



Solid Waste Section

Newsletter

Volume 24

November 2006

RICK'S CORNER

SOLID WASTE SECTION NEWS

Staff Changes

The Solid Waste program once again has staff vacancies. Since the last publication of this newsletter, Michele Lizon left the program to pursue a Masters Degree in Hydrogeology at Oregon State University in Corvallis. We wish her luck in her new endeavors. Prior to Michele's departure, Colin McCoy joined our staff, filling the vacant slot left by George Scriba. Colin comes to us from Pocatello and has a B.S. in Biological Systems Engineering from the University of Idaho. Prior to joining our staff, Colin served as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Education from 2004-2006 in a small native village in Guyana, South America. Colin is an outdoor enthusiast and a great soccer player, and is currently the Freshman Girls Soccer Coach at Helena's Capital High School.

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Legislative Update

The legislative agenda for the solid waste section will be moderately busy for the upcoming 2007 Legislative Session. A second attempt to revise the Solid Waste Management Act to remove the regulatory exemption to the licensing provisions for coal combustion wastes from coal-fired power generation facilities will be undertaken in the next session. The proposed revision of the Infectious Waste Management Act to clarify departmental licensing jurisdiction over certain facilities, or professions, will also be undertaken. Additionally, the Junk Vehicle Program is seeking to amend the motor vehicle wrecking facility laws to delete the requirement that licensees send quarterly reports to the department of justice; insert that requirement in the certificates of title part of the motor vehicles laws, and amend section 75-10-513, MCA."

If you have any questions or comments, I can be contacted at by phone at (406) 444-5345, or by email at rithompson@mt.gov

ABANDONED VEHICLES

ROLES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT VS. COUNTY JV PROGRAMS

County Sheriff's and City Police Departments have the choice of taking an abandoned vehicle into their respective custody. Montana law does not require them to do so, but allows them to do so in a legal manner. In some areas of the State, law enforcement agencies are very involved and do exercise their legal right to take an abandoned vehicle into their custody. In other areas of the state, law enforcement will only take an abandoned vehicle into their custody if it has been placed in such a manner that it constitutes a hazard to the traveling public.

A set of legal requirements come into play when a law enforcement agency takes an abandoned vehicle into custody. The first major procedural requirement is "NOTICE TO OWNER". Under this requirement, the County sheriff or the City Police Department "SHALL make reasonable efforts" to find out who the owner is and then notify the owner where the vehicle is being held. But here is where the interesting twists in this law start happening....

Under 61-12-402(7) (a), MCA, if the abandoned vehicle qualifies as a junk vehicle *and* is worth less than \$500.00, it "... **MAY BE DIRECTLY SUBMITTED FOR DISPOSAL ...**" The term "DIRECTLY SUBMITTED FOR DISPOSAL" simply means that the requirement to notify the last registered owner does not apply. The physical condition of the vehicle that would make it a junk vehicle is determined by the law enforcement agency. The value of the vehicle, on the other hand, is determined by the county junk vehicle program.

So, the county determines the value of the vehicle but not the physical condition of the vehicle - law enforcement determines the physical condition of the vehicle, but not the value. In other words, the county junk vehicle program cannot declare the abandoned vehicle a junk vehicle, only the law enforcement agency can do that.

Please remember that "JUNK VEHICLE" is defined in law as: "a discarded, ruined, wrecked, or dismantled motor vehicle, including component parts, that is not lawfully and validly licensed and remains inoperative or incapable of being driven." (75-10-501(4), MCA)

To further assist law enforcement and the parties storing or holding an abandoned vehicle for a law enforcement agency, Montana law has another twist regarding the vehicle license status. 61-12-402(7) (b), MCA, says that even if the vehicle is licensed, if it otherwise qualifies as a junk vehicle, it can be immediately disposed as a junk vehicle.

So if the abandoned vehicle is junk or is a licensed junk vehicle and is worth less than \$500, it can be immediately dealt with as a junk vehicle without any notice to the last registered owner. Once the law enforcement agency provides a Sheriff's Release to the wrecking facility operator or the tow truck operator, the wrecking facility or towing business can legally dispose of the vehicle.

