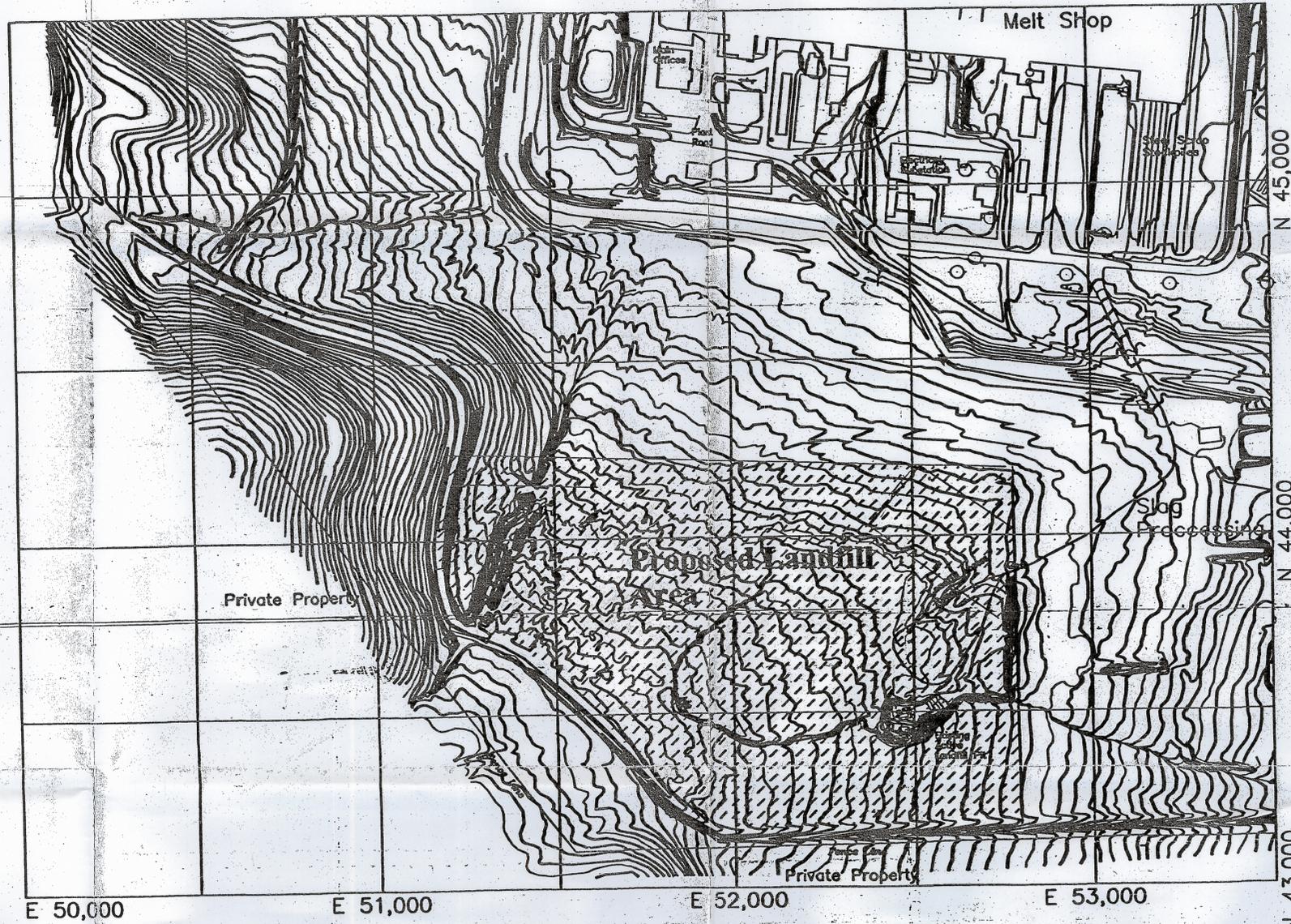


Attachment #1

Landfill Design



1" = 300'
650

Not to scale

GENERAL TOLERANCES	
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	
TOLERANCES ON MACHINE DIMENSIONS	
FRACTIONAL	± 1/64"
DECIMAL	± .005"
METRIC	± .12mm
TOLERANCES ON FABRICATION DIMENSIONS	
HOLE LOCATION	± 1/32"
GENERAL FABRICATION	± 1/16"

NO.	DATE	NOTES	APP.	BY

REVISIONS				

NUCOR STEEL
A DIVISION OF NUCOR CORPORATION
PLYMOUTH, UTAH

Class III Landfill Permit Application
January 2000

SCALE: 1" = 300' (1/16" = 32') DATE: 12/14/99

DRAWN: [Signature] ASSY. DWG.: [Signature]

TRACED: [Signature] SUPERSEDED BY: [Signature]

CHK'D: [Signature] SUPERSEDED BY: [Signature]

APP'D.: [Signature] FILE [Signature]

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Attachment #2

Landfill Area Map



Attachment #3

Operations Plan

1.0 Introduction

Nucor Steel owns and operates a steel recycling facility in northern Utah near the town of Plymouth in Box Elder County. A location map is included in Attachment 1.

