

## Type I Landfarms

### §801. Part I: Permit Application Form

The applicant shall complete a standard permit application Part I Form (Appendix B). The following subsections refer to the items on the form requiring that information:

A. name of applicant (prospective permit holder) applying for a standard permit;

B. facility name;

C. description of the location of the facility (identify by street and number or by intersection of roads, or by mileage and direction from an intersection);

D. geographic location (section, township, range, and parish where the facility is located, and the coordinates [as defined by the longitude and latitude to the second] of the centerpoint of the facility);

E. mailing address of the applicant;

F. contact person for the applicant (position or title of the contact person is acceptable);

G. telephone number of the contact person;

H. type and purpose of operation (check each applicable box);

I. status of the facility (if leased, state the number of years of the lease and provide a copy of the lease agreement);

J. operational status of the facility;

K. total site acreage and the amount of acreage that will be used for processing and/or disposal;

L. list of all environmental permits that relate directly to the facility represented in this application;

M. a letter attached from the Louisiana Resource Recovery and Development Authority (LRRDA) stating that the operation conforms with the applicable statewide plan. (Note: In accordance with R.S. 30:2307.B, this regulation does not apply to solid waste disposal activity occurring entirely within the boundaries of a plant, industry, or business which generates such solid waste);

N. zoning of the facility (if the facility is zoned, note the zone classification and zoning authority, and include a zoning affidavit or other documentation stating that the proposed use does not violate existing land-use requirements);

O. types, maximum quantities (wet tons/week), and sources (percentage of the on-site or off-site-generated waste to be received) of waste to be processed or disposed of by the facility;

P. indicate the specific geographic area(s) to be serviced by the solid waste facility;

Q. attach proof of publication of the notice regarding the submittal of the permit application as required in LAC 33:VII.513.A;

R. \_\_\_\_\_ provide the signature, typed name, and title of the individual authorized to sign the application. Proof of the legal authority of the signatory to sign for the applicant must be provided; and

S. \_\_\_\_\_ any additional information required by the administrative authority.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S.30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Division, LR 19:187 (February 1993).

### **§803. Part II: Supplementary Information, Type I Landfarms**

The following information is required in the permit application for Type I landfarms. All responses and exhibits must be identified in the following sequence to facilitate the evaluation. If a section does not apply, the applicant must state that it does not apply and explain why.

#### A. \_\_\_\_\_ Location Characteristics.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Area Master Plans—A location map showing the facility, road network, major drainage systems, drainage-flow patterns, location of closest population center(s), location of the public-use airport(s) used by turbojet aircraft or piston-type aircraft, proof of notification of affected airport and Federal Aviation Administration, location of the 100-year flood plain, and other pertinent information. The scale of the maps and drawings must be legible, and engineering drawings are required.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ Facilities that dispose of putrescible solid waste shall not be located within 10,000 feet of any public-use airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within 5,000 feet of any public-use airport runway end used by only piston-type aircraft.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ A letter from the appropriate agency or agencies regarding those facilities receiving waste generated off-site, stating that the facility will not have a significant adverse impact on the traffic flow of area roadways and that the construction, maintenance, or proposed upgrading of such roads is adequate to withstand the weight of the vehicles.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ Access to facilities by land or water transportation shall be by all-weather roads or waterways that can meet the demands of the facility and are designed to avoid, to the extent practicable, congestion, sharp turns, obstructions, or other hazards conducive to accidents.

b. \_\_\_\_\_ The surface roadways shall be adequate to withstand the weight of transportation vehicles.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Existing Land Use. Disposal facilities may be subject to a comprehensive land-use or zoning plan established by local regulations or ordinances. A description of the total existing land use within three miles of the facility (by approximate

percentage) including, but not limited to:

- a. residential;
- b. health-care facilities and schools;
- c. agricultural;
- d. industrial and manufacturing;
- e. other commercial;
- f. recreational; and
- g. undeveloped.

4. Aerial Photograph. A current aerial photograph, representative of the current land use, of a one-mile radius surrounding the facility. The aerial photograph shall be of sufficient scale to depict all pertinent features.

5. Environmental Characteristics.

a. a list of all swamps, marshes, wetlands, estuaries, wildlife-hatchery areas, habitat of endangered species, publicly owned recreation areas, known historic sites, archaeologic sites, designated wildlife-management areas, and other sensitive ecologic areas within 1,000 feet of the facility perimeter or as otherwise appropriate. These and other similar critical environmental areas shall be isolated from the facility by effective barriers that eliminate probable adverse impacts from facility operations.

b. documentation from the appropriate state and federal agencies substantiating the historic sites, recreation areas, archaeologic sites, designated wildlife-management areas, wetlands, habitats for endangered species, and other sensitive ecologic areas within 1,000 feet of the facility; and

c. a description of the measures planned to protect the areas listed from the adverse impact of operation at the facility;

d. Units of a facility which have not received waste prior to October 9, 1993, shall not be located in wetlands, unless the permit holder or applicant can make the following demonstrations to the administrative authority:

i. where applicable under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or applicable state wetlands laws, the presumption that a practicable alternative to the proposed landfill is available which does not involve wetlands is clearly rebutted;

ii. the construction and operation of the facility will not:

(a). cause or contribute to violations of any applicable water quality standard;

(b). violate any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act;

(c). jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of a critical habitat, protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; and

(d). violate any requirement under the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 for the protection of a marine sanctuary;

iii. the facility will not cause or contribute to significant degradation of wetlands. The owner or operator must demonstrate the integrity of the facility and its ability to protect ecological resources by addressing the following factors:

(a). erosion, stability, and migration potential of native wetland soils, muds, and deposits used to support the facility;

(b). erosion, stability, and migration potential of dredged and fill materials used to support the facility;

(c). the volume and chemical nature of the waste managed in the facility;

(d). impacts on fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources and their habitat from release of the solid waste;

(e). the potential effects of catastrophic release of waste to the wetland and the resulting impacts on the environment; and

(f). any additional factors, as necessary, to demonstrate that ecological resources in the wetland are sufficiently protected;

iv. to the extent required under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or applicable state wetlands laws, steps have been taken to attempt to achieve no net loss of wetlands (as defined by acreage and function) by first avoiding impacts to wetlands to the maximum extent practicable as required by Subsection A.4 of this Section; then, minimizing unavoidable impacts to the maximum extent practicable; and, finally, offsetting remaining unavoidable wetland impacts through all appropriate and practicable compensatory mitigation actions (e.g., restoration of existing degraded wetlands or creation of man-made wetlands); and

v. sufficient information is available to make a reasonable determination with respect to these demonstrations.

e. Units of a facility which have not received waste prior to October 9, 1993, shall not be located within 200 feet (60 meters) of a fault that has had displacement in Holocene time unless the permit holder or applicant demonstrates to the administrative authority that an alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet will prevent damage to the structural

integrity of the unit and will be protective of human health and the environment.

f. Demographic Information. The estimated population density within a three-mile radius of the facility boundary, based on the latest census figures.

6. The following information regarding wells, faults and utilities:

a. Wells. Map showing the locations of all known or recorded shot holes and seismic lines, private water wells, oil and/or gas wells, operating or abandoned, within the facility and within 2,000 feet of the facility perimeter and the locations of all public water systems, industrial water wells, and irrigation wells within one mile of the facility. A plan shall be provided to prevent adverse effects on the environment from the wells and shot holes located on the facility.

b. Faults—a scaled map showing the locations of all recorded faults within the facility and within one mile of the perimeter of the facility; and a demonstration, if applicable, that an alternative fault set-back distance of less than 200 feet will prevent damage to the structural integrity of the unit and will be protective of human health and the environment.

c. Utilities—Scale map showing the location of all pipelines, power lines, and right-of-ways within the site.

B. Facility Characteristics. A facility plan, including drawings and a narrative, describing the information required below must be provided.

1. Elements of the process or disposal system employed, including, as applicable, property lines, original contours (shown at not greater than five-foot intervals), buildings, units of the facility, drainage, ditches and roads;

2. Perimeter barriers, Security, and Signs.

a. Facilities must have a perimeter barrier around the facility that prevents unauthorized ingress or egress, except by willful entry.

b. Each facility entry point shall be continuously monitored, manned, or secured.

c. Facilities that receive wastes from off-site sources shall post readable signs that list the types of wastes that can be received at the facility.

