

## OPERATIONS PLAN

1. VOLUME CALCULATIONS:	
(A) Total volume of waste & cover	35,151,699 cubic yards
(B) Total Cover Material and Earth Fill Required	5,292,676 cubic yards
Daily Soil Cover (est)	1,406,108 cubic yards
Intermediate Soil Cover (est)	1,406,108 cubic yards
Final Soil Cover	1,149,632 cubic yards
Earth Fill Required	1,330,628 cubic yards
Available (on-site)	2,378,762 cubic yards
Imported	2,913,914 cubic yards
(C) Total Waste Volume	31,189,847 cubic yards
(D) Area of Site - Total area of Permit	±417.54 acres
Usable Area for Landfill	±192.59 acres
(E) Estimated Life of Landfill	30-40 years

2. CONTROLLED UNLOADING OF WASTES:  
Solid waste unloading shall be restricted to the working face (Maximum 200' x 200') of the cell in such a manner that waste may be easily incorporated into the municipal solid waste landfill with available equipment. Scheduling shall be prohibited. With notification to EPD and approval to receive waste, the operator may choose to maintain two working faces for a period of 90 days after entering a newly constructed landfill cell. This will enable refuse that could potentially damage the FML liner to be placed in a lift other than the first lift.

3. SPREADING AND COMPACTION:  
Solid Waste shall be spread in uniform two foot layers and compacted to its smallest practical volume, by 3 to 5 passes with compaction equipment, before covering with earth. The working face shall have a maximum 4:1 slope when using a compactor and a maximum 3:1 slope when using a track type machine.

4. DAILY COVER:  
A uniform compacted 6" thick layer of clean earth shall be spread over all waste at the end of the day's operations.

- All daily and alternate daily covers shall meet the following standards:
- The daily cover must be capable of preventing attraction of disease vectors, minimizing production of odors, and preventing blowing litter.
  - Must be capable of completely covering the solid waste without change in the cover's properties by rain, heat, cold and other climatic conditions.
  - Must be substantially free of rock fragments that are greater than 6" in diameter.
  - Material for daily cover shall come from future cell excavation and borrow areas.

Cover material shall be excavated from on-site borrow areas. Any off-site cover material used shall come from a permitted source.

5. INTERMEDIATE COVER:  
If more than one lift is required in a cell, a uniform compacted layer of clean earth cover not less than one foot in depth shall be placed over each intermediate lift. The foot of intermediate cover shall be placed on all waste disposal areas exposed more than one month. This cover material shall meet the same criteria for daily cover plus be capable of supporting the germination and propagation of vegetative cover.

6. FINAL COVER:  
The final cover system is designed to reduce infiltration and erosion. The erosion layer will be composed of 24" of soil capable of sustaining native plant growth. The infiltration layer will be composed of a geonet drainage layer, a 40 mil FML textured liner, and 18" of earthen material meeting permeability criteria of 1x10<sup>-9</sup> cm/sec. The final cover system is installed on top of the 12" intermediate cover.

7. GRADING AND DRAINAGE:  
The disposal site shall be graded and drained to reduce runoff onto the landfill, to reduce erosion, and to drain water from the surface of the landfill. All construction grades will be a minimum of 3% to promote drainage. Final slopes shall be between 3% and 33%, shall be graded relatively smooth, and shall be vegetated.

8. FIRE PROTECTION:  
The disposal site shall be designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to reduce the potential for fire or explosion. Suitable measures to control fires that may start shall be provided. A minimum supply of one day of cover material, minimum 750 cubic yards, must be maintained within 200 feet of the working face for fire fighting purposes.

9. SITE SUPERVISION:  
Overall site supervision will be accomplished by the Landfill Supervisor. The Landfill Supervisor shall be a Certified Landfill Operator in accordance with O.C.G.A. 12-8-24.1. A copy of the approved Design and Operation Plan shall be kept at the site at all times. EPD shall approve any changes in the approved plans, prior to implementation. The on site supervisor shall be properly trained in the operation of municipal solid waste landfills, the implementation of design and operational plan, and must be present at all times during operation.

10. CONTINUITY OF OPERATION:  
Access to fill location areas will be maintained to insure continued operation during wet weather. All areas of the site are considered adequate for wet weather operations. Provisions shall be made for prompt equipment repair or replacement when needed.

