

Attachment 1
Operations Plan

3.0 - OPERATIONS PLAN

This Operations Plan has been written to address the requirements of UAC R315-302-2 and briefly describes the operations of the Box Elder County (Little Mountain) Class I Landfill.

A more extensive document titled Box Elder County Landfill Operator's Manual contains detailed information regarding specific operating procedures. The purpose of the manual is to provide the Box Elder County Solid Waste personnel with standard procedures for day-to-day operation of the landfill. A copy of this manual is kept on file at the Landfill. Forms used by BECSW are included in Appendix C.

3.1 SCHEDULE OF CONSTRUCTION

The future development of the Little Mountain Landfill is broken into four excavated Cells and eight discrete closure Phases. The future Cell 1 area is being excavated to provide daily and intermediate cover for current landfiling operations. Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas are nearly to final elevation and will be closed starting in 2022 or 2023. Landfiling operations are concentrated in the Phase 3 and Phase 4 area with Phase 3 being at final elevation in 2024 and Phase 4 being ready for final cover in approximately 2026.

The landfill construction was presented in these Phases to facilitate the evaluation of landfill life, and to bring the landfill to final design elevation to facilitate closure construction. Final cover construction will be an incremental process commencing in 2022 or 2023 once the northwestern side slopes of the landfill reach final elevation.

Soil is stockpiled for use as daily, intermediate, and final cover as necessary to facilitate the development of the landfill cells. BECSW will selectively stockpile soil (if variable soils are encountered) to utilize the lowest permeability soils in the final cover construction.

As each portion of the landfill reaches the final elevation, intermediate cover will be placed. Prior to the construction of any final cover, BECSW will prepare a QA/QC Plan (including drawings) to govern the construction of the final cover. The QA/QC Plan will detail the type of testing (if required) and general construction documentation required to demonstrate that the construction practices are consistent with this permit. Water management structures will be constructed on the final cover as the final cover is placed. Construction of the final cover will take place in 8 separate construction projects. The construction will take place as large areas of the landfill are completed to the final design elevations. The final cover construction will be conducted in the 8 stages to minimize the amount of soils to be stockpiled and the amount of financial assurance required.

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF HANDLING PROCEDURES

3.2.1 General

A waste control program designed to detect and deter attempts to dispose of hazardous and other unacceptable wastes will continue to be implemented at Little Mountain Landfill. 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 is open for public and private disposal. Signs posted near the landfill entrance clearly indicate (1) the types of wastes that are accepted; (2) the types of wastes not accepted at the site; and (3) the penalty for illegal disposal.

All vehicles delivering wastes to the site must stop at the scale house. Scale house personnel inquire as to the contents of each incoming load to screen for unacceptable materials. Any vehicle suspected of carrying unacceptable materials (liquid waste (other than Procter & Gamble), sludges, or hazardous waste) are prevented from entering the disposal site unless the driver can provide evidence that the waste is acceptable for disposal at the site. Little Mountain Landfill personnel reserves the right to refuse service to any person with a suspect load. Vehicles carrying

unacceptable materials are required to exit the site without discharging their loads. If a load is suspected of containing unacceptable materials, the following information is recorded: date, time, name of the hauler, driver, telephone number of hauler, vehicle license plate, and source of the waste. The scale house personnel then notifies the working face operator that a load is suspect and that load is further inspected at the landfill tipping area before final disposal is allowed.

After a vehicle leaves the scale house, the vehicle is routed to the appropriate discharge location. Loads are regularly surveyed at the tipping area. If a discharged load contains inappropriate or unacceptable material, the discharger is 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 is cordoned off. Unacceptable material is moved to a designated area for identification and preparation for proper disposal.

Depending on the contents of the incoming load, the vehicle is directed to one of several operational areas of the landfill. Large loads of waste are directed to the operational face while small residential loads will be directed to the Public Convenience Center (PCC) for waste disposal and recycling. The operation of the PCC enables the BECSW personnel to largely separate the commercial traffic from the residential haulers. Other operational areas accommodate tires, metal, concrete, dead animals, and green waste. Waste water ponds and drying beds will be operated as necessary to accommodate process water from Procter & Gamble.

