

567—113.8(455B) Operating requirements. The requirements of this rule shall be consolidated in a development and operations plan (DOPs) pursuant to subrule 113.8(4) and the emergency response and remedial action plan (ERRAP) pursuant to subrule 113.8(5), as applicable.

113.8(1) Prohibited operations and activities. For the purposes of this subrule, “regulated hazardous waste” means a solid waste that is a hazardous waste, as defined in Iowa Code section 455B.411.

a. Waste screening for prohibited materials. Owners or operators of all MSWLF units must implement a program at the facility for detecting and preventing the disposal of regulated hazardous wastes, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) wastes and other prohibited wastes listed in paragraph 113.8(1) “b.” This program must include, at a minimum:

- (1) Random inspections of incoming loads unless the owner or operator takes other steps to ensure that incoming loads do not contain regulated hazardous wastes, PCB wastes or other prohibited wastes listed in paragraph 113.8(1) “b”;
- (2) Records of any inspections;
- (3) Training of facility personnel to recognize regulated hazardous wastes, PCB wastes and other prohibited wastes listed in paragraph 113.8(1) “b”;
- (4) Notification of the EPA regional administrator if regulated hazardous wastes or PCB wastes are discovered at the facility.

b. Materials prohibited from disposal. The following wastes shall not be accepted for disposal by an MSWLF. Some wastes may be banned from disposal via the multiple categories listed below.

(1) Hazardous waste, whether it is a chemical compound specifically listed by EPA as a regulated hazardous waste or a characteristic hazardous waste pursuant to the characteristics below:

1. Ignitable in that the waste has a flash point (i.e., it will ignite) at a temperature of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit.
2. Corrosive in that the waste has a pH less than 2 or greater than 12.5.
3. Reactive in that the waste is normally unstable; reacts violently with water; forms an explosive mixture with water; contains quantities of cyanide or sulfur that could be released into the air in sufficient quantity to be a danger to human health; or can easily be detonated or exploded.
4. Toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) (EPA Method 1311) toxic, in that a TCLP listed chemical constituent exceeds the EPA assigned concentration standard in 40 CFR Part 261 or the department assigned concentration standard in Table I of rule 113.7(455B). Waste from a residential building that is contaminated by lead-based paint (i.e., the waste fails the TCLP test for lead only) may be disposed of in an MSWLF unit. The purpose of this exclusion is to help prevent the exposure of children to lead-based paint. Therefore, the meaning of “residential building” in regard to this TCLP exclusion shall be interpreted broadly and include any building which children or parents may utilize as a residence (temporarily or permanently). Such residential buildings include, but are not limited to, single-family homes, apartment buildings, townhomes, condominiums, public housing, military barracks, nursing homes, hotels, motels, bunkhouses, and campground cabins.

(2) Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) wastes with a concentration equal to or greater than 50 parts per million (ppm).

(3) Free liquids, liquid waste and containerized liquids. For purposes of this subparagraph, “liquid waste” means any waste material that is determined to contain “free liquids” as defined by Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test), as described in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods (EPA Pub. No. SW-846). For the purposes of this subparagraph, “gas condensate” means the liquid generated as a result of the gas recovery process(es) at the MSWLF unit. However, free liquids and containerized liquids may be placed in MSWLF units if:

1. The containerized liquid is household waste other than septic waste. The container must be a small container similar in size to that normally found in household waste;
2. The waste is leachate or gas condensate derived from the MSWLF unit, whether it is a new or existing MSWLF unit or lateral expansion, and is designed with a composite liner and leachate collection system as described in paragraph 113.7(5) “a.” The owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with this subparagraph and place the demonstration in the operating record; or

3. The MSWLF unit is a research, development and demonstration (RD&D) project in which the department has authorized the addition of liquids and meets the applicable requirements of subrule 113.4(10).

(4) Septage, which is the raw material, liquids and pumpings from a septic system, unless treated pursuant to 567—Chapter 68.

