

**455B.301 Definitions.**

As used in this part 1 of division IV, unless the context clearly indicates a contrary intent:

1. “*Actual cost*” means the operational, remedial and emergency action, closure, postclosure, and monitoring costs of a sanitary disposal project for the lifetime of the project.

2. “*Beneficial use*” means a specific utilization of a solid by-product as a resource that constitutes reuse rather than disposal, does not adversely affect human health or the environment, and is approved by the department.

3. “*Beverage*” means wine as defined in section 123.3, subsection 47, alcoholic liquor as defined in section 123.3, subsection 5, beer as defined in section 123.3, subsection 7, wine cooler or drink, tea, potable water, soda water and similar carbonated soft drinks, mineral water, fruit juice, vegetable juice, or fruit or vegetable drinks, which are intended for human consumption.

4. “*Beverage container*” means a sealed glass, plastic, or metal bottle, can, jar, or carton containing a beverage.

5. “*Biodegradable*” means degradable through a process by which fungi or bacteria secrete enzymes to convert a complex molecular structure to simple gasses and organic compounds.

6. “*Closure*” means actions that will prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat to public health and the environment posed by a closed sanitary landfill, including but not limited to application of final cover, grading and seeding of final cover, installation of an adequate monitoring system, and construction of ground and surface water diversion structures, if necessary.

7. “*Closure plan*” means the plan which specifies the methods and schedule by which an operator will complete or cease disposal operations of a sanitary disposal project, prepare the area for long-term care, and make the area suitable for other uses.

8. “*Degradable*” means capable of decomposing by biodegradation, photodegradation, or chemical process into harmless component parts after exposure to natural elements for not more than three hundred sixty-five days.

9. “*Financial assurance instrument*” means an instrument submitted by an applicant to ensure the operator’s financial capability to provide reasonable and necessary remedial responses.

a. The instrument shall be sufficient to ensure adequate response pursuant to section 455B.304, subsection 6.

b. The instrument shall be sufficient to ensure the proper closure and postclosure care of the project, and corrective action, if necessary, in the event the operator fails to correctly perform those requirements.

c. The instrument may provide for one or more of the following:

- (1) The establishment of a secured trust fund.
- (2) The use of a cash or surety bond.
- (3) The obtaining of insurance.
- (4) The satisfaction of a corporate financial test.
- (5) The satisfaction of a local government financial test.
- (6) The obtaining of a corporate guarantee.
- (7) The obtaining of a local government guarantee.
- (8) The use of a local government dedicated fund.
- (9) The obtaining of an irrevocable letter of credit.

10. “*Incinerator*” means any enclosed device using controlled flame combustion that does not meet the criteria for classification as a boiler and is not listed as an industrial furnace. “*Incinerator*” does not include thermal oxidizers used for the treatment of gas emissions.

11. “*Leachate*” means fluid that has percolated through solid waste and which contains contaminants consisting of dissolved or suspended materials, chemicals, or microbial waste products from the solid waste.

12. “*Lifetime of the project*” means the projected period of years that a landfill will receive waste, from the time of opening until closure, based on the volume of waste to be received projected at the time of submittal of the initial project plan and the calculated refuse capacity of the landfill based upon the design of the project.

13. “*Manufacturer*” means a person who by labor, art, or skill transforms raw material into a finished product or article of trade.

14. “*Photodegradable*” means degradable through a process in which ultraviolet radiation in sunlight causes a chemical change in a material.

15. “*Postclosure*” and “*postclosure care*” mean the time and actions taken for the care, maintenance, and monitoring of a sanitary disposal project after closure that will prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat to public health, safety, and welfare and the threat to the environment posed by the closed facility.

16. “*Postclosure plan*” means the plan which specifies the methods and schedule by which the operator will perform the necessary monitoring and care for the area after closure of a sanitary disposal project.

17. “*Private agency*” means a private agency as defined in section 28E.2.

18. “*Public agency*” means a public agency as defined in section 28E.2.

19. “*Resource recovery system*” means the recovery and separation of ferrous metals and nonferrous metals and glass and aluminum and the preparation and burning of solid waste as fuel for the production of electricity.

20. “*Rubble*” means dirt, stone, brick, or similar inorganic materials used for beneficial fill, landscaping, excavation, or grading at places other than a sanitary disposal project. “*Rubble*” includes asphalt waste only as long as it is not used in contact with water or in a floodplain. For purposes of this chapter, “*rubble*” does not mean gypsum or gypsum wallboard, coal combustion residue, foundry sand, or other industrial process wastes unless those wastes are approved by the department.

21. “*Sanitary disposal project*” means all facilities and appurtenances including all real and personal property connected with such facilities, which are acquired, purchased, constructed, reconstructed, equipped, improved, extended, maintained, or operated to facilitate the final disposition of solid waste without creating a significant hazard to the public health or safety, and which are approved by the executive director.

22. “*Sanitary landfill*” means a sanitary disposal project where solid waste is buried between layers of earth.

23. “*Solid waste*” means garbage, refuse, rubbish, and other similar discarded solid or semisolid materials, including but not limited to such materials resulting from industrial, commercial, agricultural, and domestic activities. Solid waste may include vehicles, as defined by section 321.1, subsection 90. This definition does not prohibit the use of rubble at places other than a sanitary disposal project. “*Solid waste*” does not include any of the following:

a. Hazardous waste regulated under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6921-6934.

b. Hazardous waste as defined in section 455B.411, except to the extent that rules allowing for the disposal of specific wastes have been adopted by the commission.

c. Source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended to January 1, 1979.

d. Petroleum contaminated soil that has been remediated to acceptable state or federal standards.

[C71, §406.2; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §455B.75]

C83, §455B.301

85 Acts, ch 241, §1, 2; 86 Acts, ch 1175, §1; 87 Acts, ch 225, §404; 88 Acts, ch 1182, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1168, §50; 91 Acts, ch 252, §4; 92 Acts, ch 1182, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1118, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §109

Referred to in §331.441, 331.461, 455B.306, 455B.482, 455D.3, 455E.11, 558.69

[T] Subsection 20 amended