3.2.2 Waste Acceptance

BECSW uses a solid waste software package entitled "Waste Works". With this program BECSW is able to track all incoming waste as well as bill and receive payment from all customers. When a vehicle with waste stops on the scale; the scale operator identifies the load as to whether it is a commercial hauler, general public, or private individual with an account. The proper codes are entered into the computer identifying the origin, hauler, and account number. All loads larger than a pickup are weighed and charged accordingly. This information is printed on a two-part

ticket; the customer receives one copy and one copy is forwarded to the County Auditor's Office for storage. Information regarding all transactions is stored on the in-house computer at the landfill. All records are backed up on a nightly basis to a county computer located at the Box Elder County Court House. The information stored on the computer serves as the daily log. A monthly summary of all landfill transactions is created and kept on file at the landfill. Any or all transactions may be retrieved as necessary. After each load has been recorded, the driver is directed where to take the load.

Each load is visually inspected as it is discharged. Waste screening is done as needed or scheduled according to the procedures outlined in Section 3.3 Waste Inspection. No open burning or smoking is allowed near the working face.

3.2.3 Waste Disposal

Solid wastes are dumped at the toe of the work face when possible and spread up the slope in one-to-two-foot lifts, keeping the slope at a maximum of three to one (horizontal to vertical) configuration.

Work face dimensions are kept narrow enough to minimize blowing litter and reduce the amount of material needed for daily cover. Typically, the width of the working face is two and one-half times the width of the compactor blade. This facilitates complete compaction of the waste and keeps the width narrow enough to minimize amount of daily cover required.

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:

- Minimizes blowing litter problems
- Increases equipment compactive effectiveness
- Increased visibility for waste placement and compaction
- More uniform waste distribution

The top of the interim surfaces typically ranges from 2 to 5 percent to promote runoff with the cell heights ranging from 8 to 10 feet.

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.

BECSW staff is preparing to accept waste water for solidification and evaporation at the Little Mountain facility. The solids resulting from the evaporation of water will be utilized as an alternative daily cover (ADC). Shredded tires and paper fines have also been approved as an ADC if the need arises. When the ADC is utilized; it is used for a maximum of six days, at which time all waste is covered with six inches of soil to create a firebreak.

Intermediate cover is applied to all areas of the active cell which will not receive additional waste within 30 days. Intermediate cover consists of an additional 12 inches of soil being placed over the 6 inches of daily cover soil.

3.2.4 Special Wastes

3.2.4.1 Used Oil and Batteries

Little Mountain Landfill is a "Used Oil Recycle Center". When a customer has used oil to dispose of they fill out the form "UTAH DIYer USED OIL LOG" provided by UDEQ. A report generated from this form is turned in quarterly stating the amount of oil deposited and the customer's names. A waste oil furnace is used in the machine shop to dispose of the used oil while providing heat for the shop. Batteries are not accepted at the working face. BECSW provides a pallet near the office where incoming batteries are stored until enough are generated to facilitate delivery to a recycler.

3.2.4.2 Bulky Wastes

White goods are accepted at the landfill and are separated for recycling. All appliances containing refrigerants are segregated in a separate area. Refrigerant is removed and the appliances are loaded into the metal bin for recycling. Used cars are not accepted at the Little Mountain landfill. Persons seeking to dispose of used car bodies are directed to take the car to Western Metals located near Plymouth, Utah.

3.2.4.3 Tires

Little Mountain Landfill accepts small quantities of tires from the general public. Commercial haulers are prohibited from disposing of tires. A total of five passenger tires are accepted free of charge from the public with each load. A fee is assessed for each additional tire over five and for every tire larger than typical passenger size (16" rim). All tires are stored in a designated tire storage area. When sufficient quantities of tires are collected, a tire hauler is called, and the tires are removed from the facility for recycling.