(5) Appliances as defined pursuant to 567—Chapter 118, unless there is documentation that the appliance has been demanufactured pursuant to 567—Chapter 118.

(6) Radioactive waste, excluding luminous timepieces and other items using very small amounts of tritium.

(7) Infectious waste, unless managed and disposed of pursuant to 567—Chapter 109.

(8) Hot loads, meaning solid waste that is smoking, smoldering, emitting flames or hot gases, or otherwise indicating that the solid waste is in the process of combustion or close to igniting. Ash that has not been fully quenched or cooled is considered a hot load. Such wastes may be accepted at the gate, but shall be segregated and completely extinguished and cooled in a manner as safe and responsible as practical before disposal.

(9) Asbestos-containing material (ACM) waste with greater than 1 percent asbestos, unless managed and disposed of pursuant to 567—Chapter 109.

(10) Petroleum-contaminated soil, unless managed and remediated pursuant to 567—Chapter 120.

(11) Grit and bar screenings, and grease skimmings, unless managed and disposed of pursuant to 567—Chapter 109.

(12) Waste tires, unless each tire is processed into pieces no longer than 18 inches on any side. The department encourages the recycling of all waste tires, even if processed to disposal standards.

(13) Yard waste.

(14) Lead-acid batteries.

(15) Waste oil and materials containing free-flowing waste oil. Materials contaminated with waste oil may be disposed of if no free-flowing oil is retained in the material, and the material is not a hazardous waste.

(16) Baled solid waste, unless the waste is baled on site after the waste has been visually inspected for prohibited materials.

c. Open burning and fire hazards. No open burning of any type shall be allowed within the permitted boundary of an MSWLF facility. The fueling of vehicles and equipment, and any other activity that may produce sparks or flame, shall be conducted at least 50 feet away from the working face.

d. Scavenging and salvaging. Scavenging shall not be allowed at the MSWLF facility. However, salvaging by MSWLF operators may be allowed.

e. Animal feeding and grazing. Feeding animals MSW shall not be allowed at an MSWLF facility. The grazing of domestic animals on fully vegetated areas of the MSWLF facility not used for disposal, including closed MSWLF units, may be allowed by the department so long as the animals do not cause damage or interfere with operations, inspections, environmental monitoring and other required activities. Large, hooved animals (including but not limited to buffalo, cattle, llamas, pigs, and horses) shall not be allowed on closed MSWLF units.

113.8(2) Disposal operations and activities. All MSWLFs shall comply with the following requirements.

a. Survey controls and monuments. Survey controls and monuments shall be maintained as follows.

(1) The property boundary, the permitted boundary and the boundaries of all MSWLF units shall be surveyed and marked by a professional land surveyor at least once prior to closure.

(2) Prior to waste placement, all new MSWLF unit boundaries shall be surveyed and marked by a professional engineer.

(3) Survey monuments shall be established to check vertical elevations and the progression of fill sequencing. The survey monuments shall be established and maintained by a professional land surveyor.

(4) All survey stakes and monuments shall be clearly marked.

(5) A professional engineer shall biennially inspect all survey monuments and replace missing or damaged survey monuments.

b. First lift. The first lift and initial placement of MSW over a new MSWLF unit liner and leachate collection system shall comply with the following requirements.

(1) Waste shall not be placed in the new MSWLF unit until the QC&A officer has submitted a signed and sealed final report to the department pursuant to paragraph 113.7(6)“d” and that report has been approved by the department.

(2) Construction and earth-moving equipment shall not operate directly on the liner and leachate management system. Waste disposal operations shall begin at the edge of the new MSWLF unit by pushing MSW out over the liner and leachate collection system. Compactors and other similarly heavy equipment shall not operate directly on the leachate collection system until a minimum of 4 feet of waste has been mounded over the top of the leachate collection system.

(3) Construction and demolition debris and materials clearly capable of spearing through the leachate collection system and liner shall not be placed in the first 4 feet of waste over the top of the leachate collection system. The first 4 feet of waste shall consist of select waste that is unlikely to damage the liner and performance of the leachate collection system.

