

**Part IV**

**SITE OPERATING PLAN**

**Pescadito Environmental Resource Center**

**MSW-2374**

**Webb County, Texas**

**PESCADITO**  
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CENTER

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- ~~Attachment IV-C      Endangered Species Protection Plan~~

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In order to provide full service waste disposal, treatment, and processing, the PERC may add one or more of the following facilities as demands dictate:

- A Liquid Waste Solidification Unit that will accept Class 1, 2, and 3 non-hazardous industrial liquid wastes as well as MSW liquid waste.
- Citizen Convenience Center including recyclables collection that will allow citizens to drop off MSW and materials for recycling. This facility will be located near the entrance and will reduce traffic within the landfill and at the working face.
- A leachate, contaminated water, and gas condensate storage facility.
- A reusable item storage area for inert and non-inert materials.
- A storage area for large items, white goods, and whole tires.

## **1.2 Facility Location and Access**

The PERC facility contains approximately 953 acres of ranch land located approximately 20 miles east of Laredo in Webb County, Texas. Within one mile of the site, the land is used for cattle ranching with some oil and gas production. Site access is via approximately 3 miles of private road connecting to County Road 1000 (locally called Jordon Road) which extends approximately 2 miles to intersect State Highway 359. The main line of the Kansas City Southern Railroad (KCS) passes within approximately 2 miles south of the facility. The site is bounded on all sides, except for a small triangular parcel located at the southern end of the property, by a minimum of approximately 1350 feet of land owned by the principals of the PERC. Only two residential structures and one mobile home are located within one mile of the site, and these facilities are located on land owned by the PERC principals. Because of the size of the site and the surrounding land ownership and usage, site operations and waste delivery will not adversely impact the public.

## **1.3 Waste Delivery**

Waste from Webb and nearby counties will be transported by truck or by transfer trailers. The KCS Railroad (approximately 2 miles south of the facility) is accessible by all-weather roads on property owned by the applicant/permittee. Thus rail service to the site can be accomplished without transporting waste over public roads. The rail service with extensive track in Mexico

#### 4.0 PERSONNEL §330.127

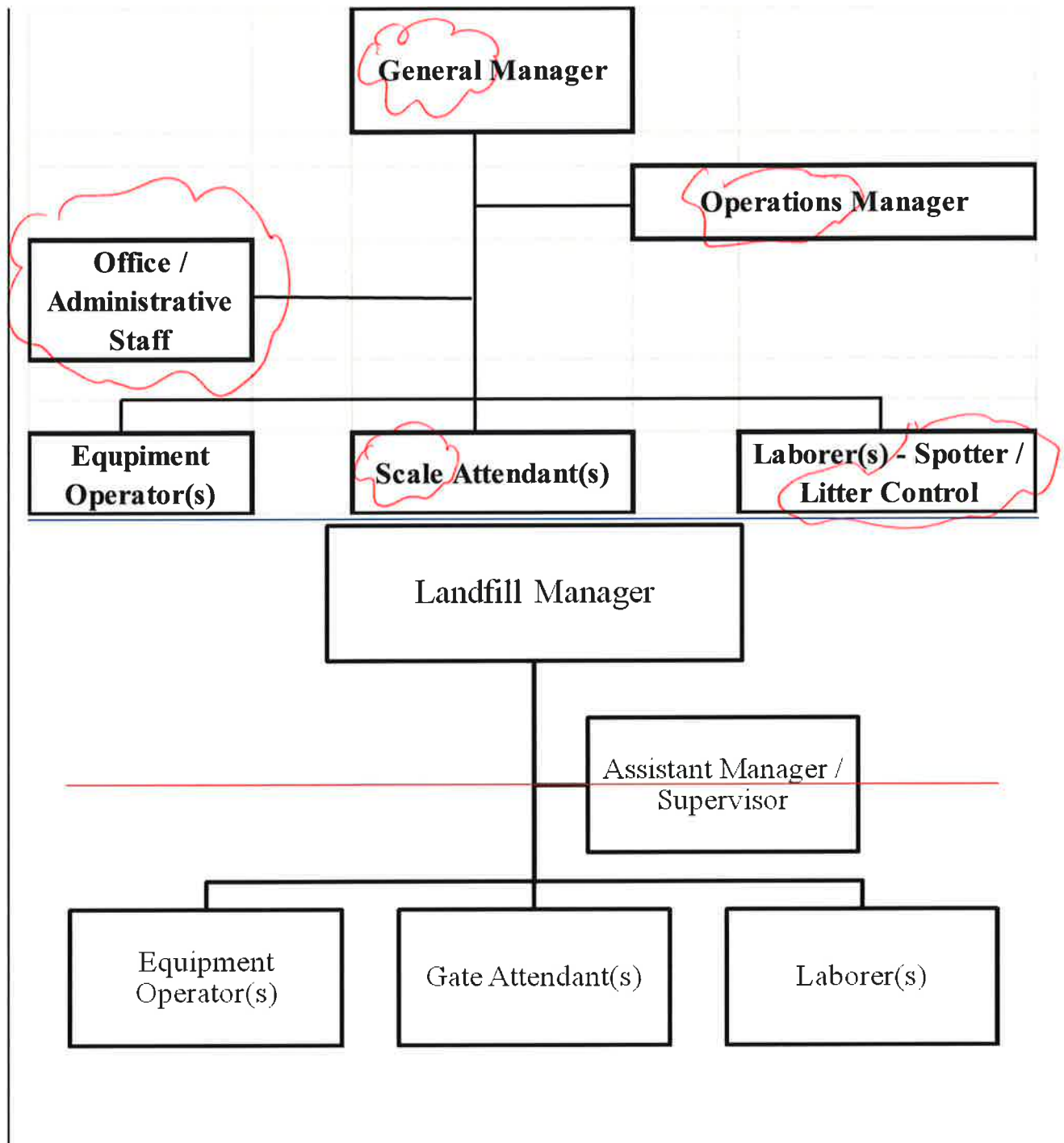
Proper management and operation of this facility will require adequate staffing and appropriate training. Personnel requirements are governed by operation hours and volume of waste accepted. The PERC will initially staff for approximately 375,000 tons per year of solid waste. The types of personnel and their duties are presented below in Table IV-3. The personnel staffing will be increased as needed to accommodate increases in waste acceptance or other waste types.