3.2.4.4 Dead Animals

Dead animals are accepted at the landfill. A designated trench is prepared for the acceptance of these animals. They are collected in the trench and a minimum of 6" of cover is placed over the animals at the end of each day. In the event the trench is inaccessible, the dead animals are incorporated into the face of the landfill. The incorporation of the carcasses into the landfill is accomplished by pushing up the toe of the face and depositing the animal in the bottom of the toe; waste is then pushed over the top of the animal.

3.2.4.5 Asbestos Waste

Asbestos waste is not accepted at the Little Mountain facility.

3.2.4.6 Non-Hazardous Waste Water (Procter & Gamble only)

Prior to acceptance, all waste water delivered to the Little Mountain Landfill will be tested for hazardous chemical constituents. Testing will include TCLP metals, TCLP Volatile Organic Compounds, and TCLP Semi-Volatile Compounds. Only water found to be non-hazardous will be accepted at the facility. Testing of incoming waste waters shall be performed at a minimum of quarterly.

Non-hazardous wastewater will be accepted at the landfill for volume reduction. Volume reduction will be accomplished by one of three methods. The first method is a solidification process, which is done by mixing the water with on-site soils to a consistency that will pass the paint filter test. These soils are then used as daily cover on the working face or stored for future use as intermediate cover. The second method is to deposit the wastewater in the evaporation ponds. These ponds were constructed to handle the water during the winter months and when weather conditions will not allow the solidification process to be performed. The third use for the wastewater will be for dust control applications on the landfill site roads and in areas where earthmoving equipment may create dust.

All waste water delivered to the Little Mountain Landfill will be documented on the Process Water Acceptance Form (Appendix C).

3.2.4.7 Grease Pit and Animal Waste By-Products

Waste from restaurant grease traps and slaughterhouse by-products are not accepted at the landfill.

3.3 WASTE INSPECTION

3.3.1 Landfill Spotting

Learning to identify and exclude prohibited and hazardous waste is necessary for the safe operation of the landfill. The Equipment Operators are required to receive initial and periodic hazardous waste inspection training. Operators are required to obtain the initial 40-hour HAZWOPER Training and attend yearly refresher courses. Certificates of training are kept in the personnel files.

Hazardous wastes have either physical or chemical characteristics that could harm human health or the environment. A waste is considered hazardous if it falls into either of two categories: 1) a listed waste, or 2) a characteristic waste. Hazardous wastes are not accepted at the Little Mountain Landfill.

Small quantity generators (<100 kg/Mo) and household quantities are exempt from hazardous waste regulations. However, hazardous wastes are most likely to enter the landfill mixed in with common household waste. Public education and periodic waste screening are the tools used to minimize the amount of inadvertent hazardous waste entering the landfill.

A detailed description of the waste-screening program can be found in the Landfill Operator's Manual.

3.3.2 Random Waste Screening

Random inspections of incoming loads are conducted according to the schedule established by the Director with one commercial waste hauler per week being selected randomly according to the schedule. If frequent violations are detected, additional random checks are scheduled at the discretion of the Director.

If a suspicious or unknown waste is encountered, the Equipment Operator proceeds with the waste screening as follows:

- The load is directed to the waste screening area
- The waste screening form is completed
- Protective gear is worn by any employee near the waste
- The suspect material is spread out with the compactor 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 Director 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 Director 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 is kept in the site operational records.

