Plan of Operations

1.0 Introduction

This Plan of Operation (the Plan) is submitted by Wasatch Regional landfill (WRL) as an integral part of the application for a permit to operate a Class V facility as set forth in Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R315-302-2 and including the following.

- Plan of Operation
- Hours of operation
- On-site solid waste handling procedures
- Inspections and monitoring schedule
- Emergency and contingency plans
- Disease vector control
- Equipment and facility maintenance plan
- Training and safety plan

2.0 Plan of Operation

The Plan shall be retained at the landfill office of and will be provided to Utah Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Tooele County Health Department upon request, for review. The responsibility for compliance with the Plan shall be that of the Operations Manager. Employee training will be provided and the Plan will be available for review by employees involved in the daily operations of the facility and to other parties and regulatory agencies, as requested.

If modifications to the operational procedures described in the Plan become necessary, regulatory requirements shall be assessed to ensure that new or modified procedures satisfy compliance criteria. Prior to implementation, a description of revised waste management practices will be submitted to Utah DEQ for review.

3.0 Hours of Operation

The anticipated hours of operation at WRL will be Monday through Saturday, 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and shall be posted at the landfill entrance. Periodically the landfill will operate outside of these hours to accommodate tonnage fluctuations at the transfer stations. There shall be at least two landfill attendants on-site at all times during operating hours. The entry gate will be locked when site operators are not present.

4.0 Construction Phasing

The construction and operation of the landfill facility will proceed in a phased fashion. The landfill design has 11 phases, each with its own leachate collection system. Currently 8 subcells have been constructed in phases 1 and 2. It is anticipated that future cell construction will be required every year or every other year. As additional airspace is needed, the current landfill configuration will be carefully studied to determine the appropriate expansion size and location. The area of each additional construction phase will be determined by the rate at which waste arrives at the facility. Liners will be joined appropriately.

Run-on and run-off diversion ditches and other necessary design components will be incorporated into the design as indicated in the permit mod application. For each construction event, design drawings and a CQA/CQC plan will be submitted to the Executive Secretary of Solid and Hazardous Waste for approval prior to construction.

5.0 Waste Handling Procedures

The on-site waste handling procedures have been developed and implemented to meet the General Facility Requirements, (UAC R315-302-2 (2)), for the active life of the landfill. Currently, the landfill does not provide access or facilities for waste disposal by the general public. A waste handling procedure overview flowchart is provided in Appendix A.

All incoming wastes shipments will be required to pass across the scale. The scale operation will document the following:

1) Date and time waste loads were received
2) Generator and type of waste disposed of
3) Load gross and net weight

Landfill personnel will direct haulers to discharge their loads in the active working face. The waste is then spread in layers, usually not more than 2 feet thickness, and compacted using multiple passes of a steel-wheeled compactor. “By the end of each workday, the waste is to be covered with a minimum of six inches of soil (or other acceptable Alternative Daily Cover, ADC, as allowed in R315-303-4(4)(b) through (c). ADC will not be used in areas of the landfill: preceding a day the landfill will be closed, or on an area of the landfill that will not be covered with waste or an intermediate cover with-in two days.”

The landfill operating record will clearly document the days when ADC or soil is used.

5.1 Accepted Waste

Types of solid waste and refuse that will be accepted into the landfill are those defined by RCRA Subtitle D as non-hazardous solid waste, and include trash, garbage, rubbish, and other types of refuse listed and discussed as

follows. Some of the accepted waste types may require special handling procedures as per State rules and regulations. Special handling procedures, when applicable, are discussed in a following section.

Garbage

Garbage, composed mostly of putrescible organic matter and moisture resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and serving of food, is mostly animal or vegetable waste. This type of waste is produced primarily in residential homes, restaurants, restaurants, hotels, or markets, and does not typically include garbage produced in canneries, slaughterhouses, packing plants, etc.

Trash

Trash, or combustible rubbish, is composed largely of inorganic materials or non-food items. These materials include non-durable goods (newspapers, books, magazines, paperboard), other papers, cartons, boxes, barrels, wood, tree branches, yard trimmings, wood furniture, bedding, clothing, paper towels, containers, plastics, textiles, rubber, leather, alkaline batteries, diapers, etc.