11. SILTATION AND EROSION CONTROL:  
Erosion and sediment control measures and devices shall be installed in accordance with the plans and detail drawings. All erosion and sedimentation control measures or facilities, whether temporary or permanent, shall be continuously maintained by the operator so as to be effective. Runoff from the facility must be directed to permanent sediment control impoundments which are designed to assure discharges meeting the requirements of O.C.G.A. 12-7-9(18). Erosion and sedimentation control measures and facilities will be employed prior to and concurrent with clearing, grading, overburden removal, access or other land disturbing activities for preparation of the site for landfilling. Any construction that is required to be covered under the NPDES Construction Activity Permit, the facility will file a NOI and comply with the permit. Immediate measures must be implemented to establish vegetation on areas which will not be a part of the waste disposal area or which will remain exposed for more than three (3) months.

12. VEGETATIVE PLAN:  
All disturbed areas shall be grassed and maintained in accordance with the following schedules. Vegetative cover of the final cover must take place within two weeks after final cover placement. Any disturbed areas which will remain exposed for longer than three (3) months and permanent covers which are slow to establish shall receive temporary seeding. The fertilizer requirements are suggested.

Planting dates, fertilizer rates, and seeding rates shall meet the requirements in the Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia.

SEEDS - PERMANENT	LBS/ACRE	DEPTH OF COVER	DATE OF PLANTING
BERMUDA, COMMON - HILLED	10	1/4" - 1/2"	3/1 - 6/30
FESCUE, TALL	50	1/4" - 1/2"	3/1 - 4/15 & 8/15 - 10/31
SEEDS - TEMPORARY	LBS/ACRE	DEPTH OF COVER	DATE OF PLANTING
RYEGRASS, ANNUAL	40	1/4" - 1/2"	8/1 - 4/15
MILLET, PEARL	50	1/4" - 1/2"	4/15 - 8/31

- NOTE:
- All seeding rates are pure live seed rates.
  - All seeding shall be mulched with clean dry hay at the rate of 2.5 tons per acre. Mulch shall be anchored by pressing the mulch into the soil immediately after the mulch is spread using a packer disk or disk harrow or equivalent piece of equipment.
  - Temporary seeding should also complement permanent seeding to produce a suitable cover while the permanent grasses germinate.
  - Disturbed slopes greater than 3%, including soil stockpiles, are to be mulched immediately.

TYPE OF SPECIES	YEAR	FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS		
		ANALYSIS OR EQUIVALENT N-P-K	RATE	TOP DRESSING RATE
1. Cool season grasses	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac.(1)(2)
	Second	6-12-12	1000 lbs./ac.	-
2. Cool season grasses and legumes	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	0-50 lbs./ac.(1)
	Second	0-10-10	1000 lbs./ac.	-
3. Temporary cover crops seeded alone	First	0-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac.(3)
	Second	0-10-10	500 lbs./ac.	-
4. Warm season grasses	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac.(2)(4)
	Second	6-12-12	800 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac.(2)
5. Warm season grasses and legumes	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac.
	Second	0-10-10	1000 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac.(4)
Maintenance	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	-
	Second	0-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	-

- NOTE:
- Apply in spring following seeding.
  - Apply in split applications when high rates are used.
  - Apply to grass species only.
  - Apply when plants grow to a height of 2 to 4 inches.

13. SURVEY CONTROL:  
Survey control will consist of both temporary and permanent control markers. Permanent markers will establish the "permanent", or lifelong horizontal and vertical control such as the edge of each cell, leachate cleanouts, and monitoring points. Horizontal control consists of northing and easting (X-Y) coordinates. The X-Y coordinate establishes a single horizontal point on the earth which can be reestablished at any time based on this single location. Vertical control is an elevation measured above a datum (Z). The datum is Mean Sea Level (MSL). Vertical control for this site is determined from a survey to a United States Geological Survey (USGS) control monument. Utilizing survey methods carried out by a Registered Land Surveyor (RLS), the permanent survey control has been established.

Temporary Survey control consists of monuments and stakes installed by an RLS. Examples of temporary control can include temporary monuments with X-Y-Z coordinates for operator guidance and construction accuracy. This will include survey control markers along the temporary edge of liner and posts within a cell which indicate the extent of fill in a particular lift. Additionally, temporary control can include construction stakeout. Construction stakeout will require the RLS to place stakes and off-set stakes at the location where specific construction elements will be installed. These stakes will be installed to designate the single specific X-Y-Z coordinate point on the earth where that constructed element will be built. The primary purpose of site survey control, as required by the rules is: "Site survey control shall be provided to ensure the enclosure shall be on centerline and within the site further states: "Survey control will be accomplished through use of permanent, accessible benchmarks, survey control stakes, and/or boundary markers which designate and/or delineate all permitted areas. Survey control shall be indicated on the design and operational plan. Where necessary for construction or operational purposes vertical as well as horizontal survey control will be established and maintained to delineate fill boundaries, buffers, and property boundaries. For this site, survey control will be utilized for construction, operations, delineating fill boundaries, buffers, and property boundaries. Also, survey control will be utilized for other items as required by the operator."

