

Attachment 2 - Operations Plan

3.0 – OPERATIONS PLAN

The Operation Plan for the BCL has been written to address the requirements of Utah State Solid Waste Regulations R315-302 and R315-310 and describes the proposed operations of the BCL. This updated Operations Plan reflects current landfill operations; data contained in the September 2005 Permit Application, and anticipated changes in landfill operations.

The following section details the operational specifics of the BCL. Forms used in the documentation of the operation are included in Appendix C.

3.1 SCHEDULE OF CONSTRUCTION

The development of the BCL has been incremental in nature. As Phase 1 was filled; Phase 2 was being developed with Phase 3 being utilized as the final Phase of the existing landfill footprint. The initial concept of discrete Phases with distinct boundaries has been transitioned to a landfill development plan that is defined as one remaining Phase that encompasses the entire permitted landfill footprint. The schedule of construction is incremental and will continue on the existing permitted footprint until the existing landfill is at capacity in approximately 22 years.

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF WASTE HANDLING PROCEDURES

3.2.1 General

Since the commencement of operations of the BCL; several small operational modifications have been made and continue to be made at the facility. Historical modifications to the waste handling procedures were necessary to ensure proper separation of the C&D waste from the MSW waste when the facility handled C&D separately from the MSW. The C&D wastes are currently processed alongside the MSW in a common working face eliminating the need for a separate C&D working area. The separate C&D landfill area was closed in 2010 – 2011.

The waste control program is designed to efficiently manage the disposal of both MSW and C&D wastes while minimizing the potential of hazardous or unacceptable wastes being delivered to the BCL. The program is designed to protect the health and safety of

employees, customers, and the general public, as well as to protect against the contamination of the environment.

The landfill site is open for public and private disposal. Signs have been posted along the access road to clearly indicate (1) the types of wastes that are accepted at each facility; (2) the types of wastes not accepted at the site; and (3) the penalty for illegal disposal.

All vehicles delivering wastes to the site are stopped at the equipment maintenance building and gatehouse (EMBG) or near the working face by a Landfill Attendant. The Landfill Attendant will inquire as to the contents of each incoming load to direct the driver to the MSW disposal area, metal recycling area, green waste area or to reject the load due to unacceptable materials. Any vehicle suspected of carrying unacceptable materials (liquid wastes, or hazardous wastes) will be prevented from entering the disposal areas unless the driver can provide evidence that the waste is acceptable for disposal at the site. BCL reserves the right to refuse service to any suspect load. Vehicles carrying unacceptable materials will be required to exit the site without discharging their loads.

If the Landfill Attendant suspects that any load contains unacceptable materials, the Landfill Attendant will further inspect the load at the tipping area before final disposal is allowed.

Loads will be regularly surveyed at each of the tipping areas. If a discharged load contains inappropriate or unacceptable material, the discharger will be required to reload the material and remove it from the landfill site. If the discharger is not immediately identified, the area where the unacceptable material was discharged will be cordoned off. Unacceptable material will be moved to a designated area for identification and preparation for proper disposal.

3.2.2 C&D Wastes

Due to changes in the site operations; C&D wastes are disposed of with the MSW at a common working face. Since the C&D waste is processed with the MSW, cover soils will be applied daily.

3.2.3 Household and Commercial Wastes

Household waste consists of any solid waste derived from households, including garbage, trash, and sanitary wastes. Household sources may include single and multi-family residences, hotels, motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and recreation areas. Commercial wastes are those wastes which are non-industrial in nature and include solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other non-manufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.

Residential collection is mandatory throughout Beaver County. Collection services are provided by a commercial hauler. In the outlying unincorporated areas of the county, dumpsters are provided at central locations. The majority of the solid waste stream consists of household and commercial wastes.

Currently, waste delivered to the working face is dumped at the toe of the working face when possible and spread up the slope in one to two foot lifts, keeping the slope at a typical four to one (horizontal to vertical) configuration.

Work face dimensions is kept narrow enough to minimize blowing litter and reduce the amount of soil needed for cover.

Typically, the compactor is operated with the blade facing uphill. Equipment operations across the slope are avoided to minimize the potential of equipment tipping over. In addition to safety concerns, a toe of slope to crest of slope working orientation provides the following benefits:

- Increases effective compaction.
- Increased visibility for waste placement and compaction.
- More uniform waste distribution.