For further information, see the following:

1. The Abandoned Vehicle Law is permissive for law enforcement agencies. ("may take into custody" 61-12-401, MCA)
2. If law enforcement chooses to "take into custody" an abandoned vehicle, then the processes established in Montana law Title 61, Chapter 12, Part 4, MCA must be followed.
3. 61-12-402(7) (a) & (b), MCA allows the county junk vehicle program to become involved with an abandoned vehicle.
4. 61-12-402(7) (a), MCA removes the **Notice to owner** requirement from the process under a certain set of criteria.
5. 61-12-402(7) (b), MCA further removes motor vehicle licensing from the criteria noted in #4.

Questions? Call Darrell Stankey at 406-444-3048

For kids ONLY

big and small

Game #1: Crossword Puzzle

Source: <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/kids/games/crossword/index.htm>

Across

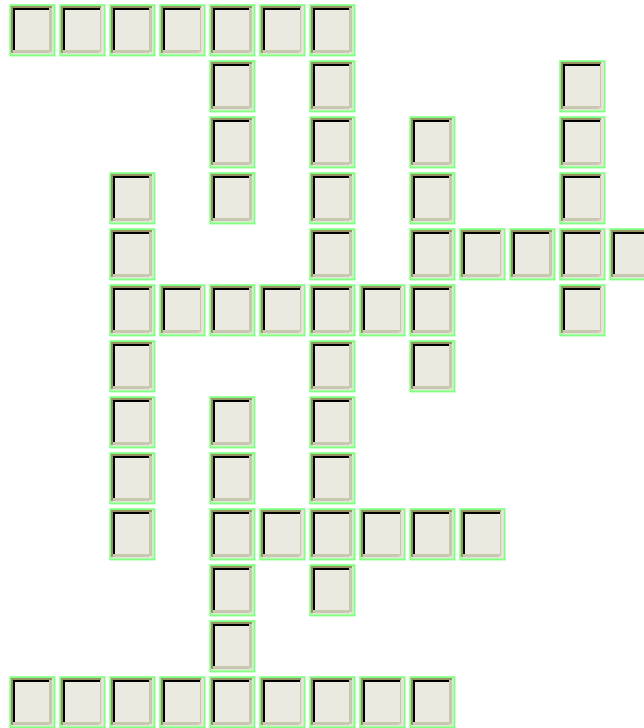
1. A product can be considered _____ when it lasts a long time.

7. To use something again for the same purpose or a new purpose.

8. What a pile of decayed food scraps, leaves and grass turn into.

10. You can _____ old toys to needy children instead of throwing them away.

11. Comes in disposable and rechargeable varieties.



Down

2. If you buy one large bag of potato chips instead of five small bags, you are buying in _____.

3. Your world, surroundings, and source of life and health.

4. Many items found in your _____ can be recycled into valuable new products.

5. Fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas that are used to manufacture products and heat our homes, come from the _____.

6. To collect used materials to make into new products rather than throwing them away.

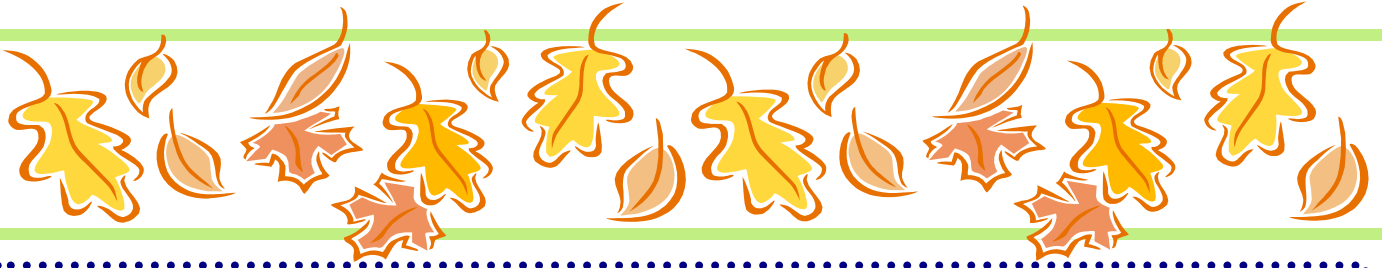
9. To decrease the amount of trash you throw away.