The following organizational chart and personnel levels are suggested to guide the owner or operator in managing the operation of the facility.

#### PERC Facility Organizational Chart

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Site personnel or laborers may be employed from time to time in categories such as office services, maintenance, construction, litter abatement, and general site clean-up. Changes in personnel levels will not be required because of increases in waste inflow due to temporary occurrences. Additionally, since the landfill may operate 24 hours per day or anytime during the day, all personnel will not be required to be on site during all operating hours or every operational day. When the landfill is accepting waste, at a minimum there will be the general

manager or an operations manager with supervision authority, a scale attendant or trained backup, and either two operators or one operator and a spotter. Additionally, if the landfill is accepting both liquid and solid waste at the same time, there will be an operator available for the liquid waste solidification unit.

PERC is organized to operate continuously without a disruption to waste handling and disposal operations during employee absences either for planned vacations or unplanned illness. The general manager is responsible for and directs all facility operations. His direct reports include the operations assistant-manager(s), the scale house attendant, and the administrative staff. The operationsassistant manager reports to the general manager and directly supervises the equipment operators and litter control/labor staff. In the event the general manager is absent, the assistant manager is qualified to act on his behalf and direct all operations. Likewise, should the assistant manager be absent, the general manager is qualified on all aspects of equipment operations and can direct the equipment operators and litter control. The administrative personnel are trained in all aspects of the scale house attendant's duties and provide backup for the scale attendant. Personnel trained for prohibited waste identification and waste screening are indicated on Table IV-3, and there will always be at least one or more employees onsite with ~~have~~ load rejection authority anytime the landfill is open to accept waste. All landfill staff and shall be made aware of the necessity to ensure that no hazardous or otherwise unauthorized wastes are accepted. The staffing has been planned to allow for different shifts and illnesses and other personnel absences; therefore, not all listed personnel may be on site at any given time. Likewise personnel will be trained to work in different areas and accomplish different tasks. For example an operator may work at waste compaction, waste unloading (spotting), hauling or spreading cover soil, or site maintenance. As noted above, administrative staff will also be trained to operate the scales (i.e., scale attendant). Initially one operator will be available full time for liquid solidification. A sorter/spotter will be available as needed for the liquid waste stabilization and citizen convenience center. Additionally, the operators will double as sorters, spotters, or pickers if material deliveries are infrequent.

successful completion of the training, type of training received, and the name of the instructor. Waste screening personnel will have knowledge of container types, possible types of liquids, transporter numbers on trucks, and company names on trucks that could be industrial or hazardous waste generators or generators of other unauthorized waste. As a minimum the General Manager will have a Class A license as defined in 30 TAC §30 Subchapter F, and the scale attendant(s) and other key personnel will attend a TCEQ approved training course for Screening for Unauthorized Waste.

## **6.2 Notification of Load Refusal [330.127(5)(D)]**

When a waste or waste load is rejected from the facility for reasons mentioned in this SOP, it will be returned to the transporter or generator, who will be responsible for transporting the prohibited waste to an approved disposal facility. The TCEQ and the local pollution control agency will be notified of any incident involving the delivery for disposal of regulated hazardous waste or PCB waste at the facility. A complete record of the incident, including the volume and type of waste, generator and/or transporter, dates, and disposition of the rejected waste, will be maintained in the site operating record.

## **6.3 Remediation [330.127(5)(E)]**

Remediation procedures will vary based on type and quantity of prohibited waste, transportation availability, and disposition of the waste at the time of discovery. The prohibited waste will be isolated from other waste materials immediately after detection or managed to prevent adverse impact to the environment and site personnel. Where possible, the prohibited waste will be removed from the site by transporter and properly disposed. In the event that the load containing prohibited waste cannot be returned to the transporter or generator, then that load will be remediated to the extent that said waste is contained. Then that load can be either transported away from the facility or contained until transportation can take place. Containment of rejected waste will be done in an isolated location and safe manner, and all rejected waste will ultimately be removed to an off-site approved disposal facility. Containerized materials will be marked appropriately to identify the type of prohibited waste they contain.

### **8.3** **8.2 Training**

All employees will be trained in fire response procedures. This will include locations and the proper use of fire extinguishers, evacuation plans, and notification procedures. The following rules will be followed in the event of a fire:

- Contact the Local Fire Department by calling 911 in the event of a significant fire that cannot be easily contained. The telephone number for this agency is kept with other emergency numbers in the office.
- Alert other facility personnel.
- Assess extent of fire, possibilities for the fire to spread, and alternatives for extinguishing the fire.
- If it appears that the fire can be safely fought with available firefighting devices until arrival of the local fire department, attempt to contain or extinguish the fire.
- Upon arrival of local fire department personnel, direct them to the fire and provide assistance as appropriate.
- Do not attempt to fight the fire alone.
- Do not attempt to fight the fire without adequate personal protective equipment.
- Be familiar with the use and limitations of firefighting equipment available onsite.

Training of on-site personnel in firefighting techniques, fire prevention, response, and the fire protection aspects of the SOP will be provided annually by qualified trainers who are familiar with the use and limitations of firefighting equipment available onsite. Training records will be maintained in the site operating record.

