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March 29, 2022

Ms. Hillary Young, P.E.
Chief Engineer
Land Protection Division
Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677

RE: Modification to Accept Non-hazardous Industrial Waste (NHIW)
North Tulsa Sanitary Landfill
Tulsa County, Oklahoma
Permit No. 3572001

Dear Ms. Young:

On behalf of DH&H Services, LLC (DH&H) and Environmental Solutions of Oklahoma (ESO), E&E Engineering and Associates, LLC (E&E) is pleased to submit this Tier II Permit Modification Application to allow the North Tulsa Sanitary Landfill (NTSL) to accept non-hazardous industrial waste (NHIW) in accordance with Oklahoma Administrative Code (OAC) 252:4-7-59(2)(A), OAC 252:515-3-31(h), OAC 252:515-19-31(d), OAC 252:515-29, and OAC 252:515-34.

In accordance with OAC 252:515-3-31(h) and pursuant to 27A O.S. §2-10-501(A), the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) may approve a permit modification to allow the acceptance of NHIW if the site is on property owned or operated by a person who also owns or operates a solid waste facility, on or contiguous to property on which a solid waste facility is operating pursuant to a permit, and the site is designed to meet the most environmentally protective solid waste rules promulgated by the Environmental Quality Board and includes a leachate collection system. NTSL is a permitted municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) which includes a pre-Subtitle D area and a Subtitle D area. The existing Subtitle D Cell 1 is equipped with a bottom composite liner system and an operating leachate collection system consistent with applicable solid waste rules and is therefore eligible for the disposal of NHIW. A Site Plan depicting the Subtitle D area is provided as **Attachment 1**.

OAC 252:515-29 requires all land disposal facilities to develop and implement a DEQ approved Waste Exclusion Plan (WEP) to detect and prevent the disposal of prohibited wastes in accordance with DEQ requirements. The current WEP, dated November 2003, has been updated based on this permit modification application and is provided as **Attachment 2**.

A draft notice of application filing is included as **Attachment 3** and will be published in a local newspaper once it has been approved. After publication, an Affidavit of Publication will be provided to DEQ. For your review, three (3) copies of this entire application are being provided to DEQ and one (1) copy will be placed at the Tulsa City-County Central Library located at 400 Civic Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma for public viewing.

We appreciate your review of this application and look forward to addressing any comments or questions that you may have. If you should have any questions or require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 918-957-1300.

Respectfully,
E&E Engineering and Associates, LLC.

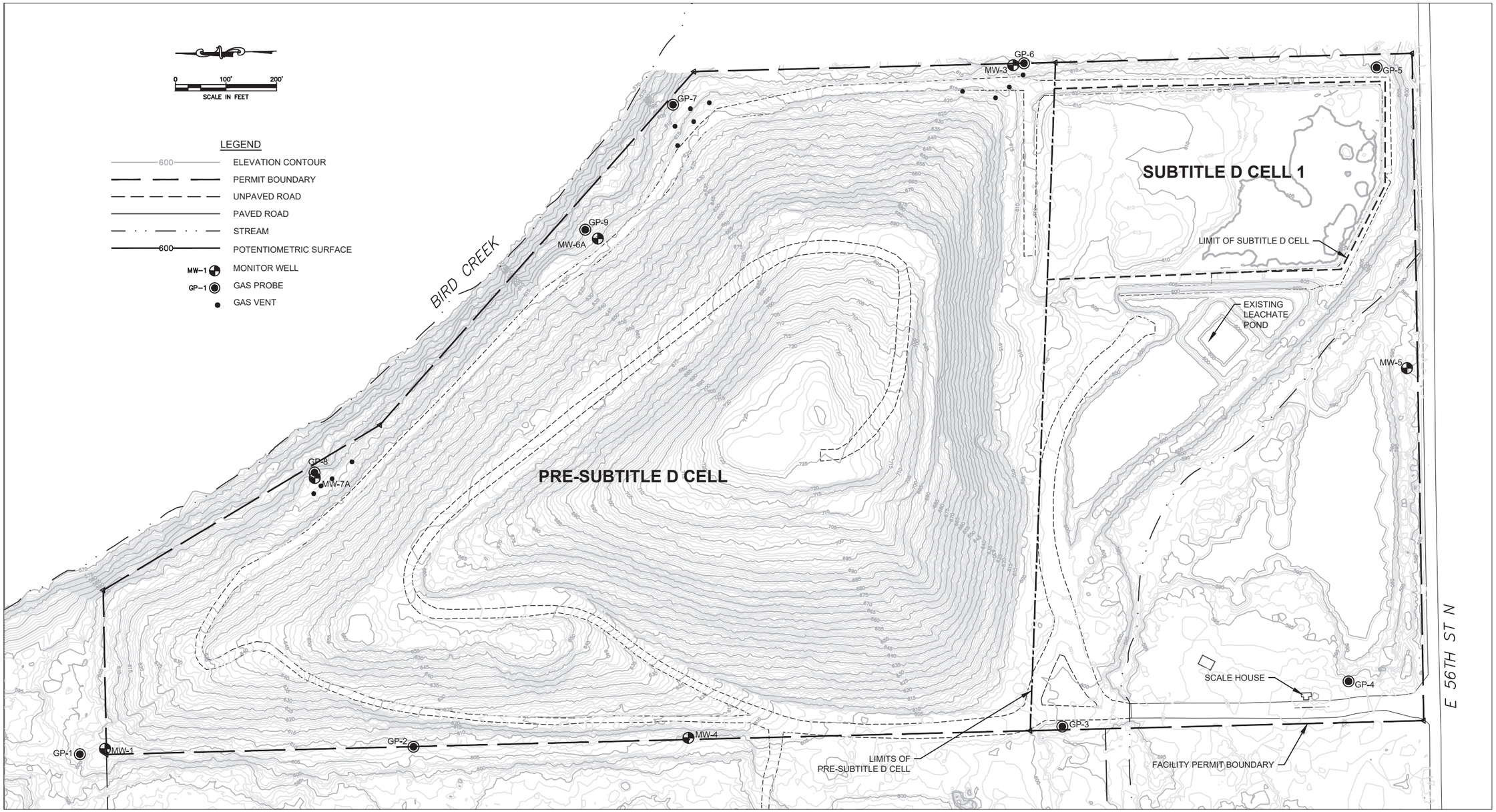
Deren M. Ertugrul, P.E.
Vice President

Attachment 1: Site Plan
Attachment 2: Updated Waste Exclusion Plan
Attachment 3: Draft Notice of Application Filed

cc: Ms. Kaylee Shiplet, P.E., DEQ (via email)
Mr. Jim Hinds, DH&H
Mr. James Hinds, DH&H

ATTACHMENT 1

Site Plan



NOTES:

1. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SOURCE: D&S SURVEYING AND MAPPING, DECEMBER 19, 2016 AERIAL SURVEY.

REVISIONS				
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REV BY	CHK BY

SITE PLAN

NHIW PERMIT MODIFICATION APPLICATION

NORTH TULSA SANITARY LANDFILL
TULSA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

E&E ENGINEERING and Associates

DESIGNED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	DRW
CHECKED BY:	DME
APPROVED BY:	DME
ISSUE DATE:	03/22/2022
PROJECT NO:	102-012-03
SCALE:	AS SHOWN

FIGURE 1

ATTACHMENT 2

Updated Waste Exclusion Plan

WASTE EXCLUSION PLAN

NORTH TULSA SANITARY LANDFILL
TULSA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
PERMIT NO. 3572001

March 23, 2022
E&E Project No. 102-012-03

Prepared for:
DH&H Services, LLC
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Prepared by:
E&E Engineering and Associates, LLC
Certificate of Authorization No. 7889
2301 North Yellowood Avenue | Broken Arrow, Oklahoma 74012
Phone: 918-957-1300 | Fax: 918-957-1313

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LIST OF APPENDICES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
DEQ	Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
GWPS	Generator Waste Profile Sheet
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSWLF	municipal solid waste landfill
NHIW	non-hazardous industrial waste
NTSL	North Tulsa Sanitary Landfill
OAC	Oklahoma Administrative Code
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyls
PFLT	Paint Filter Liquid Test
QA/QC	quality assurance / quality control
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons
UST	underground storage tank
WEP	Waste Exclusion Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes an updated Waste Exclusion Plan (WEP) for the North Tulsa Sanitary Landfill (NTSL) and replaces the existing WEP dated November 2003. This Plan is herein updated to consider current site operations and conform with the requirements of Oklahoma Administrative Code (OAC) 252:515-29 and OAC 252:515-31.

This Plan is to be reviewed on a regular basis and updated, if necessary, to consider changes in regulatory requirements, design and/or operational practices. Should conditions of the approved WEP change, NTSL will amend the WEP within 30 days and submit the plan to the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for approval.

1.1 BACKGROUND

NTSL is an existing municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) owned and operated by Environmental Solutions of Oklahoma (ESO), a subsidiary of DH&H Services, LLC (DH&H). The NTSL facility is located on approximately 162 acres, primarily in the Southwest Quarter (1/4) of Section 4, Township 20 North, Range 13 East of the Indian Base and Meridian in Tulsa County, Oklahoma. The current landfill footprint consists of an existing pre-Subtitle D landfill and one (1) Subtitle D landfill cell. The facility entrance is located on the north side of East 56th Street North approximately one-half (1/2) mile east of U.S. Route 75.

1.2 PURPOSE

According to OAC 252:515-29, the owner/operator of a MSWLF must implement a WEP to detect and prevent the disposal of prohibited waste identified by the permit or OAC 252:515-29. The rule requires the WEP to address procedures for conducting random load inspections, record keeping, personnel training; and in the event prohibited wastes are discovered, procedures for notifying the DEQ, safe storage and proper disposal of the waste, and verification the waste was properly disposed.

The WEP developed for NTSL describes the landfill's waste evaluation personnel, training requirements, waste acceptance restrictions, waste evaluation guidelines, waste exclusion procedures, Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste (NHIW) management practices, random inspection procedures, and associated documentation and reporting requirements. The landfill will implement and maintain this WEP to prevent the disposal of regulated hazardous waste, radioactive waste, regulated polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) waste, friable asbestos, and/or untreated regulated medical waste at the facility.

