

MINOR PERMIT MODIFICATION APPLICATION

For the:

**Trail Ridge Landfill
5110 US Hwy 301, Baldwin, Florida 32234
Duval County**

Submitted to:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Solid Waste Section
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 4565
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

On Behalf Of:

Trail Ridge Landfill, Inc.
5110 US Highway 301
Baldwin, Florida 32234



Prepared By:



CARLSON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, PC
305 S. Main Street
Monroe, North Carolina 28112
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August 16, 2019



CARLSON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, PC

LANDFILL GAS AND SOLID WASTE SPECIALISTS

August 16, 2019

Mr. Cory Dilmore, P.E.
Environmental Administrator
Solid Waste Section
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 4565
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Subject: Minor Solid Waste Permit Modification Application
Trail Ridge Class I Landfill
WACS ID NO. 33628
Permit Nos. 0013493-025-SO-01 and 0013493-026-SC-01

Dear Mr. Dilmore:

On behalf of Trail Ridge Landfill, Inc., Carlson Environmental Consultants, PC (CEC) is submitting an application and supporting materials to modify the solid waste permit for the referenced facility. This application includes a revision to the approved Operation Plan to remove proscriptive landfill equipment requirements and replace them with performance-based language consistent with Chapter 62-701.500(11) FAC.

This application package contains the necessary Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) form with only Sections A and S included and a description of the proposed changes. Only information necessary for this modification or that is changed is included. The permit fee will be paid via the FDEP Business Portal when an application number is provided.

CEC and WMIF appreciate your assistance during this permitting process. Please feel free to contact me at (321) 704-4162 if you have any questions or desire additional information concerning this application.

Sincerely,

Jim Christiansen
Project Director
Carlson Environmental Consultants, PC

cc: Brian Durden, FDEP NE District
Greg Mathes, TRL
Eric Parker, WMIF
Eric Fuller, COJ
Seth Nunes, P.E., CEC

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SECTION A
APPLICATION FORM

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT, OPERATE, MODIFY OR CLOSE A
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY**

Please Type or Print

PART A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Type of disposal facility (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class I Landfill | <input type="checkbox"/> Ash Monofill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Class III Landfill | <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos Monofill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Solid Waste | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe): | |

NOTE: Waste Processing Facilities should apply on Form 62-701.900(4), FAC;
Yard Trash Disposal Facilities should notify on Form 62-701.900(3), FAC;
Compost Facilities should apply on Form 62-709.901(1), FAC; and
C&D Disposal Facilities should apply on Form 62-701.900(6), FAC

2. Type of application:

- Construction
- Operation
- Construction/Operation
- Closure
- Long-term Care Only

3. Classification of application:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New | <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial Modification |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal | <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate Modification |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Modification |

4. Facility name: _____

5. DEP ID number: _____ County: _____

6. Facility location (main entrance):

7. Location coordinates:

Section: _____ Township: _____ Range: _____

Latitude: _____ ° _____ ' _____ " Longitude: _____ ° _____ ' _____ "

Datum: _____ Coordinate method: _____

Collected by: _____ Company/Affiliation: _____

PART 5. CERTIFICATION BY APPLICANT AND ENGINEER OR PUBLIC OFFICER

1. Applicant:

The undersigned applicant or authorized representative of Trail Ridge Landfill, Inc.

_____ is aware that statements made in this form and attached information are an application for a operation permit from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and certifies that the information in this application is true, correct, and complete to the best of his/her knowledge and belief. Further, the undersigned agrees to comply with the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and all rules and regulations of the Department. It is understood that the Permit is not transferable, and the Department will be notified prior to the sale or legal transfer of the permitted facility.

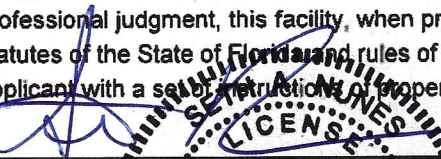

Signature of Applicant or Agent
David Myhan, Vice President
Name and Title (please type)
dmyhan@wm.com
E-Mail Address (if available)

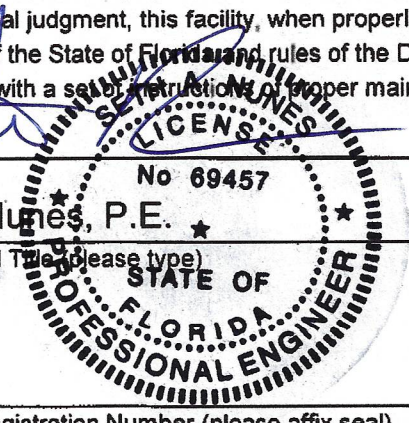
2700 Wiles Road
Mailing Address
Pompano Beach, FL 33073
City, State, Zip Code
(954) 984-2000
Telephone Number
Date: 8-16-2019

Attach letter of authorization if agent is not a government official, owner, or corporate officer.

2. Professional Engineer registered in Florida (or Public Officer if authorized under Sections 403.707 and 403.7075, Florida Statutes):

This is to certify that the engineering features of this solid waste management facility have been designed/examined by me and found to conform to engineering principles applicable to such facilities. In my professional judgment, this facility, when properly maintained and operated, will comply with all applicable statutes of the State of Florida and rules of the Department. It is agreed that the undersigned will provide the applicant with a set of instructions of proper maintenance and operation of the facility.


Signature
Seth Nunes, P.E.
Name and Title (please type)
69457
Florida Registration Number (please affix seal)



305 South Main Street
Mailing Address
Monroe, North Carolina 28112
City, State, Zip Code
snunes@cecenv.com
E-Mail Address (if available)
(678) 388-0411
Telephone Number
Date: 8-16-19

SECTION B DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS

This application includes a minor revision to the approved Operations Plan prepared by CDM Smith, Inc. dated March 2014.

Section 1.17 of the referenced Operation Plan includes the following language:

1.17 Equipment

Sufficient equipment (generally including but not necessarily limited to three compactors, two dozers, an excavator, a loader, a grader, a water wagon, three trucks, a service truck and a tractor) is provided to ensure proper operation of the landfill and for spreading, compacting and covering waste. In addition, for tractor trailers disposing at the landfill, a tipper may be utilized. Substitutions and additions to the equipment listed above may occur. However, equipment capable of performing comparably to the listed equipment will be maintained on site. In addition, equipment is available within 24 hours from other company operations and distributors should any situation dictate the requirement for additional equipment. The minimum equipment at the working face will include two compactors and one dozer. When the waste receipt exceeds 2,600 tons per day, an additional compactor will be provided for spreading and/or compaction.

