

567—109.11(455B,455D) Conditions and requirements for the disposal of general special wastes.

109.11(1) *Asbestos-containing material.* The sanitary landfill permit holder shall comply with the following conditions and requirements whenever asbestos-containing waste materials are accepted and disposed of in a sanitary landfill.

a. Asbestos-containing material (ACM) wastes with 1 percent or less asbestos are not regulated and can be disposed of at the working face, the same as any other waste.

b. ACM wastes that contain greater than 1 percent asbestos are regulated under federal asbestos National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and shall be managed in accordance with federal regulations defined in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M. Testing to determine asbestos content shall utilize the method specified in 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, Appendix A of Subpart F.

c. Nonfriable ACM waste is defined as waste containing greater than 1 percent asbestos that when dry cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Nonfriable ACM waste includes asbestos-containing floor covering and asphalt roofing materials that show no evidence that they contain crumbled, pulverized or powdered ACM residues upon delivery to the landfill.

d. Friable ACM waste is defined as waste containing greater than 1 percent asbestos that when dry can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Friable ACM waste includes acoustical, thermal and fireproofing insulation, as well as numerous building products with incorporated asbestos material. Waste transite siding shall be considered friable ACM waste.

e. ACM waste transporters should be encouraged by the landfill operator to notify the landfill at least 24 hours in advance when ACM waste will be arriving at the landfill. Upon arrival at the sanitary landfill, the transporter shall present to the landfill operator the ACM waste shipment records, which shall include a determination whether the ACM waste is friable or nonfriable, if known. The landfill operator must through visual inspection or testing verify whether the ACM waste is friable or nonfriable. If not verified as nonfriable, the waste must be handled as friable ACM waste.

f. Any federal NESHAP-regulated ACM waste shipments that show evidence of visible dust emissions or that are not properly containerized, wrapped, wetted, and covered shall be rejected upon arrival at the landfill.

g. ACM wastes with greater than 1 percent asbestos content that are nonfriable when received at the landfill may be disposed of at the working face. Care shall be taken when unloading and covering the waste so that it does not become friable at the working face.

h. ACM wastes with greater than 1 percent asbestos content, as determined by laboratory tests, which are confirmed as friable when received at the landfill shall be disposed of in an area separate from the regular working face. The wastes shall be covered carefully with a minimum of six inches of soil cover and compacted by no later than the end of the operating day. Care shall be taken at all times during disposal and covering to prevent rupture of asbestos-containing containers and wrapped waste systems. Covered ACM waste areas shall be protected from erosion at all times.

i. Upon delivery, friable ACM wastes must be wet and contained in labeled, leak-tight containers or wrapping which prevents asbestos from becoming airborne. Bulk demolition wastes with friable ACM need not be placed in leak-tight containers, but must remain wet at all times and be properly labeled and wrapped to prevent asbestos from becoming airborne during transport and disposal and covering at the landfill.

j. Extreme care shall be taken at all times when transporting, depositing, and covering federal NESHAP-regulated ACM waste to control the evolution of dust and airborne asbestos fibers and to not allow the rupture of asbestos containers and wraps.

k. After landfill acceptance, if any federal NESHAP-regulated ACM waste becomes dry prior to disposal, rewetting, or an approved alternative means of dust emissions control, is mandatory. When disposed of, the wet ACM waste must be properly covered before it can dry again.

l. In the event that any visible dust emissions from federal NESHAP-regulated ACM waste occur, protective safety equipment, consistent with federal NESHAP and OSHA regulations, shall be immediately utilized by landfill operating staff.

m. Daily records of the acceptance and disposal of all ACM wastes shall be maintained. Landfill records for each NESHAP-regulated ACM waste shipment shall include the following:

- (1) The date of ACM waste receipt.
- (2) The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the originating waste generation site, facility owner, agent responsible for performing removal and the waste transporter.
- (3) The description of ACM wastes, quantity in cubic yards, weight and the number and type of containers or systems received.
- (4) The waste shipment record and any accompanying asbestos content laboratory test and friable status documentation.
- (5) The operational log notation relative to the landfill operator's visual confirmation of waste type compared to waste shipment records and the friable or nonfriable status for each federal NESHAP-regulated ACM waste shipment.
- (6) The operational log notation of any rejected ACM waste and the reasons for rejection by landfill staff.
- (7) The site operational area, coordinates location and vertical elevation keyed to site mapping and the quantity of buried waste in cubic yards for each federal NESHAP-regulated waste shipment disposed of within the disposal site.

n. Records for all federal NESHAP-regulated ACM wastes accepted at the landfill in accordance with 40 CFR Part 61, including required federal and state asbestos NESHAP program operational and site closure reports, shall be maintained. All records, except for waste shipment records, shall be maintained through site closure. Waste shipment records shall be retained for at least two years.

o. A copy of an Affidavit Explanatory of Title which has been file stamped by the county recorder shall be submitted to the department within 60 days of site closure. The affidavit shall appear at part of the property deed record and shall indicate that:

- (1) The landfill has been used for the disposal of ACM waste.
- (2) The survey plot and all records of the location and quantity of regulated ACM wastes have been filed with federal and state NESHAP program officials. Such documentation must be filed with the department, along with the notification.
- (3) The site is subject to the regulations under 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, and the site closure permit requirements issued by the department.

p. Strict adherence to federal NESHAP asbestos regulations under 40 CFR Part 61 is mandatory for all federal regulated ACM wastes. Questions on federal and state regulations should be addressed to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at (913)551-7391 or the department's air quality bureau at (515)281-8443. Questions regarding state asbestos abatement certification requirements should be addressed to the Iowa division of labor services at (515)281-6768.

109.11(2) *Petroleum-contaminated soil.* The sanitary landfill operator, the generator, and the hauler shall comply with the following conditions and requirements whenever petroleum-contaminated soil is disposed of in a sanitary landfill.

- a.* The waste cannot be a hazardous waste.
- b.* The waste cannot contain free liquids as determined by the paint filter liquids test.
- c.* Upon arrival at the landfill, the hauler shall identify the waste to the landfill attendant.
- d.* The landfill operator shall direct the hauler to the evaporation area. The soil borrow area or an area with intermediate cover may be used.
- e.* The contaminated soil may be spread up to a depth of 4 inches. The contaminated soil shall be allowed to aerate for at least 14 days and until the hydrocarbon level is less than 100 ppm. Fourteen days is a minimum. Longer times may be needed if weather conditions are unfavorable or if contamination levels are unusually high.
- f.* The soil shall be turned or disked at least three times per week.
- g.* Alternative procedures other than those procedures defined in 109.11(2) "e" and 109.11(2) "f" may be used if it can be demonstrated that soil treatment meeting the requirements of 109.11(2) "h" can be consistently achieved and if approved under permit amendment.
- h.* After the contaminant has evaporated and the total hydrocarbon content is less than 100 ppm, the soil may be used as daily cover material or incorporated into the working face. The soil may not be used for capping or lining.

i. Once every three months, petroleum-contaminated soil that has been treated at the evaporation area shall be sampled and analyzed for total hydrocarbon content. This sampling can be done at any time during the three-month period depending on the availability of treated soil.

109.11(3) *Stabilized grit, bar screenings, and grease skimmings.* The sanitary landfill operator, the generator, and the hauler shall comply with the following conditions and requirements whenever stabilized grit, bar screenings, or grease skimmings are disposed of in a sanitary landfill.

- a.* The waste cannot contain any free liquids as determined by the paint filter liquids test.
- b.* The generator shall stabilize the grit, bar screenings, and grease skimmings prior to their disposal at the landfill in order to destroy any pathogenic organisms. Stabilization can be done by addition of lime to raise the pH to at least 12 for two hours.
- c.* The generator shall prearrange a delivery schedule with the landfill operator.
- d.* Upon arrival at the landfill, the hauler shall identify the waste to the landfill attendant.
- e.* The landfill operator shall direct the hauler to the working face.
- f.* The waste shall be deposited at the working face, covered with regular refuse or soil and compacted.