(Answers on Page 8)

EPA publishes updated report on Municipal Solid Waste in the United States

The report, published by EPA on solid waste in the U.S., is the latest publication that describes the national waste stream, based on data collected from 1960 through 2005. The full report is now available online. The historical perspective provided by the data is useful for establishing trends in types of municipal solid waste (MSW) generated and in the ways that MSW is managed.

For more information, visit: <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/msw99.htm>



Landfills and Meth Lab Cleanup Waste

Although the number of clandestine meth labs in Montana has decreased, in part due to the 2005 legislation restricting the over the counter purchase of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, the number of meth lab contaminated properties in the state currently remains at over 220. State and local law enforcement agents are required to report enforcement actions against meth labs to the DEQ. The DEQ posts the locations of these contaminated properties on the Meth Cleanup Program (MCP) website. The MCP then works with the property owners, contractors and local health officials to remediate the labs and provides the final review of the remediation reports to determine if cleanup standards have been met and if the property can be removed from the meth lab web site.

Many of the owners of these contaminated properties will hire Certified Meth Lab Cleanup contractors to assess and/or decontaminate their property. The Department's MCP oversees the certification of the cleanup contractors and approves their site assessment, decontamination and sampling plans for meth lab contaminated properties. Certification of contractors is intended to promote a high level of professionalism, knowledge, and credibility for those who address the degree of contamination at meth labs, perform the cleanup, and document that the cleanup standard has been met.

Earlier this year, the DEQ, in collaboration with MACO and MSU Extension Service, sponsored an all day training session for landfill operators that provided guidance on how to manage meth waste at their facility. The training included the recognition of the common chemicals associated with meth production, equipment used in the production of meth, and the by-products of meth production.

The two most common types of meth production currently found in Montana include the Red Phosphorous (Red P) and the Nazi (Birch) method. Common meth lab chemicals associated with these two methods include, but are not limited to, acetone, iodine, camp stove fuel (naphtha), paint thinner, red phosphorous, starter fluid, muriatic acid, anhydrous ammonia (stored in propane tanks, coolers and thermoses), sodium hydroxide (lye), lithium batteries, rock or table salt, and ephedrine or pseudoephedrine.

Typical equipment used to manufacture meth could include: glass containers (cookware such as Pyrex or Corning Ware), plastic or rubber tubing, funnels, coffee filters, hot plates, camp stoves, rubber gloves, plastic one-gallon gasoline containers and matches. By-products resulting from the Red P and Nazi methods include phosphine gas (usually captured in plastic trash bags and called "death bags"), iodine compounds (producing red/yellow staining on walls and ceilings), various acids (hydriodic, phosphoric, hydrochloric and sulfuric), bases (sodium hydroxide), and residual unused chemicals as well as meth residue.

After a meth lab is seized by the law enforcement agency, the bulk of the lab-related debris, such as chemicals, equipment and containers, are removed by a HAZMAT team, hired by law enforcement.

Landfills and Meth Lab Cleanup Waste

Continued from page 4

Residual contamination resulting from meth production is found on surfaces of sinks, drains, ventilation systems and in absorbent materials such as drapes, drywall, carpets, and furniture. The property owner is responsible for the cost of the cleanup, and in Montana, must hire a Certified Meth Lab Cleanup contractor. If the certified contractor finds bulk and liquid chemicals that have been overlooked by the HAZMAT team, the HAZMAT team is contacted to collect and properly dispose of the hazardous chemicals.

In general, these residual meth-contaminated materials (that are leftover after the HAZMAT team has removed the bulk chemicals) are considered household waste and are exempt from hazardous waste regulation. However, this waste stream should be managed by the facility in a manner that minimizes contact by all individuals working at or using the landfill. The contractor is required by the DEQ's MCP to notify the landfill operator in advance and arrange all transfers of meth lab contaminated materials. The contractor will inform the landfill operator of any white goods in the disposal load, to ensure that the appliances are buried and not demolished or recycled.