While many landfill Operation Plans include an equipment list, there is in fact no requirement in Chapter 62-701 FAC for a minimum equipment list or minimum equipment specification to be included in a landfill Operation Plan or solid waste permit. Chapter 62-701.500(2) FAC specifies the basic requirements for a landfill operations plan:

(2) Operation plan. Each landfill owner or operator shall have an operational plan that provides written, detailed instructions for the daily operation of the landfill. The operation plan shall be kept at or near the landfill facility and shall be accessible to landfill operators. The operation plan shall be substantially complied with at all times, and shall be revised if operational procedures change. The plan shall include procedures for:

- (a) Designation of persons responsible for operation and maintenance of the facility;*
- (b) Emergency preparedness and response, as required in subsection 62-701.320(16), F.A.C.*
- (c) Controlling the type of waste received at the site. The plan shall specify inspection procedures, number and location of spotters for each working face, and procedures to be followed if unauthorized waste is discovered;*
- (d) Weighing incoming waste, if required under paragraph 62-701.500(4)(a), F.A.C.;*
- (e) Vehicle traffic control and unloading;*
- (f) Method and sequence of filling waste;*
- (g) Waste compaction and application of cover;*
- (h) Operations of gas, leachate, and stormwater controls;*
- (i) Water quality monitoring; and*
- (j) Maintaining and cleaning the leachate collection system.*

In addition to those basic requirements, there are additional Operation Plan requirements found in other sections of Chapter 62-701 FAC. However, none of these additional Plan requirements pertain to equipment. Instead, Chapter 62-701.500(11) FAC specifies a performance-based requirement for landfill equipment, with no reference to an Operation Plan:

- (11) *Equipment and operation features. The landfill shall have:*
- (a) *Sufficient equipment to ensure proper operation of the landfill and for excavating, spreading, compacting, and covering waste;*
 - (b) *Sufficient reserve equipment or arrangement to obtain additional equipment within 24 hours of equipment breakdown;*
 - (c) *Communications equipment for emergency and routine communications;*
 - (d) *Dust control methods;*
 - (e) *Fire protection and fire-fighting capabilities adequate to control accidental burning of solid waste in the landfill. Fire protection includes procedures for notification of local fire protection agencies for assistance in emergencies;*
 - (f) *Litter control devices, portable fences, or other suitable devices; and*
 - (g) *Signs indicating the name of the operating authority, traffic flow, hours of operations and restrictions or conditions of disposal.*

Section 1.17 of the current Operation Plan contains minimum equipment requirements that are often in excess of what is required for proper operation of the landfill and for excavating, spreading, compacting, and covering the waste. This imposes unnecessary costs and regulatory burden on the operation of the landfill. Again, such requirements are neither required by rule or consistent with the performance-based language in Chapter 62-701.500(11).

To address this, Trail Ridge Landfill, Inc proposes to modify Section 1.17 with language more consistent with Chapter 62-701.500(11) and with more flexibility to both increase *or* reduce on-site equipment when conditions warrant. The following changes are proposed:

1.17 Equipment

~~*Sufficient equipment (generally including but not necessarily limited to three compactors, two dozers, an excavator, a loader, a grader, a water wagon, three trucks, a service truck and a tractor) is provided to ensure proper operation of the landfill and for spreading, compacting and covering waste. In addition, for tractor trailers disposing at the landfill, a tipper may be utilized. Substitutions and additions to the equipment listed above may occur. However, equipment capable of performing comparably to the listed equipment will be maintained on site. In addition, equipment is available within 24 hours from other company operations and distributors should any situation dictate the requirement for additional equipment. The minimum equipment at the working face will include two compactors and one dozer. When the waste receipt exceeds 2,600 tons per day, an additional compactor will be provided for spreading and/or compaction.*~~

1.17 Equipment

Sufficient equipment (generally including compactors, dozers, an excavator, a loader, a grader, a water wagon, and other light trucks and maintenance equipment) is provided to ensure proper operation of the landfill and for spreading, compacting and covering waste. In addition, for tractor trailers disposing at the landfill, a tipper may be utilized. Substitutions, reductions, and additions to the equipment described above and typically maintained at the landfill may occur, provided it does not prevent proper operation of the landfill or spreading, compacting, and covering the waste in such a way as to comply with the performance standards found in Chapter 62-701 FAC. Backup and additional equipment is available within 24 hours from other operations and vendors should any situation dictate the requirement for replacement or additional equipment.

No other modifications to the permit or Operations Plan are being proposed as part of this application. A clean copy of the complete Operations Plan with this change included (one single change page) is included in this application.

**SECTION C
REVISED
OPERATION PLAN**

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Appendix A

Operations Plan

This section outlined the operations plan for Trail Ridge Landfill Phases 1-5 and Phases 6-14. The Trail Ridge Landfill (TRLF) site is approximately 977 acres in size with 144 acres in Phases 1-5 and an additional 300 acres planned for Phases 6-14. An administrative building, scale house, maintenance facility, and tire processing facility are currently located on the site.

1.1 Operations Personnel and Hours of Operation

The District Manager is responsible for the overall operation of the Trail Ridge Landfill. The District Manager responsibility is to assure that operations at the site are performed in accordance with the procedures outlined in this Operation Plan. The District Manager, the Operations Manager and several operators are trained operators under Rule 62-701.320 (15), F.A.C. At least one trained operator will be on-site during all times when the landfill receives waste. Further, at least one trained spotter (who may also be an equipment operator) will be at the working face at all times waste is being accepted and/or spread out prior to disposal at that respective working face.

Hours of Operation

- Normal Monday -Friday: 6:00AM to 7:00PM
- Normal Saturday: 5:00AM to 1:00PM
- Maximum Hours: Monday-Saturday 5:00AM to 10:00PM

During emergency situations, i.e., after a hurricane, the landfill may operate beyond the above hours. However, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) must be notified at the first available opportunity. The landfill will have lights with at least 3 candle-feet of illumination for operation during non-daylight hours.

Personnel

Personnel generally expected to be at the landfill include:

Table 1 Personnel Matrix for Trail Ridge Landfill

Personnel	Total
District Manager	1
Operations Manager	1
Equipment Operators	8
Mechanic	1
Labors/Spotters	6
Compliance Officer	1
Clerical	1

On a normal basis, the personnel present during operating hours on the landfill will include a trained operator, a trained spotter, a material handler (laborer) and an equipment operator. The trained spotter may also function as an equipment operator. During peak operating hours, the facility will have additional personnel. A work schedule is developed on a weekly basis to ensure that adequate staff is present on the landfill to handle the expected volume of waste.

1.2 Emergencies and Contingency Operations

In accordance with Rule 62-701.320 (16) F.A.C., during emergencies the person responsible for the implementation of the contingency plan is either the District Manager or Operations Manager. The District Manager or Operations Manager shall take reasonable steps to notify the appropriate agencies in cases of emergency. The District Manager or Operations Manager shall notify the FDEP and contact the City of Jacksonville Solid Waste Division Chief (904) 255-7512. For Fire Emergencies, the site manager shall call 911. For a spill or release of hazardous regulated substance, the site manager shall notify the City of Jacksonville Environmental Quality Division at (904) 255-7171. If the Facility needs to be shut down the site manager shall coordinate with the City to notify its customers of such shut down. Also during emergency conditions that may affect neighboring properties, such as fire, the site manager or site operator shall coordinate with the City of Jacksonville to notify neighbors of emergency conditions so as to minimize impacts.

The scale house and the administrative building both have telephones for routine emergency communications. Further, both facilities provide shelter, sanitary facilities and first aid equipment.

The on-site entrance road is an all-weather road. The entrance road and administration area are paved. The pavement extends beyond the ticket office/scale house to the perimeter road around the landfill. The perimeter road is a stabilized limerock road. Haul roads beyond this point are maintained for adverse weather condition usage. Emergency conditions at the facility may be created by a natural disaster (i.e., hurricane or tornado), flooding and fire. Waste is not normally delivered to the site during emergency conditions. The following procedures will be implemented with the imminent threat of a major storm.

1. Initial cover will be applied and compacted over all exposed waste.
2. All landfill equipment will be fueled and parked near natural wind screens, earthen mounds or tree areas.
3. All lightweight signs and equipment will be secured.
4. Work will begin in dry areas only when operations are resumed and waste materials will not be disposed in standing water.

The surface water management system will allow disposal operations to continue during periods of inclement weather. This will include the utilization of temporary berms and ditches to drain stormwater away from the active face. If a failure or breach of the stormwater management system berms were to occur, follow the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) in **Attachment A-1**.