(4) The owner or operator must place documentation in the operating record and submit a copy to the department that adequate cover material was placed over the top of the leachate collection system in the MSWLF unit or that freeze/thaw effects had no adverse impact on the compacted clay component of the liner.

c. Fill sequencing. The rate and phasing of disposal operations shall comply with the following requirements.

(1) The fill sequencing shall be planned and conducted in a manner and at a rate that do not cause a slope failure, lead to extreme differential settlement, or damage the liner and leachate collection system.

(2) The fill sequencing shall be planned and conducted in a manner compliant with the run-on and runoff requirements of subrule 113.7(8) and surface water requirements of rule 113.10(455B).

d. Working face. The working face shall comply with the following requirements.

(1) The working face shall be no larger than necessary to accommodate the rate of disposal in a safe and efficient manner.

(2) The working face shall not be so steep as to cause heavy equipment and solid waste collection vehicles to roll over or otherwise lose control.

(3) Litter control devices of sufficient size to help prevent blowing litter shall be utilized at the working face. The operation of the working face shall attempt to minimize blowing litter.

(4) The operation of the working face shall prevent the harborage of vectors and attempt to minimize the attraction of vectors.

(5) Employees at the working face shall be trained to visually recognize universal symbols, markings and indications of prohibited wastes pursuant to paragraph 113.8(1)“b.”

e. Special wastes. Special wastes shall be managed and disposed of pursuant to 567—Chapter 109.

f. Cover material and alternative cover material. Pursuant to 567—Chapter 108, alternative cover material of an alternative thickness (e.g., tarps, spray covers) may be authorized if the owner or operator demonstrates to the approval of the department that the alternative material and thickness control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging without presenting a threat to human health and the environment. Cover material or alternative cover material shall be available for use during all seasons in all types of weather. Cover material and alternative cover material shall be utilized as follows unless otherwise approved by the department pursuant to 567—Chapter 108:

(1) Daily cover. Six inches of cover material or an approved depth or application of alternative cover material shall be placed and maintained over waste in the active portion at the end of each operating day, or at more frequent intervals if necessary, to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging.

(2) Intermediate cover. At least 1 foot of compacted cover material or an approved depth or application of alternative cover material shall be placed and maintained over waste in the active portion

that has not or will not receive more waste for at least 30 days. At least 2 feet of compacted cover material or alternative cover material shall be placed and maintained over waste in the active portion that has not or will not receive waste for at least 180 days. Such active portions shall be graded to manage run-on and runoff pursuant to subrule 113.7(8). Such active portions shall be seeded if they will not receive waste for a full growing season.

(3) *Scarification of cover.* To help prevent leachate seeps by aiding the downward flow of leachate, cover material or alternative cover material, which prevents the downward flow of leachate and is at least 5 feet from the outer edge of the MSWLF unit, shall be scarified prior to use of that area as a working face. Cover material or alternative cover material that does not impede the downward flow of leachate, as approved by the department, does not require scarification. Scarification may be as simple as the spearing or breaking up of a small area of the cover. Areas of intermediate cover may require removal of some of the cover material or alternative cover material to aid the downward flow of leachate.

(4) *Final cover.* Final cover over an MSWLF unit that is to be closed shall be constructed and maintained according to the closure and postclosure requirements of rules 113.12(455B) and 113.13(455B).

g. Leachate seeps. Leachate seeps shall be contained and plugged upon being identified. Leachate seeps shall not be allowed to reach waters of the state. Soils outside of the MSWLF unit that are contaminated by a leachate seep shall be excavated and then disposed of within the MSWLF unit. Such soils may be used for daily cover material.

h. Leachate recirculation. The department must approve an MSWLF unit for leachate recirculation. The primary goal of the leachate recirculation system is to help stabilize the waste in a more rapid, but controlled, manner. The leachate recirculation system shall not contaminate waters of the state, contribute to erosion, damage cover material, harm vegetation, or spray persons at the MSWLF facility. Leachate recirculation shall be limited to MSWLF units constructed with a composite liner.

i. Differential settlement. Areas of differential settlement sufficient to interfere with runoff and run-on shall be brought back up to the contours of the surrounding active portion. Differential settlement shall not be allowed to cause ponding of water on the active portion.