As an owner/operator, you may want to consider providing training for site personnel to recognize meth lab waste streams, and amend the facility's Waste Characterization Plan to reflect this waste stream. Certified contractors, cleaning up meth lab waste, use caution and wear clothing to protect their skin, such as gloves, long sleeves and eye protection. Landfill personnel should also follow these precautions when dealing with this waste stream.

The Meth Lab Cleanup Program is able to assist meth lab property owners, cleanup contractors, local health agencies and landfill operators in addressing the level of cleanup needed at a meth contaminated property and the proper disposal of the impacted property for the safety of all.

If you have any questions, or would like additional information, please contact Deborah Grimm by phone at 406-444-5286 or email dgrimm@mt.gov.

The contaminated properties locations can be found at: <http://www.deq.mt.gov/Meth/MethPropertyListDisclaimer.asp>



Photo showing blue valve caused by storage of ammonia



Photo showing a typical Box Lab set up

SEPTIC TANK PUMPER NEWS

! ATTENTION ALL HEALTH OFFICERS AND SANITARIANS !

A position has opened on the Septic Pumper Advisory Committee (SPAC). Ross Knapper, the former sanitarian representative, left his position and moved out of State. The committee needs a Health Officer or Sanitarian volunteer to fill the vacant position. The SPAC meets quarterly in Helena. Visit the SPAC web page at: <http://www.deq.mt.gov/SolidWaste/PumperAdvisory/PumperAdvisorycom.asp>, or for more information, contact Renai Hill at 406-444-1434.

PUMPER LICENSE RENEWALS ARE ON THE WAY

The annual license renewal packets will be mailed to currently licensed pumpers in November. You may submit your renewal anytime before December 31st. The Department will not be able to process your renewal if the following has not been accomplished:

1. All sections of the renewal form have been completed. Be sure to sign the renewal application and provide **all** required information. The statement "Same as last year" is not acceptable.
2. Include the \$300.00 renewal fee. If your renewal is postmarked after April 1st, an additional \$125.00 late fee must be included, or your application will not be processed. You may not pump in 2007 **until** you have received your new license. There is no grace period for pumping without a license.
3. Include your disposal records. To **renew early** provide copies of the disposal records you have at that time and send the remainder in January. For example, if you renew in November, attach your disposal records for July through November and then send copies of your December records in January.
4. If you are adding a new disposal site and submitting a New Disposal Site Application Form, be sure to include all required signatures, an operation and maintenance plan, and a map/diagram of the site. Additionally, if you will be using a new vehicle for land application, you will also need to have the Vehicle Inspection form completed and signed.

APPLICATION FORMS

There have been a few changes to the STP forms. Some blocks and questions have been combined to make filling the forms out a bit easier.

WE'LL BE SEEING YOU SOON - LAND APPLICATION SITE INSPECTIONS

Renai Hill will be conducting inspections at all land application sites. To assist her in locating your application site, please double check the written directions on the license renewal forms and new disposal site forms. Renai is finding some of the directions are incorrect, whether it be road name changes, going north instead of south, and references to old land marks that no longer exist.

SEPTIC TANK PUMPER PROGRAM WEB PAGE – YOU HAVE ONE NOW!!!

The STP Program web page has all required forms that you can access and a new section for training slide/information from our annual training sessions. The following is the web link to the site:

<http://www.deq.mt.gov/SolidWaste/pumpers.asp>

The SPAC web page contains member information, meeting information, meeting minutes and meeting agenda.

The following is the web link to the site:

<http://www.deq.mt.gov/SolidWaste/PumperAdvisory/PumperAdvisorycom.asp>

IMPORTANT DATES TO REMEMBER

Department mails license renewals by Nov. 15th	Disposal Records Due:
Renewals postmarked by April 1 to avoid late fee	January – June by July 15th
	July – December by January 15th

ROAD KILL COMPOST

WHEN BAMBI MEETS THE BUICK

BY PAT CROWLEY

In the area around Victor, the Montana Department of Transportation must handle about 700 road killed deer per year, all at considerable expense to the taxpayers. The cost was running around \$300 per week, just for haulage and disposal. The MDT, Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the Department of Livestock, and the DEQ have been working on a successful experimental program to compost the deer rather than haul them to the landfill in Missoula.