14. WATER MONITORING:  
The surface water and groundwater monitoring wells shall be monitored according to the approved Environmental Monitoring Plan and the Water Monitoring Plan.

15. METHANE GAS CONTROL:  
Methane gas control shall include quarterly sampling for methane gas at the locations shown on the plans and monitoring for possible stressed vegetation due to methane gas movement. Monitoring points are based upon site geology, topography, and location of on-site or adjacent structures. Results of monitoring and sampling shall be submitted to the Atlanta (International Parkway) Office of the EPA (Solid Waste Management Program) within 15 days of a test. The concentration of methane generated by the facility shall not exceed 25% of the lower explosive limit for the gases in facility structures and shall not exceed the lower explosive limit for methane at the facility property boundary.

The owner/operator shall apply for and obtain air quality permits under TITLE V and NSPS requirements of the Georgia and Federal rules for air quality. The design of the gas system will be submitted to the Air Protection Branch for approval. These permits applications, the permits, and any plans for landfill gas extraction and control shall be placed in the facility operating record, and a letter demonstrating these have been added shall be submitted to the EPA Solid Waste Program.

16. LEACHATE OUTBREAKS:  
The cause of leachate outbreak(s) will be assessed following by corrective measures which will include a minimum of 12" of compacted soil and grassed in accordance with the Vegetation plan.

17. SITE EQUIPMENT:  
Minimum suggested equipment for this site includes:  
CAT 826 Compactor Road Grader Various Pumps  
Dozers Farm Tractor  
Off-Road Trucks Water Wagon or Water Truck

Equipment shall be maintained on a regular basis and kept in good working order. From time to time, this equipment may be replaced with similar equipment or additional equipment rented for cleaning sediment from basins.

18. BACKUP EQUIPMENT:  
Rental equipment shall be used for backup equipment and for cleaning sediment from basins.

19. DIRECTIONAL AND INFORMATION SIGNS:  
Directional and informational signs will be located at the site which indicate the days and hours of operation. Temporary information and directional signs shall be used at the operator's discretion to direct vehicles to the active working face. Access to the site will be limited to those times when authorized personnel are on duty.

20. LITTER CONTROL:  
Scattering of wastes by wind shall be controlled by fencing or other barriers and the entire site shall be inspected daily and all litter removed.

21. DUST CONTROL:  
Dust control will be provided, if deemed necessary, through the use of a water wagon and shall be limited to site roadways.

22. ON-SITE FIRST AID:  
A first aid kit will be available on the site.

23. SITE COMMUNICATIONS:  
A telephone will be available on site.

24. EMPLOYEE FACILITIES:  
Sanitary facilities including a potable water supply will be available on site.

25. THIS ITEM NOT USED.

26. ON-SITE SOLID WASTE PROCESSING PERFORMED:  
(See item number 48 for processing).

27. WASTE REQUIRING SPECIAL HANDLING:  
A. Asbestos waste may be disposed of at this site at the operator's discretion. Listed below are the procedures for its disposal.

- Asbestos containing waste shall be sealed in leak-proof containers labeled with: "Caution-Contains Asbestos Fibers - Avoid Opening or Breaking Container - Breathing Asbestos is Hazardous to Your Health."
- Asbestos containing waste shall be disposed of in such a manner as not to destroy the integrity of the asbestos containers prior to the placement of cover material. This waste shall be completely covered immediately after deposition with a minimum of six (6) inches of non-asbestos material.
- Disposal of asbestos is to conform to applicable sections of 40 CFR Parts 61.140 to 61.156, specifically 61.151 and 61.1(g)(7)(i). Site should only accept asbestos that has been recovered and transported in accordance with the applicable NESHAP regulations (parts 61.140 - 61.156).
- Asbestos, disposed of in the landfill, shall be located according to cell site coordinates, and documented in the operating record as well as the amount of asbestos in cubic yards or pounds.

B. Recycle Material - see Item 48

28. SITE CLOSURE:  
The site will not be closed until all wastes have been covered or disposed of by a adequate method of disposal so that the site will be in full compliance with section 391-3-4-.11 and .12 of the Rules and Regulations for Solid Waste Management, Chapter 391-3-4. The Closure and Post-Closure Care Plan for this site is described in the narrative plans attached.

29. SEPARATE DISPOSAL AREAS FOR WASTE REQUIRING MONTHLY COVER:  
Not Applicable.

30. ZONING:  
This site has been appropriately zoned for Meriwether County.

31. SITE ACCEPTABILITY CONDITIONS:  
The following Site Limitations for the Meriwether County - Greenbow, LLC Turkey Run MSWLF, Proposed Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Facility, were issued by the Environmental Protection Division in a letter dated March 6, 2007.