The wastes are compacted by making three to five passes up and down the slope. Compaction reduces litter, differential settlement, and the quantities of cover soil needed. Compaction also extends the life of the site, reduces unit costs, and leaves fewer voids to help reduce vector problems. Care is taken that no holes are left in the compacted waste. Voids are filled with additional waste as they develop.

Cover soils are applied to all areas of the active cell daily. Intermediate cover is placed in active areas of the landfill that will not receive waste within 30 days. BCL occasionally utilizes alternate daily cover as part of the landfill cover management. The alternate daily cover may be a 1.5 mil plastic, ash from green waste burning, or other materials that will protect the waste from blowing.

3.2.4 Industrial Wastes

The BCL receives minor amounts of industrial waste from local companies including a dairy, a packaging company, and a cement company. These wastes constitute a very small percentage of the total waste received and are managed as part of the municipal waste stream.

3.2.5 Green Wastes

Green wastes include trees and brush trimmings, grass clippings, straw and hay, and green wastes from seasonal or special events. These wastes are segregated from the waste stream and are stockpiled on-site. The district burns the stockpile once per year after obtaining a permit from the State of Utah.

A burn permit for Utah's southwest fire district, which includes Beaver County, is required during the summer months of June 1 through October 31. During this period, the burn permit is obtained by request from the Beaver County fire warden. The warden inspects the landfill site and evaluates the conditions for the controlled burn. Restrictions pertaining to the burn are mandated in the permit and may include provisions for having the necessary fire control equipment at the site during the burn, weather and wind condition stipulations, clearing index, the available fire break, available landfill personnel, and any other pertinent issues.

In the event Beaver County needs to perform the yard waste burn during the months of November through May, a burn permit is not formally required by the State. BCL personnel, however; will inform the district fire warden and the local fire agencies of their intentions. All safety mandates will be adhered to, including fire protection equipment, fire-break, adequate personnel, and other restriction deemed necessary by the fire warden and/or the local fire department.

The burn will be conducted by landfill personnel with oversight by the local fire department. Fire control will be performed by use of the landfill dozer or County water truck. No fire will remain burning after dark and any smoldering embers will be extinguished by nightfall.

Once the burning process is complete and the ashes have cooled, the ash is incorporated into the BCL as an alternate daily cover.

3.2.6 Special Wastes

3.2.6.1 Used Oil and Batteries

BCL does not accept used oil. BCL does accept batteries, which are stored on a pallet. Batteries which are discovered at the landfill are pulled from the waste stream and move to the storage pallet. When the pallet is full; the batteries are taken to local retailers for recycling.

3.2.6.2 Bulky Wastes

White goods are accepted at the BCL and are separated for recycling. All appliances potentially containing refrigerants are required to have the compressors removed before being accepted at the landfill. Used cars and other miscellaneous metal by-products are accepted and stored in the metal recycling area. The metal stockpile is removed once a year by a metal recycling service.

3.2.6.3 Tires

BCL accepts small quantities of tires from the general public. Commercial haulers are prohibited from disposing of tires. A total of four passenger tires are accepted from the public with each load. Tires accepted from the general public are incorporated into the working face as they are delivered to the landfill.

3.2.6.4 Dead Animals

Dead animals are accepted at the BCL. The dead animals are disposed of in a separate Monofill on the landfill property. All dead animals received are covered at the end of the working day with a minimum of six inches of soil.

3.2.6.5 Medical and Asbestos Waste

Medical and infectious wastes are accepted from medical facilities provided they are packaged in red plastic bags. If medical waste is received at the landfill, the Landfill Attendant will place the waste containers at the bottom of the active MSW face and immediately cover them with

12 inches of soil or waste material which does not contain infectious waste. The waste containers will not be compacted until they are covered.