Noncombustible Rubbish

Noncombustible rubbish includes non-food durable goods/items such as metals, tin cans, metal furniture, dirt, glass, crockery, minerals, electronics, tires, refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, and other appliances.

Green Waste

Green waste consists of material such as yard trimmings and vegetative matter from landscaping and maintenance activities.

Construction/Demolition (C&D) Waste

Solid waste generated from building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, abatement, rehabilitation, renovation, and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings, and other structures, including waste from conditionally exempt small generator of hazardous waste will be accepted into the landfill. Demolition wastes may include untreated wood and tree stumps, pipes, brick, masonry, concrete, soil, rock, rebar and waste asphalt. Inert materials, those which are “noncombustible, non-hazardous solid wastes that retain their physical and chemical structure under expected conditions of disposal, including resistance to biological or chemical attack”, are typically present in C&D waste. In essence, inert materials include rock, brick, and concrete. Construction/Demolition waste does not include:

- Asbestos

- Wood treated with creosote or related compounds, Arsenic, Chromium, Copper, or other chemicals or materials used to minimize attack or degradation by insects or microorganisms
- Contaminated soils or tanks resulting from remediation or clean-up at any release or spill.

C&D waste may be disposed of in the permitted C&D cell located west of Phase 1 if and when it is constructed.

Other Types of Waste

Other types of waste that will be accepted into the landfill will include combustion ash, infectious waste, dead animal carcasses, asbestos, liquids (solidified) petroleum contaminated soils, non-hazardous sludge (not containing free liquids), household-sized containerized liquids, and non-hazardous industrial wastes. Non-hazardous sludges include those from municipal, commercial, or industrial treatment plants, water supply treatment plants, car wash facilities, and air pollution control facilities. Non-hazardous industrial wastes include those generated by manufacturing or industrial processes.

5.2 Special Waste Handling Procedures

Asbestos will not be accepted at the WRL

Ash

WRL will accept ash waste. In order to prevent leakage or the release of fugitive dust, all waste loads containing ash will be covered. All vehicles transporting ash waste will be required to keep their loads covered as they proceed to the active cell of the landfill. Ash will be handled and disposed at the landfill in a manner to prevent fugitive dust emissions. Prior to unloading of ash waste, landfill operators will ensure that the ash waste is properly wetted using a water spray. If necessary, water sprays/sprinklers will be used during unloading of the ash waste in order to prevent ash release into the air.

Dead Animals

Dead animals accepted at WRL will be managed and disposed in a manner that minimizes odors and the attraction, harborage, or propagation of insects, rodents, birds, or other animals. Upon receipt, all dead animal bodies will be disposed at the working face of the landfill. The carcasses will be placed at the bottom or as near to the bottom as possible of the active cell and immediately covered with a minimum of 24 inches of soil or other waste. If a separate trench is constructed for disposal of dead animals, the carcasses will be immediately and completely covered with at least 6 inches of soil. As per R315-301-2(10)(d) dead animals may be disposed in a separate

Construction/Demolition cell (if constructed) provided that all the conditions stated above are met.

Sludge

Water treatment plant sludge, digested wastewater treatment plant sludge, or septic containing no free liquids will be accepted at WRL. Sludge containing no free liquids will be disposed at or near the bottom of the active landfill cell and covered with other solid waste or cover soil. In addition, WRL will accept liquid-filled containers that are a part of the household waste stream, small and similar in size to a container that would normally be found in household waste (five gallons or less).

Bulky Waste

Bulky waste such as automobile bodies, furniture, and appliances will be accepted at WRL. All bulky waste will be disposed in the working face of the landfill cell such that the integrity of the liner system is not compromised.

Waste Asphalt

The preferred management of waste asphalt is recycling. WRL will be able to receive and dispose of waste asphalt if it needs to be disposed. The waste asphalt will be disposed in the C&D cell (if and when constructed) or in the working face of a lined cell.

Tires

WRL will dispose of waste tires of the following types:

- waste tires “of household waste” delivered to a landfill (no more than four whole tires at one time) by an individual or a waste tire transporter
- waste tires from devices moved exclusively by human power
- waste tires with a rim diameter greater than 24.5 inches

WRL will not have separate cells, designed and constructed, for the disposal and subsequent retrieval and recycling of waste tires or waste tires materials. Waste tires received at WRL will be disposed at the bottom or near the bottom of the working face.

Petroleum Contaminated Soils

Soils that have been contaminated with either diesel or gasoline or both and that are not a hazardous waste will be accepted for disposal. Waste loads containing petroleum-contaminated soils will be directed into the landfill and may be used for daily cover on inside slopes only.

PCB Containing Waste

WRL may accept PCB-containing waste provided all R315-315-7 conditions are met. All acceptable PCB-containing waste will be disposed in the active face of the lined cell as part of the waste stream.

Medical and Infectious Waste

Definitions and Characteristics
WRL may accept medical waste. The purpose of this plan is to define the operational procedures that will be followed during the receipt and disposal of medical waste.

Medical waste is defined as any solid waste that is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research, or in the production or testing of biologicals. Types of medical waste include but are not limited to:

- soiled or blood soaked bandages
- culture dishes and other glassware
- discarded surgical gloves
- discarded surgical instruments
- laboratory wastes such as tissues, blood specimens, excreta, and secretions from patients and lab animals
- sharps-any discarded or contaminated article or instrument from a health facility that may cause cuts or puncture (needles, syringes, blades, needles with attached tubing, pipettes, pasteures, broken glass, and blood vials.
- stocks and swabs used to inoculate cultures
- removed body organs-tonsils, appendices, limbs, etc.

Transportation and Receiving
All parties transporting medical waste to the facility will be required to notify the landfill operator that the waste load contains medical waste. The landfill operator will inspect the waste load. All medical waste generators and or transporters will be required to appropriately storage and contain all medical waste. Sharps shall be contained for transportation and disposed in leak-proof, rigid, puncture resistant containers, which are taped, closed, or tightly lidded to prevent the loss of contents. All other medical waste shall be contained in plastic bags or rigid containers. The bags shall be securely tied and the containers securely sealed to prevent leakage or the expulsion of solid or liquid wastes during transportation and disposal. All containers used for storage and containment of medical waste shall be red or orange, or if the containers are not red and orange, shall be clearly identified with the international biohazard sign and one of the following labels: “INFECTIOUS WASTE”, “BIOMEDICAL WASTE”, or “BIOHAZARD”. If the inspection of the medical waste load discovers that the medical waste is not properly stored and contained, the waste will not be accepted, and the landfill operator will notify the local health department with the information about the generator and transporter of the medical waste. If the inspection of the medical load

waste discovers any leaks, expulsions and/or spills within the transport vehicle, the waste will not be accepted and the local health department will be notified. Any medical waste consisting of recognizable human anatomical remains including human fetal remains will not be accepted at the landfill. Any deliveries of unauthorized waste will be recorded and reported to the local health department.

Disposal
If inspection of the medical waste indicates that the waste is acceptable, the waste load will be directed to the working face of the lined cell. All persons manually unloading medical waste will:

- be trained in the proper use of protective equipment
- have puncture resistant gloves and shoes, shatterproof glasses and coveralls
- use face shields and respirators if deemed necessary by the medical waste transporter or generator

If the protective gear becomes soiled, it will be immediately disposed of as infectious medical waste.

All of the medical waste containers will be placed at the bottom of the working face with sufficient care to avoid breaking them. The medical waste will be immediately covered with at least 12 inches of soil or waste material that contains no infectious waste. The landfill operators will not compact medical waste until this cover is fully applied across the medical waste.

5.3 Prohibited Waste

Waste types that are prohibited and will not be accepted into the landfill include hazardous wastes and free liquids or any waste containing free liquids larger than household size.

Hazardous waste types are those that because of their quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, or infectious character, may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness or may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, disposed of, stored, treated, or otherwise managed (40 CFR 261 Subtitle C). In general, hazardous wastes are those that:

- are explicitly listed on EPA-developed lists as being hazardous;
- are a mixture of any one of the components of a hazardous waste;
- are derived from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste;
- exhibit any one of four hazardous waste characteristics, which are (1) ignitability, (2) corrosivity, (3) reactivity, and (4) toxicity. Each of the items has a specific definition as it relates to hazardous waste.

Household hazardous waste, however, is exempted from federal and state regulations, and will be accepted into the facility. These are leftover

household products and chemicals that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients. Examples of household hazardous waste include paints, cleaners, oils, unused fuels, fertilizers, antifreeze, poisons, and some pesticides.

Non-containerized liquids, containerized liquids larger than household size, sludge containing free liquids, and liquids not ready for solidification are prohibited and will not be accepted into the landfill.

PCB containing waste with concentrations of 50 ppm or higher are not accepted into the landfill.

Other examples of impermissible hazardous waste types prohibited at the landfill include explosives, solvents, electroplating baths, heavy ends, light ends, bottom tars, side-cuts from distillation processes, arsenic acid, cyanides, benzene, toluene, phenols, remediation tanks, sealers, adhesives, car batteries, lead acid batteries, and used oils.

5.4 Scavenging

As per Utah Code Rule R315-303-4(2)(d) scavenging is prohibited at WRL.

6.0 Reporting, Records, and Inspections

The Utah Administrative Code requires the landfill operator to conduct periodic landfill maintenance and waste load inspections as described below and note findings on an inspection form (see Appendix B).

6.1 Prohibited Waste Exclusion Program

WRL will not knowingly dispose of, treat, store, or handle any prohibited waste.

All landfill staff will be trained to recognize prohibited waste. In addition, at the facility entrance a sign will warn against the disposal of prohibited waste. In case that a landfill staff member observes prohibited waste in the waste load prior or during the waste disposal the load will be rejected and the Waste Inspection Report (see Appendix B) will be completed. In addition, the landfill staff will notify the DEQ and/or the local health department. If the waste is suspected to be hazardous or containing PCBs in concentrations higher than 50 ppm, the procedures outlined above will be followed. Also, if prohibited liquid waste is observed, the landfill staff will implement procedures appropriate for prohibited liquid wastes as described.

Liquid Waste

Liquid waste may be accepted by the landfill. However, all liquid waste will be solidified prior to disposal, or placed in the evaporation pond. All landfill staff

will be trained to recognize liquid-filled containers that may require segregation, further inspection or solidification. In the event that a suspect container is observed, it will be determined whether or not the container is empty. Only empty containers, which do not contain any hazardous materials, will be accepted for disposal. If a liquid-filled container is discovered, the container will be stored in a designated area until trained personnel can make a determination if the landfill can accept the material. If the contents are determined to be acceptable, the liquids will be solidified and disposed of on-site. If the contents are determined to be unacceptable, the landfill operator will make arrangements to remove the material from the landfill premises. Notations will be made in the Waste Inspection Report and the Daily Operating Record, which will include a description of actions taken.

Random Inspection of Incoming Loads

At least one out of every hundred vehicles will be chosen for a more detailed inspection as described below. The landfill attendant will stop vehicles to be inspected and the load will be inspected to determine if unacceptable wastes are present. A Waste Inspection Report (see Appendix B) will be completed and will include:

- Date and time waste loads were received and inspected
- Name of the waste generator
- Vehicle license number
- Driver's name, organization, and signature
- Load inspector's name
- Observations made during the inspection
- Description of rejected loads and rationale for rejection

Waste Inspection Procedures

Waste loads chosen for a random inspection will be inspected to determine the presence or absence of hazardous wastes or waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other waste not accepted at WRL. The inspections will be conducted by landfill operators who are trained and qualified to identify hazardous, PCB, and other waste not accepted at the landfill. All inspections will be conducted according to the following procedures:

- All personnel conducting waste inspections will receive training to identify unacceptable wastes.
- All personnel conducting waste inspections will receive training on safety equipment and personal protective equipment. Both will be available at all times for waste inspections.
- The waste will be unloaded in area near but not immediately next to the active face
- The waste will be carefully spread for observation.
- Any container with contents not easily identifiable (unmarked drums, containers, bags) will be separated, if a visual inspection determines

that such movement will not cause the drum to rupture and will be opened and inspected only by trained personnel
- If the waste is determined to be acceptable, it may be transferred to the working face for disposal.

Wastes that are suspected of being unacceptable will be handled and stored in a designated area and managed appropriately. In the event that hazardous or PCB wastes are identified, landfill personnel will reject the loads and contact the Executive Secretary, the hauler, and the generator within 24 hours (if unacceptable medical waste is identified local health department will be contacted). If wastes temporarily stored at the site are determined to be hazardous, and the origin of the waste is unknown, the operator will immediately contact the Tooele County Emergency Management Agency who will act as first responder for hazardous materials and will implement their emergency response plan. In addition, the Utah Division of Environmental Quality will be contacted to provide guidance and instructions for removal and disposal of hazardous waste. All hazardous waste will be removed from the facility by a licensed transporter and disposed at a permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

6.2 Regular Inspections

The Operator will perform regular walk-through inspections of the entire landfill property to look for, at a minimum; the following (see Appendix B):

- defects in the run-on/run-off control systems;
- scattered litter potentially missed during weekly pickup (see Appendix E for Litter Control Plan);
- breaches in the integrity of closed and covered fill areas;
- and any circumstances which may pose threats to public health and safety and the environment.
- Wastes are sufficiently compacted
- A minimum of six inches of soil or ADC is applied appropriately.
- Interim cover is being applied and graded appropriately
- Fences and signs are maintained and in functional and clean condition
- Landfill area is free of wind blown debris
- Suspect vehicles and periodic loads are checked to ensure **no** hazardous waste is place in the Landfill
- Appropriate waste handling procedures are followed according to the Plan
- Dust control activities are performed as appropriate (watering, reseeding, and soil amendments)
- Roads are constructed and maintained for use during all types of weather
- Run-on/run-off control prevents water from entering or leaving active trench areas
- Site operations minimize the size of the unloading area
- Boundary posts are clearly visible

- Landfill sign provides correct hours of operation, a list of materials that are not accepted at the Landfill, and a current emergency phone number

Any conditions, which do not meet with the approval of the inspector, will be presented to the Landfill Operator. It will then be the responsibility of the Landfill Operator to correct the unsatisfactory conditions.

6.3 Inspection Records

Records of regular inspections will be maintained by the Operations Manager with the Plan of Operation.

6.4 Daily Operating Records

As per Utah Administrative Code R315-302-2(3)(a), WRL will maintain and keep on-site a daily operating record (see Appendix C). The daily operating record will be comprised of multiple reports and documents. The Site Manager will be responsible to accumulate and document the various reports and documents. At a minimum the daily operating record will include the following:

- the weights, in tons, or volumes, in cubic yards, of solid waste received each day, number of vehicles entering, and if possible, the type(s) of wastes received each day
- deviations from the approved plan of operation
- training events
- results of ground water and gas monitoring
- inspection log or summary

6.5 Other Records

In addition to daily operating and inspection records, WRL will maintain and keep on site:

- documentation of any demonstration made with respect to any location standard or exemption
- any design documentation for the placement or re-circulation of leachate or condensate into the landfill as allowed by Subsection R315-309-2(3)
- closure and post-closure care plans
- cost estimates and financial assurance documentation updated yearly and submitted with DEQ annual report.
- Other information pertaining to operation, maintenance, monitoring, or inspections as may be required by the Executive Secretary.

6.6 Annual Report

As per Utah Administrative Code R315-302-2(4) WRL management will prepare an annual report to be placed in the facility's operating record. A copy of the annual report will be submitted to the Executive Secretary by March 1 of each year for the most recent calendar year or fiscal year of facility operation. The annual report will cover facility activities during the previous year and will include the following information:

- name and address of the facility
- calendar year covered by the report
- annual quantity, in tons, of solid waste received
- estimated in-place density in pounds per cubic yard of solid waste handled for each type of treatment, storage, or disposal facility
- annual update of required financial assurances
- results of ground water and gas monitoring
- training programs and/or procedures completed

The amount of waste received must be reported in tons. In the unlikely case that the received waste is not weighed on scales, the following conversion factors will be used:

- for municipal solid waste:
  - un-compacted waste – 0.15 tons per cubic yard
  - compacted waste (delivered in a compaction vehicle) – 0.30 tons per cubic yard
- construction/demolition waste – 0.50 tons per cubic yard
- municipal incinerator ash – 0.75 tons per cubic yard
- other ash – 1.10 tons per cubic yard
- industrial waste (non-hazardous) – a reasonable conversion factor, based on site specific data, developed by the operator of the facility

All conversion factors developed and based on the site specific data will be approved by the Executive Secretary prior to their use.