The process is simple and neat - and guess what... there's no smell.

First the MDT puts down a 6-inch layer of asphalt millings that are compacted into a barrier layer. Then, using Jersey rail road barriers to form bins for the compost, a layer of sawdust and wood chips are laid down for the deer. The deer are then topped with a thick layer of compost and more wood chips and then allowed to "cook" for 45 days. The pile is then turned and moved and allowed to compost for 45 more days or is used in the process again. Compost from the turn pile that is not used to compost more deer is then placed in a curing pile for another 45 days.

In the first part of the process, most of the bones disintegrate. More of the bones are reduced after the pile is first turned, and the rest can be screened out after curing. Dogs and bears do not appear to be attracted to the piles, even during the first stage of the composting process. The DEQ is working with the MDT, FWP, and DOL to establish use guidelines for the final product - we need to be sure the process is killing any possible diseases in the animals, including chronic wasting disease. Hopefully the material can be used to revegetate road cuts and reduce erosion on Montana highways.

The experiment has been so successful that MDT has now licensed seven sites around the State in areas where the road kill numbers and disposal costs are high. I have a bag of the compost at my desk in Helena. Stop by and take a look...and a smell.



Before Composting



After Composting

FIND IT, GIVE IT AWAY, BUY IT, SELL IT, OR TRADE IT ON THE MONTANA MATERIALS EXCHANGE!

Whether its pallets, packing peanuts, chemicals, construction materials, or something else entirely, the MME is a cost-saving alternative to disposing of surplus, used or leftover items, industrial by-products, or any other unwanted but usable material. It's also an excellent low-cost way to find materials that you need.

Operated by the **Montana State University Extension Service, Pollution Prevention Program**, since 1995 this free service connects businesses, government agencies and other organizations that have materials they need to get rid of with parties who can use them. By providing reuse opportunities for materials you would normally throw away, MME helps you prevent waste and reduce environmental impacts at the same time that you save on disposal costs.

Small or large quantities of almost any usable material can be listed on the MME website. Both "wanted" and "available" listings can be posted, and any listing can be confidential if requested. Users can also designate "available" materials as free to schools, charities, or government agencies. To review the MME's policy on acceptable and unacceptable listings; and to use the MME go to: <http://www.montana.edu/mme/>.

So before you pay to dispose of those old desks, leftover construction materials, or surplus cleaning chemicals, remember that someone else might be happy to take them.



Solid Waste Staff Directory:

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Darrell Stankey 444-3040 dstankey@mt.gov

Renai Hill 444-1434 renhill@mt.gov

Answers to Crossword Puzzle on Page 3

ACROSS	DOWN
1. Durable	2. Bulk
7. Reuse	3. Environment
8. Compost	4. Trash
10. Donate	5. Earth
11. Batteries	6. Recycle
	9. Reduce

The following games require access to a computer and the internet

Game #2: Conduct your own investigation of a pile of garbage for the school principal

http://www.ecokids.ca/pub/fun_n_games/storybook/waste.cfm

Game #3: Learn About The Chemicals in Your Home

<http://www.epa.gov/kidshometour/>

CREATING A HAZARD: OFF WITH THE DOORS!

BY COLIN MCCOY

Reminisce back to your childhood.... remember running around in the bushes and playing make-believe? Remember making forts and exploring every single inch of the 'parent-approved' roving grounds? There were even those adventurous excursions out of the parental supervision that made the little heart go pitter-patter just a little faster because if daddy knew where you were, the excursions would come to an abrupt end and those dreaded chores would pile on. You'd explore the neighbors yard (yawn), their neighbors yard (yawn squared), the vacant lot across the street, the gully just down the block, and then there was that hole in the fence that took you to your own piece of paradise.....that old junk yard with the old rusty cars, old barrels with skulls and crossbones and the occasional discarded appliance. You were Dick Tracy chasing down Baby Face Nelson in that rusted out '56 Chevy; you were the Lone ranger rescuing the D.I.D. (damsel-in-distress to the late person) on that busted rocking horse; you were the Flash racing between the piles of crushed cars faster than light itself; you were the great Houdini when you disappeared inside this old refrigerator.....click. Uh oh, this just may be the greatest disappearing act; nobody would ever find you even if you wanted them to.