Asbestos wastes are accepted at the BCL provided the following conditions are satisfied:

- Asbestos waste must be adequately wetted to prevent fiber release
- Asbestos must be adequately containerized in double plastic bags of 6-mil or thicker and sealed in such a way to be leak-proof and air-tight with minimal air or voids space in the bags. If the asbestos is bound in a slurry, the slurry must be packaged in leak-proof and air tight rigid containers
- Waste containers must be labeled with the name of the waste generator, the location where the waste was generated, and tagged with a warning label that conforms to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 61.149(2)

If asbestos wastes are received at the landfill, the Landfill Attendant shall:

- Verify the quantities of waste received, sign off on the waste shipment record, and send a copy of the waste shipment record to the generator within 30 days
- Require vehicles that have transported asbestos waste to be marked with warning signs as specified in 40 CFR Part 61.149
- Inspect the load to verify that the asbestos waste is properly contained in leak-proof containers and labeled properly
- Place asbestos containers at the bottom of the active face with sufficient care to avoid breaking the containers
- Cover the waste within 12 hours with a minimum of six inches of material that does not contain asbestos, or if the waste is not properly containerized, cover immediately with six inches of material that does not contain asbestos; and
- Limit access to the asbestos disposal area until the waste has been covered with six inches of material which does not contain asbestos

If the Landfill Attendant believes the asbestos waste is in a condition that may cause significant fiber release during disposal, the Landfill Attendant will notify the Landfill Manager who will evaluate the waste. If the Landfill Manager suspects that disposal will result in significant fiber release during disposal; the Landfill Manager will notify the local health department and the Executive Secretary. If the wastes are not properly containerized, and the Landfill Attendant accepts the load, the Landfill Attendant shall thoroughly soak the asbestos material with a water spray prior to unloading, dispose of the waste near the bottom of the active face, and immediately cover the waste with six inches of non-asbestos material which prevents fiber release prior to compaction in the landfill. The Landfill Attendant will then thoroughly rinse out the haul truck.

The Landfill Attendants shall also provide adequate barriers near any asbestos disposal to control public access.

3.2.6.6 Grease Trap Waste and Car Wash Sediment

BCL accepts grease trap waste and sediment from car washes. The grease trap wastes are randomly tested for the following constituents:

▪ Benzene	less than	0.005 ppm
▪ Toluene	less than	1.0 ppm
▪ Ethylbenzene	less than	0.07 ppm
▪ Xylene	less than	10.0 ppm

Car wash sediments are randomly tested for the following TCLP metals:

▪ Arsenic	less than	5.0 ppm
▪ Barium	less than	100.0 ppm
▪ Cadmium	less than	1.0 ppm
▪ Chromium	less than	5.0 ppm
▪ Lead	less than	5.0 ppm
▪ Mercury	less than	0.2 ppm
▪ Selenium	less than	1.0 ppm
▪ Silver	less than	5.0 ppm

The grease trap and car wash sediments will be land applied within a level area to eliminate free liquid. The level area will be confined within a 6" berm to prevent any liquid from running off. The grease trap and car wash sediments will be periodically removed to the working face once free liquid is completely removed. If the Landfill Attendant or the Landfill Manager has a reason to believe that a load of either grease trap or car wash sediment is unusual; then the load is tested for the above-mentioned constituents.

3.2.6.7 Household Hazardous Wastes (Not Accepted)

BCL does not currently have a household hazardous waste collection program. Most household hazardous wastes are managed as part of the municipal waste stream.

3.3 WASTE INSPECTION

3.3.1 Landfill Spotting

Learning to identify and exclude prohibited and hazardous waste from the BCL is necessary for the environmentally safe operation of the facility. The Landfill Attendants are required to receive initial and periodic hazardous waste screening inspection training. Waste screening certificates of the training received are kept in the personnel files.

3.3.2 Random Waste Screening

Random inspections of incoming loads are conducted according to the schedule established by the Landfill Manager but no less frequently than one inspection for every one hundred incoming loads. If frequent violations are detected, additional random checks are scheduled at the discretion of the Landfill Manager.

The random waste screening process is as follows:

- The driver of the vehicle containing the suspect material is directed to the waste screening area.
- The Random Load Inspection Record (Appendix C) is completed.
- Protective gear is worn (leather gloves, steel-toed boots, and hard hat).
- The suspect material is spread out with landfill equipment or hand tools and visually examined. Suspicious marking or materials, like the ones listed below, are investigated further:
 - Containers labeled hazardous
 - Material with unusual amounts of moisture
 - Biomedical (red bag) waste
 - Unidentified powders, smoke, or vapors
 - Liquids, sludges, pastes, or slurries
 - Asbestos or asbestos contaminated materials
 - Batteries
 - Other wastes not accepted by the Landfill
- The Landfill Manager is called if unstable wastes that cannot be handled safely or radioactive wastes are discovered or suspected.