113.8(3) Facility operations and activities. All MSWLFs shall comply with the following requirements.

a. Controlled access. Owners or operators of all MSWLF units must control public access and prevent unauthorized vehicular traffic and illegal dumping of wastes by using artificial barriers, natural barriers, or both, as appropriate to protect human health and the environment.

b. Scales and weights. A scale certified by the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship shall weigh all solid waste collection vehicles and solid waste transport vehicles. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the weight of waste disposed of.

c. All-weather access to disposal. A disposal area shall be accessible during all weather conditions.

d. Salvaged and processed materials. Salvaged and processed materials (e.g., scrap metal, compost, mulch, aggregate, tire chips) shall be managed and stored in an orderly manner that does not create a nuisance or encourage the attraction or harborage of vectors.

e. Vector control. Owners or operators must prevent or control the on-site populations of vectors using techniques appropriate for the protection of human health and the environment.

f. Litter control. The operator shall take steps to minimize the production of litter and the release of windblown litter off site of the facility. All windblown litter off site of the facility shall be collected daily unless prevented by unsafe working conditions. On-site litter shall be collected daily unless prevented by working conditions. A dated record of unsafe conditions that prevented litter collection activities shall be maintained by the facility.

g. Dust. The operator shall take steps to minimize the production of dust so that unsafe or nuisance conditions are prevented. Leachate shall not be used for dust control purposes.

h. Mud. The operator shall take steps to minimize the tracking of mud by vehicles exiting the facility so that slick or unsafe conditions are prevented.

i. Leachate and wastewater treatment. The leachate management system shall be managed and maintained pursuant to the requirements of paragraph 113.7(5) “*b.*” Leachate collection pipes shall be cleaned and inspected as necessary, but not less than once every three years. Leachate and wastewater shall be treated as necessary to meet the pretreatment limits, if any, imposed by an agreement between the MSWLF and a publicly owned wastewater treatment works (POTW) or by the effluent discharge limits established by an NPDES permit. Documentation of the POTW agreement or NPDES permit must be submitted to the department. All leachate and wastewater treatment systems shall conform to department wastewater design standards.

j. Financial assurance. Financial assurance shall be maintained pursuant to rule 113.14(455B).

113.8(4) Development and operations plan (DOPs). An MSWLF unit shall maintain a development and operations plan (DOPs). At a minimum, the DOPs shall detail how the facility will operate and how compliance with the requirements of rule 113.8(455B) will be maintained. The DOPs shall contain at least the following components.

- a.* A title page and table of contents.
- b.* Telephone number of the official responsible for the operation of the facility and an emergency contact person if different.
- c.* Service area of the facility and political jurisdictions included in that area.
- d.* Days and hours of operation of the facility.
- e.* Details of how the site will comply with the prohibited operations and activity requirements of subrule 113.8(1) and any related permit conditions.
- f.* Details of how the site will comply with the disposal operation and activity requirements of subrule 113.8(2) and any related permit conditions.
- g.* Details of how the site will comply with the facility operations and activity requirements of subrule 113.8(3), any related permit conditions, and any leachate and wastewater treatment requirements.

113.8(5) Emergency response and remedial action plan (ERRAP). All MSWLFs shall develop, submit to the department for approval, and maintain on site an ERRAP.