7.0 Contingency Plans

The following details contingency plans developed in accordance to UAC R315-302-2 and implemented in the event of an emergency at the landfill. The plans described below contain organized, coordinated and technically/financially feasible courses of action for response to:

- Fire and/or explosions
  - Controlled
  - Uncontrolled
- Releases of toxic/hazardous material
- Landfill gas release
- Failure of run-on/-off containment systems
- Equipment breakdown

- Alternative waste handling
- Groundwater monitoring
- Vector control

7.1 Fire and/or Explosions

Controlled

Landfill personnel are prepared and equipped to provide immediate fire suppression in the event of a controlled fire/explosion situation at the landfill. In a controlled fire situation, the landfill operator (discoverer) will:

- Notify any on-site personnel and the Landfill office
- Utilize fire extinguishers (located on all landfill equipment/vehicles and in the gatehouse) or stockpiled soil to extinguish the fire
- Record a written account of the incident in the daily operating record

Uncontrolled

In an uncontrolled fire/explosion situation, the landfill operator (discoverer) will:

- Notify any on-site personnel and the Landfill office
- Immediately contact the Tooele County Emergency Management Agency
- Restrict access to the critical area (evacuates, if necessary) until informed by the proper authorities that the danger has been eliminated
- Record a written account of the incident in the daily operating record (see Appendix C)

7.2 Releases of Toxic/Hazardous Material

In the event of a toxic/hazardous material release, the landfill operator will:

- Notify any on-site personnel and the Landfill office
- Immediately contact the Tooele County Emergency Management Agency
- Shut down all landfill operations, if appropriate
- Restrict access to the critical area (evacuates, if necessary) until informed by the proper authorities that the danger has been eliminated
- Record a written account of the incident in the daily operating record (see Appendix C)

Once at the site, the Tooele County Emergency Management Agency will implement their emergency response plan and assumes all responsibility for

handling containment and transport off-site of the discharged material. *Unqualified Landfill personnel will not handle hazardous materials spills*. The Landfill Operator will serve as the landfill staff liaison with the Tooele Emergency Management Agency and will ensure the safe evacuation of all employees. It is the responsibility of the Landfill Operator to define emergency escape routes and to regularly inform the landfill personnel of the established primary and secondary escape routes.

7.3 Failure of Run-on-off Containment Systems

Any breach in the integrity of the run-on/-off containment system will be repaired as soon as practical. The mechanism of failure, and the extent of damage will be identified, and corrective actions will be developed and implemented. If repairs are delayed, temporary berms will be constructed to divert surface water away from the active disposal area. A written account of the incident will be recorded in the daily operating record (see Appendix C). All corrective actions taken will be recorded in the daily operating report.

7.4 Equipment Breakdown

The on-site landfill staff is prepared to perform repairs of equipment. Some major repairs may be performed off site. Additional equipment may be leased, if necessary.

7.5 Alternative Waste Handling

In the unlikely event of an emergency which forces the temporary closure of the landfill, waste collection could be temporarily suspended (provided the duration of the emergency is short); waste could be stockpiled on other County property (with approval); or, for events of longer duration, waste could be transferred to other landfills in the area. In an emergency event such that the landfill must cease normal operation for a time, all waste will be stored in an area designated for such emergencies. The waste stored under these conditions may be piled for up to six days. After seven days the piled waste will be properly disposed within a lined cell. In the unlikely event that normal operations cannot continue after periods longer than seven days all waste streams will be diverted and directed to a different disposal facility. The waste pile generated during emergency operations will be loaded onto haul trucks, covered and transported to a different disposal facility.

7.6 Groundwater Monitoring

The current Groundwater Sampling and Analysis Plan is included in Appendix G, or see file/binder on site containing the current monitoring plan. The Groundwater Control Plan is included in Appendix J.