### **8.3 Fire Prevention and Control**

Dead trees, brush, or vegetation adjacent to the waste disposal areas will be removed, and grass and weeds around the disposal area will be mowed so that grass, or brush fires cannot spread on the landfill. Smoking is not allowed on the active areas of the landfill or near flammable materials. Open burning is prohibited at the landfill site except on an infrequent basis of specific wastes as may be authorized by the TCEQ. Fires that may develop in brush or grass will be

## **10.0 UNLOADING OF WASTE §330.133 and §330.225**

Waste will be transported to the facility through a combination of rail cars and trucks. Solid waste will be unloaded at the working face of an approved and active lined cell. Liquid waste will be transported via tank truck to the liquid waste stabilization unit and discharged in the appropriate section of the unit. Citizens (noncommercial waste haulers) will be directed to the citizen convenience center to unload household waste, C&D wastes, brush, white goods, and materials for recycling. The convenience center will have adequate bins or holding areas for each type of waste. Scale attendants and equipment operators will monitor the incoming waste. Waste or material trucks will not be directed to a unit (landfill, liquid stabilization, or convenience center) unless an operator or other qualified landfill staff is there to supervise the unloading. These personnel will be familiar with the rules and regulations governing the various types of waste that can or cannot be accepted into the facility, including knowledge of §330.171 and will have load rejection authority. The personnel will also have a basic understanding of both industrial and hazardous waste and their transportation and disposal requirements. Signs will also be used to indicate where vehicles are to unload and to restrict traffic to designated disposal locations.

### **10.1 Grading, Placement, and Compaction of Waste**

An operator will be on duty during operating hours at the active disposal area to direct the unloading of the wastes. Unloading of waste in unauthorized areas is prohibited. Any waste deposited in an unauthorized area will be promptly removed and transported to the appropriate unit for proper management.

Control will also be used to confine the working face to a minimum width consistent with the rate of incoming waste, while allowing for safe and efficient operation. Normally, only one working face should be active on any given day. The unloading area will be as small as practicable.

During the initial placement of waste in a cell, special care will be taken in order to protect the liner system. Waste will be placed in layers a minimum of 2 feet thick and will be compacted upon placement by a minimum of two machine passes with the landfill compactor or four machine passes with the dozer. Large bulky items, limbs, etc. that might damage the liner will

#### 14.0 LANDFILL MARKERS AND BENCHMARK §330.143

A system of markers will be used to identify significant features of the site and to delineate unauthorized areas for waste disposal operations. The markers will be maintained so they are visible during operating hours and will be repaired or replaced within 15 days of discovery that the marker has been removed or destroyed or otherwise does not meet regulatory requirements. Markers will be inspected monthly and records of the inspection will be maintained on site.

Markers will consist of posts (steel, wooden, PVC or other suitable material) extending a minimum of 6 feet above ground level. The posts will have distinctive colors corresponding to the feature(s) delineated in the following table.

**Table IV-8**  
**Landfill Markers**

<b>Marker</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Maximum Spacing, Ft.</b>
Facility Boundary	Black	300
Buffer Zone	Yellow	300
Easements	Green	300
Grid System	White	100
SLER	Red	Active Cell Corners
Floodplain	Blue	300

The markers shall be placed as follows:

- Site Boundary — Black site boundary markers will be placed at each corner of the site and along each boundary line at intervals no greater than 300 feet.
- Buffer Zone — Yellow markers will be placed along each buffer zone boundary at all corners and between corners at intervals of 300 feet.
- Easements & Rights-of-Way — Green markers will be placed at 300-foot intervals along the centerline of an easement and along the boundary of a right-of-way at each corner within the site and at the intersection of the site boundary. Any offsets will be noted.

## 21.0 ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION §330.157

The facility and its operation will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of endangered or threatened species, or cause or contribute to the taking of any endangered or threatened species. Reports to assure compliance with §330.157 have been submitted the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD). A Biological Assessment (BA) Studies addressing federally listed endangered species are discussed in Part II, section 1.6 and 14.0 of this application. Based on information gathered to date, several federally and state listed or proposed threatened or endangered species could occur within the general project area and include: jaguarundi, ocelot, interior least tern, Texas indigo snake, Texas tortoise, ash dogweed, and Johnston's frankenia. The BA concluded there would be "no effect" for the ocelot, interior least tern, ash dogwood and Johnston's frankenia. A "may affect, not likely to adversely affect" determination was made for the jaguarundi. The BA and related correspondence is included in Part II, Attachment A. Due to the findings of the BA and concurrences from the USFWS, a site specific species protection plan is not required.

~~Therefore, prior to landfill development or construction, site personnel will be educated on identification of the threatened or endangered species that reasonable could be expected to be encountered on site. Training will include procedures to protect the various species. The PERC will also develop an Endangered Species Protection Plan prior to landfill construction which will become part of this SOP as Attachment IV C.~~

### **23.0 ABANDONED OIL, GAS, AND WATER WELLS §330.161**

There are no active crude oil, gas wells, or other wells associated with mineral recovery; known to exist within the facility permit boundary. There are no known abandoned oil wells within the site; however, there is one abandoned and plugged gas well within the site, but it is not within the proposed waste disposal footprint. There are no water wells within the permit boundary.

If any crude oil or natural gas well, or other well associated with mineral recovery that is under the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission of Texas is discovered within the facility boundary during the course of facility development, the General Manager shall, within 30 days of such a discovery, notify the executive director in writing regarding the location of such well(s). Within 30 days after plugging of any such well, the facility operator shall provide the executive director with written certification that the well has been properly capped, plugged, and closed in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations of the Railroad Commission of Texas.

Producing crude oil or natural gas wells that do not affect or hamper landfill operations may be operated within the facility boundary, if identified in the permit for the facility or in a written notification to the executive director. Any future changes to the landfill facility development resulting from oil or gas exploration or production activities must be incorporated into the facility permit. If such changes involve revisions to the approved final contours and approved final slopes with no height or capacity increase over the maximum permitted height or capacity, due to sequence of development changes that reduce the waste disposal area and/or revisions to the drainage control plan that significantly alter internal storm water run-on/run-off control without impacting offsite drainage or increasing landfill disposal capacity, authorization for such changes should be sought by way of a permit modification pursuant to 30 TAC §330.305(70)(j)(104) and/or (k)(943), as appropriate. Changes beyond the scope of those described above may require authorization by way of a permit amendment.