- a. ERRAP submittal requirements.* An updated ERRAP shall be submitted to the department with any permit modification or renewal request that incorporates facility changes that impact the ERRAP.
- b. Content.* The ERRAP is intended to be a quick reference during an emergency. The content of the ERRAP shall be concise and readily usable as a reference manual by facility managers and operators during emergency conditions. The ERRAP shall contain and address at least the following components, unless facility conditions render the specific issue as not applicable. To facilitate department review, the rationale for exclusion of any issues that are not applicable must be provided either in the body of the plan or as a supplement. Additional ERRAP requirements unique to the facility shall be addressed as applicable.

- (1) Facility information.
 1. Permitted agency.
 2. DNR permit number.
 3. Responsible official and contact information.
 4. Certified operator and contact information.
 5. Facility description.
 6. Site and environs map.
- (2) Regulatory requirements.
 1. Iowa Code section 455B.306(6) “*d*” criteria citation.
 2. Reference to provisions of the permit.
- (3) Emergency conditions, response activities and remedial action.
 1. Failure of utilities.
 - Short-term (48 hours or less).
 - Long-term (over 48 hours).
 2. Evacuation procedures during emergency conditions.
 3. Weather-related events.
 - Tornado and wind events.

- Snow and ice.
- Intense rainstorms, mud, and erosion.
- Lightning strikes.
- Flooding.
- Event and postevent conditions.
- 4. Fire and explosions.
 - Waste materials.
 - Buildings and site.
 - Equipment.
 - Fuels.
 - Utilities.
 - Facilities.
 - Working area.
 - Hot loads.
 - Waste gases.
 - Explosive devices.
- 5. Regulated waste spills and releases.
 - Waste materials.
 - Leachate.
 - Waste gases.
 - Waste stockpiles and storage facilities.
 - Waste transport systems.
 - Litter and airborne particulate.
 - Site drainage system.
 - Off-site releases.
- 6. Hazardous material spills and releases.
 - Load-check control points.
 - Mixed waste deliveries.
 - Fuels.
 - Waste gases.
 - Site drainage systems.
 - Off-site releases.
- 7. Mass movement of land and waste.
 - Earthquakes.
 - Slope failure.
 - Waste shifts.
 - Waste subsidence.
- 8. Emergency and release notification and reporting.
 - Federal agencies.
 - State agencies.
 - County and city agencies including emergency management services.
 - News media.
 - Public and private facilities with special populations within five miles.
 - Reporting requirements and forms.
- 9. Emergency waste management procedures.
 - Communications.
 - Temporary discontinuation of services—short-term and long-term.
 - Facilities access and rerouting.
 - Waste acceptance.
 - Wastes in process.
- 10. Primary emergency equipment inventory.
 - Major equipment.

- Fire hydrants and water sources.
- Off-site equipment resources.
- 11. Emergency aid.
 - Responder contacts.
 - Medical services.
 - Contracts and agreements.
- 12. ERRAP training requirements.
 - Training providers.
 - Employee orientation.
 - Annual training updates.
 - Training completion and record keeping.
- 13. Reference tables, figures and maps.

113.8(6) MSWLF operator certification. Sanitary landfill operators shall be trained, tested, and certified by a department-approved certification program.

a. A sanitary landfill operator shall be on duty during all hours of operation of a sanitary landfill, consistent with the respective certification.

b. To become a certified operator, an individual shall complete a basic operator training course that has been approved by the department or an alternative, equivalent training approved by the department and shall pass a departmental examination as specified by this subrule. An operator certified by another state may have reciprocity subject to approval by the department.

c. A sanitary landfill operator certification is valid until June 30 of the following even-numbered year.

d. The required basic operator training course for a certified sanitary landfill operator shall have at least 25 contact hours and shall address the following areas, at a minimum:

- (1) Description of types of wastes.
- (2) Interpreting and using engineering plans.
- (3) Construction surveying techniques.
- (4) Waste decomposition processes.
- (5) Geology and hydrology.
- (6) Landfill design.
- (7) Landfill operation.
- (8) Environmental monitoring.
- (9) Applicable laws and regulations.
- (10) Permitting processes.
- (11) Leachate control and treatment.

e. Alternate basic operator training must be approved by the department. The applicant shall be responsible for submitting any documentation the department may require to evaluate the equivalency of alternate training.

f. Fees.