1.3 WEP LOCATION

A complete copy of the WEP shall be kept at the scale house where gate attendants, supervisors, managers, and other relevant personnel have access to. The WEP must be maintained on file in the facility operating records and must be available for on-site review by regulatory authorities.

2.0 WASTE EVALUATION PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

2.1 PERSONNEL

In accordance with OAC 252:515-29-3(d), the owner/operator shall ensure that trained personnel are on-site during all hours that the facility is open to accept waste. Trained personnel will be responsible for appropriately screening incoming waste to reasonably ensure that prohibited wastes are excluded from disposal at NTSL. Prior to the acceptance of NHIW at the facility, trained personnel will also be responsible for evaluation and documentation of each NHIW stream. The landfill personnel responsible for waste evaluation and who will receive training in Waste Exclusion are as follows:

- Landfill Manager(s);
- Scale House / Gate Attendant(s);
- Equipment Operator(s); and
- Any other individual deemed necessary by the Landfill Manager.

2.2 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with OAC 252:515-29-3(c), all gate attendant(s) and disposal facility operators will receive a minimum of eight (8) hours initial training in waste exclusion and radioactivity as related to the WEP, and four (4) hours annual refresher training. The training will allow the responsible personnel to implement this WEP. Training will include recognition of hazardous, radioactive, regulated PCB, and untreated regulated medical wastes; and a review of regulatory definitions, requirements for handling wastes, and WEP implementation procedures.

2.3 TRAINING CURRICULUM

The required waste exclusion training curriculum will include training in the following areas at a minimum:

- Understanding of the regulations and procedures for waste acceptance and exclusion;
- Definition of hazardous waste, NHIW, and other regulatory definitions relevant to waste exclusion;
- Waste identification and evaluation including:
    - methods to identify containers and labels typical of hazardous, radioactive, PCB, and untreated regulated medical wastes;
    - basic understanding of hazardous wastes and exclusions; and
    - basic understanding of physical characteristics of wastes;
- Waste approval procedures;
- Random Waste inspection procedures;
- Procedures taken upon discovery of prohibited wastes, including required notifications, safe storage, and verification of proper disposal;
- Record keeping related to compliance with the acceptance of NHIW, including monthly reports to be submitted to DEQ;
- Current regulatory procedures for proper certification and handling of NHIW;

- Facility's approved programs for PCB exclusion, radioactive waste exclusion, untreated regulated medical waste exclusion, friable asbestos exclusion, and other special wastes which may be handled; and,
- Radiation safety.

Employee training documentation will be maintained in the facility operating record. An example form for training documentation is presented in **Appendix A**.

3.0 WASTE RESTRICTIONS

This section provides information regarding the types of waste that are acceptable for disposal and wastes that are prohibited from being disposed at NTSL.

3.1 ACCEPTABLE WASTES

Below are definitions of the wastes permitted for disposal at NTSL. These definitions should be used during the waste exclusion identification process.

Solid Waste: All putrescible and non-putrescible refuse in solid or semisolid form including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes or incinerator residue, street refuse, dead animals, demolition wastes, construction wastes, solid or semisolid commercial and industrial wastes, treated biomedical wastes, non-hazardous chemical wastes, herbicide, and pesticide wastes.

Household waste: Any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas.

Commercial solid waste: All types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other non-manufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.

Construction and Demolition Waste: Debris generated during the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings, roads, and bridges.

Non-hazardous Industrial Waste (NHIW): Any of the following wastes deemed by DEQ to require special handling:

- Unusable industrial or chemical products.
- Solid waste generated by the release of an industrial product to the environment.
- Solid waste generated by a manufacturing or industrial process.

The term "non-hazardous industrial waste" shall not include waste that is regulated as hazardous waste or is commonly found as a significant percentage of residential solid waste. Examples of NHIW are listed in **Appendix B.**

Petroleum Contaminated Soil: Soils determined to be non-hazardous but contaminated with Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) concentrations < 1,000 ppm can be disposed of in both pre-Subtitle D and Subtitle D areas of the landfill. Soils determined to be non-hazardous but contaminated with TPH concentrations > 1,000 ppm are allowed only in Subtitle D areas.

Sludge: Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant. Municipal sewage sludge must be treated to Class B requirements as described in 40 CFR 503.32(b) and pass the Paint Filter Liquid Test (PFLT).

Non-Friable Asbestos: Any material that contains more than one percent asbestos but cannot be pulverized under hand pressure.

Special Wastes: Those wastes that are not hazardous wastes but which, because of their nature or volume, process-generating waste, require special or additional handling aside from that given to routine household refuse. This includes but is not limited to sludge, septic tank pumpings, grease trap wastes, dead animals, packing house offal and tankage, waste fats and oils, hatchery wastes, cannery wastes, NHIW, tires, and asbestos wastes. **Appendix C** presents a list of typical "special wastes" and provides the recommended management options for such waste.

Other: Any NHIW or other wastes that have been deemed by DEQ as non-hazardous and can be disposed in a MSWLF.

3.2 PROHIBITED WASTES

Following is a list of the type of wastes that are prohibited for disposal at NTSL. These definitions should be used during the waste exclusion identification process.

Friable Asbestos: Includes any material that contains more than one percent asbestos by weight or area, depending on whether it is a bulk or sheet material and can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the pressure of an ordinary human hand.

Hazardous Waste: Waste materials and by-products, either solid, liquid, or containerized gas, which are:

- To be discarded by the generator or recycled; toxic to human, animal, aquatic or plant life; and generated in such quantity that they cannot be safely disposed of in a properly operated, approved solid waste landfill or waste, sewage or wastewater treatment facilities.
- Defined as hazardous waste by DEQ regulations in OAC 252:205.
- Defined as hazardous waste by the EPA regulations in 40 CFR 261.
- The term "hazardous waste" may include but is not limited to explosives, flammable liquids, spent acids, caustic solutions, poisons, containerized gases, sludge, tank bottoms containing heavy metallic ions, toxic organic chemicals, and materials such as paper, metal, cloth or wood which are contaminated with hazardous waste. The term "hazardous waste" shall not include domestic sewage.

Radioactive Waste: Waste with radioactivity.

Regulated Medical Waste: A waste or reusable material that contains an etiologic agent and is generated in the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals; research pertaining to the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals; or the production or testing of biological products.

Regulated PCB Waste: PCB waste containing PCB concentrations greater than or equal to 50 ppm and may be liquids or non-liquids, sludges or solids that are defined at 40 CFR Section 761.60. PCB wastes do

not include small capacitors found in fluorescent light ballast, white goods (e.g., washers, dryers, refrigerators) or other consumer electrical products (e.g., radio and television units).

4.0 WASTE EVALUATION GUIDELINES

NHIW generators shall complete a Generator Waste Profile Sheet (GWPS) for each NHIW waste stream and submit to NTSL, along with a copy of an NHIW Certification form, for approval prior to disposal at the landfill. Wastes shall be properly evaluated by trained personnel prior to acceptance at the facility to ensure that prohibited wastes are not accepted for disposal. Prohibited wastes can generally be identified based on the definitions provided in **Section 3.2**. The identification and determination of hazardous waste can be more complex of a task and is further discussed in this section. Analytical requirements and sampling procedures generally required for evaluating waste streams are also discussed.

4.1 HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION

The term "hazardous waste" is defined as a solid waste, or a combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical characteristics may:

- cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or
- pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates all waste in the United States under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The three programs established under RCRA are Solid Waste (Subtitle D), Hazardous Waste (Subtitle C) and Underground Storage Tanks (USTs). RCRA Subtitle C establishes a federal program to manage hazardous wastes from cradle to grave and includes regulations for the generation, transportation, and treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes.

Proper hazardous waste identification is essential to ensure the proper handling and disposal of wastes. In order for a waste to be classified as a hazardous waste, it must meet the following criteria:

1. The material must be classified as a solid waste (40 CFR Part 261.2).
2. The waste must not be excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste (40 CFR Part 261.4).
3. The waste must meet one of the following criteria:
    a. The waste consists of, or contains, a listed hazardous waste (40 CFR Part 261.30).
    b. The waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste (40 CFR Part 261.20).

The criteria for characterizing hazardous wastes are discussed in the following subsections.

4.1.1 SOLID WASTE

The Subtitle C program uses the term solid waste to denote something that is a waste. In order for a material to be classified as a hazardous waste, it must first be a solid waste. The statutory definition points out that whether a material is a solid waste is not based on the physical form of the material (i.e., whether or not it is a solid as opposed to a liquid or gas), but rather that the material is a waste. The regulation further defines solid waste as any material that is discarded by being either abandoned, inherently waste-like, a certain military munition, or recycled.

Once the material has been identified as a solid waste, then it can be classified as either hazardous or non-hazardous waste. Following the identification process, the next step is to determine whether the solid waste in question is subject to any sort of exclusions from the definition of hazardous waste.

4.1.2 WASTES EXCLUDED FROM RCRA SUBTITLE C REGULATIONS

Not all RCRA wastes qualify as hazardous wastes. There are four categories for exclusions from being considered a RCRA hazardous waste. If the waste fits one of these categories, it is not regulated as a RCRA hazardous waste, and the hazardous waste requirements do not apply.

Exclusions from the Definition of Solid Waste

A material cannot be a hazardous waste if it does not meet the definition of a solid waste. Below are some of the exclusions from the definition of solid waste:

- Domestic sewage and mixtures of domestic sewage.
- Industrial wastewater discharges (point source discharges).
- Irrigation return flows.
- Radioactive waste.
- In-situ mining waste.
- Pulping liquors.
- Spent sulfuric acid.
- Closed-loop recycling.
- Spent wood preservatives.
- Coke by-product wastes.
- Splash condenser dross residue.
- Recovered oil from petroleum refining operations.
- Condensates from Kraft mill stream strippers.
- Comparable fuels.
- Processed scrap metal.
- Shredded circuit boards.
- Mineral processing secondary materials.