Construction of the facility began in the late 1970's, with operation beginning in 1980. A permit to operate a landfill was issued by the State of Utah Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health, dated April 15, 1980. Some permit changes have occurred over time since the issuance of the original permit. The most recent permit change was a renewed permit with an effective date of November 1, 2005. The permit expires October 31, 2010. A renewal application is required at least 180 days prior to permit expiration. This document is being submitted to meet that requirement.

In addition to operation of the landfill for nonhazardous waste disposal, Nucor retains a vendor to provide dumpsters located around the plant. The vendor periodically empties the dumpsters and hauls the waste to a municipal landfill. Nucor intends to continue to utilize this service, which provides Nucor dual capabilities for waste disposal.

The landfill operated at the Nucor facility meets the definition of a Class IIIb landfill as described in the regulations. The landfill is a noncommercial landfill that receives only industrial nonhazardous solid waste generated at Nucor's facility.

This renewal application does not propose any changes from that already permitted.

1.1 General Information

The landfill will be operated by the following:

Nucor Steel
PO Box 100
West Cemetery Road
Plymouth, Utah 84330

The landfill is located on property owned by Nucor, the landfill applicant, within approximately 700 acres of scrap steel recycling operations. Nucor is the responsible party for landfill operations and future closure.

1.2 General Description

Landfill operations have historically been conducted in the southwestern corner of the property owned by Nucor. Nucor intends to continue operations in this area of the property for the duration of operations. A site plan of the portion of Nucor property where the landfill is located is included as Attachment 3.

The landfill over the life of operation will encompass as much as 35 acres. The landfill area to be used from this date forward is generally the same area as used in historical landfill operations. Nucor believes that the historical landfill area can be better utilized for space reduction and that there are areas that can be again used for landfill material. The particular areas to be reused are areas in which large demolition materials, primarily large chunks of concrete, were deposited. The reuse of this space will minimize the area impacted by landfill operations.

1.3 Legal Description

The landfill is to be operated on property owned by Nucor Steel. Proof of ownership of the property is included as Attachment 4. Nucor will continue to operate the landfill in a portion of this property as shown in Attachment 3.

The property owned by Nucor is unzoned. Property surrounding the Nucor operations in all directions is also not zoned.

There is a deed restriction for the landfill area that limits future use of the property to non-residential.

1.4 Types of Waste

The waste to be deposited in the landfill is waste generated exclusively on-site associated with steel making and auxiliary operations. This waste has historically been deposited in the landfill since the beginning of operations. The types of waste to be deposited on a regular and continual basis are as follows:

- a) personal use items, such as carry-out containers from the on-site cafeteria
- b) packaging materials for parts and supplies associated with operation of the plant
- c) building components
- d) refractory brick determined to be nonhazardous
- e) waste material from rail car cleaning
- f) scrap wood, i.e. dunnage, crates, pallets
- g) dirty rags, used gloves, worn or scraped non-steel or non-recyclable steel equipment/parts, filter media, etc.

Other waste that may periodically be placed in the landfill includes the following:

- a) mill scale if containing debris making it nonmarketable
- b) electric arc furnace slag in a form that is nonmarketable¹
- c) other nonhazardous and/or nonregulated waste
- d) remediated contaminated soil.

The landfill design includes two types of cells that may be used for any of the above materials.

The types of waste that **will not** be deposited in the landfill are as follows:

- a) containers containing free liquids, except non-regulated such as partially empty pop bottles, etc.,
- b) media containing free liquids,
- c) regulated hazardous waste, and other prohibited regulated waste.

The determination of whether a material is defined as hazardous or non-hazardous is determined by sampling, MSDS of the product, or by generator knowledge.

¹Electric Arc Furnace Slag is specifically exempt from regulation by R315-304-1(2)(c) UAC. This slag is present on-site in stockpiles, sold as outside sales by a contractor as a product, and used around the Nucor facility for road base and other purposes. Some slag that cannot be marketed may be placed in the landfill. Also, slag will continue to be used at the landfill to construct roadways and to aid in erosion control.