In the event of a natural disaster in the area, operational hours will be extended as appropriate to meet the needs of the community and the FDEP will be notified.

For power outages that extend for a period of 24 hours or more, the emergency generators will be mobilized within 48 hours of the time the power outage first occurs. In the interim and for shorter power outages, onsite equipment will be utilized to power the leachate sump pumps.

In the event a hot load is received or a fire occurs at the landfill, the operator will extinguish the fire, as soon as possible. Hot loads will be discharged in an area on the landfill isolated from the current active face, spread out and covered with soil to extinguish the fire. The load will only be discharged onto an area that has a minimum of 12 inches of cover for separation from existing waste. After the load is extinguished, the waste will be moved to the active face for disposal or left in place with intermediate cover placed over it.

If a fire occurs within the working face, the operator will cease operations in the working face until the fire is extinguished. The operator will direct all waste disposal to another operational area that is a safe distance from the fire. The temporary disposal area shall not interfere with fire-fighting equipment. For a subsurface fire that occurs outside the working face, the operator will cordon off the area and determine if the working face should be moved until the fire is extinguished. At no time shall the landfill place waste in a burning area.

When a fire occurs at the landfill, the application of additional compacted cover will be utilized to cut off the flow of oxygen into the burning area. If this does not contain the fire, the affected area will be thoroughly wetted, excavated, and wetted again prior to reconstructing the cells. The chance of fire occurring at a properly run sanitary landfill is minimal.

If the fire cannot be extinguished or controlled within an hour the District Manager or Operations Manager shall immediately implement the contingency plan. Moreover, no waste shall be disposed of those areas impacted by fire. If the fire cannot be extinguished or controlled within 48 hours, the District Manager or Operations Manager shall notify the local fire protection agency and seek its assistance as well as the local agencies listed above as well as the FDEP. Also notifications shall be given to any neighbors likely to be affected by the fire in accordance with Rule 62-701.320 (16)(d) F.A.C.

Instruction in firefighting procedures is routinely provided to site personnel, and portable fire extinguishers are located on each machine and vehicle. Local Fire Departments will be employed to assist the site personal and equipment, if necessary.

Trail Ridge Landfill, Inc. has developed an extensive program regarding safety and accident prevention. As part of this program, employees are trained in proper operation and emergency procedures. Telephone communication and First Aid equipment are provided at the facility. Operating vehicles are in compliance with current OSHA safety requirements, including caging and shields to protect operators. All appropriate equipment has back-up alarms and those alarms are maintained in good repair.

1.3 Waste Control

The waste stream will be monitored by the scale house operator, as each vehicle passes by the ticket office/scale house and then again at the working face by the spotter(s).

There will be at least one trained spotter at each working face to observe the wastes disposed at all times the landfill receives waste to detect unauthorized waste. The spotter will be assisted by additional personnel, including trained operators, equipment operators, laborers, and trained

spotters, when necessary. If any unauthorized wastes are discovered at the landfill, the landfill owner/operator will promptly notify the person responsible for shipping the wastes to the landfill and the generator of the wastes, if known, for subsequent removal off site. If the waste is deemed hazardous, the area where the wastes are deposited will be immediately cordoned off from public access. If the generator or hauler cannot be identified, the landfill owner/operator will assure the cleanup, transportation, and disposal of the waste at an appropriate waste management facility.

In the event unauthorized waste is identified after the hauler has left the facility, the unauthorized waste shall be removed from the working face and placed in close proximity to the working face. At the end of the day, at a minimum, unauthorized waste such as batteries, oil filters, used oil, etc. will be removed from the landfill and stored at the existing concrete storage area adjacent to the waste tire storage and processing area. Within the storage area, the materials shall be placed in a single layer on pallets. (The water level in the storage area will be checked on a weekly basis and accumulated water will be pumped out and treated as leachate). Tires will be placed within the tire storage areas. White goods will be stored in a roll-off box. White goods and batteries will be taken off site by various recyclers on a quarterly basis, at a minimum.

1.4 Weighing Waste

All incoming waste will be weighed and recorded on a daily basis at the on-site scales prior to disposal. The on-site scales include at least one scale for incoming vehicles and one scale for outgoing vehicles.

1.5 Operation Record

The operating record consists of all records, reports, analytical results, demonstrations, and notifications required by Chapter 62-701, F.A.C., any construction, operation, and closure plans and permits, including all modifications to those permits issued by the FDEP, Permit Document Plans, as well as training records required by Chapter 62-701.320(15), F.A.C. The record is considered part of the operation plan and will be kept with the plan at the landfill facility. The operating record will be available for inspection at reasonable times by FDEP personnel.

1.6 Waste Records

The operators will record, in tons per day, the amount of solid waste received and will estimate the amount of each waste listed below. Waste reports will be compiled monthly, and copies provided to the FDEP annually.

Types of waste received:

1. Municipal Solid Waste
2. Class III Waste
3. Ash Residue
4. Yard Waste
5. Other Waste

1.7 Access Control

Access to the landfill is provided by a paved entrance road from U.S. 301.

The entire site is fenced. Access is restricted by a gate near the entrance off U.S. 301 as well as a second gate closer to the site. All gates will be locked at night and whenever the landfill is closed. Public access and receipt of wastes will occur only when an attendant is on duty.

Traffic control on-site is accomplished by signage and site personnel. Spotters will assist with traffic control at the working face by directing in-coming trucks to their final unloading area.

Access to areas restricted from traffic will be controlled by temporary earthen berms and barricades.

1.8 Vehicular Traffic Control

Signs are provided to direct traffic to the disposal area. Further, spotters will direct incoming vehicles to their final disposal area.

1.9 Waste Monitoring

Load Checking

The operations will include a load checking program to detect and discourage attempts to dispose of unauthorized wastes at the landfill. The load checking program consists of the following minimum requirements:

1. The landfill operator will examine at least three random loads of solid waste delivered to the landfill each week. The waste collection vehicle drivers selected by the inspector will be directed to discharge their loads at a designated location within the landfill (near the working face). A detailed inspection of the discharged material will be made for any unauthorized wastes.
2. If unauthorized wastes are found, the facility will contact the generator, hauler, or other party responsible for shipping the waste to the landfill to determine the identity of the waste sources.

Handling Hazardous Wastes

If any regulated hazardous wastes are identified by random load checking, or are otherwise discovered to be improperly deposited at the landfill, the landfill owner/operator will promptly notify the FDEP by telephone, the person responsible for shipping the wastes to the landfill, and the generator of the wastes, if known. The area where the wastes are deposited will be immediately cordoned off from public access. If the generator or hauler cannot be identified, the landfill owner/operator will assure the cleanup, transportation, and disposal of the waste at a permitted hazardous waste management facility.

The operator will provide a report of the discovery of hazardous waste to the FDEP within 7 days. The report will include the date of the incident, how the materials were discovered, transferred and transported, the disposal location, and if known, the source of the material. The material will be transferred and disposed off-site in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations. The clean-up will include determining the extent of contamination as well as the handling of materials that are contaminated by the hazardous waste.

Subsequent shipments from sources found or suspected to be previously responsible for shipping regulated hazardous waste will be subject to precautionary measure prior to the solid waste management facility accepting wastes.

Recording Inspection Results

Information and observations resulting from each random inspection will be recorded in writing and retained at the landfill for at least 3 years. The recorded information will include: the date and time of the inspection; the names of the hauling firm and the driver of the vehicle; the vehicle license plate number; the source of the waste, as stated by the driver; and observations made by the inspector during the detailed inspection. The written record will be signed by the inspector.