3. Buffer zones

a. Buffer zones of not less than 200 feet shall be provided between the facility and the property line. A reduction in this requirement shall be allowed only with the permission, in the form of a notarized affidavit, of the adjoining landowner(s) including all landowners if in *in division*. A copy of the notarized affidavit waiving the 200-foot buffer zone shall be entered in the mortgage and conveyance records of the parish for the adjoining landowner's property. Buffer zone requirements may be waived or modified by the administra-

tive authority in accordance with LAC 33:VII.307.

b. No storage, processing, or disposal of solid waste shall occur within the buffer zone.

4. Fire Protection and Medical Care. Facilities shall have access to required fire protection and medical care, or such services shall be provided internally.

5. Landscaping and other beautification efforts. All proposed facilities, other than those which are located within the boundaries of a plant, industry, or business which generates the waste to be processed or disposed of, must provide landscaping to improve the aesthetics of the facility.

6. Devices or methods to determine, record, and monitor incoming waste

a. Each facility shall be equipped with a device or method to determine quantity (by wet-weight tonnage); sources (whether the waste was generated in-state or out-of-state and, if it is industrial solid waste, where it was generated); and types of incoming waste. The facility shall also be equipped with a device or method to control entry of the waste and prevent entry of unrecorded or unauthorized deliverables (i.e., hazardous waste, PCB waste, and unauthorized or unpermitted solid waste).

b. Each facility shall be equipped with a recordkeeping system for tabulating the information required in Subsection B.5.a. of this Section.

7. Permitted discharge points (existing and proposed).

8. Areas for isolating nonputrescible waste or incinerator ash, and borrow areas; and

9. Other features as appropriate.

C. Facility Surface Hydrology.

1. Facilities located in the 100-year flood plain must be filled to bring site elevation above flood levels or perimeter levees or other measures must be provided to maintain adequate protection against the 100-year flood elevation.

2. Facilities located in or within 1,000 feet of an aquifer recharge zone must provide a description of the measures planned to protect those areas from adverse impacts of operations at the facility.

3. Surface-runoff-diversion levees, canals, or devices shall be installed to prevent drainage from the units of the facility which have not completed the post-closure period to adjoining areas during a 24-hour/25-year storm event.

4. If the facility is located in a flood plain, a plan must be submitted to ensure that the facility does not restrict the flow of the 100-year base flood or significantly

reduce the temporary water-storage capacity of the flood plain, and documentation indicating that the design of the facility is such that the flooding does not affect the integrity of the facility or result in the washout of solid waste so as to pose a threat to human health and the environment.

5. Runoff from operating areas or areas which contain solid waste and have not completed post-closure shall be considered contaminated and shall not be allowed to mix with noncontaminated surface runoff. Facilities constructed to collect or hold such runoff must be constructed to meet surface impoundment design and operating requirements.

a. Provide a description of the facility runoff/run-on collection system;

b. Discharges from operating units of all facilities must be controlled and must conform to applicable state and federal laws including the federal Clean Water Act and Louisiana Water Pollution Control Law.

c. Applications for applicable state and federal discharge permits must be filed before a standard permit may be issued.

6. Land slope shall be controlled to prevent erosion.

7. The topography of the facility shall provide for drainage to prevent standing water and shall allow for drainage away from the facility.

D. Facility Geology. The following must be submitted:

1. Isometric profile and cross-sections of soils, by type, thickness, and permeability;

2. Logs of all known soil borings taken on the facility and a description of the methods used to seal abandoned soil borings;

3. Results of tests for classifying soils (moisture contents, Atterberg limits, gradation, etc.), measuring soil strength, and determining the coefficients of permeability, and other applicable geotechnical tests;

4. representative cross-sections and geologic cross-sections showing original and final grades, approximate dimensions of daily fill and cover, drainage, the water table, groundwater conditions, the location and type of liner, and other pertinent information;

a. Except as provided in Subsection C.1.b. of this Section, facilities shall have natural soils of low permeability for the area occupied by the solid waste facility, including vehicle parking and turnaround areas, that should provide a barrier to prevent any penetration of surface spills into groundwater aquifers underlying the area or to a sand or other water-bearing strata that would provide a conduit to such aquifers.

b. A design for surfacing natural soils that do not meet the requirement in Subsection C.1.a of this Section shall be prepared and installed under the supervision of

a registered engineer, licensed in the state of Louisiana, with expertise in geotechnical engineering and geohydrology. Written certification by the engineer that the surface satisfies the requirements of Subsection C.1.a. of this Section shall be provided.

c. The subsurface soils and groundwater conditions shall be characterized by a registered engineer, licensed in the state of Louisiana, with expertise in geotechnical engineering and geohydrology or by a geologist with expertise in geohydrology. The characterization shall meet the following guidelines, unless otherwise approved of by the administrative authority with proper justification provided:

i. For new facilities or lateral expansions of existing facilities, geotechnical boreholes shall be drilled in a grid pattern that extends to the point of compliance of the facility. Geotechnical borehole spacing shall be no greater than 450 feet (minimum of four borings required) unless otherwise approved by the administrative authority. Sufficient justification must be provided for spacing greater than 450 feet to be acceptable. (Surface geophysical technologies may be used to justify an increase in boring spacing.)

ii. all boreholes shall extend to a depth of at least 30 feet below the lowest point of the excavation unless otherwise approved by the administrative authority. At least 10 percent of the borings (minimum of three borings) shall extend to 100 feet below grade level unless otherwise approved by the administrative authority.

iii. all borings shall be continuously sampled to at least 30 feet below the lowest point of excavation. After 30 feet, samples shall be collected at a maximum of five foot intervals. The use of remote sensing technologies may be used in lieu of coring devices with prior approval from the Administrative Authority. However, unless otherwise approved by the administrative authority, the use of remote sensing technologies will typically require that site specific demonstrations be made that show that the technique will provide adequate logging of the subsurface strata. (Remote sensing devices include cone penetrometer, borehole geophysical technologies, or other related technologies.

iv. borings, geotechnical field tests, and laboratory tests shall be conducted according to the standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or other applicable standards approved by the administrative authority.

v. Geotechnical boreholes shall not be placed through areas of previous disposal in an existing facility unless otherwise approved by the administrative authority.

5. geologic cross-section from available published information depicting the stratigraphy to a depth of at least 200 feet below the ground surface;

6. For faults mapped as existing through the facility, verification of their presence by geophysical mapping or stratigraphic correlation of boring logs. If the plane of the fault is verified within the facility's boundaries, a discussion of measures that will be taken to mitigate adverse effects on the facility and the environment;

7. for units of a facility located in a seismic impact zone which did not receive waste before October 9, 1993, a report with calculations demonstrating that the facility will be designed and operated so that all containment structures, including liners, leachate collection systems, and surface water control systems, can withstand the stresses caused by the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site.

8. Facilities shall not be located in an unstable area unless the permit holder or applicant can demonstrate that the facility is designed to ensure the integrity of structural components, such as liners, leak-detection systems, leachate collection, treatment and removal systems, final covers, run-on/runoff systems (or any other component used in the construction and operation of the facility that is necessary for the protection of human health or the environment). In determining whether an area is unstable, the permit holder or applicant must consider, at a minimum, the following factors:

- a. on-site or local soil conditions that may result in significant differential settling;  
b. on-site or local geologic or geomorphological features; and  
c. on-site or local human-made features or events (both surface and subsurface).

E. Subsurface Hydrology

1. delineation of the following information for the water table and all permeable zones from the ground surface to a depth of at least 30 feet below the base of excavation:

- a. areal extent beneath the facility;  
b. thickness and depth of the permeable zones and fluctuations;  
c. direction(s) and rate(s) of groundwater flow based on information obtained from piezometers and shown on potentiometric maps; and  
d. a minimum of three piezometers or monitoring wells in the same zone must be provided in order to determine groundwater flow direction.  
e. any change in groundwater flow direction anticipated to result from any facility activities.

2. delineation of the following, from all available information, for all recognized aquifers which have their upper surfaces within 200 feet of the ground surface:

- a. areal extent;  
b. thickness and depth to the upper surface;  
c. any interconnection of aquifers; and  
d. direction(s) and rate(s) of groundwater flow shown on potentiometric maps.

F. Facility Plans and Specifications.

1. Certification-Plans, specifications, and operations represented and

described in the permit application or permit modifications for all facilities must be prepared under the supervision of and certified by a registered engineer, licensed in the state of Louisiana. The person who prepared the permit application must provide the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and I am familiar with the information submitted in this permit application and that the facility as described in this permit application meets the requirements of the Solid Waste Rules and Regulations. I am aware that there are significant penalties for knowingly submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

2. The following information on plans and specifications is required:

a. detailed plan-view drawing(s) showing original contours, proposed elevations of the base of units prior to installation of the liner system, and boring locations;

b. detailed drawings of slopes, levees, and other pertinent features;

and

c. the type of material and its source for levee construction.

