A.T. Kearney, Inc.
One Tabor Center, Suite 950
1200 Seventeenth Street
Denver, Colorado 80202
303 572 6175
Facsimile 303 572 6181

Management
Consultants

#5

AT KEARNEY

To Jerry Bober
Company
From Greg Starkebaum
Telephone Number (303) 572-6175

Date 1/27
Fax Number 505 827 1544
Number of Pages (Including this Page) 14
Charge Number

Message: Rough Draft #2 - Triassic Park Review

Still haven't finished the landfill review - but getting through much of the other design issues.
Will call when I get back in the office on Wednesday.

Rough Draft 1/27/97

RCRA PART B PERMIT APPLICATION DEFICIENCY COMMENTS

TRIASSIC PARK WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY
GANDY MARLEY, INC.
TATUM, NEW MEXICO

SUBJECT REQUIREMENT: 40 CFR Section Numbers.

A PART A APPLICATION: 270.10(d), 270.11(a) and (d), 270.13

1. The permit application must be signed in accordance with 40 CFR Section 270.11(a). In addition, the facility must obtain an EPA I.D number and include it in the Part A.

B. FACILITY DESCRIPTION.

B-2 Topographic Map

B-2a General Requirements: 270.14(b)(19)

The application does not provide appropriate scale maps to show the details and features of the facility and the surrounding area. The topographic maps presented in the application are at a scale of 1"= 1000' and 1" = 2000'. In addition, facility location is not marked on some of the figures provided (e.g., Figure 3-2). Submit a topographic map that shows the facility and a distance of 1,000 feet around it at a scale of 1 inch equal to not more than 200 feet. The map must include contours sufficient to show surface water flow in the vicinity of and from each operational unit (e.g., contours of 5 feet if relief is greater than 20 feet; contours of 2 feet if the relief is less than 20 feet). The map must include map date, 100-year floodplain area, surface waters, surrounding land uses, a wind rose, map orientation, and legal boundaries of facility site. The map must also indicate the location of access control, injection and withdrawal wells, buildings, structures, sewers (storm, sanitary and process), loading and unloading areas, fire control facilities, flood control or drainage barriers, runoff control systems, and (proposed) new and existing hazardous waste management units and solid waste management units. Note: Multiple maps may be submitted, but those which provide the above required information must be at a scale of 1 inch equal to not more than 200 feet.

B-2b Additional Requirements for Land Disposal Facilities: 270.14(c)(3) and (4)(I), 264.95, 264.97

The topographic map also must indicate the waste management area boundaries, the property boundaries, the proposed point of compliance, the proposed groundwater monitoring well locations, the locations of the uppermost aquifer and aquifers hydraulically interconnected beneath the facility (including flow direction and rate), and if present, the extent of the plume of contamination that has entered the groundwater from a regulated unit. Note: Multiple maps may be submitted, but those which provide the above required information must be at a scale of 1 inch equal to not more than 200 feet.

B-4 Traffic Information: 270.14(b)(10)

Provide the following traffic related information:

Traffic patterns on site;
Estimated volumes, including number and types of vehicles;
Adequacy of access roadway surfaces and load bearing capacity for expected traffic on site.

C. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

C-1 Chemical and Physical Analyses: 270.14(b)(2), 264.13(a), 266.102(a)(2)(ii), 266.102(b)

For each hazardous waste and hazardous debris to be stored, treated or disposed at the facility, describe the waste, the hazard characteristics, the basis for hazard designation, and provide a laboratory report detailing the chemical and physical analyses of representative samples. At a minimum, the analyses must include all the information that must be known to treat, store, or dispose of the waste in accordance with Parts 264 and 268 requirements or conditions of a permit issued under Part 270.

C-1a Containerized Waste: 264.172, 270.15(b)(1)

Demonstrate that wastes are compatible with container construction materials.

If containers of wastes will be stored without a secondary containment system, provide the test procedures and results, or other documentation or information, which show that the wastes do not contain free liquids. A suggested test for free liquids is the Paint Filter Liquids Test, Method 9095 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW-846. If such storage will not occur on site, state so in the text of the Part B permit application.

C-1b Waste in Tank Systems: 264.190(a), 264.191(b)(2), 264.192(a)(2)

Provide the hazardous characteristics of the wastes to be handled in the tank systems, and demonstrate that the tank construction materials are compatible with the wastes stored in the tank.

C-3a(1) Spent Solvent and Dioxin Wastes: 264.13(a)(1), 268.2(f)(1), 268.7, 268.30, 268.31

Describe procedures that will be used to determine whether F001-F005 spent solvent wastes and F020-F023 and F026-F028 dioxin-containing wastes meet the applicable treatment standards or to demonstrate that the waste has been treated by the appropriate specified treatment technology. Process knowledge can be used to make this determination, as appropriate.

C-3a(2) California List Wastes: 264.13(a)(1), 268.7, 268.32, 268.42(a), RCRA section 3004(d)

Describe procedures that will be used to determine whether a waste is a California list waste prohibited from land disposal and whether the waste is subject to treatment standards outlined in 268.42(a). Process knowledge can also be used to make this determination.

Although California list restrictions have largely become obsolete as treatment standards have been issued for specific hazardous wastes, California list restrictions still apply in the following instances:

Liquid hazardous wastes containing PCBs at concentrations greater than or equal to 50 ppm;
Liquid characteristic wastes containing over 134 mg/l nickel and/or 130 mg/l thallium;
Characteristic wastes containing Halogenated Organic Compounds (HOCs) at concentrations greater than or equal to 1000 mg/l (liquids) or mg/kg (solids), where the HOCs are not derived from listed hazardous wastes (i.e., F-, K-, P- or U-listed wastes); and
During any nation-wide extension to the effective date for either a characteristic or listed waste.

Newly listed or newly identified wastes are not subject to the California list prohibitions.

C-3a(7) Lab Packs: 268.7(a)(7), 268.7(a)(8), 268.42(c), Part 268 Appendix IV, Part 268 Appendix V

Prior to being land disposed, the wastes contained in a lab pack must meet all applicable treatment standards for each waste type. Describe procedures that will be used to determine whether lab-pack wastes meet the applicable treatment standards or to demonstrate that the waste has been treated by the appropriate

specified treatment technology. Process knowledge can be used to make this determination. Discuss procedures to ensure labpack wastes will meet land disposal requirements.

Alternatively, a generator can establish two general lab pack categories: (1) organometallic lab packs and (2) organic lab packs. Permissible waste code components of these two lab pack categories are listed in Appendix IV and Appendix V of Part 268. Treatment of organic lab packs requires incineration. Treatment of organometallic lab packs requires incineration followed by treatment of the residue to meet D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D010, and D011 characteristic waste treatment standards. Lab-packs containing California list PCBs or dioxins must be treated according to special incineration requirements detailed in 268.42(a). Discuss procedures to ensure that lab pack wastes will meet land disposal requirements.

If lab pack hazardous waste is combined with non-lab pack hazardous waste prior to or during treatment, indicate that the entire mixture will be treated to meet the most stringent treatment standard for each waste constituent before being land disposed.

C-3a(8) Contaminated Debris: 268.2(g), 268.7, 268.9, 268.36, 268.45, 270.13(n)

Identify the hazardous debris category or categories (i.e., glass, metal, plastic, rubber, brick, cloth, concrete, paper, pavement, rock, wood) and the contaminant category or categories (i.e., toxicity characteristic, contaminated with listed wastes, cyanide reactive debris) associated with each type of hazardous debris.

Identify how hazardous debris will be managed. Prior to land disposal the hazardous debris must be treated according to standards provided in 268.45 (except that debris contaminated with wastes having a specified treatment technology listed in 268.42 must be treated as required in 268.42). Alternatively, the hazardous debris may be treated to meet the existing treatment standards for each waste constituent specified in 268.41, 268.42, and 268.43. Note that hazardous debris that exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity must be treated using one of the extraction, destruction, or immobilization technologies identified in Table 1 of 268.45.

C-3a(9) Waste Mixtures and Wastes with Overlapping Requirements: 264.13(a)(1), 268.7, 268.9, 268.41(b), 268.43(b), 268.45(a)

Describe the procedures that will be used to demonstrate that waste mixtures and wastes carrying multiple waste codes are properly characterized and meet treatment standards prior to land disposal. Wastes that carry more than one characteristic or listed waste code must be treated to the most stringent treatment requirement for each hazardous waste constituent of concern prior to land disposal.

When wastes with differing treatment standards are combined solely for purposes of treatment, indicate that the most stringent treatment standard specified will be met for each constituent of concern in the combined waste prior to land disposal.

C-3a(10) Dilution and Aggregation of Wastes: 268.3

If the Facility is to perform dilution or aggregation of hazardous wastes, it must demonstrate that these activities are not in violation of land disposal regulations. Listed wastes, if destined for land disposal, may never be diluted. Characteristic wastes that are not toxic (i.e., D001 through D003) may be diluted. Characteristic wastes that are toxic (i.e., D004 through D043) may be diluted only if: (1) the waste is to be underground injected and the characteristic is to removed prior to injection, (2) the waste has a concentration-based and not a technology-based treatment standard, is not a D003 reactive waste, and is being treated in a system pursuant to the Clean Water Act, or (3) the waste is not destined for land disposal. Provide specific discussion addressing this issue.

A facility cannot dilute or partially treat a listed waste to switch treatability categories (e.g., switch from non-wastewater to wastewater), in order to comply with different treatment standards. Note that EPA does not consider dewatering technologies (i.e., filtration, centrifugation, etc.) that produce a wastewater fraction and a nonwastewater fraction to be impermissible category switching.

Aggregation of wastes for treatment is not considered impermissible dilution, if wastes are all legitimately amenable to the same type of treatment to be performed.

C-3b Notification, Certification, and Recordkeeping Requirements: 264.73, 268.7, 268.9(d)

The waste analysis plan does not provide adequate procedures for preparing and/or maintaining:

- applicable notifications and certifications to comply with land disposal restrictions.
- applicable notifications and certifications for treatment residues.

C-3b(7) Recordkeeping: 264.73, 268.7(a)(5), 268.7(a)(6), 268.7(a)(7), 268.7(d)

Provide specific commitment and/or statements supporting that the following requirement will be met by Gandy Marley, Inc.

Treatment, storage, and/or disposal facilities that manage wastes generated on-site must (1) determine if the waste is restricted from land disposal and keep documentation of that determination, and (2) maintain documentation to indicate where restricted wastes were treated, stored, and/or disposed.

Facilities managing wastes generated on-site that use only process knowledge to determine compliance with land disposal restrictions, must retain all data used to make this determination. If the owner/operator tests a representative sample of the waste to determine compliance with land disposal restrictions, all waste analysis data must be retained on-site in the facility's files.

The owner/operator of a treatment, storage and/or disposal facility managing any waste subject to land disposal restrictions must demonstrate that all notifications and certifications submitted by waste generators or other treatment, storage and/or disposal facilities will be reviewed and will be maintained as part of the operating record until closure of the facility, in accordance with recordkeeping requirements of 264.73.

Land disposal facilities are required to keep records of the quantities and date of placement of each shipment of waste placed in a land disposal unit under an extension to the effective date of any land disposal restriction pursuant to 268.5, or a no-migration petition pursuant to 268.6.

C-3c Requirements Pertaining to the Storage of Restricted Wastes: 268.50

As an owner/operator of a treatment, storage and/or disposal facility storing hazardous wastes that are restricted from land disposal, Gandy Marley, Inc. must demonstrate that (1) they are storing such wastes in tanks, containers, or containment buildings on-site and (2) such storage is solely for the purpose of accumulating sufficient quantities of waste to facilitate proper treatment, recovery, or disposal.

If prohibited wastes are stored beyond one year, the owner/operator has the burden of proving, in the event of an enforcement action, that storage is for allowable reasons. Prior to one year, EPA maintains the burden of proving that storage has occurred for the wrong reason.

Storage requirements do not apply to restricted wastes that:

Meet the applicable treatment standards; or
Have received a nationwide variance; or
Have received an exemption under 268.6; or
Have received a case-by-case extension under 268.5.

C-3c(1) Restricted Wastes Stored in Containers: 268.50(a)(2)(I)

If wastes are stored in containers, demonstrate that each container will be clearly marked to identify its contents and the date each period of accumulation begins.

C-3c(2) Restricted Wastes Stored in Tanks: 268.50(a)(2)(ii)

If wastes are stored in tanks, demonstrate that each tank will be clearly marked with a description of its contents, the quantity of each hazardous waste received, and the date each period of accumulation begins. Alternatively, demonstrate that such information will be recorded and maintained in the operating record at the facility for each restricted waste storage tank.

C-3c(3) Storage of Liquid PCB Wastes: 268.50(f)

If liquid hazardous wastes containing concentrations of PCBs greater than or equal to 50 ppm will be

stored at the facility, demonstrate that the facility meets the requirements of 40 CFR 761.65(b). The owner/operator must describe procedures for removal of these wastes from storage within one year and treatment or disposal of the wastes in compliance with land disposal restrictions.

D. PROCESS INFORMATION

D-1 Containers: 270.15, 264.170 through 264.178

The rolloff storage area described in section 2.2.2 of the application (page 2-4) is proposed to consist of two pieces. The stabilized waste storage portion of the area is intended to be operated as a (less than) 90-day storage area. However, the regulation which governs less than 90-day storage areas, 262.34, applies only to generators of hazardous waste. The term "generator" is defined in 260.10. The Gandy Marley facility will not be the generator of wastes placed in this storage area, and therefore it cannot be operated as a less than 90-day storage area. The stabilized waste portion of the rolloff storage are must be included in, designed and operated as part of the permitted rolloff storage unit.

The checklist provided with the application does not include any references to the proposed container storage areas. Although references are not required, the checklist is incomplete, and it is difficult to determine where information intended to demonstrate compliance with the container storage requirements is located.

D-1a Containers with Free Liquids

The container storage discussion (section 2.2.2) does not provide any commitment to ensure that rolloffs containing free liquids will not be placed in the rollof storage area. Therefore, the rolloff area must be designed to manage wastes which may contain free liquids (see following comments).

D-1a(2) Container Management Practices: 264.173

The application (section 2.2) does not address compliance with 264.173. Describe the container management practices that will be used to ensure that hazardous waste containers are always kept closed during storage, except when adding or removing waste, and are not opened, handled, or stored in a manner that may cause them to rupture or to leak. Include a discussion of procedures for transporting containers across the facility.

D-1a(3) Secondary Containment System Design and Operation: 270.15(a)(1), 264.175(a), 264.175(d)

Provide fully dimensioned design and profile drawings of the planned container storage areas, showing the secondary containment systems. Indicate on the drawings the areas in which incompatible wastes will be stored. Note that the secondary containment system requirements also apply to storage areas holding wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027, whether or not the wastes contain free liquids.

D-1a(3)(a) Requirement for the Base or Liner to Contain Liquids: 264.175(b)(1)

The application does not include detailed design drawings, descriptions, or material and construction specifications for either the container storage building (sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.4) or the rolloff area (2.2.2). However, the rolloff area is intended to have a soil surface. Since the application indicates that most hazardous wastes will be accepted (apparently including F020-series wastes), the rolloff storage area is not exempt from the requirement to construct an impervious base on which the containers will be stored (see 264.175(d)). The rolloff area is also be required to have an impervious base because there is no guarantee that free liquids will not be present in either the incoming or stabilized waste containers.

For both the storage building and the rolloff area, provide information to demonstrate the capability of the base to contain liquids, including:

Statement that base will be free of cracks or gaps;
Demonstration of imperviousness of base to wastes and precipitation;
Base design and materials of construction (including "impervious" coating);
Engineering evaluation of structural integrity of base; and
Discussion of compatibility of base with wastes.

D-1a(3)(c) Containment System Capacity: 270.15(a)(3), 264.175(b)(3)

The application states (2.2.1.1 and 2.2.4) that the drum storage cells will include a sump and trench with capacity of at least ten percent of the containers in the cell, but does not provide design drawings or calculations to demonstrate compliance with this requirement. Containment capacity of the rolloff area is described similarly (2.2.2.1). Provide calculations that demonstrate that the containment systems for the drum storage building will have sufficient capacity to contain at least 10% of the volume of the containers in each cell. This demonstration must discuss the volume of the largest container, total volume of containers, containment structure capacity, and volume displaced by containers and other structures in the containment system. For the exposed rolloff storage area, the containment capacity calculations must also include precipitation from at least the 25 year, 24 hour storm.

D-1a(3)(e) Removal of Liquids from Containment System: 270.15(a)(5), 264.175(b)(5)

The application does not address removal of liquids from the container storage building sumps. Removal of "rainfall" from the rolloff area is mentioned (2.2.2.1), but the method of removal and management of removed liquids is not mentioned. Spilled or leaked waste and accumulated precipitation must be removed from the sumps or collection areas in a timely manner to prevent overflow of the containment system. Describe the procedures and equipment to be used during liquids removal. Provide sump and piping drawings, if applicable. Specify the methods for determining whether the removed material is a hazardous waste and for handling it as such.

D-2 Tank Systems: 270.16; 264.191 through 264.194;

D-2a Tank Systems Description: 270.14(b)(1), 264.194(a)

The application includes only the four liquid waste storage tanks in the tank section (2.3). The four stabilization "bins" are also apparently intended to be permitted as tanks (see discussion in 2.4.1). The tank descriptions in both sections are indefinite. Provide descriptions of the type (i.e. aboveground and vaulted), materials of construction, and actual volume of each tank (including stabilization bins), in the tank section.

D-2a(1) Dimensions and Capacity of Each Tank: 270.16(b)

The application provides only "approximate" capacity for the liquid tanks (2.3) and "nominal" dimensions for the stabilization bins (2.4). Provide the dimensions and capacity of each tank. Provide details of the actual shape of the stabilization bins (e.g., are the ends spheroid or cylindrical?).

D-2a(2) Description of Feed Systems, Safety Cutoff, Bypass Systems and Pressure Controls: 270.16(c), 264.194(b)

The application does not include any details of the piping and other ancillary equipment which will be part of the tank systems. Provide a description and drawings of the feed systems, spill prevention controls, safety cutoff, bypass systems, and pressure controls (e.g., vents).

D-2a(3) Diagram of Piping, Instrumentation and Process Flow: 270.16(d)

Provide a diagram of piping, instrumentation and process flow for each tank system.

D-2a(4) Ignitable, Reactive, and Incompatible Wastes: 270.16(j), 264.17(b), 264.198, 264.199

The application indicates that ignitable and reactive wastes may be managed in both types of tanks. However, only general, indefinite commitments are provided (2.3.5 and 2.4.5) to ensure that ignition or unintended reactions will not occur. The application must provide details of how the tanks will be designed and operated to ensure compliance with 264.198.

When ignitable or reactive wastes are to be managed in stabilization tanks, demonstrate that the wastes will be treated, rendered or mixed before or immediately after placement in the tank system so that they are no longer ignitable or reactive, and that 264.17(b) is complied with (see checklist item F-5b);

Demonstrate that when wastes are stored in the liquid storage tanks, the wastes will be protected against ignition or reaction by specific design or operating provisions.

If incompatible wastes are managed in tanks, demonstrate that they are not placed in the same tank system unless 264.17(b) is complied with (see checklist item F-5b). Provide procedures assuring that hazardous waste will not be placed in a tank that previously held an incompatible waste or material unless it has been decontaminated or unless precautions have been taken per 264.17(b) to prevent reactions. [Note: see checklist item F-5e]

E. GROUNDWATER MONITORING

E-4 Topographic Map Requirements: 270.14(c)(2),(3),(4)(I)

Unless exempt from groundwater monitoring requirements, the application must include the following information on the topographic map:

Groundwater flow direction and rate (isometric graph);

Point of compliance;

Groundwater monitoring wells;

The extent of any plume (horizontal and vertical);

Hazardous waste management area; and

Property boundary.

The following required information may be incorporated into the topographic map if possible, or at least should be discussed in the text:

Boundaries of uppermost aquifer; and

Underlying interconnection between uppermost aquifer and lower aquifer.

(Although many of these items can be shown on a single map, it is allowable to use additional maps to display some of the information. Presentation of all of this information on a single map may sacrifice clarity.)

A CURSORY REVIEW OF THE GROUNDWATER SECTION REQUIREMENTS WAS CONDUCTED. HOWEVER, DUE TO TIME CONSTRAINTS A THOROUGH REVIEW AND SUBSEQUENT COMMENTS COULD NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED. THIS SECTION WILL BE THOROUGHLY REVIEWED AND COMMENTED ON IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

F. PROCEDURES TO PREVENT HAZARDS

F-2b(4)(a)(1) Overtopping Control System: 264.226(b)(1)

The scheduled inspection (6.2.3) must specifically include assessment of deterioration, malfunctions, or improper operation of the overtopping control system. If there is no control system other than visual checking, the application must state that this is the case.

F-2b(4)(b) Structural Integrity: 264.226(c)

Neither section 6.2.3 nor 2.5.2.3 address the requirement to provide certification of the structural integrity of the surface impoundment. Prior to issuance of the permit, and after any extended period of time during which the impoundment was not in service, the owner or operator must obtain a certification from a qualified engineer. The certification must establish that the dikes will withstand the stress exerted by the types and amount of wastes to be placed in the impoundment and will not fail due to scouring or piping without dependence on any liner system included in the surface impoundment construction.

F-2b(6) Landfill Inspection: 264.303(b)

Section 6.2.2 of the permit application states that the landfill and associated equipment will be inspected weekly and after storms. However, the checklist provided in Appendix 6A specifies the schedule as "daily/weekly as noted." Revise the application to reconcile these differences.

F-4c Water Supplies: 270.14(b)(8)(iii)

Section 6.4.4, page 6-11, states that "... no non-hazardous liquid waste will be placed in the landfill." Please clarify this statement or change the word "non-hazardous" to "non-containerized".

F-5b General Precautions for Handling Ignitable or Reactive Waste and Mixing of Incompatible Waste: 270.14(b)(9), 264.17(b)

The application (6.5) does not describe the precautions to be taken to prevent reactions that: (1) generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosions, or violent reactions; (2) produce uncontrolled flammable fumes, dusts, or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health or the environment; (3) produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions; (4) damage the structural integrity of the containment device or facility; (5) by similar means threaten human health or the environment. Although the application repeatedly promises to comply with these requirements, no information is provided to demonstrate that the facility will actually be operated such that these requirements are met. Provide details to demonstrate compliance with the required criteria in the regulations.

F-5c Management of Ignitable or Reactive Wastes in Containers: 270.15(c), 264.176

Provide sketches, drawings, or data demonstrating that containers of ignitable or reactive waste will be located at least 15 meters (50 feet) from the facility's property line.

F-5d Management of Incompatible Wastes in Containers: 270.15(d), 264.177

If a storage container holds a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments, document that the wastes will separated from other materials or protected from them by a dike, berm, wall or other device.

F-5e Management of Ignitable or Reactive Wastes in Tank Systems: 270.16(j), 264.198

The application (6.5) does not provide specific details on how ignitable or reactive wastes will be managed as required to comply with 264.198. Simply repeating the regulation is not acceptable to demonstrate that the facility will comply with the requirements. Describe the operational procedures used for storing such wastes in tank systems that includes specific information on: (1) how the waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after the placement in the tank so that it is no longer considered ignitable or reactive and complies with §264.17(b); or the waste is stored or treated in such a way that it is protected from any material or conditions that may cause the waste to react or ignite; or the tank is used solely for emergencies; (2) how the facility will maintain protective distances between the tank(s) and any public ways, streets, alleys, or adjoining property lines than can be built upon as required in Tables 2-1 through 2-6 of the National Fire Protection Association's "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code."

F-5f Management of Incompatible Wastes in Tank Systems: 270.16(j), 264.199

Demonstrate how the facility will ensure and document that incompatible wastes and materials will not be stored in the same tank or in an unwashed tank that previously held an incompatible waste or material unless §264.17(b) is complied with. Provide specific information for the eight proposed storage tanks.

F-5i Management of Ignitable or Reactive Wastes Placed in Surface Impoundments: 270.17(h), 264.229

Except for surface impoundments to be used solely for emergencies, if ignitable or reactive wastes are to be placed in the surface impoundment, provide a description of how the wastes will be mixed, treated, or otherwise rendered non-ignitable and/or reactive. Alternatively, describe the procedures for managing the waste in such a way that it is protected from any material or conditions that may cause it to ignite or react.

F-5j Management of Incompatible Wastes Placed in Surface Impoundments: 270.17(h), 264.230

If incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials are to be placed in the surface impoundment, provide a demonstration that such activities will not:

Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire, explosions, or violent reactions;
Produce uncontrolled toxic or flammable emissions in significant quantities;
Damage the unit's structural integrity; or
Otherwise threaten human health or the environment.

This demonstration must be thoroughly documented.

G. CONTINGENCY PLAN: 270.14(b)(7), 264.50 through 264.56, 264.52(b)

G-2 Emergency Coordinators: 264.52(d), 264.55

Section 7.2 of the application merely promises to provide a list of Emergency Coordinators to the NMED prior to receipt of waste. This information must be included in the application before a permit can be issued. Provide the emergency coordinator list.

G-4g Incompatible Waste: 264.56(h)(1)

Section 7.4.5 does not describe provisions for preventing or prohibiting incompatible waste from being treated, stored, or located in the areas where spills have occurred, until cleanup procedures are completed. Provide plans or provisions to be implemented where spills occur, as required by 264.56(h).

G-4k Surface Impoundment Spills and Leakage: 264.227

G-4k(l) Emergency Repairs: 264.227

The permit application states that a written procedure for complying with the "impoundment failure control" objectives (section 7.4.5.3) will be prepared prior to acceptance of waste at the facility. This procedure must be provided as part of the application. Provide the procedure to be used for removing the surface impoundment from service when the level of the liquid in the impoundment suddenly drops and the drop is not known to be caused by changes in the flow into or out of the impoundment or when the dike leaks. Address the following:

G-4k(l)(a) Stopping Waste Addition: 264.227(b)(1)

Procedures for stopping waste additions to the impoundment.

G-4k(l)(b) Containing Leaks: 264.227(b)(2)

Procedures for containing any leakage.

G-4k(l)(c) Stopping Leaks: 264.227(b)(3)

Procedures for stopping the leak.

G-4k(l)(d) Preventing Catastrophic Failure: 264.227(b)(4)

Procedures to stop or prevent catastrophic failure.

G-4k(l)(e) Emptying the Impoundment: 264.227(b)(5)

Procedures for emptying the impoundment, if necessary.

G-4k(2) Certification: 264.227(d)(l), 264.226(c)

Neither section 7.4.5.3 nor 7.5.2 mentions the requirement for inspection and recertification of repaired impoundment dikes. Specify the procedure that will be followed for recertifying the dike's structural integrity, in the event the impoundment is removed from service as a result of actual or imminent dike failure.

G-4k(3) Repairs as a Result of Sudden Drop: 264.227(d)(2)

Section 7.4.5.3 states that a procedure to be followed in the event the impoundment is removed from service as the result of a sudden drop in the liquid level "will be prepared prior to the acceptance of wastes at the facility". The procedure must be included in the permit application. Also provide the required commitment to obtain certification of repairs by a qualified engineer.

G-6 Coordination Agreements: 264.52(c), 264.37

Section 7.6 of the permit application merely states that these documents will be submitted to the NMED withing 30 days of the effective date of this permit. The agreements must be provided as part of the application. Describe the coordination agreements with local police and fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and state and local emergency response teams to familiarize them with the facility and actions needed in case of emergency. Document refusal to enter into a coordination agreement.

G-7 Evacuation Plan: 264.52(f)

Section 7.6 of the application merely states that criteria for determining when site evacuations are

necessary will be submitted to the NMED within 30 days of the effective date of this permit. Appendix 7C, although tiled "Evacuation Plans", includes only a promise to prepare evacuation plans. The evacuation plan for the facility must be provided in the application, as part of the contingency plan. Describe signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation routes, and planned and alternate evacuation routes.

L. PART B CERTIFICATION: 270.11

Applications must be accompanied by a certification letter as specified in 270.11(d). The required signatures are as follows: (1) for a corporation, a principal executive officer (at least at the level of vice-president); (2) for a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; (3) for a municipal, state, Federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.