3.3.4 Hazardous or Prohibited Waste Discovered After the Fact

If Hazardous or prohibited wastes are discovered in the landfill, the following procedure is used to remove them:

- Access to the area is restricted
- The Landfill Director is immediately notified
- The Equipment Operator 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
- The Fire Marshall’s Hazardous Materials Response Team is notified

The DWMRC, the hauler (if known), and the generator (if known) are 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:

Gina Nelson, Landfill Director (435) 730-3153
Box Elder County Sheriff (dispatch).....(435) 734-3800
Bear River Health Department..... (435) 734-0845
Director, DWMRC.....(801) 538-6170
Box Elder Co. Fire Marshall (435) 734-9441

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

Little Mountain Landfill does not plan to monitor groundwater. Tahoma Companies, Inc. (Tahoma) completed an exploratory boring extending 300 feet below the landfill bottom and did not encounter groundwater. Based on the minimum depth to groundwater being 300 feet and the low permeability site soils, initial groundwater modeling performed by Tahoma estimated the leachate travel time to be 14,174 years, the landfill is not required to monitor groundwater. These calculations were submitted to the DWMRC and the landfill has been exempted from leachate collection and liner requirements. As a result, groundwater monitoring is not performed as part of the regular monitoring program.

3.4.2 Surface Water

The Little Mountain Landfill Permit Drawings illustrate the locations and details of the surface water drainage control systems for both run-on and run-off. In general, surface water is prevented from running into the active landfill area by berms and a perimeter road. Drawing 2 indicates the location of the storm water basin and associated storm water structures. Calculations of the anticipated run-off data is shown in 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 culverts and a settling pond. Landfill staff will inspect the drainage system monthly. Temporary repairs will be made to any observed deficiencies until permanent repairs can be scheduled. BECSW or a licensed general contractor will repair drainage facilities as required.

3.4.3 Leachate Collection

A leachate collection system will not be installed due to the current liner exemption issued by the DWMRC. In general, the threat of groundwater contamination from leachate is very small because of the great distance between the landfill and groundwater, the relatively low

permeability of the soils beneath the landfill, and the low precipitation. Should the landfill have a demonstrated need for a leachate collection system, one will be designed and installed.

Any storm water contacting the MSW in the active cell remains in the active cells due to the highly irregular surface of the landfill.

3.4.4 Landfill Gas

This facility is monitored for methane gas on a quarterly basis. Concentrations of methane gas are measured with a hand-held gas monitor.

Gas readings are recorded at each end of the active cell, the office and shop, the fuel tanks, and other places at random. Readings are recorded on the "Gas Log" sheet and kept on file in the scale house office.

If methane releases are detected in excess of 25 percent of the LEL, in the landfill building or more than 100 percent of LEL at the property boundary, the procedure outlined in the "Explosive Gases" section is followed.

3.4.5 Evaporation Pond Monitoring

The water delivered to the evaporation ponds is characterized prior to delivery to ensure that concentrations of the constituents present in the wastewater are not hazardous. TCLP criteria are used as the basis to determine if the waste water being delivered to the Little Mountain facility are hazardous. Liquid levels in the ponds are observed as each load of liquid is delivered to make sure that the pond has adequate storage capacity. The evaporation ponds are fenced and access to the ponds is through a locked gate. A third evaporation pond may need to be constructed at the Little Mountain facility to help manage the anticipated waste water storage volumes.

3.4.6 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. Equipment Operators are responsible for conducting and recording routine inspections of the landfill facilities according to the following schedule:

Equipment Operators 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 performed by an outside contractor. A computer record of maintenance, repairs, and concerns is kept for each piece of equipment. Oil samples are pulled when each machine is serviced and results are recorded in the maintenance files.

Facility inspections are completed on a quarterly basis. Any needed corrective action items are recorded and the landfill Equipment Operators complete needed repairs. If a problem is of an urgent nature, the problem is corrected immediately.

Scale maintenance is performed annually at a minimum. If specific problems arise before scheduled maintenance, scale maintenance is completed as required. 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, groundwater contamination, release of explosive gases, or failure of the storm water management system.

The County Fire Marshal's Hazardous Materials Response Team is contacted in all cases where hazardous materials or materials contaminated with PCB's are suspected to be involved.

3.5.1 Fire

The potential for fire is a concern in all landfills. Little Mountain Landfill staff 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 is then 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 Box Elder County Fire Department is called if it appears that landfill personnel and equipment cannot contain any fire at the landfill. The Box Elder 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 DWMRC Director 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 Release of Explosive Gases

Methane gas generation and concentration is not anticipated to be a problem at the Little Mountain Landfill. However, due to the production of methane in all landfills, landfill gas levels are monitored quarterly. If a concentration of methane is detected in excess of 25 percent of LEL in a landfill building, 100 percent LEL at the property boundary, or over 100 parts per million in an off-site building, the following procedure is followed:

- Landfill operations cease immediately. The landfill is evacuated if personnel or buildings may be threatened.
- If gas is detected in a building, the doors and windows are opened to allow the gas to escape.

- If off-site buildings or structures appear to be threatened, the Box Elder County Fire Department is called, the property evacuated, and the property owners notified.
- The Landfill Director is called. The release is monitored and a temporary corrective action implemented as soon as possible. Permanent corrective action is completed as soon as practicable.

The DWMRC is notified immediately and a written report submitted within 14 days of detecting the release. The gas levels detected and a description of the steps taken to protect human health are placed in the operating record within seven days of detection. A remediation plan for the methane gas release is placed in the operating record within 60 days of detection and the DWMRC Director is notified that the plan has been implemented.

3.5.3 Explosion

If an explosion occurs or seems eminent, 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 Director is notified immediately and the Box Elder County Fire Department is called.

If the explosion is the result of methane gas, the gas levels detected and a description of the steps taken to protect human health is placed in the operating record within seven days of detection. A remediation plan for the methane gas release is placed in the operating record within 60 days of detection and the DWMRC Director is notified that the plan has been implemented.

3.5.4 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. Water is diverted away from the landfill using a series of ditches, berms, and roads. These structures are inspected on a regular basis and repaired as needed. Most of the water falling on the working face is unable to flow out of the working area due to surface depressions

left by the compactor. All stormwaters falling or flowing near the active landfill cell are prevented from flowing into the active area by diversion berms and ditches.

If the run-on system fails, temporary measures such as temporary berms, ditches, or other methods are used to divert water from the active landfill cell. If a run-off ditch or berm fails, temporary berms or ditches are constructed until a permanent run-off structure can be constructed. Any temporary berms or other structures are checked at least every 2 hours during heavy storm events. Permanent improvements or repairs are made as soon as practicable.

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

3.5.5 Groundwater Contamination

If groundwater contamination is ever suspected, studies to confirm contamination will be conducted and the extent of contamination documented. This program may include the installation of groundwater monitoring wells. A groundwater monitoring program would be developed and corrective action taken as deemed necessary, with the approval of the Director.

3.6 CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR ALTERNATIVE WASTE HANDLING

The most probable reason for a disruption in the waste handling procedures at the Little Mountain Landfill 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 Little Mountain Landfill may also close for other reasons like fire, natural disaster, etc. In general, the Little Mountain Landfill minimizes the possibility of disruption of waste disposal services from an operational standpoint.

In case of equipment failure, the Box Elder County Road Department will provide the necessary equipment to continue operations while repairs are being made. If the landfill is not operational

for any unforeseen reasons, the commercial haulers serving Box Elder County are notified as follows:

Waste Management of Northern Utah	(801) 731-5542
Brigham City Solid Waste.....	(435) 734-2001
Rupp Trucking	(435) 257-7333
EconoWaste	(435) 257-5588
Green Disposal	(801) 392-4950
Waste Connections	(800) 772-0273

BECSW has a reciprocal agreement with Logan City to provide an alternative site for temporary disposal of municipal solid waste should the need arise. If an upset in the waste water processing capability at the landfill, waste water will be redirected to a publicly owned treatment plant or other facility permitted to manage process waters.

3.7 MAINTENANCE PLAN

3.7.1 Groundwater Monitoring System

The Little Mountain Landfill is currently exempt from the State of Utah DWMRC default design requirements for leachate collection, landfill liner, and groundwater monitoring because of the depth to groundwater and the native soils present under the landfill. As a result, no groundwater monitoring system is planned.