Calculations shall be submitted demonstrating that an adequate volume of material is available for the required levee construction.

3. Levee Construction

a. Levees or other protective measures must be provided in order to protect the facility against the 100-year flood so as to prevent the washout of solid waste.

b. If levees are required to protect the facility against the 100-year flood, such perimeter levees shall be engineered to minimize wind and water erosion and shall have a grass cover or other protective cover to preserve structural integrity and shall provide adequate freeboard above the 100-year flood elevation.

4. Groundwater monitoring

a. At each facility, a groundwater-monitoring system that is capable of detecting releases from the regulated unit, must be installed that consists of a sufficient number of wells, installed at appropriate locations and depths, to yield groundwater samples from the uppermost aquifer (and the uppermost water-bearing permeable zone which will yield sufficient quantities of water for sampling if different from the uppermost aquifer and if deemed necessary by the administrative authority for adequate groundwater monitoring at the facility) that:

i. represent the quality of the background groundwater that has not been affected by leakage from a unit; and

ii. represent the quality of groundwater passing the relevant point of compliance. For the purposes of these regulations, the relevant point of compliance is the vertical surface which is located no more than 500 feet downgradient from the unit(s) being monitored and extends down into the uppermost aquifer underlying the facility and any other permeable zones being monitored. The relevant point of compliance must be on property owned or controlled by the permit holder and must be selected and subject to the approval of the administrative authority based on at least the following factors:

surrounding land;  
the leachate;  
groundwater;  
users;

- (a). hydrological characteristics of the facility and the
- (b). volume and physical and chemical characteristics of
- (c). quantity, quality, and direction of flow of
- (d). proximity and withdrawal rate of the groundwater
- (e). availability of alternative drinking water supplies;
- (f). existing quality of the groundwater, including other

sources of contamination and their cumulative impacts on the groundwater, and whether the groundwater is currently used or reasonably expected to be used for drinking water;  
(g). public health, safety, and welfare effects; and  
(h). practicable capability of the owner or operator.

b. Location of Wells—a scaled map indicating well locations and the relevant point of compliance,

i. Adequate number of monitoring wells must be located hydraulically upgradient of the facility to yield samples that represent background groundwater quality as required in Subsection E.1.a of this Section.

ii. A minimum of one upgradient well per zone monitored is required.

iii. Monitoring wells other than upgradient of the facility may be sampled for background groundwater quality if:

(a). hydrologic conditions do not allow the permit holder to determine which wells are hydraulically upgradient; or

(b). sampling at other wells will provide an indication of background groundwater quality that is more representative than sampling of upgradient wells.

iv. Adequate number of monitoring wells must be located hydraulically downgradient of the facility to yield samples that are representative of the groundwater passing the relevant point of compliance. At least two downgradient wells per zone monitored must be provided. The downgradient wells must be screened in the same zone as the upgradient well(s). The downgradient wells must be located and screened such that they monitor the most likely contaminant pathway at the point of compliance for each zone monitored. Spacing between downgradient wells shall not exceed 800 feet unless otherwise approved by the Administrative Authority.

v. The number, spacing, and depths of monitoring wells shall be determined based upon site-specific technical information that must include thorough characterization of:

(a). aquifer thickness, groundwater flow rate, groundwater flow direction including seasonal and temporal fluctuations in groundwater flow;

and

(b). saturated and unsaturated geologic units and fill materials overlying the uppermost aquifer, materials comprising the uppermost aquifer, and materials comprising the confining unit defining the lower boundary of the uppermost aquifer; including, but not limited to: thickness, stratigraphy, lithology, hydraulic conductivities, porosities, and effective porosities.

vi. The administrative authority will consider for approval multi-unit groundwater monitoring systems, provided these systems meet the requirements of Subsection E.1 of this Section and will be as protective of human health and the environment as groundwater monitoring systems for individual units.

vii. The administrative authority may modify the requirements of Subsection E.1.b of this Section for site-specific considerations in approving groundwater monitoring systems for ditches.

c. Well Construction

i. Well construction shall be in accordance with the "Water Wells Rules, Regulations, and Standards, State of Louisiana" (LAC 70:XIII) as adopted by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, Water Resources Section.

ii. Construction of monitoring wells for facilities regulated by the Department shall require approval of the administrative authority prior to construction.

iii. In addition to the construction standards set forth in the "Water Wells Rules and Regulations," the following is required:

(a). all wells must have protective casing with locking covers and a secure locking device in place;

(b). all wells must have guard posts firmly anchored outside the well slab, but not in contact with the slab;

(c). the maximum allowable screen length must not exceed 10 feet;

(d). the borehole diameter must allow at least three inches between the well casing and the borehole wall;

(e). a sign or plate must be permanently affixed to the protective well casing and must prominently display:

(1). well identification number;

(2). identification of well as upgradient or

downgradient;

(3). elevation of top of well casing in relation to

mean sea level;

iv. Cross-sections illustrating construction of wells, and pertinent data on each well, presented in tabular form, including drilled depth, the depth to which the well is cased, screen interval, slot size, elevations of the top and bottom of the screen, casing size, type of grout, ground surface elevation, etc.

d. Post Construction. Within 90 days after construction of the wells, the permit holder or applicant must submit well-completion details to verify that the wells were constructed according to the approved specifications and to document construction procedures. A permit modification fee will not be required. Well-completion details should include but are not limited to:

i. daily field notes documenting construction procedures and any unusual occurrences such as grout loss, etc.;

ii. boring log for each well including the surface elevation(s) with respect to mean sea level or comparable reference points;

iii. as-built diagrams for each well showing all pertinent features such as elevation of reference point for measuring groundwater levels, screen interval, and ground surface. If features change from the approved plans, then a permit-modification request must be submitted in accordance with LAC 33:VII.517.

e. Plugging and Abandonment of Monitoring Wells and Geotechnical Borings.

i. The "Water Wells Rules and Regulations, State of Louisiana" (LAC 70:XIII), as adopted by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, Water Resource Section, shall apply to all plugging and abandonment of wells and holes including, but not limited to, observation wells, monitoring wells, piezometer wells, leak-detection wells, assessment wells, recovery wells, abandoned pilot holes, test holes, and geotechnical boreholes.

ii. In addition to the standards in LAC 70:XIII, the following standards shall apply to plugging and abandonment:

(a). For any well, the primary method of plugging and abandonment shall be removal of the well's casing and other components of the well including but not limited to the screen, grout, bentonite seal, filter pack, concrete slab, protective casing, guard posts, and native soil in immediate contact with the grout and subsequent installation of cement-bentonite grout, from the bottom of the resulting borehole to the ground surface using the tremie method.

(b). In areas where all or a part of the well's casing and other components of the well cannot be plugged and abandoned in accordance with the procedure stated in Subsection E.1.e.ii.(a) of this Section, the well shall be plugged and abandoned by installation of cement-bentonite grout inside the well's casing, from the bottom of the well to the ground surface, provided that the annular seal is demonstrated to be adequately sealed and the following items are submitted:

(c). supporting documentation, prior to plugging the well that demonstrates that removal of all or part of the well's casing and other components of the well in accordance with the procedure stated in this Section, will be detrimental to the environment; and/or

(d). certification and supporting documentation by a

qualified professional that shows that removal of the well's casing was attempted and that continued attempts to remove all or a part of the well's casing and other components of the well as stated in this Section, would have been detrimental to the environment.

iii. After plugging and abandoning a well, all surface features of the well including but not limited to the concrete slab, guard posts and protective casing, shall be dismantled and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner and the surface shall be restored to its original condition.

iv. The permit holder must notify the Department of the plugging and abandonment of monitoring wells or geotechnical borings and keep records of such abandonments.

v. Monitoring wells, piezometers, and other measurement, sampling, and analytical devices must be operated and maintained so that they perform to design specifications throughout the life of the monitoring program.

f. A groundwater monitoring program including a sampling and analysis plan that includes consistent sampling and analysis procedures and that meet the requirements of Appendix C to ensure that monitoring results are representative of groundwater quality at the background and downgradient well locations.

i. sample collection which ensures that collected samples are representative of the zone(s) being monitored and prevents cross-contamination of or tampering with samples;

ii. sample preservation and shipment which ensure the integrity and reliability of the sample collected for analysis;

iii. chain of custody control; and

iv. quality-assurance/quality-control, including detection limits, precision and accuracy of analyses, field blanks, and laboratory spikes and blanks.

