

DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this permit, terms used herein shall have the same meaning as those in R315 of the Utah Admin. Code, unless this permit specifically provides otherwise; where terms are not defined in the regulations or the permit, the meaning associated with such terms shall be defined by a standard dictionary reference or the generally accepted scientific or industrial meaning of the term.

“Approved” means written approval from the Director of the Utah Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control.

“Control Board” means the Utah Waste Management and Radiation Control Board, which enacts policy and rules pertaining to solid waste, hazardous waste, used oil, and underground storage tanks to protect human health and the environment.

“Division” means the Utah Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control.

“Day(s)” means sequential calendar days.

“Director” means the Director of the Utah Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control.

“Facility” means all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances and improvements on the land, used for treating, storing or disposing of hazardous waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, and disposal operational units (eg. one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them).

“Facility Plan Approval” means a written approval (referred to as a permit) to operate a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility within the State of Utah.

“Groundwater Treatment System” means all the parts of the system that are used to extract, treat, or inject groundwater.

“Groundwater Treatment Unit” means all parts of the groundwater treatment system where the groundwater is treated to remove hazardous constituents.

“Hazardous waste constituent” means a constituent that caused the Control Board or the Director to list the hazardous waste in R315-261 of the Utah Admin. Code.

“Hazardous waste” means a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

“Precipitation” means rain, snow, sleet, or hail.

“Refinery” means the infrastructure associated with petroleum refining operations. The terms “refinery” and “facility” are both used in a similar fashion in this Permit, with the term “refinery” generally referring to infrastructure or operational units that are managed by refinery operations personnel in the course of routine refining of petroleum hydrocarbons, and the term “facility” generally referring to the closed LWMA and RWMA Corrective Action Management Unit landfills and the site-wide groundwater monitoring and corrective action infrastructure and activities that are performed under this Permit.

“Release” means any spilling, leaking, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, pumping, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing of hazardous wastes (including hazardous waste constituents) into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents).

“Solid Waste Management Unit” (SWMU) means any discernible unit at which solid wastes have been placed at any time, irrespective of whether the unit was intended for the management of solid or hazardous waste. Such units include any area at a facility at which solid wastes have been routinely and systematically released.

“Submit” or “Submission” means to be received by hand-delivery, mail, certified mail, express mail, or facsimile and logged in at the offices of the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste.

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

“Utah Registered or Registered Professional Engineer” means any individual who is registered as a Professional Engineer by any state’s Department of Business Regulation or its equivalent and is qualified by experience and education in the appropriate engineering field.