Exclusions from the Definition of Hazardous Waste

EPA excludes certain solid wastes from the definition of hazardous waste. If a material meets an exclusion from the definition of hazardous waste, it cannot be a hazardous waste, even if the material technically meets a listing or exhibits a characteristic that would make it hazardous. Following are the exemptions from the definition of hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR 261.4(b):

- 40 CFR 261.4(b}(1) Household Hazardous Waste
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(2) Agricultural Waste
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(3) Mining Overburden
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(4) Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste (Bevill Amendment)
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(5) Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Wastes (Bentsen Amendment)
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(6) Trivalent Chromium Wastes
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(7) Mining and Mineral Processing Wastes (Bevill Amendment)

- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(8) Cement Kiln Dust (Bevill Amendment)
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(9) Arsenically Treated Wood
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(10) Petroleum Contaminated Media & Debris from Underground Storage Tanks
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(11) Injected Groundwater
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(12) Spent Chlorofluorocarbon Refrigerants
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(13) Used Oil Filters
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(14) Used Oil Distillation Bottoms
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(15) Landfill Leachate or Gas Condensate Derived from Certain Listed Wastes
- 40 CFR 261.4(b)(17) and (18) Project XL Pilot Project Exclusions

After it is determined that a waste is a solid waste and is not either excluded from the definitions of solid or hazardous waste or exempt from Subtitle C hazardous waste regulation, the next step is to determine if the waste is a regulated hazardous waste.

4.1.3 LISTED WASTES

EPA establishes specific wastes that are considered to be hazardous. These wastes are incorporated into lists which are organized into four categories as follows:

- **F-Listed Waste:** 40 CFR Part 261.31 lists thirty-nine (39) hazardous wastes resulting from non-specific sources (F001 – F039). Wastes on this list are created from common manufacturing and industrial processes. Because these wastes are produced in multiple industries, they are known as "non-specific source wastes." Examples include spent solvents, sludges, and similar materials. The F list wastes can be divided into seven groups, depending on the type of manufacturing or industrial operation that creates them as follows:
    - Spent solvent wastes (F001 - F005).
    - Electroplating and other metal finishing wastes (F006- F012, and F019).
    - Dioxin-bearing wastes (F020 - F023, and F026 - F028).
    - Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons production wastes (codes F024 and F025).
    - Wood preserving wastes (F032, F034, and F035).
    - Petroleum refinery wastewater treatment sludges (F037 and F038).
    - Multisource leachate (F039).
- **K-Listed Waste:** 40 CFR Part 261.32 lists one hundred forty-eight (148) hazardous wastes resulting from specific sources. These wastes are generated by the following thirteen (13) industries:
    - Wood preservation,
    - Organic chemicals manufacturing,
    - Pesticide manufacturing,
    - Petroleum refining,
    - Veterinary pharmaceuticals manufacturing,
    - Inorganic pigment manufacturing,
    - Inorganic chemical manufacturing,
    - Explosives manufacturing,
    - Iron and steel production,

- Primary aluminum production,
- Secondary lead processing,
- Ink formulation, and
- Coking.

Since these wastes are produced by specific industries, they are known as "source-specific wastes." If a waste falls under this category it is considered a K-listed waste.

- **P-Listed Waste:** 40 CFR Part 261.33(e) lists two hundred thirty-nine (239) chemical products defined as acute hazardous wastes. Wastes on this list are commercial chemical products being discarded in their unused form. They become a hazardous waste when they are discarded. If a waste falls under this category it is considered a P-listed waste.
- **U-Listed Waste:** 40 CFR Part 261.33(f) lists four hundred eighty-seven (487) chemical products that are classified as toxic wastes. Wastes on this list are commercial chemical products being discarded in their unused form. They become a hazardous waste when they are discarded. If a waste falls under this category it is considered a U-listed waste.

A material that is a listed hazardous waste will always remain a hazardous waste regardless of how the material came to be a waste.

4.1.4 CHARACTERISTIC WASTES

A characteristic waste may be considered hazardous by any one or more of the following characteristics defined in 40 CFR 261 Subpart C: ignitability (D001), corrosivity (D002), reactivity (D003), or toxicity (D004 – D043). To determine if a waste is considered hazardous for one of these characteristics, certain analytical or test methods must be performed on the specific waste stream. A table containing a list of the constituents and typical test methods can be found in **Appendix D**. A general summary for identifying if a waste exhibits one or more of the four characteristics are described below.

- **Ignitability (40 CFR 261.21):** In general, any waste having a flash point less than 60° Celsius (140° F) is considered hazardous and not acceptable for disposal. A waste is also considered hazardous for ignitability when under standard temperature and pressure is capable of causing a fire through friction, absorption or spontaneous chemical change, and which will burn vigorously when ignited.
- **Corrosivity (40 CFR 261.22):** In general, any waste that exhibits a pH of less than 2.0 or greater than 12.5 is considered corrosive. The literal reading of the regulations state that these values are for liquid wastes. Corrosivity of a solid waste is tested by a 50/50 dilution with deionized water (SW-846/9045).
- **Reactivity (40 CFR 261.23):** Any waste that is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating, reacts violently with water, or forms toxic fumes when mixed with water is reactive. This category also addresses wastes, which contain sulfide and cyanide. The waste should be tested for Reactive Sulfide and Cyanide to ensure that the waste is not reactive.
- **Toxicity (40 CFR 261.24):** Toxicity testing was developed to simulate the leaching of contaminants from a landfill. The current procedure to perform this test is the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching

Procedure (TCLP) test. The TCLP test is utilized to evaluate heavy metals, insecticides, herbicides, and other organic compounds. Regulatory TCLP limits are provided in **Appendix E**.

4.2 ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Appendix D contains testing parameters suggested for evaluating various typical NHIW. If a particular waste is not listed, the Landfill Manager will decide the testing requirement on a case-by-case basis.

The laboratory analyses required for review with the GWPS is dependent upon the type of waste stream to be disposed. Analyses must have been conducted in accordance with EPA test procedures as outlined in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods" (EPA Publication Number SW-846), "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes", EPA-600/4-79-020, American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Methods, or another approved EPA method. These analytical methods shall be performed on a representative sample(s) of the waste as described in Chapter 9 of "Test Methods for Evaluation of Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods" (EPA Publication Number SW-846), as amended, or Chapter 4 of EPA's "Ecological Assessment of Hazardous Waste Sites; a Field and Laboratory Reference" (NTIS PB 89-205967), as amended. Although generators may not be obligated by law to provide these analytical results, NTSL personnel must obtain proper analytical results or equivalent information (i.e., 40 CFR 262.11 allows generator's knowledge of the waste and process generating the waste) to ensure that the facility is not managing regulated hazardous waste or other prohibited wastes.

Information about a waste as well as the process generating that waste may be used to evaluate or assist in the evaluation of a NHIW or other special waste. Examples of such information include, but are not limited to, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), manufacturers' literature, analytical results (e.g., a total metals analysis may demonstrate that the potential metals of concern are not present in the waste and therefore could not leach above the levels of concern), knowledge of how the waste was generated (e.g., a filter was used in painting operations and therefore does not contain any pesticides), and other such information generated in conjunction with a particular waste generation activity or process.

When using "process knowledge" to address one or more NHIW evaluation criteria, the following shall be documented.

- A description of the waste, including a description of the components that make up the waste as well as their sources;
- A description of why the material is to be discarded; and
- A description of any process changes and additional analysis, if required.

In addition to the above, all information that is used to evaluate NHIW shall be documented. This documented information should reasonably indicate why additional analytical testing is not required to evaluate the particular evaluation criteria which "process knowledge" is addressing. Analytical reports and/or sampling documentation must clearly identify the generator and/or customer, description of the material sampled and analyzed, and sample collection date and location when analyses were conducted.

The reference methods employed must accompany the analytical data and be EPA / DEQ approved method(s), as applicable. Laboratory QA/QC information must accompany the data submitted and should include sample handling, containerization, and preservation techniques, chain of custody records, data on standards, duplicate analyses, spikes and blanks, and other pertinent statistical information.

The Landfill Manager may request additional analysis pertinent to the proper characterization of a waste stream as needed. Conversely, if enough evidence is presented to characterize the waste to the satisfaction of the Landfill Manager, it may be approved for acceptance without all the required analysis (i.e., MSDS, manufacturers' literature, process knowledge, etc., or a combination may be used in lieu of analysis).

4.3 WASTE SAMPLING PROCEDURES

It is the responsibility of the generator to certify that the analysis presented was obtained from a representative sample of the waste. NTSL, may assist the generator by providing applicable guidance on the proper sampling techniques as described in SW-846, ASTM Methods, or other accepted sampling methods. Sampling will be tracked with a chain-of-custody, which must be included with the GWPS.

The objective of sampling is to collect a representative sample(s) that provide accurate and precise measurements of the chemical and physical properties of the waste. If a representative sample of the waste is not obtained, the data generated can be considered suspect or inaccurate.

To ensure that the analysis received is obtained from a representative sample, the sampler must sign the Representative Sampling Certification Statement on the GWPS.

4.3.1 REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

A "representative sample" is defined as a sample, which exhibits the average properties of the whole waste (EPA SW-846). To collect a representative sample(s), the generator must establish a sampling plan that provides for accurate and precise measurement of the chemical and physical properties of the waste. Sampling accuracy and precision is defined below.

- **Sampling accuracy:** Sampling accuracy is defined as "the closeness of a sample value to its true value" and is usually achieved by some form of random sampling. In random sampling, every unit in the population has a theoretical equal chance of being sampled and measured. The random sampling of the population would produce statistics, which are considered to be unbiased population constituents.
- **Sampling precision:** Sampling precision is defined as "the closeness of repeated sample values" and is most commonly achieved by taking an appropriate number of samples from the population. Increasing the number and physical size of random samples collected directly increases sampling precision and has the secondary effect of increasing sampling accuracy.