v. The sampling and analysis plan must also include the:  
(a). selection of parameters or constituents to be sampled and analyzed during detection monitoring and justification for parameters or constituents where applicable;

(b). identification of analytical procedures to be followed (reference source of analytical method);

(c). sampling frequency during the detection monitoring program;

(d). Statement of approval by the department of the proposed statistical method to be used in evaluating the groundwater-monitoring data for each groundwater parameter or constituent sampled at each monitoring well;

(e). practical quantitation limit (PQL) for each parameter or constituent. Note: The PQL shall be equal to or lower than the maximum contamination level (MCL) for those constituents that have MCLs promulgated under the primary drinking water standards. The PQL for parameters or constituents other than those that

have MCLs promulgated shall be as low as practicable. If appropriate, the administrative authority may increase PQLs for those constituents that have an MCL promulgated. However, the PQLs shall not be above the groundwater protection standards set by the Department for each parameter or constituent of concern.

vi. All groundwater analyses must be performed by a laboratory certified under the state laboratory certification plan.

g. Background groundwater quality must be established for the facility in a hydraulically upgradient well(s), or other well(s) as provided in Subsection E.1.b.iii of this Section, for each groundwater parameter or constituent.

h. Statistical Methods

i. The number of samples collected to establish groundwater quality data must be consistent with the appropriate statistical procedures used.

ii. One of the following statistical methods to be used in evaluating groundwater data for each parameter or constituent to be monitored. Intra-well comparisons such as control charts, tolerance intervals, and prediction intervals may be used but are only appropriate for uncontaminated wells. When intra-well comparisons are used at existing facilities, it must be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the administrative authority that the groundwater quality at the downgradient well locations reflects background groundwater quality that has not been affected by leakage from the unit being monitored. The statistical test chosen shall be conducted separately for each parameter or constituent in each well:

(a). a parametric analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by multiple comparisons procedures to identify statistically significant evidence of contamination. The method must include estimation and testing of the contrasts between each compliance well's mean and the background mean levels for each parameter or constituent.

(b). an analysis of variance (ANOVA) based on ranks followed by multiple comparisons procedures to identify statistically significant evidence of contamination. The method must include estimation and testing of the contrasts between each compliance well's median and the background median levels for each parameter or constituent.

(c). a tolerance or prediction interval procedure in which an interval for each parameter or constituent is established from the distribution of the background data, and the level of each parameter or constituent in each compliance well is compared to the upper tolerance or prediction limit.

(d). a control chart approach that gives control limits for each parameter or constituent.

(e). another statistical test method that meets the performance standards of this Section. The permit holder must place a justification for this alternative in the operating record and notify the administrative authority of the use of this alternative test. The justification must demonstrate that the alternative method meets the performance standards of this Section.

iii. Any statistical method chosen shall comply with the following performance standards, as appropriate:

(a). The statistical method used to evaluate groundwater monitoring data shall be appropriate for the distribution of the parameters or constituents. If the distribution of the chemical parameters or constituents or hazardous parameters or constituents is shown by the permit holder to be inappropriate for a normal theory test, then the data should be transformed or a distribution-free theory test should be used. If the distributions for the parameters or constituents differ, more than one statistical method may be needed.

(b). If an individual well comparison procedure is used to compare an individual compliance well parameter or constituent concentration with background parameters or constituent concentrations or a groundwater protection standard, the test shall be done at a Type I error level no less than 0.01 for each testing period. If a multiple comparisons procedure is used, the Type I experimentwide error rate for each testing period shall be no less than 0.05; however, the Type I error of no less than 0.01 for individual well comparisons must be maintained. This performance standard does not apply to tolerance intervals, prediction intervals, or control charts.

(c). If a control chart approach is used to evaluate groundwater monitoring data, the specific type of control chart and its associated parameter or constituent values shall be protective of human health and the environment. The parameters or constituents shall be determined after considering the number of samples in the background data base, the data distribution, and the range of the concentration values for each parameter or constituent of concern.

(d). If a tolerance interval or a predictional interval is used to evaluate groundwater monitoring data, the levels of confidence and, for tolerance intervals, the percentage of the population that the interval must contain, shall be protective of human health and the environment. These parameters or constituents shall be determined after considering the number of samples in the background data base, the data distribution, and the range of the concentration values for each parameter or constituent of concern.

(e). The statistical method shall account for data below the limit of detection with one or more statistical procedures that are protective of human health and the environment. Any practical quantitation limit (pql) that is used in the statistical method shall be the lowest concentration level that can be reliably achieved within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions that are available to the facility.

(f). If necessary, the statistical method shall include procedures to control or correct for seasonal and spatial variability as well as temporal correlation in the data.

iv. The permit holder must determine whether or not there is a statistically significant increase over background values for each parameter or constituent required in the particular groundwater monitoring program that applies to the facility, as

determined under this Section.

(a). In determining whether a statistically significant increase has occurred, the permit holder must compare the groundwater quality of each parameter or constituent at each monitoring well designated pursuant to this Section to the background value of that parameter or constituent, according to the statistical procedures and performance standards specified under this Section.

(b). Within 90 days after the date of sampling, the permit holder must determine whether there has been a statistically significant increase over background at each monitoring well.

i. for an existing facility, all data on samples taken from monitoring wells in place at the time of the permit application must be included. (If this data exists in the department records, the administrative authority may allow references to the data in the permit application.) For an existing facility with no wells, groundwater data shall be submitted within 90 days after the installation of monitoring wells. For a new facility, groundwater data (one sampling event) shall be submitted before waste is accepted;

j. a plan for detecting, reporting, and verifying changes in groundwater.

5. Detection Monitoring Program

a. Initial Sampling

i. For a new facility, monitoring wells must be sampled and the analytical data for a sampling event must be submitted before waste is accepted.

ii. For an existing facility with no wells in place at the time of the application submittal or at the time at which the facility becomes subject to these regulations, the analytical data shall be submitted within 90 days after installation of the monitoring wells.

iii. For the collection of background groundwater quality data, the initial sampling event shall consist of a minimum of one independent sample collected quarterly from each well (upgradient and downgradient) and analyzed during the first year of sampling for a facility.

b. After completion of the initial sampling event, at least one sample must be collected and analyzed at each well (upgradient and downgradient) during each sampling event. Sampling events shall be conducted at a minimum of every six months (semi-annually).

c. The groundwater monitoring program must be conducted for the life of the facility and for the duration of the post-closure care period of the facility. Groundwater monitoring may be extended beyond the period specified if deemed necessary by the administrative authority.

d. The permit holder or applicant must submit two bound copies (8 1/2 by 11 inches) of a report of all groundwater sampling results to the Department's main office and one copy to the appropriate regional office no later than 90 days after each sampling event. The reports must be submitted on forms provided by the administrative authority and shall

include at a minimum:

- i. documentation of the chain of custody of all sampling and analyses;
- ii. scaled potentiometric surface maps showing monitoring-well locations, groundwater elevations with respect to mean sea level for each stratum monitored;
- iii. Plots by well of concentration of parameters or constituents versus time;
- iv. a statement of whether a statistically significant difference in concentration over background concentrations is detected.
- v. Justification that the statistical method used is the most appropriate method for the data set of each parameter or constituent required to be monitored.

e. If a statistically significant increase over background concentrations is determined for one or more parameters or constituents required to be monitored, the permit holder must:

- i. notify the administrative authority in accordance with the Notification Regulations and Procedures for Unauthorized Discharge (LAC 33:I.Subpart 2);
- ii. submit to the department, within 14 days after the determination is made, a report that identifies which parameters or constituents were determined to have shown statistically significant changes from background levels; and
- iii. within 90 days after the determination is made:
  - (a). initiate an assessment monitoring program for the facility meeting the requirements of Subsection E.4 or 8 of this Section; or
  - (b). submit a report to the department demonstrating that a source other than the facility being sampled caused the contamination or that the statistically significant increase resulted from an error in sampling, analysis, statistical evaluation, or natural variation in groundwater quality.
- iv. If the administrative authority approves this demonstration in Subsection E.3.f.iii.(b) of this Section in writing, the permit holder may continue the detection monitoring program. If the administrative authority does not approve the demonstration in writing, the permit holder must establish an assessment monitoring program meeting the requirements of Subsection E.4 of this Section within 90 days after the determination in Subsection E.3.f of this Section is made.

f. Detection Monitoring Parameters or Constituents

- i. During detection monitoring, Type I landfarms shall monitor for at least 10 chemical parameters or constituents, both inorganic and organic, which are indicator parameters or constituents or reaction products of the waste and that provide a reliable indication of the presence of contaminants in the groundwater.
- ii. The administrative authority may reduce or increase the number

of parameters, if appropriate, based on site-specific and waste-specific consideration. Selection of these parameters or constituents is subject to the approval of the administrative authority and must be based on the following factors:

(a). types, quantities, and concentrations of constituents in the wastes disposed of at the facility;

(b). mobility, stability, and persistence of waste constituents or their reaction products in the unsaturated zone beneath the facility;

(c). detectability of indicator parameters, waste constituents, or their reaction products in the groundwater; and

(d). concentrations or values and coefficients of variation of the proposed monitoring parameters or constituents in the background groundwater at the facility.

iii. Type I landfarms which receive off site waste shall be monitored for all the parameters or constituents listed in Appendix C, Table 1. The administrative authority may reduce the number of parameters if appropriate based on site-specific and waste-specific considerations.

#### 6. Assessment Monitoring Program

a. An assessment monitoring program is required to be conducted at Type I landfarms whenever a statistically significant increase over background concentrations is detected for one or more of the parameters or constituents sampled and analyzed during the detection monitoring program. For Type I landfarms that receive on-site waste, the assessment monitoring parameters or constituents shall consist of the detection monitoring parameters or constituents. For Type I landfarms that receive off-site waste, the assessment monitoring parameters shall consist of all the parameters and constituents identified in Appendix C, Table 2. The administrative authority may require that additional assessment monitoring parameters or constituents be sampled and analyzed based on site-specific and waste-specific considerations.

b. Within 90 days after triggering an assessment monitoring program, the permit holder must sample and analyze the groundwater at all wells for all the assessment monitoring parameters or constituents. A minimum of one sample from each downgradient well must be collected and analyzed during each sampling event. For any assessment monitoring parameter or constituent that is detected in the downgradient wells other than those that are also detection monitoring parameters or constituents, a minimum of four independent samples from each well (background and downgradient) must be collected and analyzed to establish background for those parameters or constituents. The administrative authority:

i. may specify an appropriate subset of the wells to be sampled and analyzed for the assessment monitoring parameters and constituents during assessment monitoring; and

ii. may delete any of the assessment monitoring parameters or constituents for a facility if it can be shown that the omitted parameters or constituents are not

reasonably expected to be in or derived from the waste contained in the unit.

c. No later than 90 days after the completion of the initial or subsequent sampling events for the assessment monitoring parameters or constituents, the permit holder must submit a report to the Department identifying the assessment monitoring parameters or constituents that have been detected. No later than 180 days after completion of the initial or subsequent sampling events for all assessment monitoring parameters or constituents required, the permit holder must:

i. re-sample all wells and analyze for all detection parameters or constituents and those assessment monitoring parameters or constituents that were detected. At least one sample must be collected from each well (background and downgradient) during these sampling events. This sampling must be repeated semiannually thereafter;

ii. establish background groundwater concentrations for any parameter or constituent detected; and

iii. establish groundwater protection standards for all parameters or constituents detected.

d. If the concentrations of all assessment monitoring parameters or constituents are shown to be at or below background values, using the statistical procedures in this Section, for two consecutive sampling events, the permit holder must notify the Department, and upon written approval of the administrative authority, may return to detection monitoring.

e. If the concentrations of any assessment monitoring parameters or constituents are above background values, but all concentrations are below the groundwater protection standard established under this Section, using the statistical procedures in this Section, the permit holder must continue assessment monitoring.

f. If one or more assessment monitoring parameters or constituents are detected at statistically significant levels above the groundwater protection standard established under this Section, in any sampling event, using the statistical procedures in this Section, the permit holder must, within 14 days of the determination, notify all appropriate local government officials and submit a report to the department identifying the assessment monitoring parameters or constituents which have exceeded the groundwater protection standard. The permit holder must also:

i. within 90 days after the determination is made, submit four bound copies (8 1/2 x 11 inches) of an assessment plan, as well as any necessary permit modification, to the Department that provides for:

(a). characterization of the nature and extent of the release by installing and sampling additional monitoring wells as necessary;

(b). installation of at least one additional monitoring well at the facility boundary in the direction of the contaminant migration and sampling of this

well in accordance with this Section; and

(c). a schedule for implementing the plan;

ii. notify all persons who own the land or reside on the land that directly overlies any part of the plume of contamination if contaminants have migrated off site as indicated by the sampling of the wells in accordance with this Section; and

iii. upon consultation with and approval of the administrative authority, implement any interim measures necessary to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. Interim measures should, to the greatest extent practicable, be consistent with the objectives of and contribute to the performance of any remedy that may be required pursuant to this Section. The following factors must be considered by a permit holder in determining whether interim measures are necessary:

(a). time required to develop and implement a final remedy;

(b). actual or potential exposure of nearby populations or environmental receptors to hazardous parameters or constituents;

(c). actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems;

(d). further degradation of the groundwater that may occur if remedial action is not initiated expeditiously;

(e). weather conditions that may cause hazardous parameters or constituents to migrate or be released;

(f). risk of fire or explosion, or potential for exposure to hazardous parameters or constituents as a result of an accident or failure of a container or handling system; and

(g). other situations that may pose threats to human health and the environment.

iv. initiate an assessment of corrective measures as required by this Section; or

v. may submit a report to the department demonstrating that a source other than the facility being sampled caused the contamination, or the statistically significant increase resulted from error in sampling, analysis, statistical evaluation, or natural variation in groundwater quality. If the administrative authority approves this demonstration in writing, the permit holder must continue assessment monitoring at the facility in accordance with this Section, or may return to detection monitoring if the assessment monitoring parameters or constituents are below background. Until such a written approval is given, the permit holder must comply with this Section, including initiating an assessment of corrective action measures.

g. The permit holder must establish a groundwater protection standard for each assessment monitoring parameter or constituent detected in the groundwater. The groundwater protection standard shall be:

i. for parameters or constituents for which a maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been promulgated under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the MCL for that parameter or constituent in accordance with the RECAP standards.

ii. for parameters or constituents for which the state of Louisiana has promulgated a MCL, the MCL for that parameter or constituent in accordance with the RECAP standards.

iii. for parameters or constituents for which MCLs have not been promulgated, the background concentration for the parameter or constituent established from wells in accordance with this Section;

iv. for parameters or constituents for which the background level is higher than the MCL identified under this Section, the background concentration for the parameter or constituent established from wells in accordance with this Section; or

v. the administrative authority may establish a more stringent groundwater protection standard if necessary to protect human health or the environment.

#### 7. Corrective Action

##### a. Assessment of Corrective Measures at Type I Landfarms

i. Within 90 days of finding that any of the assessment monitoring parameters or constituents have been detected at a statistically significant level exceeding the groundwater protection standards defined under this Section, the permit holder must initiate an assessment of corrective measures.

ii. The permit holder must continue to monitor in accordance with the assessment monitoring program throughout the period of corrective action, as specified in this Section.

iii. The assessment shall include an analysis of the effectiveness of potential corrective measures in meeting all of the requirements and objectives of the remedy as described in this Section addressing at least the following:

(a). performance, reliability, ease of implementation, and potential impacts of appropriate potential remedies, including safety impacts, cross-media impacts, and control of exposure to any residual contamination;

(b). time required to begin and complete the remedy;

(c). costs of remedy implementation; and

(d). institutional requirements such as state or local

permit requirements or other environmental or public health requirements that may substantially affect implementation of the remedy.

iv. The results of the corrective measures assessment must be discussed by the permit holder, in a public meeting prior to the selection of remedy, with interested and affected parties.

b. Selection of Remedy and Corrective Action Plan at Type I Landfarms

i. Based on the results of the corrective measures assessment conducted under this Section, the permit holder must select a remedy that, at a minimum, meets the standards of this Section. Within 180 days after initiation of the corrective measures assessment required in this Section, the permit holder must submit four bound copies (8 1/2 by 11 inches) of a corrective-action plan, describing the selected remedy, which will meet the requirements of this Section. The corrective-action plan must also provide for a corrective-action groundwater monitoring program as described in this Section.

ii. Remedies must:

(a) be protective of human health and the environment;

(b) attain the groundwater protection standard as specified pursuant to this Section;

(c) control the source(s) of releases so as to reduce or eliminate, to the maximum extent practicable, further releases of assessment monitoring parameters or constituents into the environment that may pose a threat to human health or the environment; and

(d) comply with standards for management of wastes as specified in this Section;

iii. In selecting a remedy that meets the standards of this Section, the permit holder shall consider the following evaluation factors:

(a) long- and short-term effectiveness and protectiveness of the potential remedy(s), along with the degree of certainty that the remedy will prove successful based on consideration of the following:

(1) magnitude of reduction of existing risks;

(2) magnitude of residual risks in terms of likelihood of further releases due to waste remaining following implementation of a remedy;

(3) type and degree of long-term management required, including monitoring, operation, and maintenance;

(4) short-term risks that might be posed to the community, workers, or the environment during implementation of such a remedy, including

potential threats to human health and the environment associated with excavation, transportation, and redisposal of containment;

(5). time until full protection is achieved;

environmental receptors to remaining wastes, considering the potential threat to human health and the environment associated with excavation, transportation, redisposal, or containment;

institutional controls; and

remedy.

(8). potential need for replacement of the

source to reduce further releases based on consideration of the following factors:

reduce further releases;

(1). extent to which containment practices will

be used.

(2). extent to which treatment technologies may

remedy(s) based on consideration of the following types of factors:

constructing the technology;

(1). degree of difficulty associated with

technologies;

(2). expected operational reliability of the

approvals and permits from other agencies;

(3). need to coordinate with and obtain necessary

specialists; and

(4). availability of necessary equipment and

treatment, storage, and disposal services.

(5). available capacity and location of needed

including a consideration of the technical and economic capability; and

by a potential remedy(s).

(e). degree to which community concerns are addressed

iv. The permit holder shall specify as part of the selected remedy a schedule(s) for initiating and completing remedial activities. Such a schedule must

require the initiation of remedial activities within a reasonable period of time. The permit holder must consider the following factors in determining the schedule of remedial activities:

(a). extent and nature of contamination;

(b). practical capabilities of remedial technologies in achieving compliance with groundwater protection standards established under this Section and other objectives of the remedy;

(c). availability of treatment or disposal capacity for wastes managed during implementation of the remedy;

(d). desirability of utilizing technologies that are not currently available, but which may offer significant advantages over already available technologies in terms of effectiveness, reliability, safety, or ability to achieve remedial objectives;

(e). potential risks to human health and the environment from exposure to contamination prior to completion of the remedy;

(f). resource value of the aquifer including:

(1). current and future uses;

(2). proximity and withdrawal rate of users;

(3). groundwater quantity and quality;

(4). potential damage to wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures caused by exposure to parameters or constituents;

(5). hydrogeologic characteristic of the facility and surrounding land;

(6). groundwater removal and treatment costs; and

(7). cost and availability of alternative water supplies;

(g). practicable capability of the permit holder; and

(h). other relevant factors.

v. The administrative authority may determine that remediation of a release of an assessment monitoring parameter or constituent from a facility is not necessary if the permit holder demonstrates to the satisfaction of the administrative authority that:

(a). the groundwater is additionally contaminated by substances that have originated from a source other than a facility and those substances are present in such concentrations that cleanup of the release from the facility would provide no

significant reduction in risk to actual or potential receptors; or

(b). parameter or constituent is present in groundwater that:

(1). is not currently or reasonably expected to be a source of drinking water; and

(2). is not hydraulically connected with waters to which the parameters or constituents are migrating or are likely to migrate in a concentration that would exceed the groundwater protection standards established under this Section; or

(c). remediation of the release(s) is technically impracticable; or

(d). remediation results in unacceptable cross-media impacts.

vi. A determination by the administrative authority pursuant to this Section shall not affect the authority of the administrative authority to require the permit holder to undertake source control measures or other measures that may be necessary to eliminate or minimize further releases to the groundwater, to prevent exposure to the groundwater, or to remediate the groundwater to concentrations that are technically practicable and that significantly reduce threats to human health or the environment.

c. Implementation of the Corrective Action Programs at Type I

Landfarms

i. After the corrective action plan has been approved by the administrative authority and, based on the corrective action plan schedule established under this Section for initiation and completion of remedial activities, the permit holder must:

(a). implement a corrective-action groundwater monitoring program as described in the approved corrective-action plan that:

(1). at a minimum, meets the requirements of an assessment monitoring program under of this Section;

(2). indicates the effectiveness of the corrective action remedy; and

(3). demonstrates compliance with the groundwater protection standard pursuant to this Section;

(b). implement the corrective-action plan established under this Section.

ii. A permit holder may submit a report to the Department demonstrating, based on information developed after implementation of the corrective action plan has begun or other information, that compliance with requirements of this Section are not

being achieved through the remedy selected. A revised corrective-action plan providing other methods or techniques that could practically achieve compliance with the requirements of this Section must accompany the demonstration.

iii. If the administrative authority approves, in writing, the demonstration and revised corrective action plan submitted pursuant to this Section, the permit holder must implement the revised corrective-action plan.

iv. The permit holder may submit a report to the Department demonstrating that compliance with the requirements under this Section cannot be achieved with any currently available methods.

v. If the administrative authority approves, in writing, the demonstration submitted pursuant to this Section, the permit holder must, within 30 days of the approval, submit a plan to the department (which includes an implementation schedule) to implement alternate measures:

(a). to control exposure of humans and the environment to residual contamination as necessary to protect human health and the environment; and

(b). for the control of the sources of contamination, or for the removal or decontamination of equipment, devices, or structures, that are technically practicable and consistent with the overall objective of the remedy.

vi. If the administrative authority approves the plan for alternate measures submitted pursuant to this Section, the permit holder must implement the plan.

vii. All solid wastes that are managed pursuant to a remedy required under this Section, or an interim measure required under this Section, shall be managed in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment; and

viii. Remedies selected pursuant to this Section shall be considered complete when:

(a). the permit holder complies with the groundwater protection standards established under this Section at all points within the plume of contamination that lie beyond the groundwater monitoring well system established under this Section; and

(b). compliance with the groundwater protection standards established under this Section has been achieved by demonstrating that concentrations of assessment monitoring parameters or constituents have not exceeded the groundwater protection standard(s) for a period of three consecutive years using the statistical procedures and performance standards in this Section. The administrative authority may specify an alternative length of time during which the permit holder must demonstrate that concentrations of

assessment monitoring parameters or constituents have not exceeded the groundwater protection standard(s) taking into consideration:

(1). extent and concentration of the release(s);

(2). behavior characteristics of the hazardous parameters or constituents in the groundwater;

(3). accuracy of monitoring or modeling techniques, including any seasonal, meteorological, or other environmental variabilities that may affect the accuracy; and

(4). characteristics of the groundwater;

(c). all actions required to complete the remedy have been satisfied.

(1). Upon completion of the remedy, the permit holder must submit to the administrative authority iii. If assessment monitoring parameters within 14 days a certification that the remedy has been completed in compliance with the requirements of this Section. The certification must be signed by the permit holder and approved by the administrative authority.

(2). When, upon completion of the certification, the administrative authority determines that the corrective action remedy has been completed in accordance with the requirements under this Section, the permit holder shall be released from the

G. Facility Administrative Procedures.

1. Recordkeeping and Reports

a. The permit holder shall submit annual reports to the administrative authority indicating quantities and types of solid waste (expressed in wet-weight and dry-weight tons per year), received from in-state generators and from out-of-state generators, during the reporting period. The annual report shall also indicate the estimated remaining permitted capacity at the facility as of the end of the reporting period (expressed in wet-weight tons). All calculations used to determine the amounts of solid waste received for disposal during the annual-reporting period and to determine remaining capacity shall be submitted to the administrative authority. A form to be used for this purpose must be obtained from the Department.

b. The reporting period for the processor and/or disposer annual report shall be from July 1 through June 30, and terminating upon closure of the facility in accordance with the permit.

c. Annual reports shall be submitted to the administrative authority by August 1 of each reporting year.

d. The annual report is to be provided for each individual permitted facility on a separate annual reporting form.

e. A facility which receives industrial solid waste shall utilize, in its annual report, the seven-digit industrial waste number that has been assigned by the administrative authority or disposal facility authorized to issue such numbers to the industrial solid waste generator.

f. The permit holder shall maintain at the facility all records specified in the application as necessary for the effective management of the facility and for preparing the required reports. These records shall be maintained for the life of the facility and shall be kept on file for at least three years after closure.

g. The permit holder shall maintain records of transporters transporting waste for processing or disposal at the facility. The records shall include the date of receipt of shipments of waste and the transporter's solid waste identification number issued by the administrative authority.

h. Records kept on site for all facilities shall include, but not be limited to:

i. copies of the applicable Louisiana solid waste rules and regulations;

ii. the permit;

iii. the permit application;

iv. permit modifications;

v. certified field notes for construction;

vi. operator training programs;

vii. daily log;

viii. quality-assurance/quality-control records;

ix. inspections by the permit holder or operator including but not limited inspections to detect incoming hazardous waste loads;

x. monitoring, testing, or analytical data;

xi. any other applicable or required data deemed necessary by the administrative authority;

xii. records on groundwater sampling results;

xiii. post-closure monitoring reports; and

xiv. copies of all documents received from and submitted to the Department.

xv. a copy of the semiannual soil waste mixtures tests and analyses of the results with conclusions shall be submitted semiannually or more frequently if deemed necessary by the administrative authority;

xvi. test parameters shall consist of cation-exchange capacity, soil pH, total nitrogen, phosphorus, organic matter, salts (intrinsic to the waste), cumulative metals, and others as deemed necessary on a site and waste specific basis;

xvii. annual reports of the analysis of all tests results on the soils; land-use; and crop information, calculated amounts of waste applied per acre; total

amounts of nitrogen applied per acre; and cumulative-metals loading; and

xviii. annual reports shall be submitted to the administrative authority for a minimum of three years (Type II landfarms) and 10 years (Type I landfarms) after closure and shall contain analyses of all test results of the soils. The post closure monitoring annual reporting may be reduced for certain types of landfarms if the permit-holder demonstrates to the administrative authority satisfaction that such is warranted.

2. Personnel. An estimate of the minimum personnel, listed by general job classification, required to operate the facility.

a. Facilities shall have the personnel necessary to achieve the operational requirements of the facility.

b. All personnel involved in waste handling at the facility must be trained in procedures to recognize and exclude receipt or disposal of hazardous wastes and PCB wastes.

3. maximum days of operation per week and per facility operating day (maximum hours of operation within a 24-hour period).

#### H. Facility Operational Plans.

1. types of waste (including chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of industrial wastes generated on-site), maximum quantities of wastes per year, and sources of waste to be processed or disposed of at the facility;

a. The receipt of hazardous waste shall be strictly prohibited and prevented. Any other wastes that present special handling or disposal problems may be excluded by the administrative authority.

b. Industrial solid waste and nonhazardous petroleum-contaminated media and debris generated by underground storage tanks (UST) corrective action may be disposed of only in Type I facilities. A comprehensive quality-assurance/quality-control plan shall be in place before the receipt of these wastes.

c. Only waste which is demonstrated to be biodegradable will be considered for disposal in a landfarm.

2. waste-handling procedures from entry to final disposition, which could include shipment of recovered materials to a user;

a. Open burning shall not be practiced.

3. minimum equipment to be furnished at the facility;

a. Sufficient equipment shall be provided and maintained at all facilities to meet the facility's operational needs.

4. plan to segregate wastes, if applicable;

5. procedures planned in case of breakdowns, inclement weather, and other abnormal conditions (including detailed plans for wet-weather access and operations);

6. Facility Operations, Emergency Procedures, and Contingency Plans for protecting employees and the general public from accidents, fires, explosions, etc., and provisions for emergency care should an accident occur (including proximity to a hospital, fire and emergency services, and training programs); and

a. A plan outlining facility operations and emergency procedures to be followed in case of accident, fire, explosion, or other emergencies shall be developed and filed with the administrative authority and with the local fire department and the closest hospital or clinic. The plans shall be updated annually or when implementation demonstrates that a revision is needed.

b. Training sessions concerning the procedures outlined in Subsection H.6.a of this Section shall be conducted annually for all employees working at the facility. A copy of the training program shall be filed with the administrative authority.

c. Written training plan.

7. provisions for controlling vectors, dust, litter, and odors.

8. a comprehensive operational plan describing the total operation, including (but not limited to) inspection of incoming waste to ensure that only permitted wastes are accepted; traffic control; support facilities; equipment operation; personnel involvement; and day-to-day activities. A quality- assurance/quality-control [QA/QC] plan shall be provided for facilities receiving industrial waste; domestic-sewage sludge; nonhazardous petroleum-contaminated media; and debris generated from underground storage tanks [UST], corrective action, or other special wastes as determined by the administrative authority. The QA/QC plan shall include (but shall not be limited to) the necessary methodologies; analytical personnel; preacceptance and delivery restrictions; and appropriate responsibilities of the generator, transporter, processor, and disposer. The QA/QC plan shall ensure that only permitted, nonhazardous wastes are accepted;

a. A comprehensive quality-assurance/quality-control plan shall be provided to ensure that incoming wastes are in conformance with the facility permit.

b. Facility Operational Plans. Operational plans shall be provided which describe in specific detail how the waste will be managed during all phases of processing or disposal operations. At a minimum, the plan shall address:

i. the route the waste will follow after receipt;

ii. the sequence in which the waste will be processed or disposed of within a unit;

c. the method and operational changes that will be used during wet weather (particular attention should be given to maintenance of access roads and to water management);

d. the recordkeeping procedures to be employed to ensure that all pertinent activities are properly documented;

e. the sampling protocol, chain of custody, and test methods that will be used in the gas-monitoring systems;

f. the engineering protocols and testing frequencies that will be used to ensure that the grade and slope of both the on-site drainage system and the run-on diversion system are maintained and serve their intended functions;

g. a comprehensive operational management plan for the facility that indicates with calculations that the acreages and methods are adequate for treating the type and volume of wastes anticipated. The plan shall include contingencies for variations.

9. Salvaging shall be prevented unless approved by the administrative authority.

10. Scavenging shall be prevented.

11. items to be submitted regardless of land use:

a. a detailed analysis of waste, including (but not limited to) pH, phosphorus, nitrogen, potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, sodium-adsorption ratio, and total metals for arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, and zinc.

b. soil classification, cation-exchange capacity, organic matter, content in soil, soil pH, nitrogen, phosphorus, metals (as listed in LAC 33:VII.715.D.3.b), salts, sodium, calcium, magnesium, sodium-adsorption ratio, and PCB concentrations of the treatment zone;

c. Soils shall maintain a sufficiently high cation-exchange capacity (CEC) to absorb metallic elements in the solid waste by natural (pH range of soil) or artificial (additives) means. Soil in the zone of incorporation must be monitored to assess the effectiveness of ongoing treatment, management needs, and soil integrity.

d. annual application rate (dry tons per acre) and weekly hydraulic loading (inches per acre); and

e. Surface application of liquid waste shall not exceed two inches per week.

f. Waste shall be applied to the land surface or incorporated into the soil within three feet of the surface.

g. an evaluation of the potential for nitrogen to enter the groundwater.

h. Nitrogen concentrations in the waste must be within the limits deemed acceptable, as determined by plant-nitrogen uptake and soil and waste analyses (which shall indicate the movement of all forms of nitrogen). The potential for nitrogen to enter the groundwater shall be addressed.

i. Tests of soil/waste mixtures and analyses of the results, with conclusions, shall be conducted semiannually, or more frequently if deemed necessary by the administrative authority. Test parameters shall consist of cation-exchange capacity, soil pH, total nitrogen, phosphorus, salts intrinsic to waste, cumulative metals, organic matter, and others deemed necessary by the administrative authority.

j. The administrative authority may provide additional requirements necessary on a site-specific basis depending on waste type and method of application.

12. Waste Testing. The following operational standards apply to waste testing for facilities receiving industrial solid waste, nonhazardous petroleum-contaminated media and debris generated by underground storage tanks (UST) corrective action:

a. Facilities which receive industrial waste (Type I) shall require testing for TCLP constituents prior to acceptance of the waste and annually thereafter, or documented process knowledge which confirms that the waste is not a characteristic or listed hazardous waste as defined in LAC 33:V.Subpart 1 or by federal regulations.

b. Nonhazardous petroleum-contaminated media and debris generated from underground storage tanks (UST) corrective action will require testing for the appropriate constituents of TCLP prior to acceptance of the waste.

13. items to be submitted in order for landfarms to be used for food-chain cropland:

a. Land-use Requirements

i. Food-chain Cropland

(a) Grazing by animals whose products are consumed by humans shall be prevented.

(b). The pH of the solid waste and soil mixture shall be maintained at or above 6.5.

(c). The annual application of cadmium from the waste shall not exceed 0.5 lb/acre.