1.10 Waste Handling

The landfill may have two working faces and will be consistent with orderly traffic control, waste spreading, and compaction activities.

All solid waste will be spread in layers of approximately 2 feet in thickness and compacted to approximately 1 foot in thickness or as thin a layer as practical before the next layer is applied. Bulky materials, which are not easily compacted, will be worked into other materials as much as practical.

The first layer of waste placed above the liner and leachate collection system will be a minimum of 4 feet in compacted layer thickness and will consist of selected waste loads containing no large rigid objects that may damage the liner or leachate collection system.

Solid waste will be formed into cells to construct horizontal lifts. The working face of the cell and side grades will be at a slope no greater than 3 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical rise. Lift depth will normally not exceed 10 feet but may be deeper, depending on specific operations, daily volume of waste, width of working face, and good safety practices.

Each working face will be only wide enough to accommodate vehicles discharging the waste, and to minimize the exposed area and unnecessary use of cover material. The size and dimensions of the working face will vary based upon the location of the working face and waste volume.

A second working face may be necessary due to site specific conditions. The second working face will generally be located near the first working face. The second working face shall have a trained spotter whenever solid waste is being accepted and/or spread out prior to disposal.

The facility will provide a working area within the lined landfill area for the placement of waste during wet weather. This area will be utilized when access to the regular working face is limited due to wet weather. The location of the wet weather area is based on accessibility during wet weather.

Fill Phasing Plan

The sequence of fill operations initially corresponds to the cells expansion phasing plan. The overall sequence of the fill operations is shown on the Trail Ridge Landfill Construction Phase 6-14 Class I Cell Expansion, issued February 2014, Permit Drawing Nos. C-35 through C-42. As shown on the plans, Phase 6 will be subdivided into 4 fill areas labeled 6A to 6D from west to east. Fill activities will begin in 6A Area in the west side of Phase 6 and proceed east as described below:

Access Road

- Operations traffic will access Phase 6 Area via a new access road along the west face of existing fill area Phases 1-5 and proceed down the access road cut into the north face of the hill. A temporary fill road will be constructed on top of the lined slope in Area 6A at approximately 2% slope to the southwest corner at the bottom of Phase 6.

Sequence 1:

- Remove sacrificial liner and sand bags from Area 6A and prepare for filling operation.
- Filling operation begins by establishing a tipping platform at the southwest corner of Phase 6, proceeding north, and to the east of Area 6A.
- Place approximately 5 feet of select waste initially as the bottom lift in Area 6A to approximate elevation 145 (NGVD).
- Add two 10 –foot lifts in Area 6A to elevation 160 (NGVD) in a similar manner. (Sheet C-39 Lifts #1 and #2)

Sequence 2:

- Remove sacrificial liner and sand bags from Area 6B and prepare area for filling operation.
- Remove temporary stormwater diversion berm in Area 6A.
- Place initial select waste layer and two 10-foot lifts in Area 6B to elevation 160 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lifts #3 and #4)
- Add 10-foot lift in Area 6A to elevation 170 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lift #5)

Sequence 3:

- Remove sacrificial liner and sand bags from Area 6C and prepare area for filling operation.
- Remove temporary stormwater diversion berm in Area 6B.
- Place initial select waste layer and two 10-foot lifts in Area 6C to elevation 150 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lifts #6 and #7)

Sequence 4:

- Remove sacrificial liner and sand bags from Area 6D and prepare area for filling operation.
- Remove temporary stormwater diversion berm in Area 6C.
- Place initial select waste layer and two 10-foot lifts in Area 6D to elevation 140 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lifts #8 and #9)
- Add a 10-foot lift in Area 6D to elevation 150 (NGVD). (Sheet c-39 Lift #10)

Sequence 5:

- Place 10 –foot lift in Area 6C to elevation 160 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lift #11)
- Place 10 –foot lift in Area 6D to elevation 160 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lift #12)

- Place 10 –foot lift in Area 6B to elevation 170 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lift #13)
- Place 10 –foot lift in Area 6C to elevation 170 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lift #14)
- Place 10 –foot lift in Area 6D to elevation 170 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lift #15)

Sequence 6:

- Place 10 –foot lift in Area 6A to elevation 180 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lift #16)
- Place 10 –foot lift in Area 6B to elevation 180 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lift #17)
- Place 10 –foot lift in Area 6C to elevation 180 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lift #18)
- Place 10 –foot lift in Area 6D to elevation 180 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lift #19)
- Place 10 –foot lift in Area 6A to elevation 190 (NGVD). (Sheet C-39 Lift #20)

Once Phase 6 reaches elevation 180 to 190 (NGVD), Phase 7 will be filled following a similar pattern. As Phase 7 reaches elevation 190 (NGVD), Phase 6 fill will be filled to its final elevation of 330 (NGVD) as shown in the Trail Ridge Landfill Construction Phase 6-14 Class I Cell Expansion, issued February 2014, Permit Drawing Nos. C-40 through C-42. As Phases 8 through 14 are constructed, the filling sequence for these phases will follow a similar pattern, filling from east to west with completed lifts generally sloping from south to north. Graphical depictions of the initial filling sequence are provided in **Appendix B**. Stormwater will normally be shed from finished lifts with cover to the north into a swale along the north side of each phase. A tarp or thin liner will be used to collect stormwater in areas which are lined but in which no waste has been placed. This water will collect to the west of the fill area and be pumped into a stormwater ditch or pond.

Closure Phasing Plan

The closure phasing will correspond to the above fill phasing. When solid waste disposal units have been filled to their final design grade, they will be closed in a “close-as-you-go” fashion.

1.11 Special Waste Handling

Trail Ridge Landfill Inc. will control acceptance and disposal of special and industrial wastes in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 62-701 and internal waste approval procedures of Waste Management Inc. Site-specific management procedures for certain wastes and management of special wastes used for cover are described below:

Contaminated Soil

Contaminated soil that has been contaminated with petroleum products or any other materials that are not hazardous wastes may be disposed of at TRLF, and may be used as initial or intermediate cover material if it meets the criteria of subsections 62-701.200(53) or (55), F.A.C., as appropriate. Contaminated soil that has the potential to leach constituents in excess of Department ground water standards or criteria may be used only in those areas of the landfill where runoff or infiltration is captured by the leachate collection system.

Contaminated soils that are stored on the site for future use as initial cover will be stockpiled on top of the landfill (within the lined landfill footprint). The stockpile will be located at a minimum of 20 feet

from side slopes. Other measures will be taken as necessary to minimize the potential for erosion or runoff.

Ash Contaminated Soil

The City of Jacksonville has ash contaminated soil from the Brown's Dump Site and the Jacksonville Ash Site that typically does not exceed Rule 62-777, FAC, Soil Cleanup Target Levels for Direct Exposure Based Industrial/Commercial Levels. Due to the extensive data on this ash contaminated soil, a 5-point composite sample result is required for every 1,000 cubic yards of soil (in lieu of every 500 tons) prior to delivery to the site. The composite sample shall be tested for TCLP for the eight RCRA Metals. If the TCLP testing indicates the soil is non-hazardous, this ash contaminated soil may be accepted at the site and used for initial cover on interior side slopes but not on exterior side slopes. However, if the soil has any visible organics or other material that may attract birds or vermin, has an odor or is saturated, it cannot be utilized as initial cover.

Ash contaminated soil that is stored at the site for future use as initial cover will be managed consistent with other contaminated soils.

1.12 Waste Compaction and Application of Cover

Waste will be spread in layers of approximately 2 feet in thickness and compacted to approximately 1 foot in thickness or as thin a layer as practical before the next layer is applied.