1.5 Noncommercial Landfill Demonstration

Commercial solid waste is defined in the regulations as “ *all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding household waste and industrial waste.*”

Industrial solid waste is defined as “*any solid waste generated at a manufacturing or other industrial facility that is not a hazardous waste. Industrial solid waste includes waste from the following manufacturing processes and associated activities: electric power generation, fertilizer or agricultural chemicals, food and related products and by-products, inorganic chemicals, iron and steel manufacturing, leather and leather products, nonferrous metals manufacturing or foundries,*”

Nucor does not accept waste from any outside entities of any type including household garbage that could be brought in by employees. All wastes directed to the landfill are generated on site as part of the manufacturing process and associated operations related to the manufacture of steel products. There are no fees associated with disposal of materials. There is no revenue generated by operation of the landfill and the cost for operating the landfill is borne by Nucor as an operating cost related to the manufacture of steel products. The landfill is not a type of LLC or other independent operating unit. The landfill, in itself, is not operated for profit.

2.0 Plan of Operation

2.1 Intended Schedule of Construction

The landfill is currently constructed and operating as allowed under the current Landfill Permit (Attachment 2). Nucor will continue to operate this landfill in the same general area. A new landfill will not be constructed. However, continual construction of active landfill pits or cells within the overall area will be part of routine operation. Small landfill pits will be constructed in the area for depositing waste. Alternatively, the large cell may be used instead of a series of small cells.

2.2 Waste Handling Procedures

As part of the initial orientation of new employees, and the periodic refresher training for existing employees, Nucor conducts training on the types of waste at its facility and the proper disposal methods for the waste. Proper use of the landfill is included in this training. In addition, discussions with supervisors of various departments within this facility are periodically conducted to maintain continual control of the waste being directed toward the landfill.

Nucor assigns overall responsibility of the landfill to one person. Currently, this person is an independent contractor who has the authority to inspect and reject any load that is intended to be deposited in the landfill. This pre-deposit procedure may be used during periods when the landfill has abnormally high use, such as when special demolition projects occur, or during semi-annual shutdowns. In these cases the contractor may assign a person to be at the landfill full time for the purposes of waste inspections. During normal day to day operations, however, the landfill use is limited with very little, or perhaps no waste, is deposited in the landfill. For this normal circumstance, it is not practical to have an inspector assigned to the landfill full time. Instead, an inspection by the contractor is conducted of any waste deposited in the landfill at the end of the day. If any material is discovered that should not have been disposed in the landfill, it is removed and transferred to a proper disposal location.

The independent contractor also maintains daily site records. An example site record is contained in Attachment 5.

Waste will be received at the landfill in a variety of containers and load sizes. Typical containers carrying waste to the landfill include small barrels carried in pickup trucks, buckets of front end loaders, 10-wheeled dump trucks, and other receptacles carried by fork lifts.

At the landfill, the vehicle carrying the load backs down a ramp and places the waste in the bottom of the pit. Placing the waste in the bottom of the pit limits windblown litter and fugitive emissions.

The material deposited in the landfill will be inspected daily by the landfill operator. Any material that should not have been deposited in the landfill will be removed, and appropriate Nucor personnel will be notified.

The landfill operator will determine if cover should be applied at the end of the day under the following conditions:

- 1) Is garbage² present?
- 2) Is litter present that may become windblown?
- 3) Is fine material present that may become fugitive dust?

If any of the above conditions exist, daily cover of approximately 6 inches of earth will be applied.

Some steel or non-ferrous metals may be removed from the landfill and placed in stockpiles for future recycling.

The amount and type of material placed in the landfill are recorded on forms daily, and a minimum of one daily inspection of the landfill is and will be completed. An example of a daily landfill tracking form is included in Attachment 5.

2.3 Contingency Plan for Fire or Explosion

No purposeful burning will occur at the landfill. In the event that an accidental fire occurs at the landfill, the fire will be extinguished through the use of a water truck, or by applying earthen cover. Several water trucks are operated at the facility and are readily available for firefighting purposes. Depending on the type of fire, covering the fire through the use of available on-site front-end loaders or dozers may also be done. These fires would be extinguished as they are discovered.

It is highly unlikely that an explosion would occur at the Nucor landfill, since very little methane-producing waste is landfilled. The endangerment to the public and Nucor personnel and contractors from an explosion is minimal due to the remoteness of the site from the public and Nucor's operations.

2.4 Groundwater Contamination Corrective Action Program

No groundwater contamination could reasonably be expected from operation of the landfill at Nucor. The waste entering the landfill is managed to control materials that enter the site as described in previous sections.