So yes, children these days may be a little more obese from lounging around on the couch playing video games, lazy on Ritalin and munching Twinkies and Cheetos while waiting for mommy and daddy to get home from work. But there are still a few who can't quite sit still and aren't content to have their little brains fried by television. The few, the proud, the brave whose parents realized little Tommy doesn't have Attention Deficit Disorder, he's just a normal little boy and not meant to sit around for hours every day in classrooms and on couches; those that carry that torch of adventurous tradition; those throwbacks to the older, better days from black and white movies that don't have the donut around the midsection and can fit into a container of 1.5 cubic feet or more. And it is to these last few free spirits that we owe:

- § 45-8-113(1)(a), MCA (MSWMA) A person commits the offense of creating a hazard if he knowingly:
- (a) discards in any place where it might attract children a container having a compartment of more than 1.5 cubic feet capacity and a door or lid that locks or fastens automatically when closed and cannot easily be opened from the inside and fails to remove the door, lid, or locking or fastening device;

So for the sake of the last few of a dying breed, please remove those doors from the appliances as soon as they are delivered - we don't want the kids disappearing any faster than they are! Or, better yet, have the customers take them off before they drop them off. A few lazy ones might complain, but all it really takes is a screwdriver and a few minutes. And, if you don't, those sneaky people from the DEQ that drive those funny vehicles with red and white license plates and spend their time in cubicles between the rules (a rock) and the public (a hard place) will come and hunt you down and write mean letters telling you that you now have to remove them, and in a timely manner!



Happy Thanksgiving

From the Solid Waste Program Staff

New ITRC document available:

Evaluating, Optimizing, or Ending Post-Closure Care at Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Based on Site-Specific Data Evaluations

**The Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council
Alternative Landfill Technologies Team
September 2006**

“Post-closure care (PCC) at a municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill ensures that a solid waste facility is managed after final closure so that it does not pose a threat to human health and the environment (HH&E). Traditionally, 30 years has been considered the minimum period that PCC must be performed. However, there is no national—and to some extent no consistent state based— structured process for evaluating, optimizing, or potentially ending PCC. This guidance illustrates a methodology to systematically evaluate the condition of the closed landfill, the waste it contains, the setting and the relevant decisions to manage, reduce, or potentially end PCC activities according to the reduced threat to HH&E.

Through the provisions of 40 CRF Part 258.61(b)(1) and (2), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows directors of approved states to either decrease or increase the traditional 30-year PCC period based on threat, as defined in (40 CFR 258.61(b)(1). EPA does not, however, provide specific guidance for evaluating this landfill condition. This Interstate Technical & Regulatory Council document describes a method for evaluating PCC performance based on criteria established for a defined end-use strategy. It describes a systematic and hierarchical evaluation of (1) leachate, (2) landfill gas, (3) groundwater, and (4) the final cap. It offers a decision process the owner/operator can use to demonstrate that the landfill unit does not pose a threat based upon site-specific data and a defined end use of the property and that regulatory PCC elements can be reduced or ended in accordance with the provisions of Section §258.61(b)(1). Conversely, the same process may be used by regulators to demonstrate the need for continued PCC. Ongoing evaluation for more or less than the traditional 30 years can finally provide the necessary information that the material remaining in the landfill does not pose a potential threat to HH&E.

The Alternative Landfills Technologies Team recognizes that a performance-based evaluation of PCC as described in this guidance is compatible with the existing regulatory structure of PCC. Accordingly, the team supports the concept of reducing or ending PCC based on the outcome of the four module evaluations included in this text. The team further recommends that landfill performance data be used to extend or shorten the term. Some landfills may require additional data collected to perform this evaluation. The team recommends using a 30-year PCC period as a basis for initial financial assurance planning. Support for this approach is based on available technical journal articles (see EREF 2006) that indicate leachate quality and landfill gas production at many closed MSW landfills are expected to significantly reduce in concentration and/or quantity in less than 30 years.”