(d). Cumulative application of cadmium from sewage sludge for soils with a background pH of less than 6.5 shall not exceed five lb/acre unless the pH of the sludge and soil mixture is adjusted and maintained at 6.5 or greater whenever food-chain crops are grown.

b. crops to be grown and the dates for planting;

c. PCB concentrations in waste;

d. annual application rates of cadmium and PCBs; and

e. cumulative applications of cadmium and PCBs.

f. The maximum allowable lifetime-metals loading for soils at facilities shall be restricted to the following:

Metal	Maximum Allowable Metal Loading (lb/acre)*		
	Soil Cation-exchange Capacity (meq/100 g)		
	<5	5-15	>15
Lead(Pb)	500	1000	2000
Zinc(Zn)	250	500	1000
Copper(Cu)	125	250	500
Nickel(Ni)	125	250	500
Cadmium(Cd)	5	10	20

\*Other metals not listed may be subject to restrictions based upon the metal content of the waste.

14. items to be submitted for landfarms to be used for nonfood-chain purposes:

a. Land Used for Animal Feed Only

i. The pH of the waste-soil mixture must be 6.5 or greater at the time of solid waste application or when the crop is planted, whichever occurs later, and this pH level must be maintained whenever food-chain crops are grown. Crops requiring a lower pH will be considered on a site-specific basis.

ii. An operating plan for the facility shall be filed with the administrative authority that demonstrates how the animal feed will be distributed to preclude ingestion by humans and that describes the measures to be taken to safeguard against possible health hazards from the entry of cadmium or other heavy metals into the food chain, as may result from alternative land use.

iii. Solid waste with concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls ( PCBs) of 10 mg/kg or more shall not be allowed.

iv. description of the pathogen-reduction method in septage, domestic sewage sludges, and other sludges subject to pathogen production; and

v. description of control of public and livestock access.

vi. Grazing by animals whose products are consumed by humans shall be prevented.

15. Facilities receiving waste with a potential to produce gases shall be subject to the air-monitoring requirements.

a. The permit holder or applicant subject to air-monitoring requirements shall submit to the administrative authority a comprehensive air-monitoring plan that will limit methane gas levels to less than the lower-explosive limits at the facility boundary and to 25 percent of the lower-explosive limits in facility buildings.

i. The type and frequency of monitoring must be determined based on the following factors:

(a). soil conditions;

(b). hydrogeologic conditions surrounding the facility;

and

(c). location of facility structures and property

boundaries.

ii. The minimum frequency of monitoring shall be quarterly.

iii. If methane gas levels exceeding the limits specified in Subsection D.3.a.ii of this Section are detected, the owner or operator must:

(a). immediately take all necessary steps to ensure protection of human health and notify the administrative authority;

(b). within seven days of detection, submit a report to the administrative authority that provides the methane gas levels detected and a description of the steps taken to protect human health; and

(c). within 60 days of detection, submit a remediation plan for the methane gas released to the administrative authority. The plan shall describe the

nature and extent of the problem and the proposed remedy, and shall include an implementation schedule.

iv. The permit holder shall notify the administrative authority when strong odors occur at facility boundaries.

v. Records of inspections, surveys, and gas-monitoring results shall be maintained at the facility.

vi. Odors shall be controlled by the best means practicable.

vii. Facilities must ensure that the units not violate any applicable requirements developed under a State Implementation Plan (SIP) approved or promulgated pursuant to Section 110 of the Clean Air Act, as amended.

I. Implementation Plan.

1. A construction schedule for existing facilities which shall include beginning and ending time-frames and time-frames for the installation of all major features such as monitoring wells and liners. (Time-frames must be specified in days, with day one being the date of standard permit issuance); and

2. details on phased implementation if any proposed facility is to be constructed in phases.

3. The implementation plan must include a plan for closing and upgrading existing operating areas if the application is for expansion of a facility or construction of a replacement facility.

J. Facility Closure

1. Notification of Intent to Close a Facility. All permit holders shall notify the administrative authority in writing at least 90 days before closure or intent to close, seal, or abandon any individual units within a facility and shall provide the following information:

a. date of planned closure;

b. changes, if any, requested in the approved closure plan; and

c. closure schedule and estimated cost.

2. The closure plan for all facilities must include the following:

a. the date of final closure;

b. the method to be used and steps necessary for closing the facility;

and

c. the estimated cost of closure of the facility, based on the cost of hiring a third party to close the facility at the point in the facility's operating life when the extent and manner of its operation would make closure the most expensive.

d. the sequence of final closure of each unit of the facility, as applicable;

e. a drawing showing final contours of the facility; and

f. a copy of the document that will be filed upon closure of the facility with the official parish recordkeeper indicating the location and use of the property for solid waste disposal, unless the closure plan specifies a clean closure.

g. All facilities with a potential for gas production or migration shall provide a gas collection and treatment or removal system.

3. Closure Requirements. During the closure period the permit holder must:

a. continue with all operations (including pH control) necessary to continue normal waste treatment within the treatment zone;

b. maintain the run-on control system;

c. maintain the runoff management system;

d. control wind dispersal of odors and/or waste; and

e. continue to comply with any prohibitions or conditions concerning growth of food-chain crops.

4. Upon determination by the administrative authority that a facility has completed closure in accordance with an approved plan, the administrative authority shall release the closure fund to the permit holder.

5. The permit holder shall update the parish mortgage and conveyance records by entering the specific location of the facility and specifying that the property was used for the disposal of solid waste. The document shall identify the name and address of the person with knowledge of the contents of the facility. A form to be used for this purpose is provided in Appendix F. The facility shall provide the Department with a true copy of the document filed and certified by the parish clerk of court.

#### K. Facility Post-closure.

1. The post-closure plan must include the following:

a. specification of the long-term use of the facility after closure, as anticipated; and

b. the cost of conducting post closure of the facility, based on the estimated cost of hiring a third party to conduct post-closure activities in accordance with the closure plan.

c. the method for conducting post-closure activities, including a description of the monitoring and maintenance activities and the frequency at which they will be performed;

d. the method for abandonment of monitoring systems, leachate collection systems, gas-collection systems, etc.;

e. measures planned to ensure public safety, including access control and gas control; and

f. a description of the planned uses of the facility during the post-closure period.

g. The anticipated length of post closure

2. Post-closure Care Length

a. Type I landfarms must remain in post-closure care for 10 years after closure of the facility .

b. The length of the post-closure care period for landfarms may be:

i. decreased by the administrative authority if the permit holder demonstrates that the reduced period is sufficient to protect human health and the environment and this demonstration is approved by the administrative authority (Any demonstration must provide supporting data, including adequate groundwater monitoring data.);  
or

ii. increased by the administrative authority if the administrative authority determines that the lengthened period is necessary to protect human health and the environment.

3. The post-closure care must consist of at least the following:

a. maintaining and operating the gas collection and treatment or removal system and the gas-monitoring system; and

b. maintaining the groundwater-monitoring system and monitoring the groundwater in accordance with LAC 33:VII.709.E.

c. Annual reports shall be submitted to the administrative authority and shall contain results of analysis of all soil/waste.

L. Financial Responsibility.

1. the name and address of the person who currently owns the land and the name and address of the person who will own the land if the standard permit is granted (if different from the permit holder, provide a copy of the lease or document which evidences the permit holder's authority to occupy the property); or

2. the name of the agency or other public body that is requesting the standard permit; or, if the agency is a public corporation, its published annual report; or, if otherwise, the names of the principal owners, stockholders, general partners, or officers;

3. evidence of liability coverage, including:

a. personal injury, employees, and the public (coverage, carriers, and any exclusions or limitations);

b. property damage (coverage and carrier);

c. environmental risks; and

4. evidence of a financial assurance mechanism for closure and/or post-

closure care and corrective action for known releases when needed.

M. Special Requirements. The administrative authority may require additional information for special processes or systems and for supplementary environmental analysis.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S.30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Division, LR 19:187 (February 1993), amended LR 19:1143 (September 1993), repromulgated LR 19:1316 (October 1993).

**Part III: Additional Supplementary Information**

The following supplementary information is required for all solid waste processing and disposal facilities. All responses and exhibits must be identified in the following sequence to facilitate the evaluation:

A. a discussion demonstrating that the potential and real adverse environmental effects of the facility have been avoided to the maximum extent possible;

B. a cost-benefit analysis demonstrating that the social and economic benefits of the facility outweigh the environmental-impact costs;

C. a discussion and description of possible alternative projects which would offer more protection to the environment without unduly curtailing nonenvironmental benefits;

D. a discussion of possible alternative facilities which would offer more protection to the environment without unduly curtailing nonenvironmental benefits; and

E. a discussion and description of the mitigating measures which would offer more protection to the environment than the facility, as proposed, without unduly curtailing nonenvironmental benefits.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Division, LR 19:187 (February 1993).