Initial cover will be applied and maintained at the landfill in order to minimize any adverse environmental, safety, or health effects such as those resulting birds, unauthorized wastes, blowing litter, odors, disease vectors, or fires. The minimum frequency for applying initial cover is at the end of each work day. A 6-inch thick initial cover (consisting of soil, shredded tires, contaminated soils, or ash contaminated soil or yard waste mixed 50:50 with soil (including contaminated soils or ash contaminated soil), or the following materials which meet the criteria of subsection 62-701.200(53), F.A.C.:

1. Auto shredder residue, alone or mixed with soil, at Class I landfills.
2. Recovered screen material at Class I or Class III landfills.
3. Street sweepings at Class I landfills. If no significant amount of Class I waste is present in the street sweepings, then they can also be used at Class III landfills.
4. Solid waste combustor ash residue at Class I landfills.

or an FDEP approved alternate daily cover may also be applied at the end of each operating day. A soil/mulch mixture that consists of no more than 50% ground or chipped yard trash mulch (which may contain incidental amounts of shredded plastic yard trash bags) by volume may be used as initial cover provided it meets the definition of initial cover contained in Rule 62-701.200(53).

For those areas where additional solid waste will be deposited within 18 hours, a temporary cover, such as a tarpaulin, may be placed on the working face at the end of the work day and removed prior to deposition of additional waste. Additionally, waste tires that have been cut into sufficiently small parts may be utilized as initial cover on the landfill, in accordance with Rule 62-711.400(3)(a), F.A.C. Shredded tires will not be used on exterior side slope or roadways. A 6-inch thick layer of shredded tires will be placed for initial cover, which will remain in place and be covered with additional waste

or intermediate cover. Shredded tires for initial cover will be stored on top of the landfill in the vicinity of the working face.

An intermediate cover, in addition to the 6-inch initial cover, will be applied and maintained within 7 days of cell completion if final cover or an additional lift is not to be applied within 180 days of cell completion. All or part of this intermediate cover may be removed before placing additional waste or installing final cover. The intermediate cover will consist of either a 12-inch compacted layer of soil or a 16-inch compacted layer of 50:50 mixture of soil/mulch. The mulch/soil mixture will be a fairly homogeneous mixture and the mulch will be ground into sufficiently small pieces (approximately 1 inch or less). Any mulch/soil mixture used as intermediate cover on exterior side slopes will be evaluated to verify that it will not affect the stability of the final cover system.

The intermediate cover may consist of either a 12-inch compacted layer of soil or a 16-inch thick layer of a mixture of soil and ground or chipped yard trash mulch (which may contain incidental amounts of shredded plastic yard trash bags) that consists of no more than 50% mulch by volume, provided it meets the definition of intermediate cover contained in Rule 62-701.200(55).

Final cover will be applied to a solid waste disposal unit once it has been filled to its design dimensions. The final cover including permanent vegetation will be placed over the entire surface of each completed solid waste disposal unit within 180 days after final waste placement, or in accordance with the Closure plan. Solid waste disposal units, which are designated by phase, are shown on Permit Drawings.

The final cover system for the side slopes shall consist of the following from bottom to top: a minimum 12-inch intermediate cover layer consisting of only uncontaminated soil material or a 16-inch thick layer of a compacted mixture of uncontaminated soil and ground or chipped yard trash mulch (which may contain incidental amounts of shredded plastic yard trash bags) that consists of no more than 50% mulch by volume¹; a minimum 12-inch compacted clay layer with a maximum permeability of 6.67×10^{-8} cm/sec²; a minimum of 24 inches of loosely compacted soil layer with the top 6 inches capable of sustaining vegetation or 30 inches of a loosely-compacted mixture of uncontaminated soil and ground or chipped yard trash mulch that consists of no more than 50% mulch by volume; and the vegetative cover.

The final cover for the top area shall consist of the following from bottom to top: a minimum 12-inch intermediate cover layer consisting of only uncontaminated soil material or a 16-inch thick layer of a compacted mixture of uncontaminated soil and ground or chipped yard trash mulch (which may contain incidental amounts of shredded plastic yard trash bags) that consists of no more than 50% mulch by volume; a 40 mill LLDPE geosynthetic liner, a minimum 12-inch sand layer with a minimum permeability of 1×10^{-3} cm/sec ; and a minimum 12-inch soil layer with the top 6 inches capable of supporting vegetation or a minimum 15-inch mixture of uncontaminated soil and ground or chipped yard trash mulch (which may contain incidental amounts of shredded plastic yard trash bags) that consists of no more than 50% mulch by volume with the top 6 inches capable of supporting vegetation.

¹ The intermediate cover consisting of ground or chipped yard trash mulch will be analyzed to verify its ability to support the final cover system prior to placement of the final cover system.

² Hydraulic conductivity of compacted clay layer is specified in *Trail Ridge Landfill Side Slope Closure Alternate Closure Design Demonstration* dated February 1997 and included in Attachment A-6.

Uncontrolled and unauthorized scavenging is not permitted at the landfill site. Salvaging is also not permitted.

A litter policing operation will be employed to keep litter from leaving the working area of the landfill. Litter outside the working area will be picked up within 24 hours. Some litter located in traffic areas and away from public view may be visible through the initial cover for longer than a 24-hour period.

Erosion control measures will be employed to correct any erosion that exposes waste or causes malfunction of the stormwater management system. Erosion control measures will be implemented within 3 days of occurrences. If the erosion cannot be corrected within 7 days of occurrence, the landfill operator will notify the FDEP and propose a corrective schedule.

1.13 Water Quality Monitoring

Surface water and groundwater monitoring is conducted by qualified TRLF staff as required by the TRLF Water Quality Monitoring Program (Appendix G) and NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit monitoring requirements.

If water quality monitoring data indicates that surface water quality standards are being exceeded at stormwater management system outlets, wetland irrigation activities shall be ceased until the stormwater management system is made functional and water quality standards are met. Before the decision to stop irrigating the wetlands is made, the results of initial water quality sampling results will be confirmed or refuted through resampling and analysis of water quality samples.

1.14 Leachate Management

Leachate Collection and Storage System

The primary leachate collection system consists of an 8-inch perforated HDPE collection pipe surrounded by an aggregate encasement, which is covered by a geotextile fabric. This collection system is located in a valley on top of the primary liner. Leachate is collected within each leachate sector (300 feet wide, typical) and directed to the collection system by a geonet drainage blanket located on top of the primary liner.

The primary leachate collection pipes discharge into the riser pipe in the leachate collection sump and is pumped through a force main that terminates at the leachate vault on the east side of the landfill. The leachate collection sump consists of an 18- or 24-inch diameter HDPE pipe (riser pipe) surrounded by an aggregate sump. The riser pipe extends from the sump up to the leachate vault. Both of the 8-inch HDPE leachate collection pipes discharge directly into the riser pipe, which is in the sump for each phase in Phases 6-14. A small submersible pump is located inside each riser pipe. Level sensors in the riser pipe are used to control the pump, which removes leachate as it accumulates. The pumps are mounted on wheels and can easily be removed for maintenance.

The leachate pumps discharge into a leachate force main that transfers the leachate to the fiberglass storage tanks (20,000 gallons each). The leachate storage tanks are visually inspected daily, Monday through Friday, by on-site personnel. A daily log (Monday through Friday) is kept outlining leachate generation and storage volumes. Excessive leakage through the primary liner will alert staff that an investigation is needed. Leachate will be transported off-site by tanker at regular intervals based on leachate production. The leachate is transported to the Buckman Wastewater Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal.