Any well to be capped, plugged, and closed will be exposed, the casing cut to a minimum of 2 feet below ground surface (or, if the well location is within the proposed landfill footprint, a minimum of 2 feet below the excavation depth), and the well shall be capped and plugged in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations of the TCEQ, the Railroad Commission of Texas, or other applicable state agency. A copy of the well plugging report required to be



## 24.0 COMPACTION OF SOLID WASTE §330.163

Compaction of incoming waste will be accomplished to minimize future consolidation and settlement and provide for the proper application of intermediate and final cover. Waste compaction will be accomplished by a landfill compactor or dozer with a minimum weight of 40,000 pounds. After unloading, the waste will be spread in approximately 2-foot-thick layers and each layer will be compacted with a minimum of two machine passes of the landfill compactor or four machine passes with a dozer. The layer thickness may be increased up to approximately 4 feet if proven to be satisfactorily compacted with the actual compaction equipment used on site.

Since PERC is located in an arid climate it may be necessary to add moisture to the waste to assist with compaction. Leachate and gas condensate derived from the landfill~~Treated liquids removed from grit trap waste water and fresh water based drilling fluid (with a TPH less than 1,500 ppm)~~ may be ~~removed from the Liquid Waste Solidification Unit and~~ sprayed on waste in the active area to assist with waste compaction. Additional water, if needed, may be obtained from retention ponds.

## 25.0 LANDFILL COVER §330.165

Six inches of well-compacted soil (not previously mixed solid waste), or other approved alternative material will be used as the daily cover at this landfill. Daily cover will be applied to the active disposal area at the end of the operational day, or once per 24-hours if operating 24 hours per day, unless specific wastes require immediate cover. Daily cover is required to minimize vectors, contaminated storm water runoff, odors, and other potential nuisances. To ensure the cover is adequate, the following procedures will be employed:

- The daily cover will be sloped to drain
- The daily soil cover will be compacted with a compactor or a tracked vehicle to minimize infiltration of storm water
- Daily cover will be placed such that no waste is visibly protruding through it.
- The General Manager, or his designee, will document where daily cover has been placed (see 25.5) and inspect placement of daily cover to verify that a minimum of 6 inches (compacted thickness) of daily cover has been placed and that no waste is exposed through it.
- As soon as practicable after significant rainfall events, the General Manager or Assistant Manager will inspect daily cover areas for erosion, exposed waste or other damage, and repair as necessary.
- The General Manager (or Assistant Manager) will inspect for seeps from daily cover. All seepage water from waste below the daily cover will be controlled by placement of soil berms and diverted to a collection area. The collected water will be treated as outlined in Part III, Appendix III-D.6.

### 25.1 Intermediate Cover

All areas that have received waste but have been inactive for more than 180 days (after the last waste placement) will be provided with intermediate cover or final cover. This intermediate cover will be an additional 6 inches of well-compacted soil that is capable of sustaining plant growth and has not been previously mixed with solid waste for a total of not less than 12 inches of cover. The intermediate cover will be graded to prevent the ponding of water. If an area that

has received intermediate cover becomes active again ~~The additional~~ soil cover (greater than 6 inches in thickness) may be stripped off and used for daily cover. ~~if the area becomes active again.~~ A minimum of 6 inches of cover must remain over the waste, and soil that is contaminated with waste may not be reused as daily cover. Runoff from properly maintained intermediate cover (cover that has been routinely inspected and repaired) is not considered to have come in contact with waste, the working face, or leachate. The application of intermediate cover will be documented in the cover application record (see 25.5).

## 25.2 Alternate Daily Cover

An approved alternative daily cover (ADC) may also be used. The following types of ADC materials or similar materials will be used consistent with the approval and at the discretion of the operator.

- Tarpaulins – Typical nominal weight of 10 ounces/square yard.
- Contaminated Soil – Soil that has been exposed to petroleum products but has been demonstrated by analysis to have a Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon content (TPH) less than 1500 parts per million. The soil may contain other contaminants but shall comply with §330.165(d)(4) & (5) and shall have an classification of class 2 or 3 industrial.
- An ADC material will not be used unless an Alternate Daily Cover Operating Plan has been approved for the proposed material and a temporary authorization under §305.62(j) or a permanent authorization under §305.70(k)(1) has been received from the TCEQ.

ADC will not be allowed when the landfill is closed for a period greater than 24 hours, unless the executive director approves an alternative length of time. The executive director may grant a temporary waiver from the above requirements if the operator demonstrates that there are extreme seasonal climatic conditions that make meeting such requirements impractical.

## 25.3 Final Cover

The Final Closure Plan allows for the successive closure of areas of the site as they become filled to capacity. Closure of individual areas and final cover construction will be in accordance with the Final Closure Plan and will permit ongoing land filling operations to continue until the time of final closure. The completed surface will be managed throughout the active life of the site to minimize infiltration into the filled areas and to minimize contact with solid waste.

#### **25.4 Erosion of Cover**

Monthly and as soon as practicable after significant rainfall events (2 inches or greater), the General Manager or Operations Assistant–Manager will inspect daily, intermediate, and final cover areas for erosion gullies or washed out areas or other damage. Erosion rills or gullies or wash outs deeper than approximately 4 inches will be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than five days after detection. The cover inspections, condition noted, and any corrective action will be documented in the cover inspection record. Periodic inspections and restorations will be required during the operational life and for the post-closure maintenance period.

#### **25.5 Cover Application Record**

Throughout the landfill operation, a cover application record will be kept on site readily available for inspection by commission representatives and authorized agents or employees of local governments having jurisdiction. For daily, intermediate, and alternate daily cover, the record will specify the date cover was accomplished (no exposed waste), how it was accomplished (soil or ADC type and method of placement), and the last area covered. For final cover, the record will specify the area covered, the date the cover was applied, and the thickness applied that date. Each entry will be certified by the signature of the on-site supervisor that work was accomplished as stated in the record.

## 26.0 PONDED WATER PLAN §330.167

Ponding of water over waste, regardless of origin, will be prevented. Ponded water that occurs in the active portion of the landfill unit or on a closed landfill unit will be eliminated as quickly as possible and the area in which the ponding occurred filled in and re-graded within seven days of the occurrence, weather permitting.

Ponding of water over waste will be controlled by the following:

- Ponding in cover over waste will be avoided by good compaction of waste and cover and placing the cover with adequate slope or berms to promote run-off and accommodate more localized settlement without forming depressions
- Cover areas will be inspected monthly and as soon as practicable after significant rainfall events to detect ponding
- Removal of water, filling, and grading of ponded areas will be used to eliminate ponding

Ponded water removed from cover depressions will typically be storm water and may be used to aid in compaction of soil cover, dust control, or discharged with other storm water. However, if the cover has been damaged to the extent that the ponded water has come in contact with waste, leachate, or waste contaminated soil, the water will be treated as contaminated water leachate and will be treated consistent with the Leachate and Contaminated Water Plan.

## **27.0 DISPOSAL OF SPECIAL WASTES §330.171**

Special wastes are defined in §330.3 and typically are wastes that, because of their quantity, concentration, physical or chemical, or biological properties, require special handling and disposal to protect human health or the environment. Special wastes may be accepted for disposal at the facility in accordance with §330.171(b) and (c).

The PERC is permitted to accept municipal solid waste, Industrial Class 2 and 3 wastes, regulated asbestos containing material (RACM), and Class 1 nonhazardous wastes. The landfill cannot accept radioactive materials or hazardous wastes (except municipal hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators).

### **27.1 Wastes Requiring Prior Approval**

Special wastes as defined in §330.3 and not specifically identified in Subsection 27.2 below or in §330.171(c) or (d) or §330.173 as not requiring written authorization, require prior written approval from the executive director on a case by case basis before the waste may be accepted and/or disposed. The following Special Wastes require prior approval on a case by case basis:

- Incinerator-ash waste
- Industrial waste generated outside the boundaries of Texas
- Oil, gas, and geothermal exploration waste generated outside the boundaries of Texas
- Abrasive-blast material
- Industrial-wastewater treatment plant waste
- Air-pollution control facility waste
- Any empty tank, drum or container used for shipping or storing materials listed in 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix VIII, and not listed as a commercial chemical product of 40 CFR §261.33(c) or (f)
- Other Special Wastes as defined in §330.3 and not listed in Subsection 27.2

minimum, the RACM will be placed at least 20 feet away from exterior final side slopes, and at least 10 feet below final grade. During unloading and placement of RACM in the waste fill, care will be exercised to prevent breaking open the bags or containers. One foot of soil cover or 3 feet of asbestos-free municipal solid waste will be placed over the RACM immediately after it is placed in the landfill unit. RACM that has been designated as Class 1 industrial solid waste, and that arrives at the facility will be disposed of in accordance with §330.171(c) or in accordance with this section of the SOP. Upon closure of the facility, a notation indicating that the site accepted RACM will be placed in the deed record. This notation will indicate where the RACM was disposed of on the property by showing its location on a site diagram. A copy of this documentation will be provided to the TCEQ.

- Non-regulated asbestos-containing materials (non-RACM) may be accepted for disposal provided the wastes are placed on the active working face and covered. Under no circumstances shall any material containing non-RACM be placed on any surface or roadway that is subject to vehicular traffic or disposed of by any other means by which the material could be crumbled into a friable state.
- Municipal hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators provided the amount of waste does not exceed 220 pounds per month per generator.
- Nonhazardous liquids from municipal ~~/commercial sources, Railroad Commission Wastes, and wastes from industrial~~ sources providing the material is classified as Class 1 (nonhazardous), Class 2, or Class 3 may be accepted consistent with this section and the procedures outlined in the “Liquid Waste Solidification Operations” in Attachment IV-B. Liquids in tank trucks or vacuum trucks are discharged in the liquid waste stabilization unit in the liquid processing area and processed until the residual material passes the paint filter tests as described in the “Liquid Waste Solidification Stabilization Operations” in the Appendix B. Liquids removed from the processing unit section containing treated liquids removed from grit trap waste water and fresh water based drilling fluid (with a TPH less than 1,500 ppm) may be utilized for dust and litter control and waste compaction over active waste disposal areas of the landfill.

Once sufficient water has evaporated or the material has otherwise been dried to the point that the residual material will pass a paint filter test, the residual

- material may be disposed of in the landfill. Classification will be based on source/process knowledge. Metals and TPH testing will be performed if the source/process review indicates the potential for the water to be Class 1 industrial or hazardous.



## 28.0 DISPOSAL OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES §330.173

The facility will not accept hazardous waste but may accept industrial waste classified as Class 1 non-hazardous, Class 2, and Class 3. The PERC may also accept many special wastes that are regulated as municipal solid waste (MSW). Refer to Section 27 for special wastes requiring prior approval on a case by case basis and special waste that may be accepted without prior approval.

Industrial nonhazardous waste is defined by §330.3 as solid waste resulting from or incidental to any process of industry or manufacturing, or mining or agricultural operations, classified as follows: Class 2 Industrial Solid Waste – any individual solid waste or combination of industrial solid wastes that cannot be described as Class 1 or Class 3, as defined in §335.506 (relating to Class 2 waste determination). Class 3 Industrial Solid Waste – any inert and essentially insoluble industrial solid waste, including materials such as rock, brick, glass, dirt, and certain plastics and rubber, etc. that are not readily decomposable as defined in §335.507 (relating to Class 3 waste determination).

Class 2 and Class 3 wastes (except for wastes prohibited in Section 4.3 of this SOP) will be accepted for normal disposal at this facility unless they interfere with proper operation of the facility as prescribed in this SOP.

Class 1 non-hazardous solid waste, as defined by 30 TAC §335.505, will be deposited at this facility only in cells designed and approved for Class 1 waste. Class I Industrial Waste amounts will not exceed 20 percent of the total amount of all waste accepted for disposal (not including Class 1 wastes) during the current or previous year. The amount of waste will be determined at the Landfill Manager's discretion by either volume or by weight. The same unit of measure will be used for each year, unless a variance is authorized by the TCEQ. Generators will be responsible for the manifest of Class 1 solid waste as required by §335.10 (relating to Shipping and Reporting Procedures Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste or Class 1 Waste and Primary Exporters of Hazardous Waste). The generator will be required to provide a satisfactory waste analysis consistent with §335.587 for any wastes suspected to be Hazardous or Class 1.

The facility will not accept Class 1 waste without prior approval from the TCEQ or specific authorization in the facility's permit. The Operations landfill mManager, or designee, will sign manifests for authorized

### 30.0 LEACHATE AND GAS CONDENSATE RECIRCULATION §330.177

Water that collects in the sumps (including leachate and gas condensate) will be pumped out and recirculated by spraying on waste or disposed of consistent with the Leachate and Contaminated Water Plan. Runoff wWater that has come in contact with waste or contact with daily cover that has been contaminated by leachate ~~is otherwise contaminated may also be sprayed on the working face for control of dust and to aid in compaction, or~~ will be considered as contaminated and shall be managed in accordance with the Leachate and Contaminated Water Plan. Contaminated water will not be discharged without specific written authorization from the TCEQ.

Leachate and gas condensate recirculation will be accomplished by pumping the leachate to the waste area or transporting it to the waste area in a tank pulled by a tractor, a water truck, or other suitable tank and distributed on the waste or into vertical wells or horizontal trenches, to be absorbed by the waste mass. Leachate will be recirculated throughout the year, and will only be applied over composite lined areas. Leachate may be applied to waste at the working face or daily cover areas. Leachate will not be applied to exterior slopes that may drain off site or on intermediate or final cover areas.

Leachate will typically be distributed using a water tank and the receiving areas will be monitored for erosion or damage to erosion control measures. Should the leachate application on the surface adversely impact erosion control measures or result in adverse erosion of cover, the flow rate will be reduced and the damage to the cover or controls will be repaired. If sprinklers are used to distribute the leachate, the air quality will be closely monitored during the sprinkler operation. If objectionable odors due to the leachate application are detected near the landfill perimeter, the sprinkler operations will be discontinued.

The tank used to distribute leachate will not be dedicated but will be used only for non-potable water or leachate. A sign identifying the tank contents as leachate will be attached to the tank while containing leachate and until the tank is rinsed and approved for hauling non-potable water (other than leachate). After the tank is used for transporting leachate and before switching to non-potable water, it will be triple rinsed by filling the tank to five percent (5%) of its capacity, and discharging the tank at the leachate storage facility ~~working face~~ or liquid solidification

basin. After the rinse water is discharged, the tank will be available for dust control on roads or other areas that are not permitted for leachate application. A log will be maintained inside the truck cab, and an entry will be made each day the truck is used to note the purpose of the usage (e.g., leachate or dust control). Additionally, the triple rinsing will be recorded to document when the tank may be used for other than leachate disposal (e.g., dust control). The leachate recirculation operations are supervised by the General Manager or ~~Assistant~~Operations Manager

# Attachment IV-A

## Contingency Plan

### 1.00 Introduction

The purpose of this contingency plan is to minimize possible hazards to human health and the environment from fires, explosions, and unplanned releases of waste or waste constituents to air or water. The provisions of this plan will be carried out immediately upon discovery of any incident or existing situation that could pose a threat to human health or the environment.

Routine cleanup operations will be performed by operating personnel without implementing this contingency plan.

### 2.00 Implementing Criteria

The decision to implement the Contingency Plan depends upon whether an imminent or existing situation could threaten human health or the environment. The purpose of this section is to guide the Emergency Coordinators through decision-making criteria when conditions warrant the need for contingency action response. Emergencies may occur at any time as a result of natural forces, accidents such as spills, carelessness, and other situations that disrupt normal operations. The following list summarizes some types and natures of situations that could require implementation of the Contingency Plan.

- Serious on-site injury
- Fire
- Detection of explosive gases
- Release of hazardous materials

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### 3.00 Coordination of Emergency Services

## Emergency Coordination

A list of names, addresses, and telephone numbers (office and home) of all individuals qualified to act as an emergency coordinator is provided in Table IV-A.1.

In the event of an emergency, the Emergency Coordinator (or designee) will perform the following tasks:

- A. Assess extent of emergency.
- B. Contact appropriate emergency support agencies as needed.
- C. Designate someone in charge at incident area to temporarily supervise immediate control action, radio report(s) to the Emergency Coordinator for updates on conditions, and notify all personnel.
- D. Take precautions to prevent spreading of fire or other emergency conditions to other waste disposal areas.
- E. Evacuate non-essential personnel from incident area, particularly during operating hours.
- F. Assemble all personnel at a designated area for instructions and personnel count. Direct company personnel in responding to fire or explosion, if appropriate, and wait for outside emergency personnel to arrive. Upon their arrival, assist in their efforts.
- G. Prevent additional traffic from entering incident area.
- H. Clear road(s) for emergency vehicles and equipment.
- I. Determine the need to evacuate the site based on evaluation of the following:
  1. The real extent of the incident.
  2. The nature of waste involved.
  3. Weather conditions (especially wind).
  4. An estimate of the time required and equipment needed to bring the incident under control.

4. —

5. Any other special conditions or factors that may have a bearing on the severity of the incident.
- J. In the event of fire, consider smoke visibility in off-site areas, and advise the responding fire department personnel for action.
- K. For occurrences requiring local traffic control, contact the Webb County Sheriff's Department to coordinate activities, if necessary.
- L. Immediately after the incident, make an assessment to determine the need for disposing of recovered waste, contaminated or surface waters, or any other materials that results from measures taken to control the incident at the facility.
- M. Evaluate the nature of materials (such as fire suppressants, neutralizing agents, waste residuals) in the affected area of the facility to determine if special cleanup efforts must be initiated before operation is resumed.
- N. Ensure that all emergency equipment listed in the Site Operating Plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

In the event of an emergency, the owner or operator will perform the following tasks:

- A. Notify the TCEQ, and appropriate state and local authorities, that the facility is in compliance with paragraphs (M) and (N) of this Section before operations are resumed in the affected area(s) of the facility.
- B. Note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the Contingency Plan. Within 15 days after the incident, the owner/operator must submit a written report on the incident to the TCEQ. The report must include the following:
  1. Name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator.
  2. Name, address, and telephone number of the facility.
  3. Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion).
  4. Name and quantity of material(s) involved.

5. The extent of injuries, if any.
6. An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where applicable.
7. Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

**TABLE IV-A.1 LIST OF EMERGENCY COORDINATORS**

Notification Priority	Title	Employee Name (1)	Mobile Phone
1	<u>General</u> Landfill Manager – Emergency Coordinator		
2	<u>Operations Manager</u> Supervisor		
3			

**TABLE IV-A.2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM**

TITLE	NAME (1)	MOBILE PHONE
Emergency Response Team Chief	<u>General</u> Landfill Manager	

Notes: (1) Emergency coordinators and response team members are assigned by position and not by name. Names given are for the current landfill employee holding that position, and should personnel assignments change, the replacement personnel will be trained and assume the emergency team position listed for his title.

### **Emergency Response Team**

Table IV-A.2 identifies Emergency Response Team personnel. The Emergency Response Team has been established to provide incident control and remediation during emergency situations. The team listed will consist of an emergency coordinator and other personnel who will be trained for fire, first-aid, and maintenance assistance. The Emergency Response Team Chief, who directs and leads the team, is responsible for organizing the team’s response as required through the direction of the Emergency Coordinator.

### **Coordination Agreements with Local Authorities**

The owner/operator will maintain close ties with local police and fire departments, hospitals, contractors, equipment suppliers, and state and local emergency response teams. Maintaining relations with these providers will allow the owner/operator to coordinate emergency services and familiarize them with the layout of the facility, properties of the waste handled and potential hazards, places where facility personnel normally would be working, entrances to and road inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes. Refer to Table IVVI-A.3 for a list of local emergency contacts.

#### **4.00 Emergency Response Procedures**

##### **Notification Procedures**

Should an emergency situation arise, the Emergency Coordinator, or designee, will be notified immediately. The Emergency Coordinator will then contact the appropriate personnel.

Emergency services can be obtained by dialing 911.

Emergency numbers are listed in Table IV-A.3.

##### **On-site Personal Injury**

The primary on-site personal injuries that may occur at the facility are the following:

- Accidents involving the use of heavy equipment.
- Minor cuts, scrapes, and bruises.
- Injuries due to slipping and falling.
- Asphyxiation caused by entrance into confined spaces or excavation.
- Fire and explosion injuries.

Training on the prevention of injuries should help to minimize and prevent many of these injuries. In the event that a serious or potentially serious injury occurs at or near the site, the



assisting personnel should make a decision as to whether immediate first aid is required. If confined space is involved, the assisting personnel should not enter the confined space until the

situation has been corrected or a corrective action has been taken to assure the health and safety of the assisting personnel.

If immediate first aid is required, it should be given to the injured person. If possible, the assisting person or other available personnel should contact the Emergency Coordinator for additional help (i.e. ambulance, fire department) if necessary.

If the injury is not serious and only requires minor first aid, first aid kits will be available at designated areas on the site. All injuries, minor or serious, should be reported to the Emergency Coordinator for instructions and for injury records.

**TABLE IV-A.3 EMERGENCY NUMBERS**

<b>Service Provider</b>	<b>Telephone Number</b>
Web County Sheriff's Department	
Laredo Fire Department	or 911
Hospital, Laredo, Texas	or 911
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Region 16 Hazardous Waste Section (Hazardous Waste Response Team)	Business Hours 956.761.6611 Non-Business Hrs. 1.800.832.8224
Webb County Emergency Management. Coordinator	911

#### **4.30 Fire or Explosion**

Upon discovery of a fire or explosion at or near the facility, the Emergency Coordinator will contact the necessary personnel to fight the fire. This may include employees trained in the proper methods of firefighting and/or other emergency response personnel. All untrained personnel will be required to leave the area. In addition, the Emergency Coordinator will direct all cleanup operations, determine the proper level of personal protective equipment, and decide on the appropriate cleanup materials.

Regardless of the location of the fire or explosion, the Emergency Coordinator is responsible for:

- Determination of environmental impact potential.
- Determination of property threatening potential.
- Determination of life threatening potential.

On-site firefighting equipment that will be used to control fires or explosions in the facility will include:

- On-site mobile firefighting equipment (to include the water truck and earthmoving equipment).

Upon discovery of a fire or explosion, individuals will initiate the fire/explosion action procedure as described below.

#### **FIRE/EXPLOSION ACTION PROCEDURE**

1. Notify Emergency Coordinator or designee.

(Note: Home and office phone numbers to be included here and prominently displayed on signs at numerous locations around the facility.)

The Emergency Coordinator or designee will subsequently notify the City of Laredo Fire Department, the Webb County Sheriff, and the Emergency Response Team, as necessary.

2. Control access to area. Clear all non-essential personnel from area.

3. Extinguish fire with available equipment, if possible, or take other immediate action to mitigate the emergency until Emergency Response Team and/or the Fire Department arrives.
4. Take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that subsequent fires, explosions, or releases do not occur or spread to other areas. These measures may include, but are not limited to, the removal of unaffected equipment from the area, separation of affected and unaffected wastes, and dowsing adjacent areas with water.

### Cleanup Procedures

Cleanup of fire residuals involving waste material is aimed at collecting as much of the waste material as possible for disposal as quickly as possible. Cleanup procedures may require the use of sorbents, portable pumps and tank trucks, and/or removal equipment. Similarly, the level and type of personal protective equipment required depends upon the type of material(s) involved.

All waste generated from post-fire cleanups involving waste material will be collected and disposed of according to its characteristics. Any equipment used in collecting fire residuals involving waste material will be decontaminated prior to use elsewhere. Any liquid generated from decontamination procedures will be collected for proper disposal.

### **Unauthorized Waste**

Access to and use of the facility shall be strictly and continuously controlled by fencing, gates, and signs.

Training of facility personnel will include identification of unauthorized waste. If unauthorized waste is detected prior to disposal, it will be immediately rejected. The facility personnel will then contact the OperationsSite Manager, and identify the hauler involved. Action will be taken to ensure that the incident does not re-occur.

If unauthorized waste is inadvertently disposed of on-site, every effort will be made to identify the hauler involved, and measures will be taken to handle the waste in an appropriate manner.

These measures may include, but are not limited to, removal of the waste by the hauler and assessment of a surcharge to pay for removal of the waste by the generator.

### **Release of Hazardous Materials**

In the unlikely event that unauthorized waste that is considered a threat to human health and the environment is delivered to or spilled at the facility, the following procedures will be implemented:

- The Emergency Coordinator will be immediately notified of the discharge.
- TCEQ must be contacted and informed of facility location and spill description.
- If necessary, berms will be constructed to prevent the spill from migrating.
- All spilled material will be collected and disposed of properly (see General Spill Cleanup Procedures below).

### **GENERAL SPILL CLEANUP PROCEDURES**

On-site spill cleanup is aimed at recovering as much of the spilled material as possible for disposal as quickly as possible. There are several techniques available for on-site cleanup. Choice of a cleanup method must be determined at the time of the incident, taking into account the extent of the spill. Some cleanup alternatives include the following:

#### **1. Sorbents**

Spill scavengers and cleanup agents which absorb the spilled product are the most common method for handling spills or residual product. These agents may be packaged in pillows, large bats or booms which can absorb a large amount of liquid and make disposal easier. For corrosive materials, lime or other neutralizers are practical. Three classes of sorbents are natural products (straw, sawdust, clays and vermiculite), modified natural products (expanded perlite, cloth rags, charcoal, silicon-coated sawdust, surfactant-treated asbestos), and synthetic products (imbiber beads, imbibed bead

blankets, and foam products). When using sorbents, it is necessary to dispose of spent products properly, unless recoverable sorbents are used.

2. Direct Suction Pumping in Tank Trucks

3. Removal

This is an initial, rapid response method for the removal of a contaminant before it migrates. Soil that is excavated from a spill site, however, must be properly disposed.

**Attachment IV-B**  
**Liquid Waste Solidification**

## **LIQUID WASTE SOLIDIFICATION**

### **1.1 Purpose**

This Liquid Solidification Plan been prepared for the Pescadito Environmental Resource Center (PERC) pursuant to requirements as set forth in 30 TAC §330.63(h) and §330.457. The facility may accept non-hazardous liquids from municipal/commercial and industrial sources providing the material is classified as Class 2 or 3 or Class 1, nonhazardous. The liquids will be processed and solidified for subsequent disposal in the landfill or use as daily cover. The purpose of this plan is to provide guidance to the operations personnel to accept and stabilize liquids. Design details for the Liquid Solidification Unit are provided in Appendix III-D.10.

### **1.2 Liquid Waste Acceptance**

The facility can accept the following nonhazardous liquids consistent with Section 27 of the SOP:

- Liquids from municipal/commercial sources
- Liquids from industrial sources classified as Class 2 or 3 or Class 1 nonhazardous
- Texas Railroad Commission (RRC) regulated waste liquids as long as the requirements of the MOU with the TCEQ and RRC and all other RRC Rules are followed.
- Process water based drilling fluids. Drilling fluids are regulated by the RRC and as such are a special waste requiring preapproval. If the TPH of the fluid is less than 1,500 parts per million (ppm), the waste water can be comingled with other waste water streams with TPH values less than 1,500 ppm. However, if the TPH is 1,500 ppm or greater, the waste water will not be comingled with other waste water and will processed separately.  
~~Fresh water drilling fluid that has a TPH less than 1,500 ppm may be used for dust control over active areas of the landfill.~~

Prior to acceptance, the liquid waste will be evaluated and classified by the generator. Waste classification will be based on source/process knowledge and analytical testing. Metals and TPH

testing will be performed by the generator prior to acceptance if the source/process review indicates the potential for the waste water to be Class 1 industrial or hazardous.

TCEQ approval will be requested on a case by case basis through the use of the 0152 Form (or other forms prescribed by the TCEQ) for any liquids listed in Subsection 27.1 of the Site Operating Plan (SOP) or that are -not exempt from prior approval either in Subsection 27.23 of the permit SOP, or §330.171(c) or (d). ~~Specific wastes requiring prior approval are listed under Subsection 27.2 of the SOP.~~

### 1.3 Liquid Waste Solidification Process

Liquids in tank trucks or vacuum trucks will be discharged directly into one of the separate bulk liquid solidification units of the facility. The solidification facility will have at least two dividers creating three or more separate processing units. The usage of each unit will vary depending on the daily volumes of each type of liquid. Approved Class 2 liquid waste that is received may be comingled and solidified with the grease trap waste, grit trap waste, or septage. Class 1 liquids will not be comingled with other liquids but will be processed separately. Approved waste liquids may be added to a unit where liquids are being processed; however, the processing time limit is based on the date and time the first load of liquids were discharged into the unit. Operations will be rotated among the different units, which will allow liquids to be processed in one unit while the other unit is being cleaned out and prepared to receive more liquid waste.

~~Grit trap waste liquids that are free of solids and the fresh water based drilling fluid with a TPH less than 1,500 ppm will be segregated in a separate unit and maybe utilized for dust control in the active disposal areas of the landfill. The liquid may be sprayed on waste in the active area to assist with compaction and for dust and litter control and on daily cover and haul roads in the active disposal area for dust control consistent with Sections 19, 24, and 27 of the SOP. Municipal solid waste will not be discharged to nor cause pollution to the waters of the state in accordance with the Texas Water Code Section 26.121. Media over which liquids are used my not be relocated to an unlined area of the facility.~~

Solidification will be accomplished using soil, fly ash, cement, auto shredded fluff, or other acceptable non-waste solids as needed. Processing will continue until the processed material will pass a Paint Filter Test (§330.171(c)(7)). Paint filter testing will be conducted at a minimum of one test per solidified batch. The time required for solidification of a batch of liquid waste is based on volume, bulking agent used, and odor control requirements, but solidification will be accomplished no less than weekly for liquids other than grease trap waste, grit trap waste, or septage.

Material that has been dried or solidified to the point that the residual material will pass a paint filter test may be disposed of in the landfill. Processed material from municipal/commercial sources and industrial sources classified as Class 2 or 3 may also be used as alternate daily cover.



*Appendix IV-C*

*Species Protection Plan (to be developed prior to beginning of construction)*