(1) The examination fee for each examination is \$20.

(2) The initial certification fee is \$8 for each one-half year of a two-year period from the date of issuance to June 30 of the next even-numbered year.

(3) The certification renewal is \$24.

(4) The penalty fee is \$12.

g. Examinations.

(1) The operator certification examinations shall be based on the basic operator training course curriculum.

(2) All individuals wishing to take the examination required to become a certified operator of a sanitary landfill shall complete the Operator Certification Examination Application, Form 542-1354. A listing of dates and locations of examinations is available from the department upon request. The application form requires the applicant to indicate the basic operator training course taken. Evidence of training course completion must be submitted with the application for certification. The completed

application and the application fee shall be sent to the department and addressed to the central office in Des Moines. Application for examination must be received by the department at least 30 days prior to the date of examination.

(3) A properly completed application for examination shall be valid for one year from the date the application is approved by the department.

(4) Upon failure of the first examination, the applicant may be reexamined at the next scheduled examination. Upon failure of the second examination, the applicant shall be required to wait a period of 180 days between each subsequent examination.

(5) Upon each reexamination when a valid application is on file, the applicant shall submit to the department the examination fee at least ten days prior to the date of examination.

(6) Failure to successfully complete the examination within one year from the date of approval of the application shall invalidate the application.

(7) Completed examinations will be retained by the department for a period of one year after which they will be destroyed.

(8) Oral examinations may be given at the discretion of the department.

h. Certification.

(1) All operators who passed the operator certification examination by July 1, 1991, are exempt from taking the required operator training course. Beginning July 1, 1991, all operators are required to take the basic operator training course and pass the examination in order to become certified.

(2) Application for certification must be received by the department within 30 days of the date the applicant receives notification of successful completion of the examination. All applications for certification shall be made on a form provided by the department and shall be accompanied by the certification fee.

(3) Applications for certification by examination which are received more than 30 days but less than 60 days after notification of successful completion of the examination shall be accompanied by the certification fee and the penalty fee. Applicants who do not apply for certification within 60 days of notice of successful completion of the examination will not be certified on the basis of that examination.

(4) For applicants who have been certified under other state mandatory certification programs, the equivalency of which has been previously reviewed and accepted by the department, certification without examination will be recommended.

(5) For applicants who have been certified under voluntary certification programs in other states, certification will be considered. The applicant must have successfully completed a basic operator training course and an examination generally equivalent to the Iowa examination. The department may require the applicant to successfully complete the Iowa examination.

(6) Applicants who seek Iowa certification pursuant to subparagraphs 113.8(6) "h"(4) and (5) shall submit an application for examination accompanied by a letter requesting certification pursuant to those subparagraphs. Application for certification pursuant to those subparagraphs shall be received by the department in accordance with subparagraphs 113.8(6) "h"(2) and (3).

i. Renewals. All certificates shall expire every two years, on even-numbered years, and must be renewed every two years to maintain certification. Application and fee are due prior to expiration of certification.

(1) Late application for renewal of a certificate may be made, provided that such late application shall be received by the department or postmarked within 30 days of the expiration of the certificate. Such late application shall be on forms provided by the department and accompanied by the penalty fee and the certification renewal fee.

(2) If a certificate holder fails to apply for renewal within 30 days following expiration of the certificate, the right to renew the certificate automatically terminates. Certification may be allowed at any time following such termination, provided that the applicant successfully completes an examination. The applicant must then apply for certification in accordance with paragraph 113.8(6) "h."

(3) An operator shall not continue to operate a sanitary landfill after expiration of a certificate without renewal thereof.

(4) Continuing education must be earned during the two-year certification period. All certified operators must earn ten contact hours per certificate during each two-year period. The two-year period will begin upon issuance of certification.

(5) Only those operators fulfilling the continuing education requirements before the end of each two-year period will be allowed to renew their certificates. The certificates of operators not fulfilling the continuing education requirements shall be void upon expiration, unless an extension is granted.

