

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT RENEWAL AND MODIFICATION SANDOVAL COUNTY LANDFILL

VOLUME II: LANDFILL MANAGEMENT PLANS SECTION 10: WASTE SCREENING AND INSPECTION PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

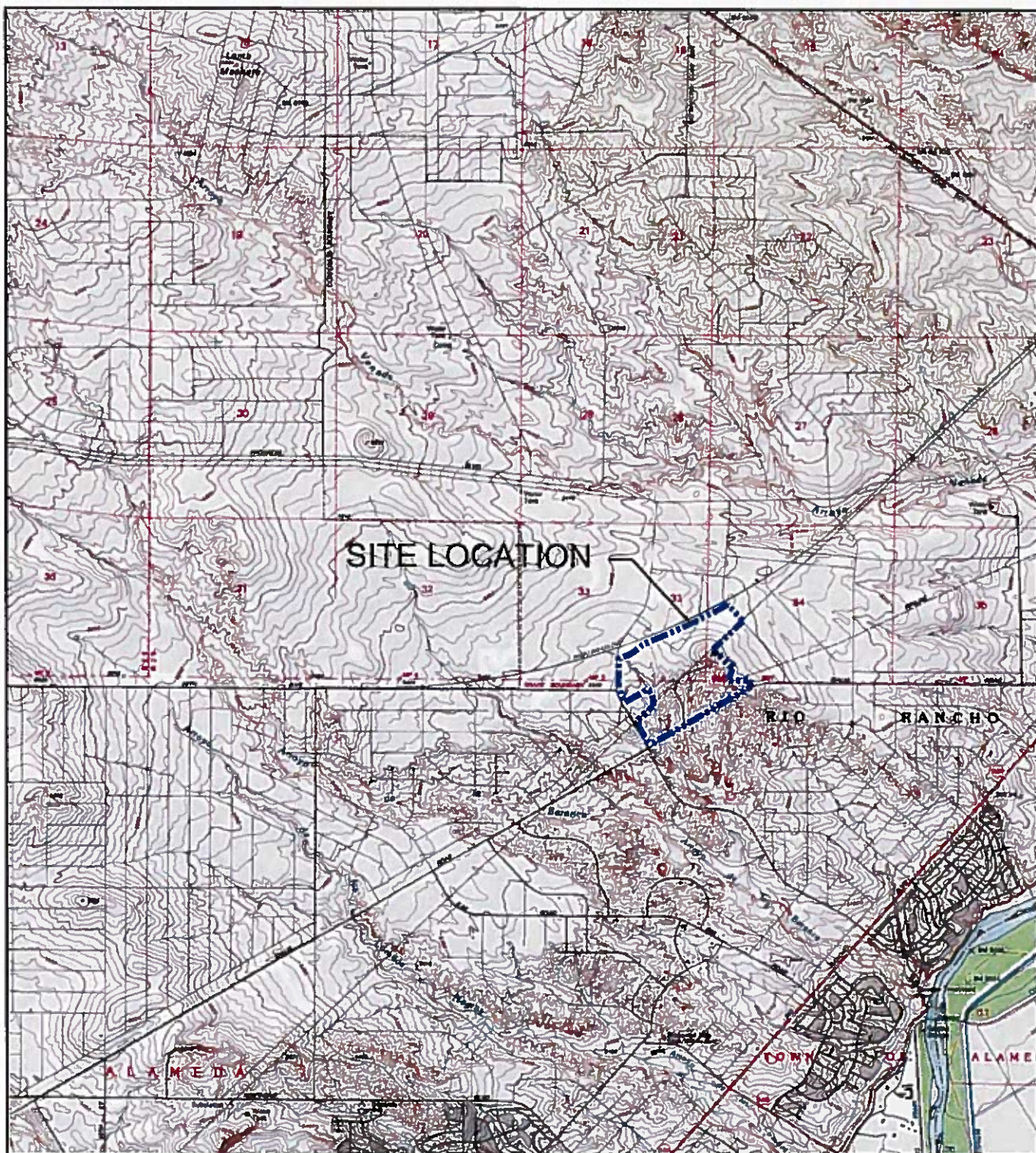
The Sandoval County Landfill (SCLF) is an existing solid waste facility operating in compliance with its current Permits, SWM-050304 and SWM-050304 (SP), and the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) Solid Waste Rules (20.9.2-2.9.10 NMAC). SCLF is located at 2708 Iris Road NE in Rio Rancho, New Mexico (NM), and occupies 178.3 acres ± (Figure II.10.1). 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. This Permit Renewal and Modification addresses changes to the landfill footprint and engineering design features, and proposes to continue landfill operating practices proven to provide protection to public health, safety, and the environment.

1.1 Purpose

SCLF will employ this Waste Screening and Inspection Plan (the Plan), developed in accordance with 20.9.5.8.B(2) NMAC, and described herein, on a daily basis. The New Mexico Solid Waste Rules (The “Rules”), specifically 20.9.5.8.B(2) NMAC, require owners and operators of solid waste facilities to:

- (2) *implement a plan approved by the secretary to inspect loads to detect and prevent the disposal of unauthorized waste including:*
 - (a) *inspection frequency;*
 - (b) *inspection personnel;*
 - (c) *method of inspection; and*
 - (d) *a training program for the facility employees in the identification of unauthorized waste, including hazardous waste, hot waste, and PCBs; (20.9.5.8.B.(2) NMAC)*

This Plan addresses each of the elements of 20.9.5.8.B(2)(a-d) NMAC in Section 2.0, Waste Inspection and Screening Program. In addition, Section 3.0 of this Plan provides a detailed discussion of unauthorized wastes, contaminants of concern, recognition of unauthorized wastes, state and federal rules pertaining to each waste type, and applicable disposal requirements.



LEGEND

--- SITE BOUNDARY

NOTES:

1. GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES FOR THE CENTER OF THE SITE:
35.3092°N, 106.6198°W.
2. MAP REFERENCES:
MAP BASE FROM USA TOPO MAPS, 1:24000
USA TOPOGRAPHIC SERVICES, TOPOIMAP
3. SITE BOUNDARY FROM THE 2014 VACATION PLAT 093013
SEE BOOK 25 PAGE 65 SANDOVAL COUNTY LANDFILL

Drawing: P:\acad 2003\211.00.01\PERMIT FIGURES\SITE LOC MAP.dwg
Date/Time: Apr. 07, 2015-06:25:47; LAYOUT: A (P)
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SITE LOCATION MAP

SANDOVAL COUNTY LANDFILL
RIO RANCHO, NEW MEXICO



Gordon Environmental, Inc.
Consulting Engineers

213 S. Camino del Pueblo
Bernalillo, New Mexico, USA
Phone: 505-867-8990
Fax: 505-867-6991

DATE: 03/24/2015

CAD: SITE LOC MAP.dwg

PROJECT #: 211.00.01

DRAWN BY: DMI

REVIEWED BY: DRT

APPROVED BY: IKG

gei@gordonenvironmental.com

FIGURE II.10.1

2.0 WASTE SCREENING AND INSPECTION PROGRAM

2.1 Introduction

Owners and operators of solid waste facilities are required to implement a plan, approved by the Secretary, to inspect loads to detect and prevent the disposal of unauthorized wastes. Unauthorized wastes identification is outlined in Section 2.2, and subject materials are described in detail in Section 3.0 of this Plan. For the purposes of this Plan, waste *screening* and waste *inspection* are identified as follows:

- Waste Screening:* The daily, ongoing observation and consideration of incoming waste loads as they enter and unload at the facility.
- Waste Inspection:* The careful and critical examination of randomly selected loads of waste, or those that trigger suspicion during the “screening” process.

2.2 Waste Screening

The first survey and analysis process for precluding unauthorized waste from receipt at the facility is based on an initial screening of material sources prior to delivery. Materials accepted at SCLF are generally received from known sources, and most are delivered by commercial and industrial collection vehicles operated by established customers. A sign posted near the Scalehouse check-in point at SCLF (**Figure II.10.2**) identifies unauthorized wastes not accepted at SCLF. Knowledge of the commercial and industrial base of the solid waste facility service area, as well as those haulers and vehicles transporting the waste, is important and aids in identification of deliveries that have the highest potential to deliver unauthorized wastes. Commercial waste is delivered in collection vehicles that have specific markings, truck numbers, and/or other identifying characteristics. Special waste deliveries require manifests (refer to **Volume II.8**, for SCLF Special Waste Disposal Management Plans).

The first opportunity for on-site waste screening at SCLF is the Scalehouse. All waste delivered to SCLF is checked in at the Scalehouse, and data related to the source, volume, and vehicle is recorded. Waste loads identified as potentially unacceptable during the initial screening process are inspected and managed in accordance with Section 2.5 of this Plan, and the Contingency Plan (**Volume II.3**) as necessary.

THE FOLLOWING WASTE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED AT THE LANDFILL

1. Residential Hazardous Waste
2. Commercial Hazardous Waste
3. Industrial Hazardous Waste
4. Metal Frame Demolition With Concrete
5. Concrete larger than 3 Feet
6. Vehicle Bodies and trailers to include the following:
 Passenger Vehicles, Boats, Trailers, Camping Trailers, Overhead Campers,
 Mobile Homes, Motor Cycles, Engine Blocks, Riding Lawnmowers, and
 Riding Wheelchairs

COMMON HAZARDOUS WASTE INCLUDES

- Aerosol spray cans – Electronic Devices – Pesticides – Antifreeze – Fuels
- Paints – Car Batteries – Florescent light Bulbs – Pool Chemicals – Cleaners
- Mercury Containing Items – Solvents – Computers – Oil and Oil Filters
- Medical Waste (Sharps) – Ammunition – Fire Arms – Flares
- Fire Works – Propane Tanks – Burning Trash – Burn Barrels or Ashes
- Barbeque Charcoal – Dead Animals – Televisions – Tires (not accepted here)

STOP

UNAUTHORIZED WASTE SIGN

SANDOVAL COUNTY LANDFILL
RIO RANCHO, NEW MEXICO



Gordon Environmental, Inc.
Consulting Engineers

213 S. Camino del Pueblo
Bernalillo, New Mexico, USA
Phone: 505-867-8990
Fax: 505-867-8991

Drawing: P:\acad 2003\211.00.01\PERMIT FIGURES\UNAUT WASTE SIGN.dwg
Date/Time: Mar. 26, 2015-06:48:07 ; LAYOUT: A (P)
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DATE: 03/26/2015	CAD: UNAUT WASTE SIGN.dwg	PROJECT #: 211.00.01
DRAWN BY: DM	REVIEWED BY: DRT	
APPROVED BY: IKO	gei@gordonenvironmental.com	FIGURE II.10.2

For commercial deliveries, the secondary screening location is at the fill face, where the vehicle unloads. As material is unloaded, the screening frequency is continuous by equipment operators and facility personnel. Only acceptable material is processed for disposal at the fill face. Unacceptable material is inspected and managed in accordance with Section 2.5 of this Plan, and the Contingency Plan (Volume II.3) as necessary. In addition, private customers who dispose of waste at SCLF are directed to the Convenience Center, where MSW is unloaded onto a tipping floor before being transferred to 40-yd³ roll-off containers situated in a tunnel at the end of the tipping floor. The inspection frequency at the Convenience Center is continuous by SCLF personnel, who are trained to look for suspicious or prohibited wastes.

2.2 Identification of Unauthorized, Prohibited, and Suspicious Wastes

In order to comply with the Federal Regulations for excluding the receipt of hazardous waste (i.e., 40 CFR Part 258.200) a facility must screen to exclude hazardous wastes which include:

- EPA listed waste
- Ignitable waste
- Corrosive waste
- Reactive waste
- Toxic waste
- Poly-chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

In addition, in order to comply with the Rules for prohibited wastes, SCLF screens for the following wastes, which are also identified in Table II.10.1 (Prohibited Acts):

- Unpermitted solid waste (i.e., materials deemed incompatible with SCLF protocol)
- Unpermitted special waste (e.g., ash, asbestos, infectious waste, treated formerly characteristic hazardous waste, etc.)
- Petroleum waste
- Sludge (which doesn't meet the criteria of 20.9.8.16 NMAC)
- Septage
- Domestic sewage or treated domestic sewage
- Hazardous wastes (RCRA Subtitle C)
- Liquid waste
- Radioactive waste
- Lead-acid batteries
- Infectious waste
- Waste subject to the Federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
- Oil Conservation Division (OCD) wastes

TABLE II.10.1
Prohibited Acts – 20.9.2.10.A NMAC
Sandoval County Landfill

Sheet 1 of 2

- A. In addition to the prohibited acts identified in Section 74-9-31(A) and Section 74-13-4(J), and subject to the exemptions in Section 74-9-31(B) of the Solid Waste Act, no person shall:
- (1) store, process, or dispose of solid waste except by means approved by the secretary and in accordance with board regulations;
 - (2) dispose of any solid waste in this state in a manner that the person knows or should know will harm the environment or endangers the public health, welfare or safety;
 - (3) dispose of any solid waste in a place other than a solid waste facility that meets the requirements of 20.9.2 - 20.9.10 NMAC;
 - (4) dispose of any solid waste, including special waste, in a solid waste facility when that facility's permit does not authorize the disposal of the particular type of solid waste in that facility;
 - (5) construct, operate, modify or close a solid waste facility unless the facility has approval under 20.9.2 - 20.9.10 NMAC from the department for the described action;
 - (6) modify permit conditions or modify a solid waste facility unless the facility has applied for and received permission from the secretary for the modification pursuant to 20.1.4 NMAC Permit Procedures - Environment Department;
 - (7) dispose of petroleum waste, sludge which that does not meet the analytical criteria of 20.9.8.16 NMAC, septage, domestic sewage, or treated domestic sewage at any solid waste facility;
 - (8) dispose of hazardous wastes which are subject to regulation under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 USC 6901 et seq, at any solid waste facility, unless the facility is permitted for the disposal of hazardous wastes;
 - (9) dispose of liquid waste at any landfill unless:
 - (a) the liquid waste is household waste other than septic waste and is in a small container similar in size to that normally found in household waste and the container is designed to hold liquids for use other than storage;
 - (b) the liquid waste is leachate or landfill gas condensate generated on-site which is recirculated in accordance with applicable laws and regulations; or
 - (c) the liquid waste is managed in accordance with an approval issued by the secretary;
 - (d) the use of uncontaminated water for dust control or to improve vegetation on a final or intermediate cover is not considered disposal;

TABLE II.10.1
Prohibited Acts – 20.9.2.10.A NMAC
Sandoval County Landfill

Sheet 2 of 2

- (10) process, recycle, transfer, transform, or dispose of radioactive waste in a solid waste facility;
- (11) dispose of lead-acid batteries at any landfill or incinerator;
- (12) dispose of any infectious waste in a landfill;
- (13) dispose of any material regulated under the Federal Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. Sections 2601-2692, except in a solid waste facility, registered facility or operation authorized to accept such waste;
- (14) allow open burning at a solid waste facility;
- (15) excavate or trench a closed cell or solid waste disposal area without written approval by the department and a determination whether an excavation plan will be required, unless in response to an emergency situation; excavation and trenching do not include excavations or trenches of less than 120 cubic yards or exploratory borings for the purpose of waste characterization, site investigation or mapping, nor does it include removal of waste for routine maintenance on gas collection and control and venting systems;
- (16) violate a term or condition of a closure and post-closure care plan, a registration, or conditions contained in an approval of the department;
- (17) allow liquid extraction from sludge at a solid waste facility unless authorized by permit; or
- (18) process, transfer, store, dispose, or allow the disposal of special waste at a collection center.
- (19) dispose at a solid waste facility any type of non-hazardous material that is excluded from the definition of solid waste, unless permitted to do so, except that a landfill may dispose of non-hazardous excluded waste listed under the following subparagraphs of Paragraph (9) of Subsection S of 20.9.2.7 NMAC unless prohibited from doing so in its permit; Subparagraphs (d) (agricultural), (f) (sand and gravel), (i) (densified refuse derived fuel), (m) (scrap tires), (n) (recyclable materials), (o) (compost), and (p) (materials, other than those that are regulated as hazardous, toxic or special waste, that are retained as evidence in a criminal proceeding and that are required to be destroyed or managed in accordance with a court or administrative order, and ash derived from such materials).

2.3 Waste Inspection Frequency & Methodology

2.3.1 Purpose

SCLF has been conducting random load inspections since permitted operations were initiated, and will continue to utilize these proven waste inspection procedures to scrutinize loads on a random basis. The objective is to detect and prevent the receipt and subsequent processing of unauthorized materials (e.g., hot loads, liquid waste, hazardous waste, medical wastes, PCBs, and other wastes deemed incompatible with the facility's operation). The random waste screening process accomplishes the following:

1. Random waste screening allows recognition of unauthorized wastes by both solid waste disposal customers and SCLF personnel.
2. Random waste screening establishes a protocol for:
 - Refusing unauthorized waste
 - Recognition of Generators/Haulers who are not delivering approved waste streams
3. Random waste screening also increases Hauler awareness of site and waste disposal rules.

2.3.2 Frequency

The minimum sampling frequency employed at SCLF is one load per day, or 1% of the incoming loads, whichever is greater. Truckloads of incoming waste are selected at random and unloaded at the designated inspection area (Section 2.3.3). Data related to the material source, vehicle information, and date/time is recorded in accordance with the requirements of 20.9.5.8.B(3) and 20.9.5.16 NMAC. Inspection personnel maintain a record of inspected loads on forms similar to the one provided as **Attachment II.10.A**. Additional random inspections may be conducted, and/or the frequency of inspection increased, as directed by the Landfill Manager. Additional inspections may occur in the event that traffic or waste volume increases, or for special conditions or circumstances, including suspect loads identified during the screening process (i.e., at the Scalehouse, Convenience Center or the daily fill face during unloading).

At least one of the weekly random load inspections will be conducted on a load of special waste (i.e., sludge or PCS), if received. Special waste inspections include review of the Special Waste Manifest and the Generator Waste Profile Form (**Attachment II.10.A**). Documentation of special waste inspections will be recorded on the Solid Waste Load Screening form (i.e.,

Attachment II.10.A) and maintained as part of the Facility Operating Record.

2.3.3 Inspection Location and Personnel

Waste loads flagged for random inspection, or identified as suspicious during the screening process (i.e., at the Scalehouse or at the fill face), are spread out and inspected in a designated area situated close enough to the fill face for the compactor or dozer to push the waste to the active disposal area after inspection. The inspection area is identified via signage, and markings (e.g., cones, flagging, or temporary fencing), and is segregated for safety, so as not to impede fill face activities or cause a conflict with site traffic. The inspection area is located within a lined cell on daily or intermediate cover so that any potential spills will be contained by the cell liner and controlled by the leachate collection system. Inspections are typically conducted by up to two trained SCLF staff, and loads are inspected using manual equipment.

2.3.4 Methodology

Physical waste inspection at SCLF generally includes the following tasks:

1. Spreading, breaking up, and visual examination of waste loads
2. Flagging and segregation of suspicious waste
3. Third party field testing of waste as appropriate (i.e., pH, PCB's, free liquids, reactive wastes and organic vapors)
4. Third party waste sampling for laboratory analysis (as appropriate)
5. Management of suspicious wastes (as necessary)

The basic inspection equipment used during the waste inspection process may include the following tools:

- Bulldozer, front-end loader, skidsteer, or wheel loader (to spread waste)
- Shovel, rake and/or hoe (to move, raise, turn waste)
- Wire flags (to mark suspicious waste locations)
- Trowel or large spoon (for laboratory samples, if necessary)
- Waterproof tarp (to segregate waste, temporary cover, etc.)
- Sample jars (for laboratory samples, if necessary)
- Labels (sample identification, if necessary)
- Pocket tape recorder (to record findings)
- Stakes/markers (to segregate area, if necessary)
- Digital camera (to record inspection)
- Watch (to time inspection)
- Recordkeeping forms to record inspection data and findings (**Attachment II.10.A**)

The initial spreading of the load will typically be conducted mechanically (i.e., via bulldozer, front-end loader, skidsteer), and the visual inspection will be facilitated by hand-held equipment (rake, shovel, or hoe).

2.3.5 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Due to the nature of their task, SCLF inspectors may have more exposure to suspect wastes than the average facility employee, and they may be required to use protective clothing and equipment, supplied by the facility. PPE worn during the waste inspection process may include the items listed in Table II.10.2, as necessary, in addition to the standard apparel requirements (i.e., steel-toe boots):

TABLE II.10.2
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Sandoval County Landfill

- Eye protection (safety glasses and goggles)
- puncture resistant footwear (hard-toed shoes with covers)
- gloves (both leather and disposables)
- high-visibility (brightly colored) jackets/vests
- hard hats
- hearing protection (ear plugs)
- dust masks

2.4 Inspection Personnel and Training Program

SCLF trains its field personnel (i.e., Scalehouse Attendants, Managers, Equipment Operators, Spotters, Inspectors, etc.) in the identification of unauthorized wastes and waste screening and inspection procedures. The Landfill Manager is responsible for ongoing on-site training of SCLF staff, and this Plan will be provided to each individual participating in SCLF training. This Plan includes documents, reference materials, figures, diagrams, and photographs used during SCLF training. In addition, SCLF uses a Waste Screening presentation (Attachment II.10.B) as a training tool. Another example of an additional document that could be used in the training program is "Waste Screening at Solid Waste Facilities in New Mexico" dated November 1996, which was prepared by the Solid Waste Bureau for use in waste screening training courses. The Training Program may additionally include, dependent on the

employee's list of responsibilities:

- Familiarity with SCLF Landfill Management Plans (including Plan of Operations, Contingency Plan, and Waste Screening and Inspection Plan).
- Manager of Landfill Operations (MOLO) Training offered by NMED/SWANA (Solid Waste Association of North America)
- Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Training
- Waste Screening Training offered through SWANA or NMED
- Health and Safety Training, including use of PPE
- Identification of Unauthorized Wastes as described in Section 3.0 of this Plan (includes types of unauthorized waste, characteristics, identifiers, etc.)

Select training will be provided to new employees, and thereafter on an annual or as-needed basis, dependent on the type of training. SCLF will document in the landfill's Facility Operating Record, the person conducting training at the landfill and landfill staff required to be trained.

2.4.1 Basic Indicators - Visual and Olfactory Identifiers

SCLF waste screening and inspection personnel will be trained to identify suspicious wastes based on visual and olfactory characteristics. Some of the indications that they are trained to identify include:

- Hazardous placarding or markings
- Liquids
- Powders or dusts
- Sludges
- Bright or unusual colors (i.e., red plastic bags)
- Drums or commercial size containers
- "Chemical" odors
- Smoke

Containers (enclosed barrels, drums, pails, cans, etc.) with placards, marks, shipping labels, etc. are obvious clues to alert the waste inspector that the contents may be hazardous or prohibited. Additionally, brightly colored labels, bags, or containers are also indicators of prohibited wastes such as potentially infectious materials. Examples of labels that can be found on hazardous or prohibited waste containers are provided on **Figure II.10.3**. Large drums or containers will be inspected for information with regard to current or previous contents.



Radioactive Waste



PCBs Hazard



Ignitability (Hazardous)



Biohazard (Infectious)



Corrosive (Hazardous)



Reactivity (Hazardous)



Asbestos Hazard



Toxicity (Hazardous)



Pesticides Hazard

COMMON HAZARD SYMBOLS

SANDOVAL COUNTY REGIONAL LANDFILL
RIO RANCHO, NEW MEXICO



Gordon Environmental, Inc.
Consulting Engineers

213 S. Camino del Pueblo
Bernalillo, New Mexico, USA
Phone: 505-867-8990
Fax: 505-867-8991

DATE: 03/24/2015	CAD: HAZARD SYMBOLS.dwg	PROJECT #: 470.08.01
DRAWN BY: DMH	REVIEWED BY: DRT	
APPROVED BY: IKG	gei@gordonenvironmental.com	FIGURE II.10.3

Wastes exhibiting a high moisture content or visible liquids are suspicious. Additionally, granular material, powders, dust, or dried solids should also be investigated. Wastes that have an unusual appearance, create an offensive odor, are smoking or putting out vapors are additional indicators of potentially hazardous or otherwise prohibited wastes. Soils in the waste stream may contain spilled material, and PCS and sludge waste must be accompanied by a manifest (refer to the Special Waste Disposal Management Plans, Volume II.8). Section 3.0 (Unauthorized Wastes) of this Plan provides further detail regarding unauthorized wastes identification and exclusion.

2.5 Management of Suspicious Wastes:

When a suspicious waste is identified, SCLF inspection personnel will follow specific procedures that may include the action items listed in **Table II.10.3**:

TABLE II.10.3
Management of Suspicious Wastes
Sandoval County Landfill

- Segregating suspicious waste in a separate area over a lined or future lined area to protect health and safety of landfill employees and the public. Flagging, barriers, and signs may be used to limit human exposure potential.
- Identifying the unacceptable waste by characteristic, estimated quantity, transport vehicle, and the names and addresses of those associated with the waste load.
- Questioning the driver of the vehicle.
- Reviewing the manifest, if applicable.
- Contacting the possible source and notifying the originator of waste within 24 hours pursuant to the Rules (if known).
- Contacting NMED Solid Waste Bureau or Hazardous Waste Bureau within 24 hours, whichever is applicable, as required.
- Contacting and notifying the responsible Hauler within 24 hours.
- Using protective equipment if necessary.
- Contacting laboratory support or outside contractors if necessary.
- Calling emergency response assistance, if required.
- Taking photographs or collect sample(s) as appropriate.

TABLE II.10.4
Emergency Response Agencies and Contacts
Sandoval County Landfill

<u>Agency/Organization</u>	<u>Emergency Number</u>
1. Fire	
Rio Rancho Fire Department (2.3 miles)	911 or (505) 891-7227
Bernalillo Fire Department (7.5 miles)	(505) 771-7105
Sandoval County Fire Department	(505) 867-0245 (Office)
2. Police	
Sandoval County Sheriff's Department	911 or (505) 867-7521
New Mexico State Police	911 or (505) 827-9300
Rio Rancho Police Department	911 or (505) 891-7226
3. Medical/Ambulance	
Rio Rancho Ambulance	911 or (505) 891-7229
Presbyterian Healthcare Emergency Services	911 or (505) 462-8888
4. State Emergency Response Contacts	
New Mexico Environment Department	
- Solid Waste Bureau, Santa Fe	(505) 827-0197
- Hazardous Waste Bureau, Santa Fe	(505) 476-6000
- Radiation Control Bureau, Santa Fe	(505) 476-3060
- Spill Emergencies 24 hr. Hotline (NMED)	(505) 827-9329
5. Federal Emergency Response Contacts	
Region 6 Emergency Response Center (EPA)	(866) 372-7745
6. Local Emergency Planning for Sandoval County	
Local Emergency Planning Committee	(505) 891-7226
7. Hazardous Materials Response Companies and Information	
Advanced Environmental Solutions	
Hazardous Waste Containment and Cleanup	(505) 861-1700
24-hour Emergency	(505) 861-1700
Rinchem Company Inc.	
Non-emergency Containment and Cleanup	(505) 889-4143
CHEMTREC (MSDS Chemical Information)	1-800-424-9300

Emergency response agency and contact information is posted at prominent locations at the Facility for ready reference (e.g., Scalehouse, Employee Breakroom, Department of Public Works, Composting Office, etc.), and is also provided in **Table II.10.4**. This information is verified and updated on an annual basis at a minimum. Management of unauthorized wastes is also addressed in the SCLF Contingency Plan, provided in **Volume II.3**.

Subsequent waste deliveries made by a transportation company or service that has previously delivered suspect waste to the facility will be scrutinized with additional care and frequency. In the event that a suspicious waste is identified, it will be segregated and treated as hazardous until confirmation is made. SCLF may elect, upon consultation with GEI, to utilize advanced methods of waste characterization in the field, as described in **Table II.10.5**:

**TABLE II.10.5
Advanced Equipment
Sandoval County Landfill**

- Explosive gas meter
- Volatile gas detection meter
- PCB comparator/measurement device
- Hazardous materials identification kit
- Volatile organic carbon analysis kit
- Heavy metals analysis kit
- pH meter

Alternatively, SCLF may contact a permitted hazardous waste response company to inspect the hazardous material and perform in-field analyses and/or laboratory sampling for waste characterization (**Table II.10.4**).

If waste is confirmed as hazardous (or otherwise unauthorized for disposal), SCLF will elect one of the following options:

1. SCLF will arrange for disposal of the unauthorized material by an authorized contractor and invoice the Hauler or Generator.
2. SCLF will allow the Hauler or Generator to arrange for and provide evidence of proper waste disposal by an authorized contractor.

NMED will be notified of the resolution in accordance with the Rules, as described in Section 2.6.

2.6 Recordkeeping

SCLF utilizes a computer software program to record the waste receiving information required by 20.9.5.16.A(1) - (5) NMAC. The following data is recorded as part of the random waste or suspect load inspection process:

- Date & time of unauthorized (or suspicious) waste detection
- Hauler data (company & driver)
- Material Generator (if identifiable)
- Materials detected, if any
- Actions taken to manage or return the materials
- Efforts taken if hazardous material identified (or suspected)
- SCLF waste inspector
- Photo or video recorded

Inspections will be recorded on a form similar to the one provided as **Attachment II.10.A**. Copies of inspection forms will be kept in the SCLF Facility Operating Record.

3.0 REGULATED WASTES

The implementation of this Plan will aid in preventing the disposal of regulated hazardous waste, prohibited and unauthorized wastes, and materials deemed incompatible with SCLF's operation (e.g., odorous waste). These categories of waste include:

- Hazardous wastes
- PCBs
- Refrigerant-containing waste
- Bloodborne Pathogen waste
- Radioactive waste
- Asbestos
- Pesticides
- Liquids
- Pesticide Containers
- Lead-acid Batteries
- Used Oil
- Bio-medical wastes
- Ashes and incinerator residues
- Heavy Metals Contained in Fluorescent and High-intensity discharge (HID) Lamps
- Septage
- OCD wastes
- Unpermitted special wastes (e.g., ash, asbestos, infectious waste, treated formerly characteristic hazardous waste, etc)

The regulated wastes are considered prohibited or unauthorized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and/or the NMED Solid Waste Rules (20.9.2-20.9.10 NMAC). A description and characteristics of each type of waste and a reference to the applicable regulations are outlined below.

3.1 Hazardous Wastes

Regulated Hazardous Wastes are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Subtitle C. The EPA has identified the following types of Regulated Hazardous Wastes:

- **Listed Wastes:** wastes that EPA has determined are hazardous. The lists include the F-list (wastes from common manufacturing and industrial processes), K-list (wastes from specific industries), and P- and U-lists (wastes from commercial chemical products).
- **Characteristic Wastes:** wastes that do not meet any of the listings above but that exhibit any one of the signs of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity.
- **Universal Wastes:** batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment (e.g., thermostats) and lamps (e.g., fluorescent bulbs).
- **Mixed Wastes:** waste that contains both radioactive and hazardous waste components. (<http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/wastetypes/index.htm>)

When properly prepared, hazardous wastes should be marked with special labels, brightly colored packaging, or placards. Examples of some universal symbols for characteristic wastes are provided in **Figure II.10.3** (i.e., ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity).

3.2 Poly-chlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

PCBs are a member of the chlorinated hydrocarbon family and were produced in the United States between 1929 and 1977. Production was halted in 1977 due to environmental concerns. PCBs were used as an insulating liquid in closed electrical systems of transformers and capacitors. They are a mixture of chemicals appearing as oily liquids or solids, clear to yellow in color. PCBs are regulated under TSCA and the rules are found in 40 CFR Part 761 (Polychlorinated Biphenyls Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions). PCB items must be disposed of as described in 40 CFR 761.60, Disposal Requirements. The Rules, specifically 20.9.2.10.A NMAC state that no person shall dispose of any material regulated under the Federal TSCA, except at a facility authorized to accept such waste.

3.3 Refrigerant-containing waste

Refrigerant-containing wastes are typically discarded white goods (i.e., appliances). More specifically, these wastes include refrigerators, air conditioners, freezers, ice makers, dehumidifiers, water coolers, and vending machines, as well as vehicle air conditioners. The contaminants of concern for refrigerant-containing wastes include chlorofluorocarbons gases (CFCs); which, when released, have been found to deplete the ozone layer. Under Section 608 of the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA), the EPA has established regulations (40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F) that:

- Require service practices that maximize recovery and recycling of ozone-depleting substances (both CFCs and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and their blends) during the servicing and disposal of air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment.
- Set certification requirements for refrigerant recycling and recovery equipment, technicians, and refrigerant reclaimers.
- Restrict the sale of refrigerant to certified technicians.
- Require persons servicing or disposing of air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment to certify to EPA that they have acquired refrigerant recovery and/or recycling equipment and are complying with the requirements of the rule.
- Require the repair of substantial leaks in air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment with a refrigerant charge greater than 50 pounds.
- Establish safe disposal requirements to ensure removal of refrigerants from goods that enter the waste stream with the charge intact (e.g., motor vehicle air conditioners, home refrigerators, and room air conditioners). (<http://www.epa.gov/Ozone/title6/608/608fact.html>)

A copy of EPA's fact sheet entitled *Safe Disposal Procedures for Household Appliances that Use Refrigerants* (EPA July 2006) is provided in **Attachment II.10.C.1**. EPA requires that facilities that dispose or service refrigerant containing appliances certify that they have acquired recovery or recycling devices that meet EPA standards; and example certification provided by EPA is attached (**Attachment II.10.C.2**). EPA also requires that facilities that dispose of or recycle appliances must obtain a written and signed statement from each customer verifying that the refrigerant has been properly removed prior to delivery to the facility. SCLF strictly follows this protocol, and an example form for facility acceptance of refrigerant-containing appliances is provided as **Attachment II.10.C.3**. In addition, SCLF's third-party recycler, Alpha Appliance, is also certified for refrigerant recover (**Attachment II.10.C.4**) and performs these services for appliances that need refrigerant recovery.

3.4 Medical Waste

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements for bloodborne pathogens are listed in 29 CFR Part 1910.1030. OSHA defines bloodborne pathogens as the following:

pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). (29 CFR Part 1910.1030)

In accordance with 29 CFR Part 1910.1030, other potentially infectious materials include:

- (1) *The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids;*
- (2) *Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead); and*
- (3) *HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV. (29 CFR Part 1910.1030)*

Biomedical wastes are required to be specially prepared and labeled for disposal, typically in brightly (red or orange) colored bags and/or labels identifying the waste as a biohazard.

Regulated Waste means liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials. (29 CFR Part 1910.1030)

3.4.1 Infectious waste

The Rules define infectious waste as described in **Table II.10.6**. Infectious wastes typically originate from hospitals, mortuaries, nursing homes, dentist offices, clinics, veterinary offices, research laboratories, etc. Infectious waste is prohibited from disposal in NM landfills (20.9.2.10.A(12) NMAC), and SCLF focuses its waste screening and inspection program on identifying and precluding these materials.

TABLE II.10.6
Infectious Waste – 20.9.2.7.I(5) NMAC
Sandoval County Landfill

Sheet 1 of 2

- (5) "Infectious waste" means a solid waste that carries a probable risk of transmitting disease to humans or animals, and includes the following which shall be considered infectious waste:
- (a) cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals, including: cultures from medical and pathological laboratories; cultures and stock of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories; wastes from the production of biologicals; discarded live and attenuated vaccines except for residue in emptied containers; and culture dishes, assemblies and devices used to conduct diagnostic tests or to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures;
 - (b) human pathological wastes, including tissues, organs, and body parts that are removed during surgery, autopsy, other medical procedures, or laboratory procedures, but not including hair, or nails;
 - (c) human and body fluid waste, including:
 - (i) liquid waste human blood;
 - (ii) blood products;
 - (iii) items with human blood (caking, flaking, saturated or dripping);
 - (iv) items with human blood, including serum, plasma, and other blood components, which were used or intended for use in patient care, specimen testing, or the development of biological products or pharmaceuticals;
 - (v) intravenous bags that have been used for blood transfusions;
 - (vi) items, including dialysate, that have been in contact with the blood of patients undergoing hemodialysis at hospitals or independent treatment centers;
 - (vii) items contaminated by body fluids from persons at trauma scenes, during surgery, autopsy, other medical procedures, or laboratory procedures;
 - (viii) specimens of blood products, and their containers; and
 - (ix) other potentially infectious materials as defined by the U.S. department of labor occupational safety and health administration at 29 CFR 1910.1030(b), including the following body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids;
 - (d) contaminated animal carcasses, body parts, blood, blood products, secretions, excretions, and bedding of animals that were known to have been exposed to zoonotic infectious agents or non-zoonotic human pathogens, including during research (including research in veterinary schools and hospitals), production of biologicals, or testing of pharmaceuticals;

TABLE II.10.6
Infectious Waste – 20.9.2.7.I(5) NMAC
Sandoval County Landfill

Sheet 2 of 2

- (e) biological wastes and waste contaminated with bloody excretions, exudates, or secretions from:
 - (i) humans who are isolated to protect others from rare diseases such as viral hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Lassa, Marburg) or other emerging infectious diseases whose biological wastes and waste contaminated with bloody excretions, exudates, or secretions are deemed infectious waste as described by advisory agencies such as the center for disease control (CDC);
 - (ii) isolated animals known or suspected to be infected with rare diseases such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or other emerging infectious diseases identified by an advisory agency;
- (f) discarded sharps, used or unused (unless in original packaging), generated at a facility, that have, or are likely to have, come in contact with infectious agents while involved in human or animal patient care, treatment, or research, including hypodermic needles, syringes (with the attached needle), Pasteur pipettes, scalpel blades, blood vials, needles with attached tubing, culture dishes, suture needles, slides, cover slips, and other broken or unbroken glass or plasticware, unless properly treated or otherwise specifically exempted;
- (g) infectious waste **does not include**:
 - (i) wastes generated in a household (except for infectious wastes generated by home health care professionals);
 - (ii) human corpses, remains, and anatomical parts that are intended for interment or incineration as specified in Paragraphs (4) and (5) of Subsection E of 20.9.8.13 NMAC, or are donated and used for scientific or medical education, research, or treatment;
 - (iii) etiological agents being transported for purposes other than waste processing or disposal pursuant to the requirements of the United States department of transportation (49 CFR 171.1-190) and the New Mexico department of transportation and other applicable shipping requirements;
 - (iv) reusable or recyclable containers or other non-disposable materials, if they are cleaned and disinfected by a method approved by the secretary pursuant to NMSA 1978 74-9-3 P, or if there has been no direct contact between the surface of the container and materials identified as "infectious waste;"
 - (v) soiled diapers that do not contain materials identified as infectious waste;
 - (vi) body excretions such as feces and secretions such as nasal discharges, saliva, sputum, sweat, tears, urine, and vomitus unless visibly contaminated with blood or waste from a person or animal as described in Subparagraph (e) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection I of 20.9.2.7 NMAC; or
 - (vii) used or unused syringes that have not come into contact with human blood or other bodily fluids or infectious agents and do not have a needle attached.

3.5 Radioactive Waste

Radioactive wastes are regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Radioactive wastes are those that spontaneously emit ionizing radiation, and these regulated wastes include:

- Low-level waste (LLW) includes radioactively contaminated protective clothing, tools, filters, rags, medical tubes, and many other items
- Waste incidental to reprocessing (WIR) refers to certain waste byproducts that result from reprocessing spent nuclear fuel, which the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has distinguished from high-level waste (described below)
- High-level waste (HLW) is "irradiated" or used nuclear reactor fuel
- Uranium mill tailings are the residues remaining after the processing of natural ore to extract uranium and thorium (<http://www.nrc.gov/waste.html>)

These wastes are prohibited from acceptance at NMED-regulated municipal solid waste facilities. The Rules prohibit the processing, recycling, transferring, transformation, or disposal of radioactive waste in a solid waste facility (20.9.2.10.A(10) NMAC).

3.6 Asbestos

Asbestos is a mineral composed of silicon, oxygen, hydrogen, and various metal cations (positively charged metal ions). The three most common varieties of asbestos are chrysotile (fibers are pliable and cylindrical, and often arranged in bundles), amosite and crocidolite (fibers are like tiny needles). Unlike most minerals, which turn into dust particles when crushed, asbestos breaks up into fine fibers that are too small to be seen by the human eye. Often individual fibers are mixed with a material that binds them together, producing asbestos containing material (ACM) (<http://www.epa.gov/Region4/air/asbestos/inform.htm>).

An Asbestos Fact Sheet, compiled by the Environmental Information Association, is provided as **Attachment II.10.D**. The fact sheet provides a list of common asbestos-containing materials that may enter a solid waste facility, as well as a list of definitions and regulatory references.

At the Federal level, asbestos is regulated through the OSHA, the Asbestos Hazard Emergency response Act (AHERA), and the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). The Rules considers asbestos a special waste, requiring special handling and

disposal. The Rules require that a facility must be permitted to accept ACM (20.9.2.10.A(4) NMAC).

3.7 Pesticides and Pesticide Containers

Pesticides are regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The term pesticide applies to a variety of substances used to control pests, including herbicides and fungicides. The EPA identifies a pesticide as any substance or mixture of substances intended for:

- preventing,
- destroying,
- repelling, or
- mitigating any pest (<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/about/index.htm>)

Household use pesticide containers may be disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill, if empty. If pesticide containers are still partially full of product, the EPA recommends that consumers contact their local solid waste agency for instruction on disposal. Generally, pesticides can be collected as part of household hazardous waste (HHW) collection programs. The County operates an HHW collection program twice per month at the Recycling Facility, jointly operated with the City of Rio Rancho. Leftover pesticides should NEVER be poured into a sink, toilet, sewer, or street drain. Non-hazardous pesticides may be disposed of in an approved municipal solid waste landfill; hazardous pesticides must be disposed of in a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility as approved by the state solid waste agency. FIFRA requires pesticide containers to be labeled with hazard information and safe disposal information.

3.8 Liquids

A liquid waste is any waste material that has been determined to contain “free liquids” as identified through the Paint Filter Liquid Test. EPA guidelines (Method 9095B) for the liquid waste classification test are provided as **Attachment II.10.E**. Liquid wastes are prohibited from disposal in municipal solid waste landfills. The Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (40 CFR 258.28) require that bulk or non-containerized liquid waste cannot be disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill unless:

1. The material is household waste other than septic waste
2. The waste is leachate or gas condensate derived from the landfill unit (40 CFR 258.28)

Containers holding liquid waste may not be placed in a municipal solid waste landfill unless:

1. The container is a small container similar in size to that found in household waste
2. The container is designed to hold liquids for use other than storage
3. The waste is household waste (40 CFR 258.28)

3.9 Lead-acid Batteries

Lead-acid batteries are most commonly used in vehicles, and nearly 90 percent of all lead-acid batteries are recycled. Many retailers that sell lead-acid batteries also collect used batteries for recycling. In NM, the disposal of lead-acid batteries at any landfill or incinerator is prohibited (20.9.2.10(11) NMAC). Recycling lead-acid batteries is the most viable alternative. Reclaimers crush batteries into nickel-sized pieces and separate the plastic components. They send the plastic to a reprocessor for manufacture into new plastic products and deliver purified lead to battery manufacturers and other industries. A typical lead-acid battery contains 60 to 80 percent recyclable lead and plastic. SCLF accepts lead-acid batteries as part of its HHW collection program at the on-site Recycling Center.

3.10 Used Oil

Used oil generally originates from vehicles, from household consumers who change out their own oil, or from commercial or industrial facilities. Oil is considered a 'liquid waste' because it fails the Paint Filter Liquid Test (Attachment II.10.E), and is therefore prohibited from disposal in NM landfills. Used oil recycling is a viable alternative, where used oil is collected in an appropriate container (generally an above-ground storage tank situated within a spill containment basin) and regularly picked up by a recycler. SCLF accepts used oil as part of its HHW collection program at the on-site Recycling Center.

3.11 Ash

Ash is a "special waste" in NM, requiring a special waste permit for disposal at a municipal solid waste landfill (20.9.8.14 NMAC), and SCLF does not propose to accept ash. Ash is defined as the residue that results from the incineration or transformation of solid waste at a power generating facility or solid waste facility; and includes both fly ash and bottom ash, as well as residue from the incineration of densified-refuse-derived fuel and refuse-derived fuel

(20.9.2.7.A(10) NMAC). This definition does not include residue from structure fires, fireplaces, air curtain incinerators, or small animal crematoria. (20.9.2.7.A(10) NMAC).

3.12 Heavy Metals

Many energy-efficient light bulbs contain mercury. The two most common types of energy-efficient lighting that contain mercury are:

- fluorescent bulbs, including compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFLs) and
- high intensity discharge (HID) bulbs.

Fluorescent bulbs are commonly found in schools, hospitals, manufacturing plants, office buildings and stores. HID bulbs include mercury vapor bulbs, metal halide and high-pressure sodium bulbs, and are used for streetlights, floodlights, parking lots, and industrial lighting. Other mercury-containing bulbs include neon/argon lamps commonly used in the electric sign industry. The use of mercury-containing devices is on the decline, and SCLF precludes their acceptance and disposal.

3.13 Septage

Septage is defined as the residual wastes and water periodically pumped from a liquid waste treatment unit or from a holding tank (20.9.2.7.S(5) NMAC). Septage is both a liquid waste and can potentially carry pathogens. Septage is prohibited from disposal in municipal solid waste landfills in NM. SCLF precludes the acceptance of septage.