In addition, groundwater is not near the surface at the Nucor property. Four wells are located on property owned by Nucor. As part of the initial construction of this plant, Nucor drilled three of these wells. Through review of the Well Drillers Log for the wells, it is found that initial encounters with groundwater

² Garbage is defined as "discarded animal and vegetable wastes and animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food, and of such character and proportion as to be capable of attracting or providing food for vectors..."

were found at depths ranging from 43 feet to 117 feet. A spring is also located on Nucor property at an elevation of approximately 150 feet below the elevation of the landfill.

As a Class IIIb landfill, no groundwater monitoring program is required. Given the types of material placed in the landfill and the landfill management program used, a groundwater contamination corrective action program will not be necessary.

2.5 Other Releases

No other releases from the Nucor landfill are expected. As discussed in previous sections, gases are not of concern because of the limited amount of organic material that would be placed in the landfill.

The monofill area has been designed to include runoff/runoff controls and a final cover system for final closure. Details of these systems are shown on Figure 1 in Attachment 6.

The active landfill area is a limited number of pits at any one time. Once a pit has been filled to design capacity, a new pit is excavated and the prior pit is recovered and reclaimed. Surface water cannot leave the pits, and the amount of surface water entering the existing and newly constructed pits is and will be limited by constructing water control/diversion structures. A runoff collection system is not needed.

2.6 Fugitive Dust Control

The landfill at Nucor is a small component of activities at the Nucor site. Fugitive dust control is an ongoing activity at the site, and the practices are applied at the Nucor landfill. Nucor operates under conditions specified in an air quality permit issued by the Utah Division of Air Quality. This permit requires fugitive emission controls plant wide, and limits fugitive dust from the landfill to 20 percent opacity as determined by EPA Method 9. Daily cover will also be used as needed to control dust.

2.6.1 Fugitive Roadway Emissions

The primary method of controlling fugitive dust from roadways leading to the landfill is to cover the roads with road base made from electric arc furnace slag. Slag is superior to other unpaved surfaces for dust control because the material does not readily grind into smaller particles that become airborne.

There is limited vehicle traffic to the landfill. This, alone, limits the amount of fugitive roadway emissions, and provides a long life for the slag used as a surfacing material. Nucor imposes plant-wide speed limits for all vehicles, which further controls fugitive roadway emissions.

In addition, Nucor provides plant-wide continuous dust control through the use of a water truck when weather conditions permit. The water truck operates plant wide, including the landfill, applying water to areas generating the greatest emissions.

2.6.2 Fugitive Emissions from Construction and Operation

Fugitive emissions generated from landfill construction and general operations are limited because these types of operations are infrequent. Construction activities include only the excavation of new pits, and new pit construction will occur only approximately once or twice per year, if the smaller of the two designed pits are used. New pit construction may not occur for many years if the larger pit design is used. Pit construction is generally completed using a single piece of equipment, such as a backhoe or dozer, to excavate the pit. Other construction operations include road construction to new pit areas. Since the terrain in the area of the landfill is generally flat, road construction is basically limited to the laying of a slag

surface described in the previous section. Construction activities are limited and cause very minimal fugitive emissions.

Emissions from operation of the landfill are also minimal. Operations comprise depositing materials in the landfill, which generally is not a fugitive emission source. If daily cover is applied, it involves the application of only a minimal amount of material using a single piece of equipment, typically a dozer. The daily cover is typically applied once per day on days when cover is warranted, and is completed in a relatively short period of time. Final cover of a pit requires additional equipment operating time; however, final cover is completed very infrequently. Emissions from landfill operations are minimal, and are already regulated by existing environmental quality requirements.

2.7 Hazardous Waste

As described in Section 1.4 of this document, procedures and practices are in place to ensure that hazardous waste does not enter the landfill.

2.8 Disease Vector Control

Disease vectors include animals such as rodents, birds, and insects that may carry disease from a landfill. Disease is primarily a concern when garbage is deposited in a landfill attracting vectors as a food source. Garbage is material derived from animal or vegetable wastes, or from the preparation of food.

The Nucor landfill does contain some garbage, primarily in the form of food waste from an on-site cafeteria carry-out containers. Waste from the cafeteria itself is not deposited in the landfill, but rather placed in dumpsters and hauled off-site to a municipal landfill.

Disease vector control will be accomplished by providing daily cover, on those days when garbage is placed in the landfill.

2.9 Alternative Waste Handling Plan

The Nucor landfill is used as a supplement to waste handling at the Nucor facility. Many types of waste are shipped off-site according to the characterization of the waste. Nucor retains the use of a waste disposal service that provides dumpsters located throughout the facility. The service provider regularly picks up the dumpsters and transports the waste to a municipal landfill. Nucor employees are encouraged to use the dumpsters. Material accepted at the Nucor landfill is the same type of material that can be placed in the dumpsters.

2.10 Training and Safety Plan

The training and safety plan for the Nucor landfill is included as Attachment 7.