(6) All activities for which continuing education credit will be granted must be related to the subject matter of the particular certificate to which the credit is being applied.

(7) The department may, in individual cases involving hardship or extenuating circumstances, grant an extension of time of up to three months within which the applicant may fulfill the minimum continuing education requirements. Hardship or extenuating circumstances include documented health-related confinement or other circumstances beyond the control of the certified operator which prevent attendance at the required activities. All requests for extensions must be made 60 days prior to expiration of certification.

(8) The certified operator is responsible for notifying the department of the continuing education credits earned during the period. The continuing education credits earned during the period shall be shown on the application for renewal.

(9) A certified operator shall be deemed to have complied with the continuing education requirements of this subrule during periods that the operator serves honorably on active duty in the military service; or for periods that the operator is a resident of another state or district having a continuing education requirement for operators and meets all the requirements of that state or district for practice there; or for periods that the person is a government employee working as an operator and is assigned to duty outside the United States; or for other periods of active practice and absence from the state approved by the department.

j. Discipline of certified operators.

(1) Disciplinary action may be taken on any of the following grounds:

1. Failure to use reasonable care or judgment or to apply knowledge or ability in performing the duties of a certified operator. Duties of certified operators include compliance with rules and permit conditions applicable to landfill operation.

2. Failure to submit required records of operation or other reports required under applicable permits or rules of the department, including failure to submit complete records or reports.

3. Knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any application, record, report or document required to be maintained or submitted under any applicable permit or rule of the department.

(2) Disciplinary sanctions allowable are:

1. Revocation of a certificate.

2. Probation under specified conditions relevant to the specific grounds for disciplinary action. Additional education or training or reexamination may be required as a condition of probation.

(3) The procedure for discipline is as follows:

1. The department shall initiate disciplinary action. The commission may direct that the department investigate any alleged factual situation that may be grounds for disciplinary action under subparagraph 113.8(6)“j”(1) and report the results of the investigation to the commission.

2. A disciplinary action may be prosecuted by the department.

3. Written notice shall be given to an operator against whom disciplinary action is being considered. The notice shall state the informal and formal procedures available for determining the matter. The operator shall be given 20 days to present any relevant facts and indicate the operator's position in the matter and to indicate whether informal resolution of the matter may be reached.

4. An operator who receives notice shall communicate verbally, in writing, or in person with the department, and efforts shall be made to clarify the respective positions of the operator and department.

5. The applicant's failure to communicate facts and positions relevant to the matter by the required date may be considered when determining appropriate disciplinary action.

6. If agreement as to appropriate disciplinary sanction, if any, can be reached with the operator and the commission concurs, a written stipulation and settlement between the department and the operator shall be entered into. The stipulation and settlement shall recite the basic facts and violations alleged, any facts brought forth by the operator, and the reasons for the particular sanctions imposed.

7. If an agreement as to appropriate disciplinary action, if any, cannot be reached, the department may initiate formal hearing procedures. Notice and formal hearing shall be in accordance with 567—Chapter 7 related to contested and certain other cases pertaining to license discipline.

k. Revocation of certificates. Upon revocation of a certificate, application for certification may be allowed after two years from the date of revocation. Any such applicant must successfully complete an examination and be certified in the same manner as a new applicant.

l. Temporary certification. A temporary operator of a sanitary landfill may be designated for a period of six months when an existing certified operator is no longer available to the facility. The facility must make application to the department, explain why a temporary certification is needed, identify the temporary operator, and identify the efforts which will be made to obtain a certified operator. A temporary operator designation shall not be approved for greater than a six-month period except for extenuating circumstances. In any event, not more than one six-month extension to the temporary operator designation may be granted. Approval of a temporary operator designation may be rescinded for cause as set forth in paragraph 113.8(6)“j.” All MSWLFs shall have at least one MSWLF operator trained, tested and certified by a department-approved program.