The secondary (detection) leachate collection system is constructed and operates similarly to the primary system. The exceptions for this system include:

1. A layer of geonet collects leachate and directs it to the secondary leachate collection sump in lieu of the 8-inch HDPE perforated pipe.

Leachate System Operations and Maintenance

Each leachate vault box (located at the east end of each leachate collection pipe for Phases 1-5 and at the east end of 1 of the 2 leachate collection pipes for Phases 6-14) has a flow meter for the primary and secondary leachate collection system. The landfill operator will monitor the leachate level in and record the flow from both the leachate collection (primary) and detention (secondary) sumps on a daily basis (in gallons), Monday through Friday.

If the reading in a flow meter is noticeably diminishing or otherwise reduced compared to the other flow meters and daily rainfall records, the flow meter and pump will be checked for proper operation. In the event it is deemed necessary, the leachate collection system will be either videoed to determine if there is a clog or other reason for diminished flow or the leachate collection pipe will be flushed. The leachate collection system will be jet cleaned or inspected by video recording at least once every 5 years. Additionally, the operator will maintain at least one backup pump on site or have access to a backup pump that can be installed within hours of discovery that a pump is not operating.

The operator will operate and maintain the leachate collection system to collect and remove leachate from the landfill. The leachate will be stored on-site in the six 20,000-gallon leachate storage tanks and will be transported to JEA's Buckman Wastewater Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal. If the Buckman Wastewater Treatment Facility is not able to accept the leachate, the next closest permitted disposal facility will be contacted to accept and treat the waste. The amount of leachate transported offsite will be recorded on a daily basis, Monday through Friday.

A recording rain gauge is operated and maintained to record precipitation at the landfill. These precipitation records will be maintained and used to compare with leachate generation rates.

1.15 Combustible Gas Monitoring Program

The combustible gas monitoring locations as shown in **Attachment A-2** will be monitored quarterly with the results submitted to the FDEP. Quarterly gas monitoring shall be conducted by March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year of this permit. The Permittee shall record these gas monitoring results and shall submit a summary report to FDEP within 15 days of the end of the quarter, specifically, by April 15, July 15, October 15, and January 15, respectively, of each year of this permit. Combustible gas meters shall be calibrated to methane. The routine gas-monitoring program shall monitor concentrations of combustible gases at ambient monitoring points and in gas monitoring wells.

If combustible gas levels exceed 25% of the lower explosive limit in structures (excluding gas control or recovery components) or the lower explosive limits at or beyond the property boundary, Trail Ridge Landfill will:

1. Immediately take all necessary steps to ensure protection of human health and notify the FDEP within 24 hours of detection.

2. Within 7 days of detection, submit to the FDEP for approval a remediation plan for the gas releases. The plan will describe the nature and extent of the problem and the proposed remedy. The remedy will be completed within 60 days of detection unless otherwise approved by the FDEP.

1.16 Stormwater Management

Stormwater Handling

The Stormwater Management System was designed in accordance with Ru1es 62-330, F.A.C. for both treatment and peak flow attenuation. The stormwater treatment is provided by wet detention.

All stormwater is collected and directed into the stormwater basin. The landfill prevents erosion by directing stormwater in a controlled manner by way of temporary and permanent stormwater controls. Stormwater from the top of the landfill is typically collected in swales and directed to HDPE downcomer pipes (both temporary and permanent), which brings the water down to the existing drainage inlets and perimeter ditch. The collection system includes terraces on the final landfill slopes in conjunction with downcomer piping. This system will control runoff and minimize erosion on the landfill side slopes. When erosion occurs, it is repaired within 3 days and the reason for the erosion is evaluated to eliminate the source. Details of this system are shown on the Permit Drawings. The existing wetland discharge of treated stormwater occurs through two methods. First, during small discharges such as mean annual storm events, two wetland irrigation systems are in place to discharge stormwater through perforated spreader pipes around the perimeter of the stormwater management basins. The proposed wetland irrigation systems for Phases 6-14 is designed to work in the same way that the existing system operates. Second, during larger storm events, the stormwater ponds will discharge treated stormwater through control structures to conveyance channels within the surrounding wetlands. This discharge of water is designed to continue hydrating the wetland areas and utilize the natural conveyance channels associated with the existing wetlands.

The stormwater management system was installed as part of the initial construction and is operated and maintained in accordance with the requirements of the FDEP Solid Waste permit. The stormwater management system includes the wet detention basin as well as the swales, drainage ditches and culverts, discharge structures, downcomer pipes and other appurtenances as required. Pertinent features of the stormwater handling system include:

1. Potentially contaminated stormwater will be segregated from clean stormwater and contaminated stormwater will not be discharged from the site.
2. A 24-hour, 25-year rainfall event is detained on-site.
3. Stormwater is treated to meet the requirements of Rule 62-330, F.A.C.
4. The maximum discharge rate following a 25-year, 24-hour storm event does not exceed the pre-development discharge from this design storm.

The discharge structure was designed to effectively prevent floating materials from being released from the site.

Stormwater Treatment

Stormwater is collected and routed through an internal ditch and culvert network to the wet detention basins for treatment. One stormwater wet detention basin serves Phases 1-5 and one wet detention basin serves Phases 6-14. These basins are designed to treat 2.5 inches of runoff from the impervious surfaces and detain a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. The discharge structure for each wet detention facility releases the stormwater at the control rate to a dispersion pond, which ultimately discharges to the adjacent wetlands and conveyance channels. In addition, there is a wetland discharge of treated stormwater through perforated spreader pipes around the perimeter of each of the stormwater management basins. The wetland irrigation systems must be inspected on an annual basis to ensure that no pipes are clogged, broken or otherwise rendered non-functional. Any non-functioning pipes shall be repaired within 14 days of discovery.

Offsite stormwater is collected on the western side of the site in a stormwater ditch running along the west side of Phase 6-14 and is routed around the north end of the landfill to a bypass pond. The bypass pond provides attenuation before discharging the stormwater to a concrete flume which then discharges to a natural conveyance area within the existing wetland systems to the east. The bypass pond also includes wetland irrigation pumping, header pipe and perforated pipe system. This system must be inspected on an annual basis and any non-functioning pipes or erosion due to the irrigation system shall be repaired within 14 days of discovery.

Stormwater Maintenance

The stormwater management system, stormwater bypass attenuation system, and two wetland irrigation systems shall be inspected periodically, especially after heavy rain. A record of each inspection, including the date of inspection, the name and contact information of the inspector, whether the system was functioning as designed and permitted shall be retained onsite. Sample inspection forms are provided in **Attachment A-3**. Regular inspections shall include:

1. Removal of trash and debris.
2. Inspection of inlets and outlets.
3. Removal of sediments when the storage volume or conveyance capacity of the system is below design levels.
4. Stabilization and restoration of eroded areas.
5. Inspection of pump stations for structural integrity and leakage of fuel or oil to the ground or surface water.
6. Inspection of monitoring equipment, including pump hour meters and staff gauges, for damage and operational status.
7. Inspection of the dispersal system, including the sprayheads or perforated pipe for damage or clogging.
8. Mowing of grassed areas and removal of grass clipping from stormwater conveyance and treatment areas.
9. In accordance with the site Environmental Resource Permit (ERP), the stormwater management system and stormwater bypass attenuation system berms will be inspected

annually by a registered Florida Professional Engineer experienced in the investigation, design, construction and operation of dams, applying the disciplines of hydrologic, hydraulic, soils and structural engineering and engineering geology. All field inspections should be conducted by qualified engineers, engineering geologists and other specialists, knowledgeable in the investigation, design, and construction of earthen berm. Within 30 days of the inspection, a report shall be submitted electronically or in writing to the FDEP using Form 62-330.311(1), "Operation and Maintenance Inspection Certification"; inspection details of stormwater berms shall be submitted and information included in the Florida National Inventory of Dams shall be updated.