7.7 Disease Vector Control

Disease vector control at the landfill consists of operating procedures for compaction, grading and soil cover. The active face will be compacted and graded on a daily basis and covered daily with six inches of soil or other approved Alternative Daily Cover (ADC). This will prevent vector access into, and harborage in, the waste mass. The application of daily cover soil also eliminates entry spaces, food sources, and nesting areas.

In addition, dead animals will be covered immediately. Surface water control measures and liquid waste restrictions will minimize the presence of standing water which will, in turn, assist with decreasing insect breeding areas. If insect infestations occur, in spite of these measures, approved insecticides will be used but only applied by a State of Utah certified Pest Control Officer.

8.0 Equipment and Equipment Maintenance

8.1 Equipment

The following equipment may be required for facility operation at WRL:

- Utility trucks for use by landfill operator(s) that are able to navigate site in inclement weather and pull smaller trailer-mounted equipment when necessary
- Articulated dump trucks
- Excavators for moving loose waste and soil cover.
- Compactors for loose-fill waste compaction
- Crawler-dozers, for moving cover material to the waste cells and spreading cover over the working face of each cell
- Water trucks and road graders

8.2 Equipment Maintenance

The landfill operator is responsible for maintaining the following equipment:

- Groundwater monitoring system
- Heavy equipment
- Fire extinguishers
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) and first aid kit(s)/supplies
- LFG equipment (Landfill Gas monitoring and control systems)
- Leachate equipment

Groundwater Monitoring System

The landfill operator inspects the landfill monitoring well locks (including lubricating or replacing locks, if necessary); repairs and replaces the landfill monitoring well protective casings, covers, hinges and any other exposed

parts (as necessary); redevelops wells in accordance with instructions in the Groundwater Sampling and Analysis Plan in Appendix G.

Heavy Equipment

The Landfill Operator maintains operating instruction books for on-site heavy equipment and ensures standard equipment maintenance occurs for heavy operating machinery. The Operator takes the equipment to get it repaired in the event of equipment breakdown. The landfill operator will follow the manufacturer recommendations for heavy equipment maintenance schedule.

Fire Extinguishers

The landfill operator performs quarterly inspections to ensure fire extinguishers are charged and in proper working order.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and First Aid Kit(s)/Supplies

On a quarterly basis, the landfill operator ensures that the PPE (ex. hard hats, ear plugs, face masks, safety glasses, etc.) are fully stocked and in proper working order.

Landfill Gas Monitoring and Control Systems

The maintenance of landfill gas monitoring and control systems will be conducted according to the procedures outlined in the Landfill Gas Monitoring and Control Plan (see Appendix H).

Landfill Leachate Equipment

The maintenance of landfill leachate system will occur as needed. Pumps hoses and fittings will be inspected and replaced as necessary.

9.0 Facility Maintenance

The landfill operator is responsible for maintaining the landfill

- signs
- boundary posts/fencing
- surface areas

9.1 Signs

The landfill operator ensures that the landfill entrance sign shall provide the landfill name, permit #, hours of operation, address, a warning against the disposal of prohibited materials, and emergency contact information.

9.2 Boundary Posts/Fencing

The landfill operator ensures that the boundary posts remain clearly visible and that the fences surrounding operation and temporarily closed areas of the landfill are maintained in a functional and clean condition.

9.3 Litter Control

A comprehensive Litter Control Plan can be found in Appendix E.

9.4 Fugitive Dust Control

A comprehensive Fugitive Dust Control and Mitigation Plan can be found in Appendix F. This plan has been reviewed and accepted by the Compliance Section of the State Division of Air Quality, Department of Environmental Quality.

9.5 Roads and Traffic Controls

The main access road to WRL is a paved, all-weather road. WRL will maintain all paved roads and keep them accessible throughout the year. In addition, traffic control measures will be implemented in order to direct incoming and outgoing traffic. The landfill operators will ensure that all traffic control measures are operational, and properly maintained.

10.0 Training and Safety Plan

A comprehensive General Training and Safety Plan can be found in Appendix D.

11.0 Closure and Post-Closure Care Plans

Closure and Post-Closure Care Plans can be found in Appendix I.