2.11 Compliance with Industrial Solid Waste Landfill Requirements

Section R315-304-3(2) and the current operating permit define the Nucor landfill as a Class IIIb landfill. The Nucor landfill is not open to the general public, and it receives only nonhazardous industrial waste.

2.11.1 Location Standards

The existing Nucor landfill meets the location standards required for a Class IIIb landfill. A brief summary of the location requirements is in the following subsections.

- Class IIIb landfills are restricted from being located in a flood plain. The Nucor landfill is located on elevated terrain. See the location map in Attachment 1 for location and elevation details.
- Class IIIb landfills are restricted from being located in wetland areas. The Nucor landfill is not located in a wetland area.
- Class IIIb landfills are required to be located at least 5 feet above the historical high ground water elevation. Nucor has drilled three wells on the site property. The shallowest groundwater encountered in these wells was at greater than 40 feet from the surface. The maximum excavation depth for the new monofill and existing waste cells is 20 feet below existing grade. Previous excavations in and around the existing landfill have provided no evidence of groundwater. Based on this information, the landfill is located more than 5 feet above groundwater.

2.11.2 General Requirements (R315-304)

Applicable requirements contained in R315-302-2(2)(a) through (k), as described in R314-304, are addressed in various subsections of Section 2 of this document.

2.11.2.1 Closure and Post-Closure Care Plans

2.11.2.1.1 Closure Plan

All waste material placed in the landfill will be covered with a minimum of 2 feet of final earthen cover once the cell has reached capacity. The earthen cover will blend with the surrounding terrain and will be sloped so that water does not pond on top of the area.

Any remaining sloped areas that may be found on the outskirts of the landfill area will be regarded to a 3:1 slope, or flatter, to minimize erosion and to assist in the success of revegetation.

The landfill cover and regraded slopes will be seeded with a seed mix of vegetation native to the area. Prior to applying the seed on roadways to be reclaimed, the surface will be scarified with rippers mounted on heavy equipment, or similar method. Once the seed is spread by hand sowing, a dozer or other track-mounted piece of equipment will travel on the seeded area to cover the seeds and to create tracks to help hold atmospheric water. This tracking will also aid in the prevention of erosion. Seeding will only be completed in the spring or fall.

Reclaimed areas will be closed to future landfill use.

2.11.2.1.2 Post-Closure Care

Post closure care will include inspections for runoff/runoff control, vegetation success, final cover erosion damage, and settlement. Any deficiencies found would be repaired. The inspection would include all areas in which individual cells had been closed. This permit renewal application includes a total of 60 post closure inspections, 2 each per year for 30 years.

The post closure inspection schedule applies in the event that the entire landfill is no longer used and has been closed. The schedule above would be implemented based on the final closure date.

During periods in which the landfill is operating, inspections of closed and reclaimed individual cells within the landfill area would occur as part of routine operation and maintenance of the landfill. Repairs of closed cells, if needed, would be completed as part of routine operation of the landfill.

2.11.2.1.3 Cost Estimates and Financial Assurance

The cost for closure is based on the following activities being accomplished.

- **Regrading.** The amount of material to be regraded is equal to the amount of material excavated for the pit construction. This previously excavated material will be needed to fill the excavation back in and/or to recontour the area surrounding a reclaimed pit to a maximum no steeper than a slope of 3:1. The amount of material removed in new pit construction is approximately 1,875 cubic yards for each individual small cell. For purposes of financial assurance, no more than 10 pits would be unreclaimed at any one time plus the large cell area (approximately 6.9 acres). Because the single large cell will be larger than the average cell used for general waste disposal, soil excavated from the monofill will be staged around the perimeter to prevent surface water runoff.
- **Revegetation.** The area requiring revegetation is equal to the sum of the footprints of the cells to be reclaimed (10 or less). The initial permit issued to Nucor for landfill operation did not contain any reclamation or post closure care requirements. The existing landfill is in an area that has been used for landfill purposes by Nucor during historical operations operated under the initial permit and that has not previously been totally reclaimed. Areas subject to closure requirements by current regulations are pits that were active on July 15, 1999, or new pits constructed after this date.

To be conservative, Nucor is proposing to include the cost of revegetating the entire 35-acre landfill area in calculations for financial assurance. Revegetation will consist of hand sowing seeds, and tracking the seeded area by operating tracked equipment to assist in water retention and seed coverup. The seed mix to be used is a mix of seeds that are native to the area surrounding Nucor (Attachment 8). Once revegetated, the area will no longer be used for landfill purposes, or revegetation upon completion of a new disturbance.

The landfill access road will require ripping prior to seeding. The cost for ripping is included in the cost calculations.