In general, a judgment will be made as to the degree of sampling accuracy and precision that is required to reliably estimate the chemical characteristics of a waste in comparison to the applicable regulatory limits. Typically, high accuracy and precision are required if one or more chemical contaminants of a waste

are present at concentration near the regulatory limits. Alternatively, relatively low accuracy and low precision can be tolerated if the contaminants of concern occur at levels far below the applicable limits.

4.3.2 METHODS OF SAMPLING

Sampling methods are detailed below.

- **Simple Random Sampling:** This method involves identifying all units in the population and randomly selecting a suitable number of samples from the population. This type of sampling is appropriate when the available information suggests that the waste stream is relatively homogeneous.
- **Stratified Random Sampling:** This method involves identifying various portions of the population which is expected to be heterogeneous within themselves and randomly selecting a suitable number of samples from the various strata. This type of sampling should be undertaken when variations on the population are expected to exist over space (points in a batch of waste) and/or time (each batch of waste).
- **Systematic Random Sampling:** This is a method of sampling in which the first sample collected from the population is randomly selected, and all subsequent samples are taken at fixed space or time intervals.
- **Authoritative Sampling:** This is a method of sampling whereby an individual who is well acquainted with the waste collects a sample without regard to randomization. This method would only be valid if knowledge of the waste and/or past sampling and related analysis indicated that the waste was homogeneous and little variability was expected, regardless the number of samples collected.
- **Composite Sampling:** As stated in SW-846, "in composite sampling, a number of random samples are initially collected from a waste stream and combined into a single sample, which is then analyzed for the chemical contaminants of concern." Composite sampling by its nature reduces the number of individually analyzed samples compared to non-composite sampling. According to SW-846, this increases the possibility that a contaminant will be determined to be hazardous due to the small number of analytical measurements.

Composite sampling is an appropriate method in the majority of cases where the waste stream being analyzed do not contain contaminants that approach regulatory thresholds. If the analysis indicates a contaminate is approaching the regulatory threshold, a series of additional composite samples must be collected and analyzed.

5.0 WASTE EXCLUSION PROCEDURES

All waste streams of NHIW to be disposed at NTSL shall be properly evaluated and screened to reasonably ensure that (1) regulated hazardous wastes, (2) regulated PCB wastes, (3) radioactive wastes, (4) regulated medical wastes, and (5) other unpermitted wastes are excluded from disposal at NTSL. NTSL will follow the waste exclusion procedures outlined in this section to prevent the disposal of prohibited wastes.

5.1 NOTIFICATION OF GENERATORS AND HAULERS

Signage will be maintained at the facility entrance which lists categories of wastes or specific wastes which are prohibited from disposal. Generators and haulers will be notified of the landfill's requirements when new accounts are established and during waste profile renewals. Generators and haulers will be informed that regulated hazardous, radioactive, PCB, friable asbestos, and untreated regulated medical waste will NOT be accepted.

When a new account is established, the new hauler and NHIW generator customers will be informed of the following operating requirements and restrictions:

> *North Tulsa Sanitary Landfill does NOT accept the following wastes: radioactive, regulated PCB, untreated regulated medical, friable asbestos, or regulated hazardous waste. Generators and haulers are responsible for identifying and characterizing the waste before being disposed of in North Tulsa Sanitary Landfill. All loads entering North Tulsa Sanitary Landfill must be tarped or covered. Random waste inspections will be performed.*

Any other generator and/or hauler inquiries can be directed to the gate attendant, landfill manager or other personnel at the facility who has received appropriate training. When requested, NTSL personnel will supply generators the necessary forms and any additional analytical requirements prior to acceptance of the NHIW at the facility.

5.2 GENERATOR NHIW CERTIFICATION

Generators planning to dispose of NHIW at NTSL shall comply with the following conditions as specified in OAC 252:515-31-3:

- Submit a certification to DEQ that the NHIW is non-hazardous. Certification should be made in accordance with the DEQ form included as **Appendix F**, or contain equivalent information
- Notify DEQ in the event the NHIW generating process or resultant waste stream changes and update the appropriate certification
- Provide DEQ with documentation in support of the certification, if requested, to include laboratory analysis, material safety data sheets, or additional information regarding the waste stream or generation process

5.3 GENERATOR WASTE PROFILE

NHIW generators shall complete a GWPS for each NHIW waste stream and submit to NTSL, along with a copy of the NHIW Certification, for approval prior to disposal at the landfill. A copy of the GWPS is provided in **Appendix G.** The landfill manager will review the GWPS to determine acceptability of the

waste. The rationale for accepting or rejecting a waste will be based on the classification and characteristics of the waste as reported in the GWPS and supplemental information including MSDSs, laboratory analyses, knowledge of the process that generated the waste or other means necessary to evaluate and/or analyze a specific waste in order to determine whether or not to accept the waste. **Section 3.0** of the WEP provides a description of wastes that are permitted and prohibited at NTSL and **Section 4.0** provides guidance for identifying hazardous waste.

A waste will be determined as hazardous if it is a listed or characteristic hazardous waste. **Section 4.0** discusses the general categories of listed hazardous wastes and of characteristic hazardous wastes according to 40 CFR 261. Generators can evaluate waste by using MSDSs, laboratory analysis, and knowledge of the process that generated the waste.

Evaluation, which may include laboratory analyses, of a waste stream will be necessary when either of the following occur:

- A new generator has submitted a request for waste disposal at the landfill;
- An existing generator has submitted a request for disposal of a new waste stream;
- When the owner/operator becomes aware of a change in the process generating waste; or,
- During waste profile renewal of an existing waste stream.

The landfill will periodically re-evaluate approved waste stream(s) from an existing NHIW generator. The re-evaluation process will update waste identification information. The frequency of evaluation will be at the discretion of the owner/operator based on the variability and size of the waste stream(s). At a minimum, analysis will be required of the generator once every three (3) years.

All approved GWPSs along with any laboratory results, process knowledge documentation, material safety data sheets, certification, or other documents used to determine the acceptability of the waste will be maintained in the landfill's operating record and available for DEQ review.

5.4 NHIW TRACKING DOCUMENT OR MANIFEST

Generators disposing more than ten (10) cubic yards of NHIW in a calendar month are required to have a NHIW Tracking Document accompanying each load of NHIW transported to the landfill. NHIW Tracking documents will be maintained in the operating record. An example tracking document is presented in **Appendix H**.

5.5 GATE ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES

For each load of NHIW that arrives at the site, the gate attendant (or scale operator) should complete the NHIW Gate Acceptance Checklist included in **Appendix I**. As noted on the checklist, the gate attendant responsibilities include the following.

- Verify GWPS and any required approvals are on file for the waste stream.
- Inspect the load and verify load amount/volume.
- Verify that the manifest is properly signed by the generator and transporter.

- Verify that the load and the manifest information matches approved GWPS information.
- Sign and distribute manifest copies, placing a copy in the facility operating record.

To facilitate tracking of NHIW at the site, a Generator Log Sheet should be maintained on-site at all times for each NHIW generator waste stream approved for disposal at the facility. The NHIW Generator Log Sheet (**Appendix I**) should be completed and maintained on a daily basis at the landfill. The following information for each NHIW load should be recorded on the Generator Log Sheet by the gatehouse attendant:

- Date Received
- Incoming Volume
- Total Cumulative Volume
- Bill to Customer
- Hauler
- Ticket Number
- Manifest Number

The NHIW Generator Log Sheets should be maintained in alphabetical order, by generator name, and must be placed in a ring binder or entered in a tracking system when each load is received.

These forms will enable tracking NHIW loads on a daily basis and will assist in the completion of monthly reports to DEQ regarding NHIW received at the facility. The NHIW Generator Log Sheet may be revised as necessary.

5.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Appendix C provides guidance for the management of various wastes. The table lists procedures for handling wastes and identifies special management requirements.

5.7 RANDOM INSPECTIONS

This WEP specifies that random inspection of incoming loads will be performed, and steps will be taken to ensure regulated hazardous, radioactive, regulated PCB, or untreated regulated medical wastes are not received at NTSL. The landfill manager is responsible for determining the random inspection schedule, but a minimum average of three (3) load inspections per week should occur when greater than 20 NHIW loads are accepted per month. When the facility accepts 20 NHIW loads or less per month, one (1) random load inspection should be performed during each week.

This WEP also specifies that records of load inspections will be maintained in the operating record; DEQ will be notified when hazardous, radioactive, regulated PCB, or untreated regulated medical wastes are identified. These restricted wastes received will be properly disposed in a facility permitted to accept the

waste, and verification of proper disposal will be submitted to DEQ and maintained in the operating record.

While being weighed, the exterior of all disposal vehicles that enter the facility will be visually screened for suspected unacceptable waste. Trained employees will further screen all waste as it is unloaded and placed in the active disposal area. The landfill manager will be responsible for determining random detailed inspections of disposal vehicles. The inspections will be performed on an average of at least once every week.

The disposal vehicle identified for a detailed inspection will unload their waste in an area adjacent to the active disposal area. A trained employee will then inspect the waste for any regulated hazardous, radioactive, regulated PCB, friable asbestos and/or untreated regulated medical wastes. Random inspections will be documented. An example inspection form is included in **Appendix J**.

In determining if the waste is acceptable or unacceptable, the detailed inspection may include the observations and questions below.

- Generator's name;
- Location at which the waste was generated;
- Conditions under which the waste was generated (date of generation, particular process which generated it, conditions of spill, outdated or contaminated product, etc.);
- Quantity (pounds, gallons, yd^3, tons, etc.) and physical condition of the waste (odor, color, liquid, sludge, solid, contaminated soil); and,
- Laboratory analysis for waste characteristics

After verifying the waste is acceptable, it will be transferred to the active disposal area for disposal. Hauling companies or waste transporters as well as generators, will be responsible for proper disposal of any identified unacceptable waste.

The landfill may review, at their discretion, MSDSs, hazardous material manifests and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III reports for facilities, companies, municipalities, cities, and towns that utilize the landfill. The review will assist in identifying the potential for certain types of hazardous materials to be unintentionally delivered to the facility. Customers generating regulated medical waste and hauling companies or waste transporters servicing facilities generating regulated medical waste will be informed of disposal restrictions of untreated regulated medical waste when new accounts are established and during waste profile renewals. Hauling companies may also be reviewed to identify the potential for certain types of hazardous materials or untreated regulated medical waste to be unintentionally delivered to the landfill.

5.8 REJECTED WASTE DOCUMENTATION

In the event that any waste is rejected, the landfill will follow procedures detailed in **Section 6.0** and will document all rejected wastes. An example waste rejection form is presented in **Appendix K**.

6.0 REJECTED WASTES

6.1 NOTIFICATION

If regulated hazardous, radioactive, PCB-containing, friable asbestos, and/or untreated regulated medical waste is identified, prior to receipt of the waste at the facility, during the inspection of waste for acceptance at the gate, or upon disposal at the working face of the landfill, the DEQ Land Protection Division must be notified by the end of the next working day. The notification shall describe the reason for rejection and include the following information:

- Date of rejection;
- Reason for rejection;
- The name, address, phone number, and contact person of the waste generator when such can be obtained; and/or
- The name of the driver tag number of the vehicle, carrier name, address, telephone number, and contact person when such data can be obtained.

If regulated hazardous, radioactive, PCB-containing, friable asbestos or untreated regulated medical waste is identified during any inspections while the waste is still in possession of the transporter, receipt of the waste will be refused, and the generator contacted.

If regulated hazardous, radioactive, PCB, friable asbestos, or untreated regulated medical waste is identified after receipt, the waste will be isolated at the working face and the DEQ Land Protection Division will be verbally notified within the next regular business day after discovery.

6.2 SAFE STORAGE AND PROPER DISPOSAL

If regulated hazardous, radioactive, PCB, friable asbestos, or untreated regulated medical waste is identified after receipt, the waste will be isolated at the working face. Access to the area will be restricted, or if safe to do so, the waste will be moved to a restricted area. The landfill will arrange for the proper handling and disposal of all identified regulated hazardous, radioactive, PCB, friable asbestos, and untreated regulated medical waste.

6.3 VERIFICATION

After proper disposal or treatment in a permitted facility, the landfill will send a verification of disposal to the DEQ Land Protection Division and place a copy in the operating record.

7.0 RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

NTSL will maintain records and submit NHIW Reports to DEQ as discussed in this WEP and in the following sections.

7.1 RECORDS

NTSL will maintain all NHIW and WEP records in the facility operating records, including the following:

- Personnel training documents;
- Approved GWPSs along with any laboratory results, process knowledge documentation, material safety data sheets, certification, or other documents used to determine the acceptability of the waste;
- records of inspections performed;
- records of NHIW accepted at the facility; and
- verification of proper disposal, if any.

7.2 NHIW REPORTS

OAC 252:515-31-4 requires records be maintained in the landfill operating record itemizing the type, quantity, and source of NHIW received from persons disposing greater than 10 cubic yards of NHIW in a calendar month. In addition, the rule requires these records be submitted to the DEQ no later than the last day of the month following the reporting period. A copy of the DEQ monthly NHIW reporting form is provided in **Appendix L**.

APPENDIX A

Training Acknowledgement

NORTH TULSA SANITARY LANDFILL

WASTE EXCLUSION PLAN (WEP)
TRAINING ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The undersigned state that they are familiar with the contents of North Tulsa Sanitary Landfill Waste Exclusion Plan, and have received the training to comply with its guidelines as set forth in WEP.

Name	Title	Signature	Date

APPENDIX B

Examples of NHIW

Typical Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste (NHIW) Waste Streams

1. Air pollution control equipment residues
2. Arsenically-treated wood that meets the exemption criteria of 40 CFR 261.4(b)(9)
3. Auto shredder fluff
4. Blasting media and other abrasives used to remove surface coatings
5. Coal combustion ash per 40 CFR 261.4(b)(4)
6. Combustible materials as defined in 49 CFR 173.120 and 173.124, that are not regulated as hazardous wastes
7. Containers which are RCRA empty in accordance with 40 CFR 261.7, or empty containers which have held pesticides (i.e., herbicides, fungicides, or rodenticides)
8. Cooling tower waters and other cooling process related wastes
9. Incinerator ash
10. Industrial sludges and industrial mud trap residues
11. Industrial wastewater treatment plant sludge (excluding sludge that is exclusively sanitary sewage)
12. Ink wastes
13. Lab related wastes, including lab packs
14. Lighting fixture ballasts containing non-TSCA regulated PCBs per 40 CFR Part 761
15. Miscellaneous chemical spill residue, primarily non-fuel related
16. Municipal and non-industrial wastewater treatment plant sludges
17. Non-hazardous pesticides (i.e., herbicides, fungicides, & rodenticides)
18. Oil filters meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 261.4(b)(13)
19. Outdated and off-specification products
20. Outdated, of specification, or mislabeled over-the-counter medicines which are not hazardous in accordance with 40 CFR 261, Subparts C or D
21. Paint waste and related solvents
22. Petroleum contaminated soil and debris, oily rags and absorbents with <1000 ppm TPH
23. Pharmaceutical waste not identified in (20)
24. Refractory & foundry sands and slag, retort, fly ash, cement kiln dust
25. Resins, polymers, and adhesives
26. Sludges containing materials washed from the interior of bulk materials carriers such as tank trucks or railroad tank cars
27. Wastes exempted by the RCRA Bevill waste exclusion in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(7)
28. Wastes rendered non-hazardous that were formerly hazardous pursuant to 40 CFR 261, Subpart C
29. Wastes from non-hazardous metal plating processes
30. Other Wastes not identified above but meeting the definition of NHIW

APPENDIX C

Waste Management Options

SPECIAL WASTE TYPES AND MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Waste Type	Management Options
Asbestos	**Non-Friable** asbestos can be disposed at permitted landfills provided that the disposal area is covered immediately with a minimum of six (6) inches of cover material at the end of the operating day and in a manner which minimizes an increase in the friability of any exposed edges. **Friable** asbestos cannot be accepted at NTSL.
Car wash sumps	Waste from car wash sumps may be accepted without any special testing. Car was sump waste must pass the Paint Filter Liquid Test (PFLT) unless the landfill has a permitted bulking plan.
Dry cleaning wastes	Filters and sludges from CESQG should not be accepted for disposal without confirming generators have complied with all requirements specified under State regulations and the waste has been approved for disposal by the facility.
Empty drums	Drums must contain less than 1-inch of product and bung should be removed. Drums should be crushed prior to disposal. Clean drums (triple-rinsed by generator) in good condition can be stockpiled for reuse as waste containers, used oil storage containers or recycled.
Floor sumps	All sump wastes must be screened, managed and disposed in accordance with an approved permit. Floor sump wastes must pass the PFLT unless the landfill has a permitted bulking plan.
Fluorescent tubes/ballasts	Fluorescent light tubes contain mercury and may exhibit hazardous waste characteristics (D009). Generators must manage fluorescent light tubes under the Universal Waste Rule and cannot dispose in the landfill if the material tests hazardous. Ballasts manufactured before 1979 may contain small quantities of PCBs. Fluorescent tubes and ballasts may be accepted from households but cannot be accepted from CESQGs if they are hazardous or contain PCBs ≥ 50 ppm. If the ballasts are suspected of containing PCBs, they should be placed in a bucket and mixed with cement prior to disposal.
Grease trap wastes	Grease trap wastes may be accepted for disposal if they pass the PFLT. Generators should be encouraged to recycle this waste.
Grit and bar screen wastes	These wastes must pass the PFLT and must be covered immediately.

Lab chemicals	Laboratory chemicals should not be accepted for disposal without confirming generators have complied with all requirements and the waste has been approved for disposal at the facility.
Latex/ oil base paints and cans	Empty cans can be crushed and disposed. Small volumes of paint from households should be absorbed, dried, or solidified prior to disposal.
Lead-acid batteries	If allowed by an approved Recycling Plan, lead-acid batteries may be stockpiled for recycling in an upright, non-leaking position, no more than 2 batteries high, on a pallet. **Lead Batteries, which are not household hazardous waste, **MAY NOT** be disposed in a landfill.*
Liquids	Bulk or non-containerized liquid waste may not be placed in landfills unless: (1) The waste is household waste other than septic waste; or (2) The waste is leachate or gas condensate derived from the MSWLF which is designed with a composite liner and leachate collection systems; or (3) The waste is sufficiently bulked with soil or other previously approved bulking agent to pass the PFLT prior to disposal. A container holding liquid waste may not be placed in a MSWLF unless: (1) The container is small container similar in size to that normally found in household waste; (2) The container is designed to hold liquids for use other than storage; or (3) The waste is household waste. Class B municipal sewage sludge passing the PFLT may be co-disposed in a MSWLF which is in compliance with OAC 252:515. **Liquid waste **MAY NOT** be disposed in the landfill*
PCB wastes	Electrical transformers and soils contaminated with PCBs must have concentrations below 50 ppm and generators have complied with all requirements and the waste has been properly evaluated and approved for disposal at NTSL.
Pesticide containers	Pesticide containers must be empty, triple rinsed and punctured. The container should be crushed prior to disposal.
Petroleum contaminated waste	Petroleum contaminated soil and debris, oily rags and absorbents can be disposed as de minimis waste if the TPH level is < 1,000 ppm. Petroleum contaminated soil and debris that are determined to be non-hazardous but contaminated with TPH levels > 1,000 ppm can be disposed only in a Subtitle D cell.
Radioactive and NORM wastes	Radioactive waste and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) **MAY NOT** be disposed in a landfill.

Regulated infectious wastes / sharps	Infectious wastes from hospitals, medical clinics, mortuaries, health care units, dental offices, etc. should not be accepted unless properly treated. Biomedical waste that has been treated, in accordance with applicable regulatory standards, so it is no longer infectious and packaged such that it is clearly evident it is no longer infectious, may be disposed of as municipal solid waste. "Sharps" (needles, syringes, scalpels) should be placed in rigid containers with lids (i.e. 5-gallon plastic buckets or plastic milk jugs) and **MUST** be encapsulated in a mixture which will solidify.
Sewage treatment plant sludges	Sludges must be treated to Class B requirements, pass the PFLT, and be tested for hazardous waste characteristics using the TCLP. Sludges which are accepted for disposal must be covered immediately. Properly treated sludges may be suitable for use as soil supplements on reclaimed areas. Please contact DEQ regarding specific requirements. Note: Prior approval must be obtained from the department for any sludge management plan.
Tires	Whole tires may be stockpiled at a landfill for the purpose of shredding or recycling. If disposed of whole, tires should be placed at the bottom of the working face.
Treated wood	Railroad ties, bridge timbers, fence post, telephone poles and other materials treated with pentachlorophenol, creosote, or arsenic may exhibit hazardous waste characteristics (D004, D023, D024, D025, D026, D037). However, if the treated wood is quite old, it may be reasonable to assume that it will not exhibit these characteristics and that it may be accepted for disposal without testing. If new and not except, recently treated wood waste should be analyzed for hazardous waste characteristics. Treated wood **MAY NOT** be burned.
Used oil	Used oil may not be accepted from do-it-yourself oil changers for recycling or emergency recovery (burning in a space heater) unless the landfill has an approved recycling plan. Used oil should not be accepted from local businesses. Oil storage should occur in an approved and labeled barrel or tank with secondary containment. **Used oil **MAY NOT** be disposed in the landfill.*
Used oil filters	Used oil filters must be drained of all free liquids prior to disposal. NOTE: Spin-on used oil filters must be punctured or crushed to be exempt from a hazardous waste classification. Otherwise, they must be tested.

Water treatment plant sludges	Sludges must pass the PFLT and should be covered immediately.
White goods containing CFCs	If chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) have been removed from the white good (refrigerator, freezer, or air conditioner), it can be stockpiled for recycling (in accordance with an approved recycling plan) or crushed and disposed. If the CFCs have not been removed from the white good, it must be rejected or stockpiled in a separate area for removal of CFCs at a later date (if allowed by an approved recycling plan).
Wood and coal ashes	Hot and coal ashes (including fly ash and bottom ash) should be placed in a separate area where they can be spread out by landfill equipment and fully cooled prior to disposal.

APPENDIX D

Typical Waste Types and Analytical Requirements

TYPICAL WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

	OTHER	pH	Flashpoint	Reactive Cyanide	Reactive Sulfide	Paint Filter	TPH	TCLP Metals	TCLP Volatile	TCLP Semi-volatiles	TCLP Herbs/ Pests	PCB's	MSDS
ADHESIVES													
Animal	Not Reqd.												
Elastomer-solvent cements			X						X				X
Inorganic (portland cement, mortar, gypsum)	Not Reqd.												
Mineral (asphalt, pitches, hydrocarbon resins)									Benzene	Cresols Pyridine			X
Silicone polymers and cements													X
Thermoplastics resins (polyethylene, polyvinyl acetate)													X
Thermosetting: Epoxy. (Phenol-formaldehyde – see Phenolic Resins)													X
Vegetable (gum, latex, rubber)													X
AEROSOL CANS (See Empty Containers)													
AGRICULTURAL WASTE (Fertilizer, Pesticides, Feed Supplements)											X		X
ANTIFREEZE & ANTIFREEZE CONTAMINATED MATERIALS						X		X					X
ASBESTOS													
ASPHALT													
Cured			Not Reqd.										
Uncured									Benzene				
BAGHOUSE DUST		X						X					

TYPICAL WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

	OTHER	pH	Flashpoint	Reactive Cyanide	Reactive Sulfide	Paint Filter	TPH	TCLP Metals	TCLP Volatile	TCLP Semi-volatiles	TCLP Herbs/ Pests	PCB's	MSDS
BATTERIES: (TCLP Metals analysis of batteries must specify the batteries have been prepared by cutting or grinding so that they pass through a 9.5 mm sieve)													
Alkaline								Chromium Mercury					X
Lead-Acid	HAZ												
Lithium	HAZ												
Manganese								Mercury					X
Mercuric oxide button cell (watch)								Mercury					
Nickel-cadmium	HAZ												
Silver oxide cell (watch)								Mercury Silver					X
Zinc-air button cell								Mercury					X
Zinc-carbon cell								Cadmium Chromium Lead Mercury					X
CATALYST													
Unused								X					X
Used – Spent Catalyst		X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X
CERAMIC WASTES													
Carbon Residues (Decoloring, Filtering, Toner)		X		X	X	X		X					X
Chemical Salts		X	X	X	X	X		X					X
Filter Aids (i.e. Diatomaceous Earth)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Off-Spec Products													X
Pharmaceutical Wastes													X
Spent Dyes		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Spent Filter Media Detergents, Cleaning Agents		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X

TYPICAL WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

	OTHER	pH	Flashpoint	Reactive Cyanide	Reactive Sulfide	Paint Filter	TPH	TCLP Metals	TCLP Volatile	TCLP Semi-volatiles	TCLP Herbs/ Pests	PCB's	MSDS
Surface Coatings (Paints, Inks, Adhesives)		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X
CIRCUIT BOARDS: (Must cut prior to testing so that they pass through 9.5 mm sieve)								Cadmium Lead Mercury Silver					
COMBUSTION RESIDUES													
Coal-Derived Ash		X		X				X	X	X			
Medical Incinerator Ash		X						X					
Municipal Incinerator Ash (See Appendix D)		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			
CONTAMINATED SOILS						See Appendix C							
DESICCANT FROM GAS PURIFICATION		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
DRY CLEANING WASTES (See Sludges & Scales: Dry Cleaning Sludge)													
EMPTY CONTAINERS: (Complete a RCRA Empty Certification)													X
FILTERS (Must be ground or cut prior to testing so that they pass through a 9.5 mm sieve)													
Amine filters from gas production									Benzene				
Fuel, non-terneplated (Generator must state on Waste Profile that filters are non-terneplated and hot-drained)								Cadmium Chromium Lead	Benzene				
Glycol filter from gas production								X	Benzene				
Hydraulic, non-terneplated								Lead					

TYPICAL WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

	OTHER	pH	Flashpoint	Reactive Cyanide	Reactive Sulfide	Paint Filter	TPH	TCLP Metals	TCLP Volatile	TCLP Semi-volatiles	TCLP Herbs/ Pests	PCB's	MSDS
Motor Oil, non-terneplated***	Not Reqd.												
*** On May 20, 1992, EPA exempted non-terneplated used engine oil filters which have been gravity hot-drained by one of the following methods: (1) puncturing the filter anti-drain back valve or the filter dome and hot-draining; (2) hot-draining and crushing; (3) dismantling and hot-draining; (4) any other equivalent hot-draining method which will remove used oil. Customers using this option should describe it on the Waste Profile Sheet with justification as to its acceptability. Generator must certify that filters are non-terneplated and hot-drained on Waste Profile Sheet.													
FOOD WASTE (Excluding sludge)													X
GLASS													
Optical Glass								X					
Windshields								X					
Windows	Not Reqd.												
GREASE TRAP WASTE		X	X			X	X						
LEATHER WASTES				X	X			X		X			X
LIGHT BULBS (Must be cut or ground so that the waste passes through a 9.5 mm sieve prior to testing)													
Fluorescent (Recommended handling is recycling. Only acceptable lamps are new low mercury "Green Tip Lights". Must submit Waste Profile sheet for approval and have MSDS or other documentation that certifies that the lamps will not fail TCLP for Mercury)													
High Intensity								Cadmium Lead Mercury					
Mercury Vapor								Cadmium Lead Mercury					

TYPICAL WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

	OTHER	pH	Flashpoint	Reactive Cyanide	Reactive Sulfide	Paint Filter	TPH	TCLP Metals	TCLP Volatile	TCLP Semi-volatiles	TCLP Herbs/ Pests	PCB's	MSDS
MEDICAL WASTES													
Autoclaved: Processed Infectious & Chemotherapeutic Waste (Must be accompanied by Certification of Autoclave)	Not Reqd.												
Medical Incinerator Ash		X						X					
METALLURGICAL PROCESS RESIDUES													
Auto Shredder Fluff (Note: Must do TLCP PCB's monthly and TCLP Metals annually)					X		X	X	X	X		X	
Foundry Sand and Dust								X					
Metal Grindings/Shavings					X			X	X				
Refractory Material								X					
OFF-SPEC OR OUTDATED PRODUCTS													X
PAINT WASTE (Paint booth filters, paint sludge, etc.)													
Alcohol Solvent								X					X
Dry Paint, Dry Paint Chips			X					X	X	X			
Latex								X	X	X			X
Oil-Based								X	X				X
Paint Filters			X			X		X	X	X			
Paint Sludge (See Sludge and Scales)													
PAPER MILL SLUDGE						X		X					
PCB (POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL WASTE)													
Ballasts												X	
Transformer Oil												X	
PHENOLIC RESINS													
Cured								X	X	X	X		
Uncured			X	X	X					Cresols			

TYPICAL WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

	OTHER	pH	Flashpoint	Reactive Cyanide	Reactive Sulfide	Paint Filter	TPH	TCLP Metals	TCLP Volatile	TCLP Semi-volatiles	TCLP Herbs/ Pests	PCB's	MSDS
PHOTOGRAPHIC WASTE: (Must be cut or ground so that the waste passes through a 9.5 mm sieve prior to testing)													
Film, black and white								Silver					
Film, color								X					
Other related wastes								X					X
PLASTICS													
Cured													X
Uncured	Process depend-ent												
RUBBER & ELASTOMER WASTE													X
SAND BLASTING RESIDUES								X					X
SANITARY SEWER GRIT OR BAR SCREENINGS		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
SLUDGES AND SCALES													
Car Wash Sludge	BTEX		X			X	X						
Cooling Tower Debris/Sludge (MSDS for water treatment chemical/corrosion inhibitors)								X					X
Dry Cleaning Sludge		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Emission Control Sludge		X		X	X	X		X	X	X			
Food Processing Sludge		X		X	X	X		X	X	X			
Ink Sludge								Chromium Lead					
Lime-Stabilized Pickles Liquor		X		X	X	X		X		X			
Oily Sludge, Petroleum Derived		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Paint, Coating Sludge & Scale		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Still Bottoms		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	

TYPICAL WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

WASTE TYPES AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

	OTHER	pH	Flashpoint	Reactive Cyanide	Reactive Sulfide	Paint Filter	TPH	TCLP Metals	TCLP Volatile	TCLP Semi-volatiles	TCLP Herbs/ Pests	PCB's	MSDS
Tank Bottoms		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludge – Municipal (sewage sludge)		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludge – (Industrial)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Water Treatment Sludge		X		X	X	X		X					
STREET SWEEPINGS	TOX/ EOX	X	X				X	Lead Cadmium Chromium					
TANKS													
Petroleum Tanks, cleaned with no residue remaining – must state on Waste Profile steam cleaned or detergent washed)	Not Reqd.												
Petroleum Tanks, not cleaned (See Petroleum Products Contamination)	Process depend-ent												
Other Tanks	Process depend-ent												
TREATED WOOD (Including telephone poles, railroad ties)													
Fresh Creosote Preserved Wood									Benzene	Cresols Penta-chloro-phenol			
Weathered (Generator must describe as weathered on Waste Profile)	Not Reqd.												

Note: Other waste not listed herein will be evaluated on a case by case basis.

APPENDIX E

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Limits

Heavy Metals	EPA HW Code	EPA Method	Regulatory Limit (mg/l)
Arsenic (As)	D004	7061/6010	5.0
Barium (Ba)	D005	7081/6010	100.0
Cadmium (Cd)	D006	7131/6010	1.0
Lead (Pb)	D008	7421/6010	5.0
Chromium (Cr)	D007	7191/6010	5.0
Mercury (Hg)	D009	7470/6010	0.2
Selenium (Se)	D010	7741/6010	1.0
Silver (Ag)	D011	7761/6010	5.0

Volatiles	EPA HW Code	EPA Method	Regulatory Limit (mg/l)
Benzene	D018	8240 or 8260	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	D019	8240 or 8260	0.5
Chlorobenzene	D021	8240 or 8260	100.0
Chloroform	D022	8240 or 8260	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	D028	8240 or 8260	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethylene	D029	8240 or 8260	0.7
Methyl ethyl ketone	D035	8240 or 8260	200.0
Tetrachloroethylene	D039	8240 or 8260	0.7
Trichloroethylene	D040	8240 or 8260	0.5
Vinyl Chloride	D043	8240 or 8260	0.2

Semi-Volatiles	EPA HW Code	EPA Method	Regulatory Limit (mg/l)
Cresol	D026	8270	200.0
o-Cresol	D023	8270	200.0
m-Cresol	D024	8270	200.0
p-Cresol	D025	8270	200.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	D027	8240 or 8270	7.5
2,4-Dinitrotulene	D030	8270	0.13
Hexachlorobenzene	D032	8270	0.13
Hexachlorobutadiene	D033	8270	0.5
Hexachloroethane	D034	8270	3.0
Nitrobenzene	D036	8270	2.0
Pentachlorophenol	D037	8270	100.0
Pyridine	D038	8270	5.0
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	D041	8270	400.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	D042	8270	2.0

Pesticides	EPA HW Code	EPA Method	Regulatory Limit (mg/l)
Chlordane	D020	8080	0.03
Endrin	D012	8080	0.02
Heptachlor	D031	8080	0.008
Lindane	D013	8080	0.4
Methoxychlor	D014	8080	10.0
Toxaphene	D015	8080	0.5

Herbicides	EPA HW Code	EPA Method	Regulatory Limit (mg/l)
2,4-D	D016	8150	10.0
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	D017	8150	1.0

APPENDIX F

NHIW Certification Form

NHIW CERTIFICATION

OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Please read instructions prior to completing this form.

Generator Name:_____

Mailing Address:_____ **City** _____ **State** ____ **Zip** _____

Point of Generation Address: _____ **City** _____ **State** ____ **Zip** _____

Generator Contact: _____ **Title** _____ **Telephone** _____

DETAILED WASTE DESCRIPTION

Waste Name:_____

If waste was generated out-of-state, is it classified as hazardous in the state of origin? ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **NA- Okla. waste**

Approximate amount of waste to be disposed: _____

Disposal frequency:

☐ **Tons**
☐ **Cubic yards**
☐ **Other** _____
☐ **Pounds**
☐ **Drum**
☐ **One-time**
☐ **Monthly**
☐ **Weekly**
☐ **Annually**

Physical characteristics:

☐ **Solid**
☐ **Sludge**
☐ **Liquid**
☐ **Combination**

Method used to determine waste is non-hazardous: ☐ **Analysis** ☐ **Generator knowledge** ☐ **Both**

Process generating waste (be specific and use additional sheets if necessary):

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

DESIGNATED RECEIVING LANDFILL

Name: _____ **Permit #:** _____

GENERATOR CERTIFICATION

I understand this form must be signed by the original waste generator or other persons authorized by 27A O.S§2-10-501(H).

To the best of my knowledge, I certify:

- **The information contained herein is accurate, complete, and representative of the waste to be disposed;**
- **The waste identified above is not a characteristically hazardous waste as identified by 40 CFR 261, Subpart C, is not a listed hazardous waste as identified by 40 CFR 261, Subpart D or contaminated with a listed hazardous waste, and is not otherwise identified as a hazardous waste by the Department of Environmental Quality; and**
- **This waste will be managed in accordance with all applicable statutes and rules of the Department of Environmental Quality.**

_____

Generator Signature

_____

Printed name **Title** **Date**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NHW CERTIFICATION

Enter the name of the generating facility, generator mailing address, address where the waste was generated, contact name and title of person at the generating facility who is knowledgeable about the waste, and phone number.

DETAILED WASTE DESCRIPTION

1. Identify the name of the waste.
2. Identify the approximate amount of waste to be disposed under the plan, its frequency of disposal, and its physical characteristics.
3. Identify if the waste was determined to be non-hazardous by either knowledge of process, testing, or both. If requested by DEQ, the generator must be able to provide information about the waste, such as a list of chemical constituents entering into the waste and a list of chemical constituents likely to be in the waste, laboratory analyses, MSDS sheets, and other information used by the generator to determine the waste is non-hazardous.
4. Identify the process generating the waste. Please note that the waste generating description must be specific and sufficient to demonstrate the waste is non-hazardous.

DESIGNATED RECEIVING LANDFILL

Identify the name of the landfill to receive the waste and its DEQ permit number.

GENERATOR CERTIFICATION

Read the certification and sign and date the form. **Please note that the certification may only be dated and signed by one of the following:** 1) the original waste generator; 2) a person who identifies and is under contract with a generator and whose activities under the contract cause the waste to be generated; 3) a party to a remediation project under an order of the DEQ or under the auspices of the Oklahoma Energy Resources Board or other agencies of other states; or 4) a person responding to an environmental emergency.

The completed notification form should be submitted to the DEQ at the following address. Once submitted, the generator may dispose of the waste at the designated landfill.

Department of Environmental Quality
Solid Waste Compliance Unit
P. O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
Phone (405) 702-5100
Fax (405) 702-5101

APPENDIX G

Generator Waste Profile Sheet

NORTH TULSA SANITARY LANDFILL

GENERATOR WASTE PROFILE SHEET

I. Generator Information

Generator Name: _____

Generator Site Address: _____

City: _____ **County:** _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

State ID/Reg. No. _____ **State Approval/Waste Code:** _____ **SIC Code:** _____

Generator Mailing Address (If different): _____

City: _____ **County:** _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

Generator Contact Name: _____

Phone Number: _____ **Fax Number:** _____

E-mail: _____

II. Billing Information

Bill To: _____ **Contact Name:** _____

Billing Address: _____

City: _____ **County:** _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

III. Transporter Information

Transporter Name: _____ **Contact Name:** _____

Transporter Address: _____

City: _____ **County:** _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

Phone Number: _____ **Fax Number:** _____

State Transporter Number: _____

NORTH TULSA SANITARY LANDFILL

IV. Waste Stream Information

Name of Waste: _____

Process Generating Waste: _____

_____

_____

Type of Waste: ☐ Industrial Process Waste or ☐ Pollution Control Waste

Physical State: ☐ Solid ☐ Semi-Solid ☐ Powder ☐ Liquid ☐ Other _____

Method of Shipment: ☐ Bulk ☐ Drum ☐ Bagged ☐Other _____

Estimated Annual Volume:

☐ Cubic Yards _____ ☐ Tons _____ ☐ Gallons _____ ☐ Other _____

Frequency: ☐ One Time ☐ Daily ☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐ Other _____

Special Handling Instructions: _____

V. Representative Sample Certification

Is the representative sample collected to prepare this profile and laboratory analysis, collected in accordance with U.S. EPA 40 CFR 261.20(c) guidelines or equivalent rules?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Sample Date: _____ **Type of Sample:** ☐ Composite Sample ☐ Grab Sample

Laboratory: _____ **Address:** _____

Tel #: _____ **Fax #:** _____ **Email:** _____

Sample ID Numbers: _____

NORTH TULSA SANITARY LANDFILL

VI. Physical Characteristics of Waste

Characteristic Components	% by Weight (range)
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____

Color: _____ **Odor (describe):** _____

Free Liquids: ☐ Yes or ☐ No **Content:** _____ **%**

% Solids: _____ **pH:** _____ **Flash Point:** _____ **°F** **Phenol:** _____ **ppm**

Attach Laboratory Analytical Report [and/or Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)] including required parameters provided for this profile.

Does this waste of generating process contain regulated concentrations of the following Pesticides and/or Herbicides: Chlordane; Endrin; Heptachlor (and its epoxides); Lindane; Methoxychlor; Toxaphene, 2,4-D or 2,4,5-TP Silvex as defined in 40 CFR 261.33?

☐ Yes or ☐ No

Does this waste of generating process cause it to exceed OSHA exposure limits from high levels of Hydrogen Sulfide or Hydrogen Cyanide as defined in 40 CFR 261.23?

☐ Yes or ☐ No

Does this waste contain regulated concentrations of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's) as defined in 40 CFR Part 761?

☐ Yes or ☐ No

Does this waste contain regulated concentrations of listed hazardous waste defined in 40 CFR 261.31, 261.32, 261.33, including RCRA F-Listed Solvents?

☐ Yes or ☐ No

Does this waste contain regulated concentrations of 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenxodioxin (2,3,7,8-TCCD), or any other dioxin as defined in 40 CFR 261.31?

☐ Yes or ☐ No

Is this a regulated Toxic Material as defined by ODEQ, Federal, and/or State regulations?
☐ Yes or ☐ No

Is this a regulated Radioactive Waste as defined by ODEQ, Federal, and/or State regulations?
☐ Yes or ☐ No

Is this a regulated Medical or Infectious Waste as defined by ODEQ, Federal, and/or State regulations?
☐ Yes or ☐ No

Is this waste generated at a Federal Superfund Clean Up Site?
☐ Yes or ☐ No

VII. Generator Certification

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information contained herein is a true, complete and accurate description of the waste material being offered for disposal and all known or suspected hazards have been disclosed. All analytical results/material safety data sheets (MSDS) submitted are truthful and complete and are representative of the waste.

I further certify that by utilizing this profile, neither I nor any other employee of the company will deliver for disposal or attempt to deliver for disposal any waste which is classified as toxic waste, hazardous waste of infectious waste, or any other waste material this facility is prohibited form accepting by law. I shall immediately give written notice of any change or condition pertaining to the waste not provided herein. Our company hereby agrees to fully indemnify this disposal facility against any damages resulting from this certification being inaccurate or untrue. I further certify that this company has not altered the form or content of this profile sheet as provided by Cherokee Nation Sanitary Landfill.

Authorized Representative Name and Title (printed)	Company Name
Authorized Representative Signature	Date

VIII. North Tulsa Sanitary Landfill - Decision

LANDFILL USE ONLY (DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE)

☐ Approved ☐ Rejected **Expiration:** _____ **Profile #:** _____

Conditions:

Name / Title	**Signature**	**Date**

APPENDIX H

NHIW Tracking Document

NORTH TULSA SANITARY LANDFILL

NON-HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROFILE TRACKING DOCUMENT

I. Generator Information

Generator Name/Mailing Address: **Generator Phone Number:** ( ) - **ODEQ Approval #:** **Full address where waste was generated:**

II. Transporter Information

Transporter #1 Company Name:	**Mailing Adress:** **Phone Number:** ( ) -
Transporter #2 Company Name:	**Mailing Adress:** **Phone Number:** ( ) -

III. Receiving Facility

Facility Name: **Mailing Address:** **Phone Number:** ( ) -	**Physical Address of Receiving Facility** (if different from mailing address): **Phone Number:** ( ) -

NORTH TULSA SANITARY LANDFILL

IV. WASTE DESCRIPTION

Waste Description	Containers		Total Quantity	Units
	No.	Type		

Generator Certification: I hereby declare that the content of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and government regulations.

Printed/Typed Name:	**Signature:**	**Date:**
Transporter #1 Acknowledgement of Receipt: (Printed Name)	**Signature:**	**Date:**
Transporter #2 Acknowledgement of Receipt: (Printed Name)	**Signature:**	**Date:**
Discrepancy Indication Space:		

Facility Owner/Operator: I certify that all waste identified on this shipping paper were received, except as noted above.

Printed Name:	**Signature:**	**Date:**

APPENDIX I

NHIW Gate Acceptance Checklist and Generator Log

NORTH TULSA SANITARY LANDFILL

NHIW GATE ACCEPTANCE CHECKLIST

	YES	NO
Generator Waste Profile Sheet (GWPS) and DEQ Approval letter (if applicable):		
Manifest complete and in order:		
Information on the manifest matches approval letter / GWPS:		
Manifest signed by generator:		
Manifest signed by transporter:		
Load volume verified (check cumulative volume has not exceeded approval limit):		
Waste conforms to material described in the GWPS:		
Information regarding load logged into Log Sheets:		
Manifest signed by landfill representative and copy placed in manifest file:		
Remaining copies of the manifest forwarded to appropriate facilities:		
Signed Customer Service Agreement:		

Name (Print)	Signature Landfill Personnel Completing Checklist	Date

NORTH TULSA SANITARY LANDFILL

WEP/NHIW GENERATOR LOG SHEET

Generator Name: _____ Approval Number: _____

Expiration Date: _____

Site Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Facsimile Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Waste Name: _____

Special Conditions: _____

_____

_____

DATE	MANIFEST NUMBER	TICKET NUMBER	HAULER	VOLUME RECEIVED	CUMULATIVE VOLUME	BILL TO CUSTOMER

APPENDIX J

Random Inspection Form

NORTH TULSA SANITARY LANDFILL

RANDOM LOAD INSPECTION REPORT

GENERAL INFORMATION (completed by transporter or landfill personnel)

Date & Time: _____

Waste Authorization #: _____

Generator Name: _____

Transporter Name: _____

License Plate No.: _____

Driver's Name: _____

Driver License No.: _____

Source of Waste: _____

Hauling Permit No.: _____

Waste Description: _____

_____

INSPECTION OBSERVATIONS (completed by landfill personnel)

		Comments
Hazardous waste labels or placards?	YES / NO	_____
PCB transformers, labels, or placards?	YES / NO	_____
Lead-acid batteries?	YES / NO	_____
Unrinsed pesticide containers?	YES / NO	_____
Bulk or containerized liquids?	YES / NO	_____
Free liquids present?	YES / NO	_____
Sludge, pastes, or slurries?	YES / NO	_____
Powders, dusts, smoke, or vapors?	YES / NO	_____
Petroleum odors?	YES / NO	_____
Unusual odors?	YES / NO	_____
Other suspicious conditions?	YES / NO	
If YES, describe:		_____
		_____

Photos taken? YES / NO (attach when available)

Will the waste pass the Paint Filter Liquid Test? YES / NO

Extraneous or unauthorized materials found? YES / NO

Waste accepted? YES / NO (If NO, complete Waste Rejection Form)

_____ _____ _____

Signature (landfill inspector) Print Name Date

APPENDIX K

Waste Rejection Form

NORTH TULSA SANITARY LANDFILL

REJECTED LOAD FORM

1. Date of Rejection: _____
2. Waste Authorization Number: _____
3. Waste Name: _____
4. Generator Name: _____
5. Generator Contact: _____ Phone No.: _____
6. Generator Address: _____

   City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
7. Transporter Name: _____ Phone: _____
8. Transporter Contact: _____
9. Vehicle License Number: _____
10. Driver's Name: _____
11. Transporter Address: _____

    City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
12. Reason(s) for Rejection: _____

_____

_____

ATTACH COPY OF ANY ON-SITE TEST RESULTS (if applicable) AND A COPY OF THE NON-HAZARDOUS SPECIAL WASTE MANIFEST.

Name (Print)	Signature of Site Inspector	Date

APPENDIX L

Monthly NHIW Reporting Form

NHIW Monthly Report

Month/Year: Facility:_____ Permit Number:_____

Date	Generator Name	Waste Name	App #	Amount

DEQ Form #520-821R Revised July 1998

ATTACHMENT 3

Draft Notice of Application Filed

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
NOTICE - APPLICATION FILED

Application filed. A solid waste Tier II application has been filed with the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Interested persons now have the opportunity to meet with the DEQ and learn how and where they may participate in the permitting process.

Applicant: The applicant is: DH&H Services, LLC /
Environmental Solutions of Oklahoma, LLC.
North Tulsa Sanitary Landfill
16001 E. Pine Street
Tulsa, OK 74116

Type of final permit or permit action being sought: The applicant seeks to modify an existing solid waste landfill permit.

Facility location: The municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) is located at 4215 E. 56th Street North, Tulsa, OK 74117. See legal description below.*

Activities to be regulated if the application is approved: The existing MSWLF is operated under Permit No. 3572001. The proposed permit modification will allow the facility to accept Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste (NHIW).

Statutes and Rules: The DEQ will review the application for compliance with the Environmental Quality Code, including the Solid Waste Management Act, Title 27A of Oklahoma Statutes, Section 2-10-101, *et seq.*, and the rules of the DEQ, Oklahoma Administrative Code, Title 252, Chapters 4 and 515.

Permitting procedures explained: Opportunities for public comment on this application will begin when notice is given that the DEQ has completed its review of the application and has prepared either a draft permit or a draft denial. At that time, written comments may be sent and a public meeting for oral comments may be requested. The application may be reviewed at the locations listed below and may be revised by the applicant as the DEQ review progresses.

Locations where application may be reviewed:
1. Locally at Tulsa City-County Central Library, 400 Civic Center, Tulsa, OK, 74103.
2. The DEQ's Central Records Section, located on the 2nd floor of the DEQ building at 707 N. Robinson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and on DEQ's website at http://www.deq.state.ok.us/lpdnew/DraftPermits/ppp.html

For more information, contact:
1. For applicant: Jim Hinds, DH&H Services, LLC, 16001 E. Pine Street, Tulsa, OK 74116; (918) 234-7807.
2. For DEQ: Hillary Young, P.E., DEQ, Land Protection Division, P. O. Box 1677, Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677; (405) 702- 5100; Fax No. (405) 702-5101.

***Legal description of site:** The physical address for this facility is 4215 E. 56th Street North, Tulsa, OK 74117. The existing site is described as being located within the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter (NE/4 SW/4) of Section 4, Township 20 North, Range 13 East of the Indian Base and Meridian, Tulsa County, State of Oklahoma, according to the U.S. Government Survey thereof, lying south and west of Bird Creek and within the Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter (SE/4 SW/4) of Section 4, Township 20 North, Range 13 East of the Indian Base and Meridian, Tulsa County, State of Oklahoma, according to the U.S. Government Survey thereof.