3.0 – OPERATIONS PLAN

The Operation Plan for the ISL has been written to address the requirements of Utah State Solid Waste Regulations R315-305 and describes the proposed operations of the Iron Springs facility.

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

3.1 SCHEDULE OF CONSTRUCTION

3.1.1 Combined Armstrong and Lindsey Pits

With this repermit, the Armstrong and Lindsey Pits will be converted to a combined operation that processes both construction and demolition (C&D) wastes as well as municipal solid waste (MSW) in both areas.

As of 2021, the gross airspace of the ISL is approximately 23 million cubic yards. With a 25% reduction in airspace due to the inclusion of cover soils; the net remaining airspace available for waste disposal is approximately 16.6 million cubic yards.

The remaining construction of the landfill Armstrong and Lindsey Pits have been broken into five Phases (I-V shown on Drawing 3 – Appendix A). The five Phases of the landfill will begin in the north with Phase I and sequentially move to the south. Phase I will consist of placing the waste into the bottom of the Lindsey Pit to an elevation of approximately 5,845 feet.

Phase II will be located immediately south of Phase I and will consist of the mass filling of the pit to an elevation of approximately 6,150. The top surface of this last lift will be sloped toward the northeast at with a minimum grade of 2% to promote surface run-off. Phases III, IV, and V will be developed and filled in a similar manner to Phase II. All final surfaces of the landfill will

be sloped to aid in water management and to allow for the settlement of the solid wastes. An elevation view of the proposed fill sequence is shown on Drawing 4 and Drawing 5 – Appendix A.

The landfill construction was presented in these Phases to facilitate: 1) maximize airspace, 2) maintain public access to the working face, 3) aid in the calculation of airspace and required cover soils, 4) better manage surface drainage from the landfill, and 5) provide for a comprehensive surface reclamation of the iron mine excavations.

The operation of the MSW landfill will be continual in nature, the Phased arrangement is more of a design concept rather that actual operational milestones. Based on the historic waste stream, Phase I will provide operational airspace for approximately the next 16 years, with design capacity being reached approximately 2037. Phase II will commence operation in approximately 2038 and will last until approximately 2048 and provide approximately 10 years of disposal capacity. Phase III will start upon the completion of Phase II and last until approximately 2059. Phase IV will start operation at the completion of Phase III and is projected to last until approximately 2066. The final Phase of the landfill operations will be Phase V starting in approximately 2067 and reaching projected capacity in approximately 2073.

The landfill capacities are based upon the recorded tonnages of waste received in the last 5-years and projecting the future waste stream based on recorded data. The current waste projection is reflecting the current 5.5% growth for the next 10-years then utilizing an annual growth rate closer to the 2% growth in population.

The combined C&D and MSW received in 2019 were 67,473 tons. The projection of the landfill life is presented in Appendix D.

3.1.2 Asbestos Pit

ISL operations were modified in 2005 to accommodate the disposal of asbestos containing materials. The Asbestos Pit is located on the ISL property as indicated on Drawing 2 – Appendix A. The legal description for the Asbestos Pit is as follows:

> BEGINNING AT A POINT WHICH IS SITUATED S. 0°18'26" W. ALONG THE SECTION LINE 1211.13 FEET AND WEST 1226.11 FEET FROM THE EAST 1/4 CORNER OF SECTION 29, TOWNSHIP 35 SOUTH, RANGE 12 WEST, SALT LAKE BASE & MERIDIAN, THENCE S. 28°36'54" W. 755.08 FEET, THENCE N. 53°20'15" W. 521.79 FEET, THENCE N. 17°37'14" E. 349.23 FEET, THENCE N. 88°25'57" E. 674.72 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING AND CONTAINING 7.03 ACRES OF LAND.

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF WASTE HANDLING PROCEDURES

3.2.1 General

Since the commencement of operations of the ISL; several operational modifications have been made at the facility. The modifications to the waste handling procedures were necessary to ensure the separation of any asbestos related wastes from the C&D and MSW waste. The waste control program is designed to manage any asbestos wastes and to minimize the potential of hazardous or unacceptable wastes being delivered to the 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 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 the 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 must stop at the scale house. Operations personnel inquire as to the contents of each incoming load to direct the driver to the combined MSW / C&D landfill, recycling area, asbestos pit, or to reject the load due to unacceptable materials.

Any vehicle suspected of carrying unacceptable materials (liquid waste, sludges, or hazardous waste) will be prevented from entering the disposal areas unless the driver can provide evidence that the waste is acceptable for disposal at the site. ICSW 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.

Once it is determined that the wastes entering the landfill are not of a hazardous, asbestos or PCB containing materials, or of an unacceptable nature, the driver is directed to the working face. If the scale house personnel suspect that any load contains unacceptable materials, the scale house will then notify the Landfill Technicians that a load is suspect and that load will be further inspected at the landfill 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 materials such as PCB's are suspected, the discharger will be required to reload the material and remove it from the landfill.

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. If the material is suspected to contain PCB's, a commercially available test kit will be utilized to confirms the presence material and it will be documented, reported to DWMRC and the local health department and disposed of properly.

3.2.2 Waste Acceptance

ICSW uses a solid waste software package entitled "PC Scale". With this program ICSW 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 will are weighed and charged accordingly. Information regarding all transactions is stored on the in house computer at the landfill. All scale records are backed up on a weekly basis to minimize the potential for the loss of data. 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.

No open burning is allowed. No smoking is allowed near the work face.

3.2.3 Historic C&D / MSW Disposal

The first phase of the historic waste disposal in the C&D Lindsey Pit involved end dumping the waste from the initial tipping area. The geometry of the pit was such that the C&D waste was dozed downslope into place. The bottoms 40 feet of the pit were filled using this method. Since that time, the C&D wastes have been 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 typical five to one (horizontal to vertical) configuration. Due to the access restrictions of the first Phase (and the initial portion of the second Phase) of landfilling, ICSW personnel typically elected to transfer C&D waste into the pit with limited access for public use due to safety issues.

Cover soils have been historically applied to all areas of the C&D cell at a minimum of every 30 days. C&D waste disposal will now be managed in both pits and will be treated like MSW with cover soils being applied daily.

The first phase of waste placed in the MSW landfill involved end dumping the waste from the initial tipping area into the lowest areas of the Armstrong Pit. The initial geometry of the pit was such that the waste was dozed downslope into place. Once the bottom of the pit was filled sufficiently to provide safe truck access to the working face; waste was delivered directly to the working face.

3.2.4 Future C&D / MSW Disposal

Currently, C&D wastes are still being delivered to the Lindsey Pit with MSW being delivered to the Armstrong Pit. Once this permit renewal is reviewed and approved by the DWMRC, C&D and MSW waste disposal will be disposed in one common operational face. The Lindsey and Armstrong Pits will receive both C&D and MSW wastes.

Wastes 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 five to one (horizontal to vertical) configuration.

Work face dimensions will be 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 will be 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 will be applied to all areas of the active cell (whether the cell is located in the Lindsay or Armstrong pits) daily. Intermediate cover will be placed in active areas of the landfill that will not receive waste within 30 days.

3.2.5 Special Wastes

3.2.5.1 Used Oil and Batteries

ICSW no longer accepts used oil or batteries at the landfill. In the past they have been collected and transported to recycling facilities. Patrons with these items now are directed to take these items to appropriate recycling facilities themselves.

3.2.5.2 Bulky Wastes

White goods are accepted at the ISL and are separated for recycling. For appliances containing refrigerants, all refrigerants must be removed prior to disposal at the ISL. Once the removal of refrigerants is double checked, appliances are loaded into the metal bin for recycling. Used cars are accepted and stored near the Armstrong Pit.

3.2.5.3 Tires

ISL 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.

3.2.5.4 Dead Animals

Dead animals are typically incorporated into the face of the landfill and not disposed of in a separate pit. 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. In the event of a large amount of dead animals that need to be processed, ISL personnel will prepare a dedicated pit within the landfill rather than incorporating them into the working face.

3.2.5.5 Asbestos Waste

ISL accepts a limit amount of asbestos waste, typically less than 50 tons per year. ISL has developed asbestos management procedures (and a separate fenced cell) to minimize the risk of asbestos related waste to humans and the environment. ISL accepts only locally generated asbestos waste. Asbestos generators and transporters are required to make arrangements for asbestos disposal at a minimum of 24 hours prior to delivery to the landfill.

Asbestos wastes shall be handled, transported, and disposed in a manner that will not permit the release of asbestos fibers into the air and must otherwise comply with Sections R307-1-4.12 and R307-8 and 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, 1995ed.

- Accept asbestos wastes by appointment only. Require a 24 to 48 hour notice.

- Do not accept friable asbestos waste unless it has been double bagged in plastic bags of 6-mil or thicker, and thoroughly wetted to prevent fiber release. Asbestos slurries must be in leak-proof and air-tight rigid containers if they are too heavy for plastic bags.

- All asbestos containers must be labeled with the name of the waste generator, the location where it was generated, and tagged with a warning label that conforms to the requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 61.149(2), 1991 ed.

- Upon arriving at the gate, the transporter of the asbestos must present a waste shipment record. The Landfill Technician will verify the quantities received and sign the waste shipment record. Iron County Landfill personnel will send a copy of the waste shipment record to the generator within 30 days.

- Direct the transporter to the asbestos trench for off-loading. Caution the transporter to take care not to break the containers. Cover the wastes immediately with at least 12 inches of soil.

- Do not compact asbestos wastes until they are completely covered with a minimum of 12 inches of non-asbestos material.

- Restrict public access to areas containing asbestos. The asbestos containing areas are to be properly marked. Warning signs will be placed at the entrance and around the perimeter of the disposal area at distances not exceeding 200 feet.

3.2.5.6 Grease By-Products

Waste from restaurant grease traps and related by-products are accepted at the ISL. If the waste passes the paint filter test, it is deposited at the working face and covered daily. The grease related wastes are typically stabilized by the addition of sawdust prior to transport to the ISL facility. ISL receives grease related wastes weekly. If the grease trap or sump disposal wastes have excess liquids, the materials are dumped on a dedicated tailings pile and held until the excessive liquid evaporates. Solid waste residue is then hauled to the working face.

3.2.5.7 Dry Sewer Sludge

Dry sewer sludge is accepted for disposal into the landfill if both the paint filter test and all TCLP requirements are met.

3.2.5.8 Car Wash Sediment

Car wash sediment is accepted for disposal into the landfill if both the paint filter test and all onsite screening criteria are met. Periodically ISL requires that a TCLP test be completed by waste generator for car wash sediment.

3.3 WASTE INSPECTION

3.3.1 Landfill Spotting

Learning to identify and exclude prohibited and hazardous waste from the ISL is a requirement to maintain each landfill classification and necessary for the safe operation of the facility. The Landfill Technicians 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 Supervisor. If frequent violations are detected, additional random checks are scheduled at the discretion of the Landfill Supervisor (typically 1 random check per 50 loads but no less than 1 random check per 100 loads).

If a suspicious or unknown waste is encountered, the Landfill Technician proceeds with the waste screening 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 Supervisor 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(s) 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 Supervisor 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 Supervisor is immediately notified.
- The Landfill Technician 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 DWMRC, 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:

- Bruce Anderson, Landfill Supervisor.....(435) 865-7015
- Iron County Health Department.....(435) 586-2437
- Director, DWMRC.....(801) 536-0200
- Cedar City. Fire Department.....(435) 586-2964

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 Lindsey Pit is not required to monitor groundwater. Groundwater monitoring of the Armstrong Pit is conducted as prescribed in the Groundwater and Leachate Monitoring Plan (Appendix E).

3.4.2 Surface Water

Run-on diversion structures have been installed around the perimeters of both pits in an effort to reduce the volume of water that can contact waste. The diversion structures include both ditches and berms where appropriate. Potential run-on waters are diverted before the waters drain onto the excavated slopes of the pit. Due to the variability of surface soil and rock outcroppings, the location of the drainage structures have been field located.

In general, surface water that falls within the pit excavations (below run-on diversion structures) will naturally be routed into low areas of each pit. The run-on will be directed, where possible, away from the access road at the entrance to the active face.

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. Drawings 3, 4 and 5 (Appendix A) illustrate the locations of the run-off control structures; details for ditch construction are shown on Drawing 6.

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

3.4.3 Leachate Collection

The Armstrong and Lindsey Pits are not required to collect leachate.

3.4.4 Landfill Gas

Landfill gases will be measured quarterly at the Armstrong Pit, the Lindsey Pit, and around facility buildings.

3.4.5 General Inspections of Machines and Equipment

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 Technicians are responsible for conducting and recording routine inspections of the landfill facilities and equipment according to the following schedule:

- Landfill Technicians (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 mechanic performs all oil changes and a complete inspection of each piece of equipment at this time. 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 on a quarterly basis. Any needed corrective action items are recorded and the Landfill Technicians 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 CONTIGENCY 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 Iron 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 ISL 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 Iron County Fire department is called if it appears that landfill personnel and equipment cannot contain any fire at the landfill. The Iron 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 Supervisor 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 Supervisor is notified immediately and the Iron County Fire department is called. The Director 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. Due to the surrounding topography and geometry of the Armstrong and Lindsey Pits, run-on control measures are limited. Were 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. All precipitation falling on the side slopes of the Pits will flow towards the working area. The working face will be sloped to direct the run-on away from access roads.

As the landfill reaches an elevation where the storm water will drain from the Armstrong and Lindsey Pit areas, perimeter ditches and berms will be constructed. If a run-off ditch or berm fails, temporary berms or ditches will be constructed until a permanent run-off structure can be repaired.

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 Supervisor is notified immediately if a failure of the run-off systems 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 Director.

3.6 CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR ALTERNATIVE WASTE HANDLING

The most probable reason for a disruption in the waste handling procedures at the ISL will be weather related. The landfill(s) 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 ISL may also close for other reasons like fire, natural disaster, etc. In general, the ICSW staff works to minimize the possibility of disruption to 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. In the event of a disruption of service at the Iron County Landfill; wastes will be redirected to either the Parowan Landfill for Construction and Demolition waste or to Beaver County Landfill for MSW wastes.

3.7 DISEASE AND VECTOR CONTROL

The vectors encountered at the ISL 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. ICSW will minimize the potential breeding areas by covering the waste with soil at a minimum of daily for operations in both the Armstrong and Lindsey Pits and by maintaining sloped surfaces 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 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 ISL, 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 ISL 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 landfill property. When stray animals are encountered (and can be caught), they are turned over to the animal shelter located immediately east of the landfill. If the Landfill Technicians are unable to apprehend the animals, they are chased off the property.

3.7.5 Wildlife

The ISL 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 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.

3.7.6 Fugitive Dust

The road leading to the Armstrong Pit is paved, however; the access road to the Lindsey Pit 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.

The ISL has a 10-wheel water truck on site to utilize for dust suppression. Water is applied to the un-paved roads leading from the paved access road to the tipping face and at the tipping face if occasionally necessary due to excessively dusty loads. Water will be applied as often as needed to control the dust.

3.7.7 Litter Control

Because waste currently deposited in the Lindsey and Armstrong Pits is largely shielded from wind by each of the pits geometry, the blowing of litter is generally minimal. 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 MSW and C&D operations. The bulk of materials recycled are metals and green waste.

3.9 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 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 Technicians. 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.

3.10 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 on a monthly basis. Daily logs are stored on the computer.
- Deviations from the approved Plan of Operation.
- Personnel training and notification procedures.
- Random load inspection log.

3.11 SUBMITTAL OF ANNUAL REPORT

ICSW 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.
- Annual update of required financial assurances mechanism pursuant to Utah Administrative Code R315-309.
- Training programs completed.

3.12 INSPECTIONS

The Landfill Supervisor, or his/her designee, 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. A quarterly inspection form (Appendix C) is kept as part of the operating record. This form includes at least the date of inspection and name and name of the inspector with documentation of observations made and the nature of any repairs or corrective actions. Inspection records are available to the Director 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 Iron 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 ISL 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 situation, the Landfill Technician immediately contacts the Landfill Supervisor and proceeds as directed. If the Landfill Supervisor is not available, the Landfill Technicians calls the appropriate emergency number posted by the telephone. The emergency telephone numbers are:

- Iron County Central Dispatch..... 911
- Cedar City Fire Department .....(435) 586-2964
- Sheriff's Office.....(435) 867-7500
- Cedar City Hospital.....(435) 586-6587
- Iron County Health Department.....(435) 586-2437
- Bruce Anderson, Landfill Supervisor.....(435) 586-7015

Site communications are primarily conducted via radio with cell phone and land line used as backup systems.

IRON COUNTY LANDFILL
RANDOM LOAD INSPECTION RECORD
C & D LANDFILL

INSPECTION INFORMATION	
Inspector's Name:	
Date of Inspection:	
Time of Inspection:	
Facility Name:	
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY INFORMATION	
Company Name:	
Address:	
Phone Number:	
VEHICLE INFORMATION	
Driver's Name:	
Vehicle Type:	
Vehicle License Number:	
Vehicle Contents:	❒ HOUSEHOLD ❒ COMMERCIAL ❒ OTHER _____
OBSERVATIONS AND ACTIONS TAKEN	

Photo Documentation: _____ Yes _____ No

Inspector's Signature _____ Date _____

Driver's Signature _____ Date _____

Driver's Signature hereon denotes: His presence during the inspection and does not admit, confirm, or identify liability.

Iron County Landfill

Monthly Inspection Form

(Please Check the Appropriate Column and record the needed repairs below)

Performed By:_____ **Date:**_____

1. Structures and Roads	Condition	
	Satisfactory	**Unsatisfactory**
Buildings	_____	_____
Fences	_____	_____
Gates	_____	_____
Roads	_____	_____
Run-Off Control Systems	_____	_____

Recommended Repairs, Notes, and Comments:

_____

_____

_____

2. Operations		
Litter and Weeds	_____	_____
Daily Cover	_____	_____
Final Cover	_____	_____
Scrap Metal	_____	_____
Tree Limbs/Pallets	_____	_____

Recommended Repairs, Notes, and Comm

IRON COUNTY LANDFILL

QUARTERLY METHANE MONITORING REPORT

Name:_____ Date:_____

Was the Photoionization Detector (PID) calibrated before use?

Yes ____ No____

Location	PID Reading	Units
Front Gate		
North End Of Pit		
Center Of Pit		
South End Of Pit		

Comments/ Actions Taken:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____