listed below:
 - Climbing onto the metal pile or soil pile past the leading edge.
 - Operating power tools, cutting torches or heavy equipment (except in the case of soil salvaging) to remove materials from the piles.
- Any permittee under the influence of alcohol or drugs will be refused permission to salvage
- Smoking in the vicinity of the piles is not permitted.
- Clothing/Equipment: Permittee agrees to wear work gloves and work boots at all times. Jefferson County will not provide tools, equipment or assistance for salvage operations.
- Children and pets are not allowed within the Landfill for salvaging operations.
- Harassment of Solid Waste customers or employees will not be tolerated.
- Arguments among permittees will not be tolerated.

- A Solid Waste employee must be present during salvaging operations.

Check In/Check Out

Permittees must check in at the scale house, weigh their vehicle and present their permit when arriving at the landfill facility. They must also check out at the scale house and get a “salvaged material” weight when leaving.

Payment

1. Payment for materials salvaged or cleanup required will be due at the time the permittee leaves the landfill facility. Metal will be charged based on the bid price given by the successful bidder on the most recent scrap metal hauling contract. Current per ton charge information is available at the scale house. Soil will be charged based on the current rate decided upon by the Jefferson County board of Commissioners.

Pile Maintenance

Permittees are responsible for cleaning up any mess created during salvaging operations and returning the area to the condition in which they found it. A Solid Waste employee must be present during salvaging operations. Any messes attributed to the permittee will be cleaned up at the permittee’s expense. A minimum of one hour of labor will be charged to the permittee for cleanup performed by Solid Waste personnel. If heavy equipment is used for the cleanup, the permittee will pay a minimum charge for its use as well. Payment of these charges will be due prior to the permittee leaving the landfill facility.

Metal Pile

Permittees will be allowed to salvage from the leading edge of the metal pile only. At no time shall a permittee climb onto the pile to reach an object. White goods (appliances) will be available for parts. Removal of an entire appliance must be approved by Solid Waste personnel. Bicycles will be available for salvaging in part or whole condition.

Soil Salvaging

Permittees will be allowed to obtain soil from designated areas at the Circular Butte Landfill site for a fee determined by the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners. Permittees must load their own dirt. If Permittees desire to bring their own equipment onto the landfill premises for the purpose of loading soil, a separate equipment usage release must be filed at the Circular Butte Landfill office prior to the equipment being brought onto the site. Permittee equipment cannot be left unattended when on the landfill premises, and cannot be left on site overnight.

Hours of Salvage

Salvaging will be permitted on Saturdays during normal business hours, 9:00 am to 3:30 pm.

Assumption of Responsibility

Jefferson County makes no warranties as to the merchantability or fitness for any purpose of any item salvaged and all items are taken AS IS. The permittee that removes any salvage materials from the landfill has taken full responsibility of that item and may be required to pay to redeposit it into the landfill at the end of its use.

Community Responsibility

It is not the intention of Jefferson County to allow the creation of nuisances in the community. Citizens should endeavor to use all of the salvaged items from the landfill. Public nuisances created by storing excess salvage in a haphazard manner should be avoided at all times. If complaints are received by Jefferson County regarding excess salvaged material on a permittee's property, the Solid Waste Supervisor may refuse to renew a salvage permit after the allegation is investigated and determined it to be a nuisance. Storage of material salvaged from the landfill must meet all applicable ordinances as dictated by Jefferson County.

Salvaging Permit

Issued To: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Physical Address: _____

To salvage the following**: _____

**Descriptions of items to be salvaged should generally specify the pile and general description of materials to be removed.

Permit subject to the following conditions:

1. Permit Fee: \$10.00 per week \$18.00 per month \$200.00 per year
2. Permit Dates/Termination for Cause: This permit is valid from _____ to _____ and expires at the end of the salvage period on this date. Permittee is required to have a copy of the valid permit on their person at all times while salvaging. Solid Waste personnel have the right to terminate the operation and revoke this permit for cause at any time. Safety issues, salvaging in non-designated areas, spreading of litter, use of power tools, cutting torches, heavy equipment (except in soil salvaging) etc. will be considered cause for termination of this permit.
3. Hold Harmless/Indemnification: In exchange for the permission granted in this permit, the permittee agrees to release, defend and hold harmless Jefferson County from any and all liability and/or claims of liability for personal injuries or property damage to the permittees, the permittee's agents, employees, heirs or assigns, any third persons or employees of Jefferson County arising from the use of this permit and any activities arising from the use of this permit.
4. Cleaning of Area: Permittee agrees to remove all salvage material from the area by the end of the daily salvage period, and to clean the area of materials strewn by the operation. Any labor or equipment time used to clean up after a permittee will be charged to the permittee and their permit may be terminated.
5. Prohibited Areas: Permittee shall salvage only in areas designated by the Solid Waste Supervisor as acceptable for this activity. If solid waste employees observe the permittee in an unapproved location, they will have the right to terminate the permit and remove the permittee from the landfill facility.
6. Hours of Operation: Permittees will be allowed to salvage in the designated areas at the following times:
 Saturdays from 9:00 am to 3:30 pm
7. Clothing/Equipment: Permittee agrees to wear work gloves and work boots at all times. Jefferson County will not provide tools, equipment or assistance for salvage operations.
8. General: Any permittee under the influence of alcohol or drugs will be refused permission to salvage. Smoking in the vicinity of the piles is not permitted. Children and animals are not allowed to accompany permittees during salvaging operation. Permittee must check in and out at the scale house and vehicle weights will be recorded.

9. Payment: Payment for materials salvaged or cleanup required will be due at the time the permittee leaves the landfill. Metal will be charged based on the bid price given by the successful bidder on the most recent scrap metal hauling contract. Current per ton charge information is available at the scale house. Soil will be charged based on the current rate decided upon by the Jefferson County board of Commissioners.
10. Absence of Warranty: Jefferson County makes no warranties as to the merchantability or fitness for any item salvaged such items are taken AS IS. The permittee that removes any salvage materials from the landfill site has taken full responsibility of that item and may have to pay to redeposit it into the landfill.
11. Termination of Program: The Solid Waste Supervisor reserves the right to terminate the salvage program in total, if conditions arise that may cause a hardship on Jefferson County and/or the Solid Waste Department. (i.e. injury, property damage, domestic disputes on the landfill site, etc.) It is in the best interest of every party that safety and common sense prevail while salvaging at the landfill.

I have read and understand the Salvaging Permit as well as Jefferson County's Salvaging Program Policy and will abide by all conditions stipulated by these two document.

Permittee

Date

Solid Waste Representative

Date