Other. No equipment or structures will be dedicated to landfill operations. Class IIIb landfills are exempt from groundwater monitoring during operations and following closure. No additional cost is associated with closure.

Cost estimates for final closure are included as Attachment 9.

Post-closure care will also require financial assurance. Financial assurance will include costs associated with the following activities:

- As outlined in the previous section, a total of 60 inspections of the closed landfill would occur during a 30-year period following closure. No inspections beyond that time are necessary. For purposes of estimating the cost for the inspections to apply toward financial assurance it is assumed that a third-party contractor would perform the inspections. The inspector would be competent in discerning vegetation success, erosion problems, and settlement by completing a walk and a visual survey of the area and would generate a simple report that describes areas that require site work. For purposes of estimating costs, the amount of the inspection is escalated 2.5% per year to allow for inflation.

- The area immediately surrounding the landfill is gently sloping. As part of the initial Nucor facility construction, drainage around the landfill area was redirected to direct runoff from surrounding areas from entering the landfill area. The final covers for the individual cells to be used in the landfill are to have a 3:1 or flatter slope. The potential for damage owing to erosion is minimal. For financial assurance cost-estimating purposes, it is assumed that no more than 3000 yards of site grading using a dozer would be required to repair erosion damage. All erosion repair would occur at the time it was discovered during any inspection period during the entire 30 year period. Therefore, the financial assurance calculations include an escalating time period of 30 years.
- Settlement would be of concern if it caused runoff water to accumulate in a low spot allowing it to infiltrate into the closed cell. Settlement of the material and final cover of any cell is very unlikely to occur, given the type of material typically placed in the landfill and the type of soil at the site, as well as the relatively small size of the cells. For financial assurance purposes, it is assumed that the cost of repairing any settlement is included in the cost for repairing erosion described above.
- Revegetation would be required in any area in which repair was required, as described above, or in the event that the initial seeding was not successful. For estimating the costs to be included in financial assurance, it is assumed that no more than 1 acre would require re-vegetation. Re-vegetation would occur following any inspection where it was discovered it was needed. An escalation factor of 2.5% annually is applied to the cost.

Documentation of the method of financial assurance is included in Attachment 10.

3.0 Technical Report

3.1 Maps

3.1.1 Topographic Map of Landfill Area

A topographic map of the landfill area with landfill boundaries is included in Attachment 3. Runoff control structures are not included for the general waste cells because the individual landfill pits will not have runoff. Runon control will consist of earthen barriers constructed of the pit excavation material around three sides of the pits, and each pit will be oriented so that surface water does not run into the pit on the one open (ramp) side. The borrow and fill areas are the excavation material from each individual pit.

Additional details for runon/runoff controls for the large cell design are shown on Figure 1 in Attachment 6. Runon will be controlled with perimeter stockpiles constructed of soil from the cell excavation and shallow drainage ditches. Runoff will not be an issue until the waste is filled to existing grade (i.e., the waste elevation will be below the elevation of the surrounding terrain preventing runoff). As the waste elevation increases, runoff will be controlled. Waste placement will be staged to allow a natural ditch configuration to form around the perimeter of the cell. By leaving the perimeter of the cell exposed for final cover tie-in, a natural ditch will form that will collect runoff from the fill area and allow it to percolate back into the cell. As waste is brought up to grade around the perimeter, daily cover will be applied more frequently to prevent waste erosion and runoff.

Attachment #4

Inspection Form

Nucor Class IIIb Landfill
Quarterly Inspection

Inspection Date: _____ Time: _____

Permit Number: 0001R2

Permit Effective Date: November 15, 2011 thru November 14, 2021

1. Is the waste in the landfill acceptable waste (i.e. no containers containing free liquids, hazardous waste, or unidentified wastes)?

2. Are the daily forms being completed correctly by the landfill operator and file copies being provided?

3. Is daily cover applied when needed as evidenced during this inspection and indicated by daily forms (food or food containers covered daily, litter controlled, fine material which may be wind blown covered)?

4. Are previous reclamation activities conducted after March 15, 2000 adequate including:

- Regrading (see application) _____

- Revegetation _____

- Evidence of settling over any previous cell which may cause storm water to pond

5. Is the current active cell constructed according to design including run-on run-off controls?
(see application)

6. Is appropriate financial assurance for closure and post closure care in place?

7. Are the annual reports current? _____

8. Notations of observations, necessary repairs, or necessary corrective action _____

Inspected By: (Print Name)

Inspected By: (Signature)

Nucor Class IIIb Landfill
Quarterly Inspection

Inspection Date: 11/15/21 Time: 1300

Permit Number: 0001R2

Permit Effective Date: November 15, 2011 thru November 14, 2021

1. Is the waste in the landfill acceptable waste (i.e. no containers containing free liquids, hazardous waste, or unidentified wastes)?

No issues

2. Are the daily forms being completed correctly by the landfill operator and file copies being provided?

No issues

3. Is daily cover applied when needed as evidenced during this inspection and indicated by daily forms (food or food containers covered daily, litter controlled, fine material which may be wind blown covered)?

yes- No issues

4. Are previous reclamation activities conducted after March 15, 2000 adequate including:

- Regrading (see application) Yes
- Revegetation Yes
- Evidence of settling over any previous cell which may cause storm water to pond
None observed

5. Is the current active cell constructed according to design including run-on run-off controls? (see application)

Yes

6. Is appropriate financial assurance for closure and post closure care in place?

Yes

7. Are the annual reports current? Yes.

8. Notations of observations, necessary repairs, or necessary corrective action

None observed

Shawn Roberts
Inspected By: (Print Name)

[Signature]
Inspected By: (Signature)

Nucor Class IIIb Landfill
Quarterly Inspection

Inspection Date: 8-13-21 Time: 1300

Permit Number: 0001R2

Permit Effective Date: November 15, 2011 thru November 14, 2021

1. Is the waste in the landfill acceptable waste (i.e. no containers containing free liquids, hazardous waste, or unidentified wastes)?

No issues

2. Are the daily forms being completed correctly by the landfill operator and file copies being provided?

Yes - No issues

3. Is daily cover applied when needed as evidenced during this inspection and indicated by daily forms (food or food containers covered daily, litter controlled, fine material which may be wind blown covered)?

Yes - No issues

4. Are previous reclamation activities conducted after March 15, 2000 adequate including:

- Regrading (see application) No issues
- Revegetation No issues
- Evidence of settling over any previous cell which may cause storm water to pond No issues.

5. Is the current active cell constructed according to design including run-on run-off controls? (see application)

Yes.

6. Is appropriate financial assurance for closure and post closure care in place?

Yes

7. Are the annual reports current? Yes

8. Notations of observations, necessary repairs, or necessary corrective action

No issues

Shawn Reiss
Inspected By: (Print Name)

[Signature]
Inspected By: (Signature)

MONTHLY LANDFILL RECORD

NUCOR

NUCOR CORPORATION
NUCOR STEEL UTAH

Month: _____ **Year:** _____

Instructions: This information may be used in reporting landfill activity to Nucor Corporate, Regulatory Agencies, and to document compliance to the landfill permit. Therefore, use good judgement in estimating quantities to ensure good correlation between actual disposal quantity and reporting quantity.

DAY	Covered (y/n)?		Conforming Waste?		Daily Inspection		Inspectors Signature
	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
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31							

MONTHLY LANDFILL RECORD



NUCOR CORPORATION
NUCOR STEEL UTAH

Month: October Year: 2021

Instructions: This information may be used in reporting landfill activity to Nucor Corporate, Regulatory Agencies, and to document compliance to the landfill permit. Therefore, use good judgement in estimating quantities to ensure good correlation between actual disposal quantity and reporting quantity.

DAY	Covered (y/n)?		Conforming Waste?		Run On/Run Off Controls Functional?		Inspectors Signature
	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	
1					X		
2					X		
3					X		
4					YES		
5					YES		
6					YES		
7					YES		
8					YES		
9					YES		
10					YES		
11					YES		
12					YES		
13					YES		
14					YES		
15					YES		
16					YES		
17					YES		
18					YES		
19					YES		
20					YES		
21					YES		
22					YES		
23					YES		
24					YES		
25					YES		
26					YES		
27					YES		
28					YES		
29					YES		
30					YES		
31					YES		

MONTHLY LANDFILL RECORD



NUCOR CORPORATION
NUCOR STEEL UTAH

Month: September Year: 2021

Instructions: This information may be used in reporting landfill activity to Nucor Corporate, Regulatory Agencies, and to document compliance to the landfill permit. Therefore, use good judgement in estimating quantities to ensure good correlation between actual disposal quantity and reporting quantity.