3.3.3 Removal of Hazardous or Prohibited Waste

Should hazardous or prohibited wastes be discovered during random waste screening or during tipping, the waste is removed from the landfill as follows:

- The waste is loaded back on the hauler’s vehicle. The hauler is then informed of the proper disposal options
- If the hauler or generator is no longer on the premises and is known, they are asked to retrieve the waste and informed of the proper disposal options
- The Landfill Manager arranges to have the waste transported to the proper disposal site and then bill the original hauler or generator

A record of the removal of all hazardous or prohibited wastes will be kept in the site operational records.

3.3.4 Hazardous or Prohibited Waste Discovered After the Fact

If hazardous or prohibited wastes are discovered after the fact, the following procedure will be used to remove them:

- Access to the area is restricted
- The Landfill Manager is immediately notified
- The Landfill Attendant removes the waste from the working face if it is safe to do so.
- The waste is isolated in a secure area of the landfill and the area cordoned off
- Local authorities are notified as appropriate

The UDWMRC, the hauler (if known), and the generator (if known) will be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. The generator (if known) is responsible for the proper cleanup, transportation, and disposal of the waste.

3.3.5 Notification Procedures

The following agencies and people are contacted if any hazardous materials are discovered at the Landfill:

- Mike Neilsen, Landfill Manager (435) 438-5744
- Southwest Utah Public Health Department..... (435) 438.2482

- Executive Secretary, UDWMRC..... (801) 536-0200
- Beaver Co. Fire Department..... (435) 438.6161

A record of conversation is completed as each of the entities is contacted. The record of conversation is kept in the site operational records.

3.4 FACILITY MONITORING AND INSPECTION

3.4.1 Groundwater

The BCL is not required to monitor groundwater, therefore; no groundwater monitoring or inspection activities are performed.

3.4.2 Surface Water

Surface water is managed as outlined in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP is included as Appendix D.

Run-off from the final cover will be managed by a combination of berms and ditches. The berms will be placed to divert the water around the active area to ditches.

BCL staff will inspect the drainage system monthly. Temporary repairs will be made as required to any observed deficiencies until permanent repairs can be scheduled. BCL staff or a licensed general contractor will repair drainage facilities as required.

3.4.3 Leachate Collection

The BCL is not required to collect or monitor leachate, therefore; no leachate monitoring or inspection activities are performed.

3.4.4 Landfill Gas

Landfill gases are measured quarterly at the BCL with a hand-held meter. The results are recorded on the Methane Observation Form included in Appendix C.

3.4.5 General Inspections

Routine inspections are necessary to prevent malfunctions and deterioration, operator errors, and discharges that may cause or lead to release of wastes to the environment or a

threat to human health. Landfill Attendants are responsible for conducting and recording routine inspections of the landfill facilities according to the following schedule:

- Landfill Attendants (when operating equipment) perform pre-operational inspections of all equipment daily. A post-operational inspection is performed at the end of each shift while equipment is cooling down.
- All equipment is on a regular maintenance schedule. The on-site personnel perform all oil changes; an overall inspection of each piece of equipment is performed during oil changes. A logbook is maintained on each piece of equipment and any repairs and comments concerning the inspection are contained in the log. Oil samples are pulled when each machine is serviced and results are recorded in the machine log.
- Facility inspections are completed daily. Any needed corrective action items are recorded and the Landfill Attendants complete needed repairs. If a problem is of an urgent nature, the problem is corrected immediately.
- Scale maintenance will be performed as required, with calibration performed annually at a minimum. The scale is certified on an annual basis.

3.5 CONTINGENCY AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLANS

The following sections outline procedures to be followed in case of fire, explosion, run-on/run-off contamination, or suspected groundwater contamination:

The Beaver County Fire Department is contacted in all cases where hazardous materials are suspected to be involved.