3.7.2 Leachate Collection and Recovery System

The Little Mountain Landfill is currently exempt from the State of Utah DWMRC default design requirements for leachate collection, landfill liner, and groundwater monitoring because of the depth to groundwater and the native soils present under the landfill. As a result, no leachate collection and recovery system is planned.

3.7.3 Gas Monitoring System

The Little Mountain Landfill operation is not expected to produce and concentrate significant amounts of landfill gas. No gas collection system is planned. Quarterly gas monitoring is conducted using a handheld meter.

3.7.4 Process Water Ponds

The Little Mountain Landfill staff will inspect the process water ponds for signs of deterioration and weathering. Little Mountain Landfill staff will document the conditions of the process water ponds as part of the annual report.

3.8 DISEASE AND VECTOR CONTROL

The vectors encountered at the Little Mountain Landfill 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:

3.8.1 Insects

Eliminating breeding areas is essential in the control of insects. Little Mountain Landfill staff minimizes the breeding areas by covering the waste daily and maintaining surfaces to reduce ponded water. The mosquito abatement district personnel assist the landfill as necessary.

3.8.2 Rodents

Reducing potential food sources minimizes rodent populations at the landfill. To date, no significant numbers of mice or rats have been observed. The potential food sources are minimized by properly applying daily cover.

In the event of a significant increase in the number of rodents at the landfill, 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.

3.8.3 Birds

The Little Mountain Landfill has had minimal problems with birds (seagulls). Good landfilling practices of waste compaction, daily covering of active working face, and the minimization of ponded water has to date alleviated most of the bird problems. When the occasional need arises, the birds are encouraged to leave by using cracker and whistler shells.

3.8.4 Household Pets

Because of the landfill location, some stray cats and dogs have wandered onto landfill property. When stray animals are encountered (and can be caught), they are turned over to the animal shelter in Brigham City. If we are unable to apprehend the animals, they are chased off the property.

3.8.5 Wildlife

Little Mountain Landfill has a variety of wildlife located on or near the landfill property. Wildlife includes deer, snakes, foxes, skunks, and coyotes. The only operational problems with wildlife to date have been with an occasional skunk or snake. When problem skunks or snakes are encountered, they are exterminated. If other site wildlife becomes a problem, the landfill staff will coordinate with the Division of Wildlife Resources to provide methods and means to eliminate the problem.

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

3.8.6 Fugitive Dust

The roads leading to the landfill are paved with site access provided via a maintained gravel access road. Some construction activities and daily traffic produce a certain amount of dust. Landfill activities compounded by the occasional high wind present a periodic fugitive dust problem. If the dust problem elevates above the “minimum avoidable dust level”, the landfill personnel will utilize the water truck to apply water to problem areas.

Water is typically applied to the gravel roads leading from the landfill office to the tipping face and at the tipping face. The water is applied as often as needed to control the dust.

The landfill has a limited volume of water available at the site. During the dry summer months, Little Mountain Landfill personnel may augment the dust control water supplies by utilizing the waste water (Procter & Gamble) held in the lined evaporation ponds.

3.8.7 Litter Control

Due to the nature of landfilling operations, litter control is an ongoing issue. Landfill personnel perform routine litter cleanup to keep the landfill and surrounding properties clear of windblown debris.

Whenever possible, the working face is placed downwind 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

3.9 RECYCLING

Currently, recycling activities at the landfill consists of storage areas and bins to recycle white goods and scrap metal. Little Mountain diverts all green waste to the composting facility near the bottom of the hill north of the landfill entrance. Due in part to the recycling market conditions, the BECSW does not plan to expand the on-site recycling programs.

3.10 TRAINING PROGRAM

As part of the initial training of new employees, the Landfill Operator's Manual is required reading. All personnel are required to review the approved permit annually.

All personnel associated with the operation of the landfill receive training annually. The "Sanitary Landfill Operator Training Course" offered by the Solid Waste Association of North America

(SWANA) is required by all employees within 1 year of hire date. 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 at all times.

3.11 RECORDKEEPING

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

- Daily transactions including weight and type of waste for each vehicle
- Deviations from the approved Plan of Operation
- Personnel training and notification procedures
- Landfill gas-monitoring results
- Waste water test results
- Random load inspection log

3.12 SUBMITTAL OF ANNUAL REPORT

BECSW will submit a copy of its annual report to the Director 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 handled for each type of treatment, storage, or disposal facility, including applicable recycling facilities
- Annual update of required financial assurances mechanism pursuant to Utah Administrative Code R315-309
- Results of gas monitoring
- Training programs completed

3.13 INSPECTIONS

The Landfill Director, or his/her designee, inspects 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. An inspection log 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 Director or an authorized representative upon request.

3.14 RECORDING WITH COUNTY RECORDER

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

3.15 STATE AND LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

The Little Mountain Landfill maintains and will continue to maintain compliance with all applicable state and local requirements including zoning, fire protection, water pollution prevention, air pollution prevention, and nuisance control.

3.16 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.

The Box Elder County Sheriff's Department, registered under the Utah Emergency Medical Training Council, trains all the landfill employees in First Aid and CPR bi-annually. The name of each person

to have a first aid certificate is posted beside the telephone numbers. It is preferable to have one first aid certified personnel on site during all normal operating hours.

3.17 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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

Box Elder County Central Dispatch	911
Fire Department.....	(435) 723-5227
Sheriff's Office.....	(435) 734-3800
Highway Patrol.....	(800) 284-6950
County Fire Marshal.....	(435) 734-9441
Brigham City Community Hospital.....	(435) 734-9471
Gina Nelson, Landfill Director	(435) 730-3153

Daily Checklist

Serial #: _____

Date: _____

Equip/Vehicle#: _____

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Comments:
	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	
Engine oil level							
Transmission oil level							
Coolant level							
Hydraulic oil level							
Final drive oil							
Leaks (oil, air, water, fuel)							
Clean windows, mirrors, lights							
Backup alarm & alarm sensor							
Brakes (foot, park, hand)							
Windshield wipers							
Heater & defroster							
Cab condition							
All grease fittings lubricated							
Cutting edges							
Rollers & Idlers on track							
Cleaned air filter							
Other repairs needed:							

2

BOX ELDER COUNTY LANDFILL OPERATOR INSPECTION FORM

INSPECTED BY: _____

LANDFILL SITE: _____ DATE: _____

GENERAL CONDITIONS: _____

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

CLOSED COVERED AREA: _____

WORKING FACE: _____

RUN ON/OFF: _____

FENCES: _____

FUEL AND SUPPLIES: _____

IMMEDIATE ACTION ITEMS: _____

INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE

BOX ELDER COUNTY LANDFILL SUPERVISOR INSPECTION FORM

INSPECTED BY: _____

LANDFILL SITE: _____ DATE: _____

PERSONNEL ON SHIFT: _____

GENERAL REPORT: _____

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

CLOSED COVER MATERIAL: _____

DAILY COVER: _____

RUN ON CONDITIONS: _____

RUN OFF CONDITIONS: _____

FENCES: _____

OFFICE: _____

EQUIPMENT CHECK: _____

CORRECTIVE ACTION NEEDED: _____

SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE

Box Elder County Solid Waste Landfill Gas Log

Landfill Site: _____

Date of Inspection: _____ Time: _____

Test Location:	LEL Reading:	Remarks:
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Weather Conditions: _____

(Inspector)

(Verified by:)

Comments:

**BOX ELDER COUNTY SOLID WASTE
RANDOM LOAD INSPECTION FROM
LITTLE MOUNTAIN SITE**

Date of Inspection: _____

Owner of Load: _____

Address of Owner: _____

Types of Materials in Load

Approximate Quantity of Load: _____ Tons or

_____ Cu. / Yd. or

_____ Size

Signature of Owner / Carrier

Signature of Inspector