10. On a quarterly basis, the stormwater irrigation pumping systems will be inspected to: confirm pump operability, check intake valves, check irrigation piping to ensure that no pipes are clogged, broken or otherwise rendered non-functional, confirm there is no erosion due to the irrigation system, check skimmers at pond outfalls for vegetation, and check emergency overflows at ponds. Any non-functioning pipes or erosion shall be repaired within 14 days of discovery.
11. On an annual basis, the stormwater management system, stormwater bypass attenuation system, and two wetland irrigation systems, shall be inspected by a registered Florida Professional Engineer. A report shall be submitted electronically or in writing to the FDEP using Form 62-330.311(1), "Operation and Maintenance Inspection Certification." This inspection shall demonstrate that the pumping system is capable of maintaining the flow rates listed below to meet the permitted drawdown rate or a plan to provide the required drawdown rate:
 - Wetland Irrigation system for Phases 1-5: maintain flow rate between 2.5 cubic feet per second (cfs) (1,122 gallons per minute [gpm]) and 2.1 cfs (947 gpm)
 - Wetland Irrigation system for Phases 6-14: maintain flow rate between 1.22 cfs (550 gpm) and 1.0 cfs (450 gpm)
 - Wetland Irrigation system for Bypass Pond: maintain flow rate between 0.37 cfs (165 gpm) and 0.30 cfs (135 gpm)

In instances when serious problems are identified during inspections or other operations and maintenance activities, the Department shall be notified immediately by telephone. Notification shall be made to the Northeast District Office at (904) 256-1700. Within 7 days of telephone notification, a report shall be submitted electronically or in writing to the Department using Form 62-330.311(1), "Operation and Maintenance Inspection Certification," describing the extent of the problem, its cause, the remedial actions taken to resolve the problem.

Erosion Control

Stormwater terraces will be constructed on the side slopes of the completed landfill. These berms will route surface water flow to downcomer pipes buried in the final cover, and ultimately to the perimeter drainage ditch. This system of terraces and pipes will minimize erosion of the final cover. Vegetative cover will be established and maintained, as soon as practical, after finish contours are completed.

When erosion occurs, repair will begin within 3 days and the reason for the erosion will be evaluated to eliminate the source. Should the repair require more than 7 days, the FDEP will be notified as required by Rule 62-701.500(7)(k), F.A.C.

1.17 Equipment

Sufficient equipment (generally including compactors, dozers, an excavator, a loader, a grader, a water wagon, and other light trucks and maintenance equipment) is provided to ensure proper operation of the landfill and for spreading, compacting and covering waste. In addition, for tractor trailers disposing at the landfill, a tipper may be utilized. Substitutions, reductions, and additions to the equipment described above and typically maintained at the landfill may occur, provided it does not prevent proper operation of the landfill or spreading, compacting, and covering the waste in such a way as to comply with the performance standards found in Chapter 62-701 FAC. Backup and additional equipment is available within 24 hours from other operations and vendors should any situation dictate the requirement for replacement or additional equipment.

1.18 Records Keeping

The landfill operator will:

1. Keep records of all information used to develop or support the permit applications and any supplemental information pertaining to construction of the landfill will be kept for the design period of the landfill.
2. Retain records of all monitoring information, including calibration and maintenance records, all original chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by permit, for at least 10 years. Background water quality records will be kept for the design period of the landfill. Weight tickets shall be kept for 5 years.
3. Maintain an annual estimate of the remaining life and capacity in cubic yards of the existing, constructed landfill and an annual estimate of the life and capacity in cubic yards of other permitted areas not yet constructed. The estimate shall be made and reported annually to the FDEP.

Records that are more than 5 years old and which are required to be retained may be archived, provided that the landfill operator can retrieve them for inspection within 7 days.

1.19 Waste Tire Processing

The landfill includes a waste tire processing facility. Trail Ridge Landfill, Inc. intends to continue operation of a waste tire processing facility in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-711.530, F.A.C. within the property boundaries of TRLF, a solid waste management facility.

Design

The waste tire processing facility is located south of the non-contract drop off area and east of the operations building. A site plan for this area is provided in **Attachment A-4**. In compliance with Rule 62-711.540(3)(a), F.A.C., the facility is designed with a stormwater management system (since it is located within 200 feet of wetlands). The stormwater control methods meet the stormwater

requirements of Rule 62-25, F.A.C. and help maintain water quality standards specified in Chapters 62-302 and 62-520, F.A.C. The stormwater management system for the waste tire processing facility is incorporated into the stormwater management facility for the ancillary facility.

The facility is paved with asphalt and graded away from the wetlands toward a ditch, which drains to the ancillary facility stormwater pond. A 12-inch concrete header curb was constructed at the southeast corner to prevent discharge to the adjacent wetlands. This curb also prevents liquid runoff from a potential fire from entering the wetlands.

Operations and Maintenance

The waste tires brought into the landfill site will be either homogenous loads or incidental to the solid waste loads. Those loads containing strictly waste tires will be directed to the waste tire processing facility and unloaded. Those tires discovered during unloading at the landfill active face will be picked out and taken to the waste tire storage area.

The tires will be stored in accordance with Rule 62-711.540, F.A.C. The storage of the aggregate of whole waste tires, processed waste tires and residuals will be limited to 60 times the daily through-put of the processing equipment. In addition, whole waste tires will be limited to 30 times the daily through-put of the processing equipment. The daily through-put of the processing equipment is estimated to be 3.33 tons per day and therefore, the maximum storage of whole waste tire is 100 tons. At least 75 percent of both the whole waste tires and processed tires that are delivered to or are contained on the site at the beginning of each calendar year will be processed and disposed of on-site or transported off-site to a permitted facility for recycling/disposal.

The waste tire storage facility will be operated and maintained in accordance with Rule 62-711.540, F.A.C. The site was constructed and will be operated and maintained to divert stormwater or floodwaters around and away from the storage piles. Curbs along both concrete and asphalt shall be maintained and the area will be swept and maintained so debris does not accumulate at the curbs.

Each storage pile will be no wider than 50 feet with an area no greater than 10,000 square feet and a height no greater than 15 feet. A 50-foot wide fire lane will be maintained around the perimeters of each waste tire pile. Access to the fire lane for emergency vehicles will be unobstructed at all times. Mosquitoes and rodents will be controlled in a manner to protect the public health and welfare.

On a weekly basis, the facility will visually check the limits and height of the waste piles to ensure compliance. Waste tires are either transported off site for processing and disposal/beneficial reuse, or shredded on site and then disposed on site or transported off site for disposal/beneficial reuse. When the tires are shredded, the shredding will be conducted by an independent Contractor, who will bring the necessary equipment to the site to process the tires on the site. Once the tires are shredded, the shredded tire wastes will be taken up to the landfill for disposal (or for use as alternate initial cover, if the tire is shredded to meet the requirements of Rule 62-711.400(3)(a), F.A.C.) or transported off site for disposal or beneficial reuse. Typically, the facility does not store shredded tire waste on site but if necessary, it will be stored in Tire Pile Area.

An attendant will be present at the waste tire site to observe the unloading of waste tires to ensure mixed loads are not deposited. The processed tires will be disposed or recycled at the Class I permitted landfill. The processed tires will meet the size requirements specified under Rule 62-711.400(3) (b), F.A.C. (the tire will be cut into at least eight substantially equal pieces for purposes of disposal).