DAY	Covered (y/n)?		Conforming Waste?		Run On/Run Off Controls Functional?		Inspectors Signature
	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	
1					yes		
2					yes		
3					yes		
4					yes		
5	yes		yes		yes		
6	yes		yes		yes		
7					yes		
8					yes		
9					yes		
10					yes		
11					yes		
12					yes		
13					yes		
14					yes		
15					yes		
16					yes		
17	yes		yes		yes		
18					yes		
19					yes		
20					yes		
21					yes		
22					yes		
23					yes		
24	yes		yes		yes		
25					yes		
26					yes		
27	yes		yes		yes		
28					yes		
29					yes		
30					yes		
31							

September 2021

Landfill Disposal Records
Volume of Material Disposed
(Include Waste Description and the Units as lbs or Tons)

Pg. ___ of ___

Date	Concrete	Caster Kerf, Contaminated Millscale, Grinding Ball Dust	Refractory Materials	Paper / Cardboard Tubes	Wood (Random Sizes)	Construction Materials (Drywall/studs /Demo material)	General Waste (i.e. personal use/food items, Dead Animals, packaging material, ect.)	Landfill Cover (Include type, amount, and location)
9/5								Dirt 47,000 lbs
9/6								Dirt 52,000 lbs
9/9		Carbon Bags 154,000 lbs						
9/10							Hoses 4,040 lbs	
9/12				Cardboard 51,840 lbs				
9/15					Wood 10,850 lbs		Hoses 8,430 lbs	
9/17							Gen. Trash 14,840 lbs	Dirt Cover 10,580 lbs
9/21	Concrete 4,000 lbs	Carbon Bags 116,240 lbs						
9/22	concrete 11,800 lbs							
9/24	concrete 5,100 lbs						Gen. Trash 7,928 lbs	Dirt Cover 12,490 lbs
9/27				Tubes 3,000 lbs	Wood 4,500 lbs			Dirt 8,320 lbs
Monthly Totals	20,900 lbs	170,240 lbs	X	54,840 lbs	15,350 lbs	X	35,038 lbs	26016 Total

↑
Recycled

MONTHLY LANDFILL RECORD

NUCOR

NUCOR CORPORATION
NUCOR STEEL UTAH

Month: February Year: 2021

Instructions: This information may be used in reporting landfill activity to Nucor Corporate, Regulatory Agencies, and to document compliance to the landfill permit. Therefore, use good judgement in estimating quantities to ensure good correlation between actual disposal quantity and reporting quantity.

DAY	CELL NAME	Covered (y/n)?		Conforming Waste?		Daily Inspection		Inspectors Signature
		yes	no	yes	no	Run On/Run Off Controls Functional?		
						yes	no	
1	land		Closed	yes		yes		[Signature]
2	land		NO	yes		yes		BD
3	land		NO	yes		yes		BD
4	land		Closed			yes		[Signature]
5	land		NO	yes		yes		BD
6	land		Closed			X		[Signature]
7	land		Closed			X		[Signature]
8	land	yes		yes		yes		BD
9	land		NO	yes		yes		BD
10	land		NO	yes		yes		BD
11	land	yes		yes		yes		BD
12	land		Closed			X		[Signature]
13	land		Closed			X		BD
14	land		Closed			X		[Signature]
15	land		Closed			X		[Signature]
16	land		NO	yes		yes		[Signature]
17	land		Closed			yes		[Signature]
18	land		NO	yes		yes		[Signature]
19	land		Closed			yes		[Signature]
20	land		Closed			yes		BD
21	land		Closed			yes		BD
22	land		Closed			yes		[Signature]
23	land		NO	yes		yes		BD
24	land		NO	yes		yes		BD
25	land		NO	yes		yes		BD
26	land		NO	yes		yes		BD
27	land		Closed			yes		[Signature]
28	land		Closed			yes		[Signature]
29								
30								
31								

February 2021

Landfill Disposal Records
Volume of Material Disposed
 (Include Waste Description and the Units as lbs or Tons)

Date	Concrete	Caster Kerf, Contaminated Millscale, Grinding Ball	Refractory Materials	Paper / Cardboard Tubes	Wood (Random Sizes)	Dead Animals	General Waste (i.e. personal use/food items, construction demo waste, packaging material, ect.)	Landfill Cover (Include type, amount, and location) All Large cell
2/2					Wood 4,900 lbs		Hoses 1,420 lbs	
2/3		Grinding Ball 4,200 lbs						
2/5				tubes 6,000 lbs				
2/8							trash 4,800 lbs	Dirt cover 14,170 lbs
2/9	concrete 126,270 lbs				wood 7,900 lbs			
2/10	concrete 4,000 lbs							
2/11							Trash 4,180 lbs	Dirt cover 17,680 lbs
2/16				tubes 7,080 lbs				
2/18					wood 10,820 lbs			
2/23					wood 13,020 lbs			
2/24	concrete 1,500 lbs				wood 6,120 lbs			
2/25					wood 9,000 lbs			
2/24			refractory 11,740 lbs	tubes 6,000 lbs			Hoses 2,500 lbs	Dirt cover 16,720 lbs
Monthly Totals	131,770 lbs	4200 lbs	11,740 lbs	19,000 lbs	52,420 lbs	0	12,900 lbs	48,570 lbs