

**567—120.3(455B) Definitions.** In addition to the definitions set out in Iowa Code section 455B.301, which shall be considered to be incorporated by reference in these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

*“High water table”* means the position of the water table that occurs in the spring in years of normal or above-normal precipitation.

*“Incorporation”* means to mix into the soil by tilling, disking, or other suitable means, thereby creating a loose and divided soil texture.

*“Landfarm”* means a surface-level soil remediation technology for petroleum contaminated soils that reduces concentrations of petroleum constituents through biodegradation to a level safe for human health and the environment. This technology usually involves spreading excavated contaminated soils in a thin layer on the ground surface and stimulating aerobic microbial activity within the soils through aeration. The enhanced microbial activity results in degradation of adsorbed petroleum product constituents through microbial respiration. Some petroleum product constituents volatilize during the landfarming process. There are two types of landfarm permits issued by the department: a multiuse landfarm permit and a single-use landfarm applicator permit.

*“Landfarm plot”* means the specific operating area of a landfarm upon which a particular source and type of PCS is applied. A landfarm plot is a subset of the operating area.

*“Landfarm season”* means the time period beginning April 1 and ending October 31 of each year.

*“Multiuse landfarm”* means a landfarm used for more than one application of PCS. Each application of a particular source and type of PCS is landfarmed in separate landfarm plots. After the PCS is remediated, the landfarming process may be repeated. A multiuse landfarm is not located at a sanitary landfill.

*“Nonstandard PCS”* means soil contaminated with a petroleum product other than gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, jet fuel, motor oil, hydraulic fluid, or some combination thereof.

*“Operating area”* means the total aggregate area of the landfarm where PCS is applied. The operating area of a multiuse landfarm may include multiple landfarm plots.

*“Petroleum contaminated soil”* or *“PCS”* means soil contaminated with petroleum products including, but not limited to, gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, jet fuel, motor oil, hydraulic fluid, or some combination thereof.

*“Single-use landfarm”* means the area of land used to landfarm a single application of a particular source and type of PCS. Single-use landfarms are created when a single-use landfarm applicator, or the landfarm’s supervised agent, land applies PCS. No other PCS may be applied within 15 feet of the area of land used as a single-use landfarm until the single-use landfarm is closed pursuant to rule 567—120.12(455B).

*“Single-use landfarm applicator”* means an entity permitted by the department to land apply PCS to create one or more single-use landfarms.

*“Source of PCS”* means the contaminated area from which the PCS originated. Examples of a source include, but are not limited to, a specific gas station or spill location.

*“Standard PCS”* means soil contaminated with gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, jet fuel, motor oil, hydraulic fluid, or some combination thereof.

*“Tar ball”* means a ball or conglomeration of tarlike petroleum constituents. Tar balls may form when PCS that contains a high concentration of long-chain or high molecular weight hydrocarbons is landfarmed.

*“Type of PCS”* means the specific petroleum product or combination thereof that contaminated the soil. Examples of type include, but are not limited to, gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, jet fuel, motor oil, hydraulic fluid, or some combination thereof.

*“Water table”* means the water surface below the ground at which the unsaturated zone ends and the saturated zone begins.