A mobile tire shredder will be utilized to process the tires at TRLF on a quarterly basis or the tires will be transported off-site to a permitted facility for disposal or, if economically feasible, transported off-site for beneficial reuse.

Access, Signs and Security

The waste tire processing facility is accessed off the main access road to the landfill. The access is beyond the scale house through the citizens' drop-off area. The access road will be kept passable for any type of motor vehicle at all times.

Signs are posted at the entrance to the solid waste management facility stating operating hours, costs of disposal, and site rules.

The property boundaries of the solid waste management facility that encompass the waste tire processing facility are fully fenced with a locking gate at the entrance and exit to prevent unauthorized access to the site.

Record Keeping

Records will be maintained for 3 years of the quantity of waste tires and processed tires received at the site, stored at the site, and shipped from the site. Records will include the following:

1. For all waste tires shipped from the facility, the name and waste tire collector registration number of all waste tire collectors who accepted the waste tires for transport, and the quantity of waste tires shipped with each collector; and if the waste tires were shipped with a person who is not a waste tire collector, the number of tires shipped, the person's name, address and telephone number; and the place where the waste tires were deposited.
2. For all waste tires received at the facility, the name and waste tire collector registration number of the collector who delivered waste tires to the facility, and the quantity of waste tires received from that collector; and if more than five waste tires are delivered by a person who is not a waste tire collector, the number of tires delivered and the person's name, address and telephone number.
3. For all waste tires removed for recapping, the quantity and type removed, and the name and location of the recapping facility receiving the tires.

Quarterly reports will be submitted to the FDEP by the 20th of the month following the close of each calendar quarter on Form 62-701.900(21). The information required by Rule 62-711.530(4) and (5), F.A.C. will be included in the report.

Fire Protection

The tire site will be kept free of grass, underbrush, and other potentially flammable vegetation. Fire protection for the site will be assured through notification to local fire protection authorities. A fire safety survey will be conducted at least annually and the survey report will be made a part of the next quarterly report. Recommendations in the annual surveys will be implemented when possible.

Communication equipment will be maintained at the site to assure the site personnel can contact local fire protection authorities in case of fire. Fire extinguishers will be conveniently assessable to the tire pile. No operation utilizing an open flame will be conducted within 25 feet of the waste tire site.

If necessary, due to a fire, the equipment and cover soil on site will be used to fortify the curb to contain any liquid runoff.

Emergency Preparedness Manual

In the event of a fire or other emergency, the following persons/agencies will be contacted:

Trail Ridge Landfill Personnel

Mr. Greg Mathes (904) 269-3986 (Home); (904) 591-6113 (Cell)

Mr. Jimmy Purvis (904) 879-1282 (Home); (904) 591-6112 (Cell)

Fire Department, if necessary

Phone: 911

Department of Environmental Protection

8800 Baymeadows Way West, Suite 100

Jacksonville, Florida 32256

(904) 256-1700

The tire storage processing facility is located at a Class I sanitary landfill, TRLF, which is fully equipped with bulldozers, front end loaders, scrapers, and other such equipment available at all times for any emergency. There is an ample stockpile of soil on site for use in smothering a fire, if one occurs.

In the event of a fire, the following procedures will be immediately implemented:

1. Notify the persons/agencies listed above.
2. Reinforce the area with soil to contain any runoff and use to extinguish fire, if necessary.
3. Extinguish the fire with on-site equipment and stockpile dirt. Only personnel trained in fire safety procedures will be utilized to fight fires.
4. A special and/or hazardous waste contractor will be contacted for cleanup and disposal of any residue generated by the fire.

Within 2 weeks of the emergency, a written report describing the event will be sent to the FDEP. The report will include the origins of the emergency, the actions taken to remedy the situation, the results of the action that was taken, and an analysis of the success or failure of the actions.

1.20 Yard Waste Processing

The landfill includes a yard waste recycling/processing operation.. A copy of the registration application for Trail Ridge Yard Trash Processing Facility is included in **Attachment A-5**.

Unprocessed yard trash may also be disposed of in the landfill.

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Attachment A-1
Stormwater Berm
Emergency Action Plan

Attachment A-2
Gas Probe
Monitoring Plan

Attachment A-3
Sample Inspection
Forms

Trail Ridge Landfill Inspection Checklist

Name of Inspector:		Date of Inspection:	
If answered yes, attach additional comment pages or site plan s needed.			
Section A: Fencing and Security			
	Yes	No	NA
1. Damage to fences, gates, or locks			
2. Gates unlocked/locks missing			
3. Signs of forced entry detected			
Section B: Access Roads			
	Yes	No	NA
1. Access and site roads in poor condition			
Section C: Final Cover System			
	Yes	No	NA
1. Settlement of cover			
2. Evidence of erosion, cracks, gullies			
3. Holes or damage to cover			
4. Patches of dead grass on cover			
5. Evidence of leachate seeps			
6. Impacts due to settlement			
7. Ponding of water in terraces			
Section D: Gas Management System			
	Yes	No	NA
1. Visible damage to system components			
2. Excessive release of odors			
3. Gas flare operating			
Section E: Stormwater Management System			
	Yes	No	NA
1. Ponding of water			
2. Excessive silting due to lack of vegetation			
3. Inlet repair required			
4. Perimeter ditch or swale damage			
5. Downcomer pipe repair required			
6. Leachate breakouts affecting WQ			
7. Ditches/Inlets/Culverts need cleaning			

Trail Ridge Landfill Inspection Checklist

	Yes	No	NA
Pond Phase 1-5			
8. Retention pond damage			
9. Outlet structure damage			
10. Excessive silting or clogging			
11. Wetland irrigation pumps operating			
12. Pump control panels operating			
13. No visible leaking or dripping from pump station			
14. No clogging or leaking of sprayheads or pipe			
Pond Phase 6-14			
15. Retention pond damage			
16. Outlet structure damage			
17. Excessive silting or clogging			
18. Wetland irrigation pumps operating			
19. Pump control panels operating			
20. No visible leaking or dripping from pump station			
21. No clogging or leaking of sprayheads or pipe			
Bypass Pond			
22. Retention pond damage			
23. Outlet structure damage			
24. Excessive silting or clogging			
25. Wetland irrigation pumps operating			
26. Pump control panels operating			
27. No visible leaking or dripping from pump station			
28. No clogging or leaking of sprayheads or pipe			
Section F: Monitoring Devices			
	Yes	No	NA
1. Damage to groundwater monitoring wells			
2. Damage to gas wells			
3. Locks missing			
4. Damage to gas monitoring probe			
Section G: leachate Collection and Storage			
	Yes	No	NA
1. Leachate pumps operational			
2. Leachate flow meters operating			
3. Leachate control panel operating			
4. Control panel alarms operating			
5. Leachate storage tank leaking			
6. Leachate containment area leaking			

Trail Ridge Landfill
Irrigation System for Wetlands
Quarterly Inspection Form

Name of Inspector _____

Date of Inspection _____

Weather Conditions:

Test Pumps to Drop the Water Level in wet well

Comments:

Test wet well to verify gravity flow of water

Comments:

Check intake valves and adjust if needed between 947gpm and 1122gpm

Comments:

Check irrigation piping and clean and repair as needed

Comments:

Check irrigation piping discharge area in wetlands and ensure erosion is not occurring

Comments:

Check skimmer at pond outfall for vegetation and remove as needed

Comments:

Check Pond Outfall and note if it is discharging

Comments:

Check gate valve at emergency overflow of pond and ensure it is locked or handle removed

Comments:
