

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

**Proposed Yellowstone Disposal Class II Landfill
Draft Environmental Assessment**

"Active life" means the period of operation beginning with the initial receipt of solid waste and ending at completion of closure activities

"Active portion" means that part of a facility or unit that has received or is receiving wastes and that has not been closed.

"Aquifer" means any geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding significant quantities of ground water to wells or springs.

"Class II landfill facility" means a facility licensed to operate as Class II solid waste management system that is capable of receiving Group II, Group III, and Group IV wastes but not regulated hazardous wastes. Group III and Group IV waste may be managed in Class II units or separate units at the facility. Household waste, although it may contain some household hazardous waste or other non-regulated hazardous waste, may be disposed of at Class II landfills.

"Closure" means the process by which an owner or operator of a facility closes all or part of a facility in accordance with a department-approved closure plan and all applicable closure requirements.

"Composite liner" means a system consisting of two components. The upper component must consist of a minimum 30-mil flexible membrane liner (FML), and the lower component must consist of at least a two-foot layer of compacted soil with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec. FML components consisting of high density polyethylene (HDPE) must be at least 60-mil thick. The FML component must be installed in direct and uniform contact with the compacted soil component.

"Construction and demolition waste" means the waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings, and other structures, once municipal, household, commercial, and industrial wastes have been removed.

"Contaminated soil" means soil, rocks, dirt, or earth that has been made impure by contact, commingling, or consolidation with organic compounds such as petroleum hydrocarbons. This definition does not include soils contaminated solely by inorganic metals, soils that meet the definition of hazardous waste under ARM Title 17, chapter 53, or regulated PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls) contaminated soils.

"Dispose" or "disposal" means the discharge, injection, deposit, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or onto the land so that the solid waste or any constituent of it may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground water.

"Endangered or threatened species" means any species listed as such pursuant to section 4 of the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973.

"Facility" means property where solid waste management is occurring or has occurred. It includes all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for management of solid waste.

"Ground water" means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation

"Group II wastes" means decomposable wastes and mixed solid wastes containing decomposable material but exclude regulated hazardous wastes. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) municipal and household solid wastes such as garbage and putrescible organic materials, paper, cardboard, cloth, glass, metal, plastics, street sweepings, yard and garden wastes, digested sewage treatment sludges, water treatment sludges, ashes, dead animals, offal, discarded appliances, abandoned automobiles, and hospital and medical facility wastes, provided that infectious wastes have been rendered non-infectious to prevent the danger of disease; and (ii) commercial and industrial solid wastes such as packaging materials, liquid or solid industrial process wastes that are chemically or biologically decomposable, contaminated soils, crop residues, manure, chemical fertilizers, and emptied pesticide containers that have been triple rinsed or processed by methods approved by the department.

"Group III wastes" means wastes that are characterized by their general inert nature and low potential for environmental impacts. Group III wastes include wood wastes and non-water soluble solids.

"Group IV wastes" mean construction and demolition wastes, and asphalt, except regulated hazardous wastes.

"Industrial solid waste" means solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under subtitle C of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). The definition includes, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing or industrial processes:

- (a) electric power generation;
- (b) fertilizer/agricultural chemicals;
- (c) food and related products/byproducts;
- (d) inorganic chemicals;
- (e) iron and steel manufacturing;
- (f) leather and leather products;
- (g) nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries;
- (h) organic chemicals;
- (i) plastics and resins manufacturing;
- (j) pulp and paper industry;
- (k) rubber and miscellaneous plastic products;
- (l) stone, glass, clay, and concrete products;
- (m) textile manufacturing;
- (n) transportation equipment; and
- (o) water treatment.

"Landfill" means an area of land or an excavation where wastes are placed for permanent disposal and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

"Leachate" means a liquid which has contacted, passed through, or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from the waste.

"Leachate collection system" means an engineered structure, located above a liner and below the refuse in a landfill unit, designed to collect leachate.

"Leachate removal system" means an engineered structure that allows for the removal of leachate from a landfill unit. A leachate removal system may be, but is not necessarily, used in conjunction with a leachate collection system.

"Licensed boundary" means the perimeter of the area within a solid waste management facility that the department has approved for solid waste management.

"Licensee" means a person who has, or persons who have, been issued a license by the department to operate a solid waste management system.

"Liquid waste" means any waste material that is determined to contain "free liquids" as defined by Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test), as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods" (EPA Pub. No. SW-846).

"Lower explosive limit" means the lowest percent by volume of a mixture of explosive gases in air that will propagate a flame at 25° C and atmospheric pressure.

"Major Class II facility" means a Class II facility with a planned capacity of more than 25,000 tons per year.

"Municipal solid waste landfill" means any publicly or privately owned landfill or landfill unit that receives household waste or other types of waste, including commercial waste, non-hazardous sludge, and industrial solid waste. The term does not include land application units, surface impoundments, injection wells, or waste piles.

"Operator" means the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility or part of a facility.

"Owner" means the person who owns a facility or part of a facility.

"Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, company, association, corporation, city, town, local governmental entity, or any other governmental or private entity, whether organized for profit or not.

"Post-closure care" means the activities required at a landfill after the completion of closure in which all aspects of the landfill containment, extraction, control, and monitoring

systems must be inspected, operated, and maintained in accordance with a department-approved post-closure plan and all applicable requirements.

"RCRA" means the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by and hereinafter referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and subsequent amendments, codified at 42 USC 6901 through 6992k.

"Regulated hazardous waste" means a solid waste that is a hazardous waste, as defined in 40 CFR 261.3, that is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.4(b) or was not generated by a conditionally exempt small quantity generator as defined in 40 CFR 261.5.

"Remediation" means the act of reducing contamination to a level that is protective of human health and the environment.

"Run-off" means any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.

"Run-on" means any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.

"Saturated zone" means that part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water.

"Sludge" means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

"Solid waste" means all putrescible and nonputrescible wastes including, but not limited to, garbage; rubbish; refuse; ashes; sludge from sewage treatment plants, water supply treatment plants, or air pollution control facilities; construction and demolition wastes; dead animals, including offal; discarded home and industrial appliances; and wood products or wood byproducts and inert materials. "Solid waste" does not mean municipal sewage, industrial wastewater effluents, mining wastes regulated under the mining and reclamation laws administered by the department, slash and forest debris regulated under laws administered by the department, or marketable byproducts.

"Solid waste management system" means a system which controls the storage, treatment, recycling, recovery, or disposal of solid waste. Such a system may be composed of one or more solid waste management facilities. This term does not include hazardous waste management systems.

"Structural components" means liners, leachate collection systems, final covers, run-on/run-off systems, and any other component used in the construction and operation of a Class II or lined Class IV landfill unit that is necessary for protection of human health and the environment.

"Unit" means a discrete area of land or an excavation used for the landfilling or other disposal of solid waste.

"Uppermost aquifer" means the geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within a facility's property boundary.

"Waste" means useless, unwanted, or discarded materials in any physical form, i.e., solid, semi-solid, liquid, or gaseous. The term is not intended to apply to by-products or materials which have economic value and may be used by the person producing the material or sold to another person for resource recovery or use in a beneficial manner.

"Wetlands" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.