To view the document, visit: <http://www.itrcweb.org/Documents/ALT-4.pdf>
Visit the ITRC website at: <http://www.itrcweb.org/>

le garbage technologique

(or simply...Landfill Technical Corner)

BY TIM STEPP

Okay, I'll admit, mastering the French language is not my forte. This is intended to bring you up to speed on some of the available guidance for landfill covers. Currently, the Solid Waste Program is in the process of reviewing several submittals for landfill alternative final covers (AFCs) that provide a barrier based on water balance and plant uptake. Monitoring of the AFC performance is necessary to demonstrate that very low levels of moisture are penetrating the cap. The following excerpts indicate the valuable assistance available from the new ITRC guidance document provided at the weblink: <http://www.itrcweb.org/Documents/ALT-2.pdf>

Technical and Regulatory Guidance for Design, Installation, and Monitoring of Alternative Final Landfill Covers

December 2003

**The Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council
Alternative Landfill Technologies Team**

“This guidance document is written for decision makers associated with the plan development, review, and implementation of alternative final covers (AFCs), which may also be referred to in this text as alternative covers, alternative landfill covers, or ET (evapotranspiration covers). These decision makers—including, at a minimum, regulators, owners/operators, and consultants—are also referred as “practitioners” in this document. This is not a how-to document describing specific techniques and methodologies associated with the design and construction of AFCs. It focuses instead on the decisions and decision processes related to the design, evaluation, construction, and post-closure care associated with AFCs.

Alternative landfill covers are still a new idea that has not been officially written into any policy or regulations in many states. It will probably take another few years for the “equivalent alternative” of a conventional cover to have the correlation of the field data, performance assessment, modeling, and written regulations. For regulators to be comfortable approving alternative final landfill covers, they will need an understanding of the engineering of landfills and the science behind a water balance cap, capillary barrier cap, or other alternative to evaluate them and to apply the flexibility in the regulations associated with alternative landfill covers...

The AFC design process is flexible and creative and is predicated on sound scientific and engineering principles and practices. Alternative covers have been constructed and are fully operational at industrial waste, construction debris, municipal solid waste, and hazardous waste landfills. AFCs may be used on bioreactor, conventional, or other types of landfills...

An owner or regulator may decide to set a flux rate through the cover, with a specific value or range selected based on the nature of the contained waste, the hydrogeological vulnerability of the site, and other factors... Different site-specific percolation rates may be acceptable for certain sites. Some design criteria may be lower than the accuracy of the numerical models and field methods that are currently used to assess cover system hydraulic performance. Practitioners should recognize that measurements made without consideration of the accuracy of existing devices and used as model input will increase uncertainty in the model results...

Alternative landfill covers have several potential benefits over the current regulatory prescribed landfill covers, while being equally protective of human health and the environment. Some of the benefits include, but are not limited to, more readily available construction materials, ease of construction, less complex quality assurance/quality control programs, greater cost-effectiveness, and increased long-term sustainability with decreased maintenance...”

IMPORTANT DATES TO REMEMBER

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

1st quarter fee - July 31

2nd quarter fee - October 31

3rd quarter fee - January 31

4th quarter fee - April 30

Annual Report and Financial Assurance Update - April 1

SEPTIC TANK PUMPERS

Department mails license renewals by Nov. 15th

Renewal required before pumping in 2007

Renewals postmarked by April 1 to avoid late fee

January – June Records Due – July 15

JUNK VEHICLE PROGRAM

1st quarter Graveyard Log Sheets - April 30

2nd quarter Graveyard Log sheets - July 30

3rd quarter Graveyard Log Sheets - November 30

4th quarter Graveyard Log Sheets - January 30

DEQ, Solid Waste Program
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Helena, MT 59620-0901

BULK RATE
US POSTAGE
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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED