

**APPLICATION FOR PERMIT RENEWAL AND MODIFICATION
SANDOVAL COUNTY LANDFILL**

**VOLUME II: LANDFILL MANAGEMENT PLANS
SECTION 7: LEACHATE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Sandoval County Landfill (SCLF) is an existing solid waste disposal facility operating in compliance with its current Permits, SWM-050304 and SWM-050304 (SP), and the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) Solid Waste Rules (20.9.2-2.9.10 NMAC). SCLF is located at 2708 Iris Road NE in Rio Rancho, New Mexico (NM), and occupies 178.3 acres \pm . SCLF is publicly owned and operated by the County of Sandoval, and is currently permitted to accept municipal solid waste (MSW), including construction and demolition debris (C&D) and tires, and two special wastes: petroleum contaminated soils (PCS) and sludge.

1.1 Purpose

This Leachate Management Plan (the "Plan") details the procedures that will be used to manage contact waters (i.e., leachate) generated at SCLF during the Permit period and following closure. This Plan has been developed to address the design and performance requirements of 20.9.4.15 NMAC, and addresses the following items:

1. Projected amounts and rates of leachate generation
2. Expected duration of leachate generation
3. Leachate disposal options
4. Means of analysis
5. Proposed treatment and disposal methods

2.0 LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEM

The current SCLF leachate collection system encompasses Unit II and Unit III (Cells 4A, 4B, 4C, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, & 7) shown on **Figure II.7.1**; and will be operated and maintained such that less than 12 inches of leachate will be present on the liner at a given time. The existing leachate collection system for SCLF is identified on the **Permit Plans, Sheets 2 and 3**; and includes the following elements:

LANDFILL OPERATIONS CENTER
(FIGURE II.2.2)



ID

- SITE BOUNDARY (178.3 ACRES±)
- UNIT BOUNDARY
- CELL BOUNDARY
- DISPOSAL AREA BOUNDARY (122.5 ACRES±)
- UNIT IV BOUNDARY
- FENCE LINE
- PAVED ROAD
- UNPAVED ROAD
- UTILITY EASEMENT
- STORMWATER BASIN
- STOCKPILED MATERIALS (APPROXIMATE)
- ADDITIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT AREAS (APPROXIMATE)
- POWERPOLE
- FIRE HYDRANT (3)
- UNIT IV

BOUNDARY FROM THE 2014 VACATION PLAT 093013 RRE BOOK 25,
SANDOVAL COUNTY LANDFILL.

METRIC FEATURES BASED ON THE TOPOGRAPHIC/PLANIMETRIC
MAPPING PERFORMED ON JANUARY 24, 2014 BY AEROTECH MAPPING INC.
ALL OPERATION FACILITIES FIELD VERIFIED MARCH 18 2015.



0 250' 500'

SITE PLAN

SANDOVAL COUNTY LANDFILL
RIO RANCHO, NEW MEXICO



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Drawing: P:\acad 2003\211.00.01\PERMIT FIGURES\SITE PLAN-UPDATED.dwg
Date/Time: Jul. 12, 2017-08:39:18 : LAYOUT: B
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DATE: 07/11/2017 CAD: SITE PLAN.dwg
DRAWN BY: DMI REVIEWED BY: DRT
APPROVED BY: IKG get@gordonenvironmental.com

PROJECT #: 211.00.01

FIGURE II.7.1

TABLE II.7.1
Leachate Collection System
Sandoval County Landfill

1. Unit II

- Minimum slope on the landfill liner is 2.8 %; and the minimum slope on the leachate piping system is 2.0%.
- Sloped, 6-inch-diameter perforated SCH 80 PVC leachate collection pipe on the landfill liner. Leachate collection pipe terminates in the permanent, double-lined leachate collection sump at the downgradient (southern) edge of Unit II.
- Perforated leachate collection piping enveloped in aggregate and geotextile promotes flow while minimizing the intrusion of fines; and leachate flows through the drainage blanket (i.e., protective soil layer).
- Permanent leachate collection/detection sump (2,150 gallons storage \pm) equipped with one, 4-inch-diameter SCH 80 PVC leak detection riser pipe (i.e., monitoring above the secondary liner); and one, 8-inch-diameter SCH 80 PVC leachate extraction riser pipe positioned at the downgradient terminus.
- Leachate collection sump equipped with dedicated electrical submersible pump (e.g., EPG Sure Pump™ connected to a dedicated control panel and powered by a portable generator.
- 24-inch-thick protective soil layer (PSL) that provides protection for the liner and promotes leachate flow to the piping and extraction system; and which meets the Construction quality assurance (CQA) standards for soil quality.

2. Unit III (Cells 4A, 4B, 4C, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, & 7)

- Minimum slope on the landfill liner is 2.8 %; and the minimum slope on the leachate piping system is 2.0%.
- Sloped, 6-inch-diameter perforated SDR 15.5 HDPE (Cell 6A only) and SDR 17 HDPE (all other Cells) leachate collection pipe on the landfill liner.
- Collection sumps are located at the downgradient termini of Cells 4A, 5A, 6A, and 7.
- Perforated leachate collection piping enveloped in aggregate and geotextile promotes flow while minimizing the intrusion of fines; and leachate flows through the drainage blanket (i.e., protective soil layer).
- Each permanent leachate collection sump (2,550 gallons storage \pm) is equipped with one, 12-inch-diameter SDR 15.5 HDPE (Cell 6A only) and SDR 17 HDPE (all other Cells) leachate extraction riser pipe positioned at the downgradient terminus.
- Leachate collection sump equipped with dedicated electrical submersible pump [e.g., stainless steel Grundfos™ Redi-Flo4® (Cells 4A, 5A, & 6A) or EPG Sure Pump™ (Cell 7)] connected to a dedicated control panel and powered by a portable generator.
- Inclined solid-wall 6-inch-diameter SDR 15.5 HDPE (Cell 6A only) and SDR 17 HDPE (all other Cells) cleanout riser pipe at the downgradient terminus.
- Inclined solid-wall 6-inch-diameter SDR 17 HDPE cleanout riser pipe at the upgradient terminus for Cell 7.
- 24-inch-thick protective soil layer (PSL) that provides protection for the liner and promotes leachate flow to the piping and extraction system; and which meets the Construction quality assurance (CQA) standards for soil quality.

The proposed leachate collection system designed for new Unit IV meets or exceeds the minimum design and performance standards specified in 20.9.4.15 NMAC, specifically:

TABLE II.7.2
Unit IV Leachate Collection System Standards
Sandoval County Landfill

1. The minimum design slope on the landfill liner is 2.8%; and the minimum design slope on the leachate piping system is 2.0%.
2. The leachate piping system will consist of perforated and solid pipe with a minimum diameter of 6 inches.
3. The SCH 80 PVC, SDR 15.5 HDPE, and SDR 17 HDPE piping currently utilized at the site are demonstrated to meet the site-specific performance standards.
4. The perforated leachate collection piping will be enveloped in aggregate and geotextile to promote flow while minimizing the intrusion of fines; and leachate will flow through the geocomposite and drainage blanket (i.e., PSL).
5. The PSL, a minimum 24 inches of pervious soil, will provide protection for the liner and promote leachate flow to the piping and extraction system.
6. New Unit IV will be equipped with inclined solid cleanout riser pipes at both upgradient and downgradient termini; and a separate riser pipe that extends into the permanent sump (2,550 gallons storage \pm) at the downgradient terminus will be used for leachate measurement and extraction.

Temporary sumps and vertical extraction risers will also be installed in new Unit IV, when appropriate, as filling progresses into each proposed sub-cell. Solid-wall riser pipes provide access to each temporary and permanent leachate sump to measure liquid levels, and to provide access for submersible pumps to remove accumulated fluids. SCLF leachate collection system details are provided in the **Permit Plans**, and **Attachment II.7.A** provides detailed installation and operational specifications for key system components constructed in a manner to maintain fluid levels of less than 12 inches on the cell floor (20.9.4.14.A(1) NMAC).

Site-wide compliance with the design standards of 20.9.4.15 NMAC is demonstrated by the **Permit Plans**; and the performance standards are addressed as follows:

1. The SCLF leachate collection system will be operated and maintained such that less than 12 inches of leachate will be present on the liner at any point at any given time.
2. CQA Plan (**Volume II.4**) specifies the materials and installation techniques which will be used to document that construction of the leachate collection system and PSL meets design standards.

3. The performance of the design and the specified materials are documented to meet the requirements of 20.9.4.15 NMAC in the following Landfill Engineering Calculations (Volume III):

- Settlement Calculations (Section 2)
- Slope Stability Analysis (Section 3)
- Compatibility Documentation (Section 4)
- Pipe Loading Calculations (Section 5)
- HELP Model (Section 10)

3.0 LEACHATE GENERATION

3.1 Leachate Generation

As an operating facility, SCLF maintains actual leachate generation and extraction records for Units II and III; and the record results from 2001-2014 are summarized in Table II.7.3. The data indicate that approximately 690 gallons/week are collected from the leachate systems serving Units II and III (83 ± acres). This equates to approximately 4.88 gallons/acre/day (Table II.7.3), which is an extremely low rate of generation due to the low precipitation; dry waste stream; and stormwater controls constructed at the site. For the entire facility, the actual leachate generation rate projects to 555 gallons ± per day over the footprints for Unit II (19.5 acres ±), Unit III (63.6 acres ±), and new Unit IV (30.7 acres ±). As shown in Table II.7.3, leachate accumulation in each existing sump provides storage capacities ranging from 2.6 to 12.8 months at actual generation rates.

HELP Modeling was used to estimate the quantities of leachate produced over the lifetime of Unit IV; and the results are summarized in Table II.7.4. Historical experience at similar arid landfills shows that the leachate generation rate decreases to nearly zero following the placement of the first lift of waste on the PSL. As discussed in detail in the Plan of Operations (Volume II.2), routine site operation procedures dictate that a loose lift of waste (approximately 5 feet thick) be placed over the entire floor of a newly constructed cell as soon as practical. This process protects the liner, and reduces the generation of contact water (due to absorption), which is stormwater collected within the cell footprint. During the post-closure care period, the site will have been capped and vegetated; and leachate production is modeled to decline to near zero.

TABLE II.7.3
Historical Leachate Extraction Summary
Sandoval County Landfill

Year	Leachate Extraction Volumes (Gallons)					
	Unit II Sump	Unit III				Site Total
		Cell 4A Sump	Cell 5A Sump	Cell 6A Sump	Cell 7 Sump	
2001	12,730	--	--	--	--	12,730
2002	31,105	--	--	--	--	31,105
2003	26,775	--	--	--	--	26,775
2004	17,475	--	--	--	--	17,475
2005	2,725	--	--	--	--	2,725
2006	850	7,050	--	--	--	7,900
2007	1,200	20,550	--	--	--	21,750
2008	350	11,400	--	1,700	--	13,450
2009	300	10,475	--	100	--	10,875
2010	0	15,550	--	0	--	15,550
2011	315	10,289	5,095	6,000	--	21,699
2012	4,793	3,363	3,742.5	1,363	--	13,261.5
2013	1,695.5	4,586.3	7,077.5	1,614.5	--	14,973.8
2014	600	24,061	31,556.85	5,937.25	--	62,155.1
Total Leachate Extracted (gals)	100,913.5	107,324.3	47,471.85	16,714.75	0	272,424.4
Annual Average (gals)	6,728	11,925	11,868	2,388	0	32,908
Monthly Average (gals)	561	994	989	199	0	2,742
Weekly Average (gals)	140	248	247	50	0	686
Daily Average (gals)	20	35	35	7	0	98
Net Sump Storage Volume (gals)	2,150	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	12,350
Sump Storage Capacity (months)	3.8	2.6	2.6	12.8	--	4.5
Leachate Watershed (acres)	19.5	20.9	16.5	16.2	10	83.1
Unit/Cells in Leachate Watershed	II	4A, 4B, & 4C	5A & 5B	6A & 6B	7	--
Gallons/acre/day (average)	0.95	1.56	1.97	0.40	0	4.88
Unit/Cell Completion Date	March 2000	July 2005	June 2010	July 2007	August 2014	--

Notes:

All leachate extraction volumes obtained from SCLF Annual Leachate Reports

TABLE II.7.4
HELP Model Leachate Generation Estimates
Sandoval County Landfill

Unit	Area (acres)	Estimated Leachate Generation Rates ^{1, 2}	
		No Waste in Cell	Two Lifts of Waste in Cell
Unit IV ³	30.7	1,780 gallons/day ±	450 gallons/day ±

Notes:

- 1. Estimated leachate generation rates based on five wettest years of precipitation data*
- 2. One lift of waste = 10 feet ±*
- 3. New Unit IV overlaps Units I-III by 20.7 acres ±*

3.2 Leachate Extraction

20.9.4.14.A(1) NMAC and USEPA Subtitle D require that the maximum head accumulation on the liner not exceed 12 inches (i.e., 30 cm). Since the construction of Unit II in 2001, SCLF has been managing leachate to ensure compliance with these regulatory requirements. Leachate management includes routine leachate level measurements and extraction, as well as beneficial use of the extracted fluids. Consistent with the site's currently approved Leachate Management Plan, beneficial use includes leachate recirculation in lined areas of the site (e.g., active fill face and/or previous fill deposits); as well as feedstock for organic composting operations.

Between 2001 and mid-2014, leachate extraction was performed by pumping leachate at a schedule typically ranging from weekly to every other month (i.e., bi-monthly) in order to ensure that fluid accumulation on the liner did not exceed 12 inches. In July 2014, SCLF commenced modification to this extraction methodology by upgrading existing leachate collection system components via the installation of the state-of-the-art automated and manual components listed below:

- Leachate collection sump equipped with dedicated electrical submersible pump [e.g., stainless steel Grundfos™ Redi-Flo4® (Cells 4A, 5A, & 6A) or EPG Sure Pump™ (Unit II and Cell 7)] connected to a dedicated control panel and powered by a portable generator.

- Leachate collection sumps for Cells 4A, 5A, & 6A also equipped with dedicated electrical fluid level sensor (i.e., pressure transducer) powered by a dedicated solar panel and 12-volt battery. The transducer transmits electrical signals to both a digital display and a beacon located on a separate panel positioned adjacent to the pump control panel.
- The EPG Sure Pumps™ for Unit II and Cell 7 are each equipped with an integrated pressure transducer.
- The digital display provides a continual readout of the fluid level in the sump.
- When the beacon indicates that the fluid level on the liner approaches 12 inches, site personnel are prompted to activate the leachate pump using a portable generator (e.g., Briggs and Stratton®).
- In the future, SCLF will likely construct a similar automated extraction system for permanent installations in new Unit IV.
- **Attachment II.7.C** provides detailed installation and operational specifications for each of the site's leachate extraction system components.
- The state-of-the-art leachate monitoring and extraction systems are proven to be exceptionally reliable, and preclude the use of measurements except under exceptional circumstances (i.e., temporary repair and maintenance).

Utilizing a portable generator, leachate is pumped from each on-site sump into either a 3,000-gallon water truck used primarily for this purpose, or the site's back-up 5,000-gallon water wagon. The pumped leachate is then applied to lined areas of the site, either the active fill face or previous fill deposits.

As shown on **Table II.7.3**, the average leachate generation rate for both Units II and III is approximately 2,800 gallons/month. The combined capacity of both the water truck and water wagon (i.e., 8,000 gallons) is more than adequate to manage the current monthly volume of leachate extracted from Units II and III; as well as the conservatively projected leachate generation rate from new Unit IV (i.e., approximately 4,500 gallons/month at 4.88 gallons/acre/day). It should be noted that the new Unit IV generation will reduce the generation for Units II and III by reducing their footprints.

4.0 LEACHATE MONITORING

4.1 Leachate Sampling

In April 2007, SCLF and the NMED Solid Waste Bureau (SWB) were advised by Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) that approximately 200'-500' of electrical wire were transported to SCLF (**Attachment II.7.D**). After disposal of the wire in Cell 4A on 02/19/2007, it was later determined by LANL that the wire was likely coated with insulation containing approximately 130 parts per million (ppm) polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), specifically Aroclor 1254. Consistent with SWB's request (**Attachment II.7.D**), SCLF commenced the collection and analysis of leachate samples from the Cell 4A sump for the potential presence of PCBs.

Attachment II.7.D also provides a summary of the laboratory analytical results from 2007-2014; and these data show that, to-date, PCBs have not been reported as detected in the Cell 4A sump. An examination of the historical leachate quality data indicates a very dilute leachate consistent with published analytical data for typical MSW landfills. SCLF will continue to collect routine leachate samples from Cell 4A to confirm the absence of these PCBs and, consistent with recent SWB requests, copies of the leachate analytical results will be maintained in the Facility Operating record and submitted to NMED within 90 days of the sampling event.

In addition to the routine leachate sampling for Cell 4A, SCLF may elect to conduct additional leachate sampling at the site's remaining sumps, and at the new Unit IV sump. Samples collected from these sumps will be analyzed for the parameters listed in Parts A and B of the 06/20/2008 NMED Landfill Leachate Monitoring Guidelines (**Attachment II.7.E**). Copies of the leachate analytical results will be maintained in the Facility Operating record and submitted to NMED with the Annual Reports.

4.2 Leachate Monitoring

20.9.4.14.A(1) NMAC and USEPA Subtitle D require that the maximum head accumulation on the liner not exceed 12 inches. During the active life of the facility and following closure, fluid levels on Cell floors will be maintained below the regulatory threshold through the routine monitoring and regular pumping procedures outlined in **Table II.7.5**.

TABLE II.7.5
Leachate Monitoring and Extraction Procedures
Sandoval County Landfill

1. **Routine Monitoring** - Monitor the level of the leachate in the sumps at least monthly or after significant precipitation events; and extract leachate at least quarterly or more frequently as necessary based on historical data for each sump.
 - **Temporary Sump Vertical Riser** – Measure leachate levels with a minimum 6-foot rigid calibrated measuring pole. Remove leachate when a liquid thickness of 12” is recorded.
 - **Permanent Sump Inclined Riser** – Monitor leachate level via digital display/beacon. Remove leachate when the digital display and/or beacon indicate the fluid level on the liner is approaching 12 inches.
 - Pump leachate from sump to water truck or water wagon (or similar equipment) equipped with appropriate fluid transfer hoses. Vacuum trucks may be used as a leachate extraction alternative.
 - Transfer leachate to active fill face or previous fill deposits for recirculation; use as feedstock for composting digesters; or apply to on-site roads over lined areas only for dust control by implementing the appropriate procedures outlined in Section 5.1.
2. **Automated System Malfunctions** - Implement the following supplemental leachate extraction procedures in the event that automated system malfunctions dictate the need for extended component repairs and/or replacements:
 - Remove dedicated pump and/or transducer, and monitor the level of the leachate at least monthly or after significant precipitation events utilizing the existing leachate extraction riser pipe. Extract leachate at least quarterly or more frequently as necessary until system repairs are complete.
 - Measure leachate levels using the “Supplemental Leachate Level Compliance Measurement Guidelines” provided as **Attachment II.7.B**.
 - Pump leachate from sump to water truck or water wagon (or similar equipment) equipped with appropriate fluid transfer hoses. Vacuum trucks may be used as a leachate extraction alternative.
 - Transfer leachate to active fill face or previous fill deposits for recirculation; use as feedstock for composting digesters; or apply to on-site roads over lined areas only for dust control by implementing the appropriate procedures outlined in Section 5.1.
3. **Documentation** - Document leachate monitoring and management data on a form similar to the example provided as **Attachment II.7.F**; and provide the form to NMED on at least a quarterly basis within 30 days of the end of the quarter..

5.0 LEACHATE DISPOSAL

Leachate will be managed consistent with the following currently approved beneficial uses:

1. Beneficial use of undiluted leachate to aid in fill face compaction.
2. Beneficial use of dilute leachate for dust control over lined areas.
3. Beneficial use as feedstock in the containerized composting digesters.

SCLF is requesting continued approval of these current practices, as well as additional approval to haul leachate to a permitted publicly owned treatment plant (POTW) or liquids management facility following closure. Any proposal for POTW disposal will be submitted to NMED in advance, accompanied by appropriate documentation from the treatment plant(s) (Section 5.2). Leachate beneficial use activities will be documented on a form similar to the example provided as **Attachment II.7.F**. These data records will be maintained as part of the Facility Operating Record; and will also be provided to NMED as part of Annual Reporting. The following sections describe the current and proposed leachate management methods.

5.1 Beneficial Use of Leachate

As required by 20.9.2.10.A.9 NMAC, beneficial use activities will be conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

1. The beneficial use of undiluted leachate to aid in fill face compaction will be accomplished as follows:
 - On an as-needed basis, leachate will be pumped from the sump(s) with the dedicated submersible pump to the water truck or water wagon (or similar equipment) equipped with appropriate fluid transfer hoses. The leachate will be transported to the active cell.
 - Leachate will be uniformly spray-applied to the active fill face using the water truck, water wagon or similar method.
 - Spray-application at the fill face will be conducted during times when customers are not present at the fill face (e.g., during active unloading, compacting, etc.), typically at the end of the working day. Site personnel will be stationed upwind of the spray application activity; and this process will not be conducted during high or shifting winds (i.e., > 15 mph).
 - Dilution of leachate prior to spray application will be conducted, if necessary, to address odor concerns.
2. The beneficial use of dilute leachate for dust control over lined areas will be accomplished as follows:
 - On an as-needed basis, leachate will be pumped from the sump(s) with the dedicated submersible pump to the water truck or water wagon (or similar equipment) equipped with appropriate fluid transfer hoses. Prior to application, leachate will be diluted with clean water (50/50) to minimize odors.
 - The leachate application method will consist of spraying the dilute leachate using the water truck, water wagon or similar method over lined areas.
 - Leachate will be sprayed evenly and thinly only over lined areas to provide for effective dust control and evaporation, and to minimize the potential of recirculation through waste, and to minimize the potential for ponding (i.e., in excess of 24 hours).

- For the most effective application, and to avoid short-circuiting, the leachate will be applied only in areas where the cell surface is at least 10 feet above the liner system. In addition, the leachate will be applied on cells directly upgradient in the collection system whenever possible.
 - To enhance safety, leachate will be applied only when personnel access is controlled near the spray surface. In addition, leachate will not be applied on windy days.
 - If there are any issues regarding the potential composition of the leachate (for example, leachate being generated by some means other than heavy rainfall on a new cell), leachate may be analyzed in accordance with the NMED Landfill Leachate Monitoring Guidelines (**Attachment II.7.E**) prior to this beneficial use.
3. The beneficial use of leachate as feedstock in the containerized composting digesters will be accomplished as follows
- To maintain the optimum moisture content for the combined feedstock for the in-vessel composting system, leachate will be sprayed evenly and thinly only over stockpiles of feedstocks of chipped green waste and select woody C&D waste; manure; and bio-solids from local community wastewater plants.
 - To enhance safety, leachate will be applied only when personnel access is controlled near the spray surface. In addition, leachate will not be applied on windy days.
 - If there are any issues regarding the potential composition of the leachate, leachate may be analyzed in accordance with the NMED Landfill Leachate Monitoring Guidelines (**Attachment II.7.E**) prior to this beneficial use.

5.2 Post-Closure Monitoring/Disposal

Leachate monitoring during post-closure will be conducted consistent with the procedures outlined in Section 4.0, adjusted to a semi-annual schedule. Leachate management information will continue to be documented and maintained in the Facility Operating Record; and will also be provided to NMED as part of Annual Reporting. Post-closure Leachate Monitoring and Management data will be documented on a form similar to the example provided as **Attachment II.7.F**.

Following closure, the most effective treatment and disposal technology for leachate (if produced) will be determined and implemented with the approval of the Secretary. This supplemental disposal technology may include hauling leachate off-site for treatment at a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) or other NMED-permitted disposal facility. If it is determined that post-closure leachate management will include disposal at a POTW or other NMED-permitted disposal facility, several steps will be taken prior to initiating post-closure leachate disposal activities:

1. SCLF will identify a specific POTW or other permitted disposal facility, and obtain specific approval from the facility for leachate disposal.
2. SCLF will collect and submit leachate samples for laboratory analysis to demonstrate compliance with the disposal facility's leachate acceptance criteria for analytical parameters and concentrations.
3. A copy of the approval letter and analytical test results will be provided to NMED, and will also be maintained in the Facility Operating Record.
4. Once approval is obtained from the identified facility, SCLF will update its Leachate Management Plan to include the approval letter, as well as the analytical parameters, concentrations, and transport methods specified by the facility.
5. The updated Plan will be submitted to NMED Solid Waste Bureau for approval as an administrative change to the existing Plan prior to implementation of alternative leachate disposal activities.
6. Following closure, SCLF may seek an exemption from leachate monitoring during the post-closure care period based on historical monitoring and sampling data, with NMED approval.