3.5.1 Fire

The potential for fire is a concern in any landfill. The BCL follows a waste handling procedure to minimize the potential for a landfill fire. If any load comes to the landfill on fire, the driver of the vehicle is directed to a pre-designated area away from the working face. The burning waste is unloaded, spread out, and immediately covered with sufficient amounts of soil to smother the fire. Once the burning waste cools and is deemed safe, the material will then be incorporated into the working face. Some loads coming to the landfill may be on fire but not detected until after being unloaded at the working face. If a load of waste that is on fire is unloaded at the working face, the load of waste is immediately removed from the working face, spread out, and covered with soil.

The Beaver County Fire department is called if it appears that landfill personnel and equipment cannot contain any fire at the landfill. The Beaver County Fire department is also called if a fire is burning below the landfill surface or is difficult to reach or isolate.

In case of fire, the Landfill Manager is notified immediately. A written report detailing the event is placed in the operating record within seven days, including any corrective action taken.

3.5.2 Explosion

If an explosion occurs or seems possible, all personnel and customers are accounted for and the Landfill is evacuated. Corrective action is immediately evaluated and implemented as soon as practicable.

The Landfill Manager is notified immediately and the Beaver County Fire department is called. The Executive Secretary is notified immediately.

3.5.3 Failure of Run-On/Run-Off Containment

The purpose of the run-on/run-off control systems is to manage the stormwater falling in or near the Landfill. Where possible, water is diverted away from the Landfill by utilizing ditches and berms. These ditches are inspected on a regular basis and repaired as needed. The working face will be sloped to direct the run-on away from the access road.

Any temporary berms or other structures are checked at least every 2 hours during the storm event until storm water flow has stopped. Permanent improvements or repairs are made as soon as practicable.

The Landfill Manager is notified immediately if a failure of the run-off system is discovered. The event is fully documented in the operating record, including corrective action within 14 days.

3.5.4 Groundwater Contamination

If ground water contamination is ever suspected, studies to evaluate the potential contamination will be conducted and the existence and/or extent of contamination will be documented. This program may include the installation of ground water monitoring wells.

A ground water monitoring program would be developed and corrective action taken as deemed necessary, with the approval of the Executive Secretary.

3.6 CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR ALTERNATIVE WASTE HANDLING

The most probable reason for a disruption in the waste handling procedures at the BCL will be weather related. The Landfill may close during periods of inclement weather such as high winds, heavy rain, snow, flooding, or any other weather-related condition that would make travel or operations dangerous. The BCL may also close for other reasons like fire, natural disaster, etc. In general, the BCL staff minimizes the possibility of disruption of waste disposal services from an operational standpoint.

In case of equipment failure, replacement equipment will be rented or leased to continue operations while repairs are being made.

3.7 DISEASE AND VECTOR CONTROL

The vectors encountered at the BCL are flies, birds, mosquitoes, rodents, skunks, and snakes. Due to the rural location of the landfill, stray house pets are occasionally encountered at the landfill. The program for controlling these vectors is as follows:

3.7.1 Insects

Eliminating breeding areas is essential in the control of insects. BCL staff will minimize the potential breeding areas by daily covering the MSW and C&D waste with 6" of soil (or alternate daily cover). The landfill topography is sloped to reduce ponded water.

3.7.2 Rodents

Reducing potential food sources minimizes rodent populations at the landfill. The application of daily cover at the working area will minimize the potential food sources and the potential for rodents.

In the unlikely event of a significant increase in the number of rodents at the BCL, a professional exterminator will be contacted. The exterminator would then establish an appropriate protocol for pest control in accordance with all county, state and federal regulations.

3.7.3 Birds

It is anticipated that the BCL will have minimal problems with birds. Good landfilling practices of waste compaction, daily covering of working faces, and the minimization of ponded water will alleviate most of the bird problems. If the occasional need arises, the birds will be encouraged to leave by using cracker and whistler shells.

3.7.4 Household Pets

Because of the Landfill's location, some stray cats and dogs have wandered onto the property. When stray animals are encountered (and can be caught), they are turned over to the animal shelter. If the Landfill Attendants are unable to apprehend the animals, they are chased off the property.

3.7.5 Wildlife

The BCL has a variety of wildlife located on or near the landfill property. Wildlife includes deer, snakes, foxes, skunks, and coyotes. If problem skunks or snakes are encountered, they will be exterminated. If other site wildlife becomes a problem, the Landfill Manager will coordinate with the Division of Wildlife Resources to provide methods and means to eliminate the problem.

If any of these vectors become an unmanageable problem, the services of a professional exterminator will be employed.

3.7.6 Fugitive Dust

The road leading to the BCL is paved, however; the access road to the disposal areas is an improved dirt/gravel road and will need occasional dust control measures. General landfill activities, site access by vehicles compounded by the occasional high wind may present a fugitive dust problem. If the dust problem elevates above the "minimum avoidable dust level", the landfill applies water to problem areas.

3.7.7 Litter Control

The relatively small volume of waste managed by the BCL facility helps to keep the amount of litter small. However; due to the nature of landfilling operations, blowing litter will still be an occasional problem. Landfill personnel perform routine litter cleanup to keep the landfill and surrounding properties clear of windblown debris.

Whenever possible, the working face is placed down wind so that blowing litter is worked into the landfill face. During windy conditions, landfill personnel minimize the spreading of the waste to reduce the amount of windblown debris. The prevailing wind on the site is from the southwest to the northeast.

3.8 RECYCLING

Currently, recycling activities are conducted in conjunction with the ongoing landfill disposal operations. The clear majority of materials recycled are metals and green waste.

3.9 TRAINING PROGRAM

As part of the initial training of new employees, all new employees receive a site orientation. The site orientation details the locations of key facilities and the operations associated with each. Additionally, new employees are made aware of the contents of the Landfill's permit requirements.

All personnel associated with the operation of the landfill receive site specific training annually. The "Sanitary Landfill Operator Training Course" offered by the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) is required by all employees. SWANA waste screening is also required of all Landfill Attendants. Certificates of completion are kept in personnel files.

Regular safety and equipment maintenance training sessions are held to ensure that employees are aware of the latest technologies and that good safety practices are used always.

3.10 RECORDKEEPING

An operating record is maintained as part of a permanent record on the following items:

- Vehicle weights, number of vehicles entering the landfill and types of wastes received monthly. Daily logs are stored on the computer.
- Deviations from the approved Operations Plan.
- Personnel training and notification procedures.
- Random load inspection log.

3.11 SUBMITTAL OF ANNUAL REPORT

BCL staff will submit a copy of its annual report to the Executive Secretary by March 1 of each year for the most recent calendar or fiscal year of facility operation. The annual report will include facility activities during the previous year and will include, at a minimum, the following:

- Name and address of facility.
- Calendar or fiscal year covered by the annual report.
- Annual quantity, in tons or volume, in cubic yards, and estimated in-place density in pounds per cubic yard of solid waste.
- Annual update of required financial assurances mechanism pursuant to Utah Administrative Code R315-309.
- Training programs completed.

3.12 INSPECTIONS

The Landfill Manager will inspect the facility to minimize malfunctions and deterioration, operator errors, and discharges that may cause or lead to the release of wastes to the environment or to a threat to human health. These inspections are conducted on a quarterly basis, at a minimum. The BCL Manager typically inspects the facility daily. A Landfill Inspection Form (Appendix C) is kept as part of the operating record. This log includes at least the date and time of inspection, the printed name and handwritten signature of the inspector, a notation of observations made, and the date and nature of any repairs or corrective actions. Inspection records are available to the Executive Secretary or an authorized representative upon request.

3.13 RECORDING WITH COUNTY RECORDER

Plats and other data, as required by the County Recorder, will be recorded with the Beaver County Recorder as part of the record of title no later than 60 days after certification of closure.

3.14 STATE AND LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

The BCL will maintain compliance with all applicable state and local requirements including zoning, fire protection, water pollution prevention, air pollution prevention, and nuisance control.

3.15 SAFETY

Landfill personnel are required to participate in an ongoing safety program. This program complies with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) regulations as applicable. This program is designed to make the site and equipment as secure as possible and to educate landfill personnel about safe work practices.

3.16 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

In the event of an accident or any other emergency, the Landfill Attendant immediately contacts the Landfill Manager and proceeds as directed. If the Landfill Manager is not available, the Landfill Attendant calls the appropriate emergency number posted by the telephone. The emergency telephone numbers are:

- Beaver County Central Dispatch..... 911
- Beaver County Fire Department.....(435) 438.6161
- Beaver County Sheriff's Office(435) 438.2466
- Beaver Valley Hospital(435) 438.7100
- Mike Neilsen, Landfill Manager (435) 438-5744