- The area considered for suitability includes only that 608.24 acre area shown on Donaldson, Garnett & Associates, Inc.'s Boundary Survey dated June 28, 2006.
- No waste shall be placed south of Blue Creek, as shown on Hodges, Harbin, Newberry & Tribble, Inc.'s Sheet 1 of 1: Topographic Survey, dated September 2006, and edited September 7, 2008. Blue Creek is unnamed on the Survey; however, it enters the site near the middle of the eastern property boundary and exits in the southwestern corner of the site.
- A minimum 500-foot buffer shall be maintained between the waste disposal area and any adjacent residences and/or water supply wells.
- A minimum 200-foot undisturbed buffer shall be maintained between the waste disposal area and the Property Line shown on the above-referenced Boundary Survey.
- A minimum 150-foot undisturbed buffer shall be maintained between the waste disposal area and all streams shown on the above-referenced Topographic Survey.
- A minimum 50-foot undisturbed buffer shall be maintained between the waste disposal area and the Jurisdictional wetlands shown on the above-referenced Topographic Survey, unless otherwise permitted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers.
- No construction activities shall be allowed in the floodplain areas of the site. Since no base flood elevations have been determined for Blue Creek, a minimum 10-foot undisturbed vertical buffer shall be maintained between the waste disposal area and Blue Creek, as shown on the above-referenced Topographic Survey.
- If, during construction of the site, any springs or seeps are discovered, EPD shall be immediately notified and protective measures shall be incorporated into the facility's design and operations plans to prevent contamination of the spring or seep. Sampling of the spring or seep shall also be incorporated into the facility's surface water sampling plan.

9) A liner and leachate collection system shall be placed beneath all areas proposed for waste disposal. The liner system shall not be placed within 5 feet of seasonal high groundwater elevations. Therefore, a minimum 5-foot separation shall be maintained between the bottom of the liner system and the potentiometric surface depicted on Bunnell-Lammons Engineering, Inc's Figure No. 11: Composite Seasonal High Water Table Elevation Contour Map, dated August 16, 2006.

The liner system shall not be placed within 5-foot of bedrock. Therefore, a minimum 5-foot separation shall also be maintained between the bottom of the liner system and the bedrock elevations shown on Bunnell-Lammons Engineering, Inc.'s Figure No.9: Estimated Top of Bedrock (Auger Refusal) Elevation Contour Map, dated August 16, 2006. If bedrock is encountered above groundwater during construction/grading activities at the site, at least 5 feet of clean, rubble-free soil shall be placed beneath the liner system in that area. No blasting shall be allowed at the site.

10) All borings and/or piezometers located within the proposed landfill footprint shall be abandoned by overdrilling and filling with a non-shrinking cement/bentonite mix via tremie pipe. A report documenting the abandonment of all on-site borings and piezometers shall be submitted to EPD prior to the cell construction. This documentation shall be signed and stamped by the responsible professional geologist or professional engineer registered to practice in the State of Georgia.

11) Groundwater, surface water, and methane monitoring systems shall be installed at the site. At least 4 groundwater monitoring wells shall be installed to monitor fracture zones in bedrock at the site. The placement of the rock wells shall coincide with the fracture trace plots and lineament traces apparent at the site. Sampling parameters, sampling schedules, monitoring well construction and spacing shall adhere to the guidelines in EPD's Rules of Solid Waste Management, Chapter 391-3-4.

12) All erosion control measures and/or erosion ditches shall conform to the Erosion and Sediment Control Act and be protective of Blue Creek and its permanent and intermittent tributaries.

13) All recommendations suggested in Section 5.0 - Geotechnical Considerations of the Site Hydrogeologic Assessment Report, Proposed Turkey Run MSW Landfill, Meriwether County, Georgia dated August 16, 2006 and prepared by Bunnell-Lammons Engineering, Inc. shall be followed.

32. LIMITED ACCESS:  
The Georgia Rules require limited access: a gate or other barrier shall be maintained at potential vehicular access points to block unauthorized access to the site when an operator is not on duty. A fence or other suitable barrier must be provided around the site, including impoundments, leachate collection and treatment systems and gas venting and processing facilities, sufficient to prevent unauthorized access. At the Turkey Run MSW Landfill, this vehicular access control is accomplished by use of natural and manmade structures. The entire perimeter of the site is heavily wooded. Tree spacing and undergrowth are sufficient to prevent vehicular access. In addition, a 6" high chain link fence will be installed along the entire property boundary to limit access into the site. Where roads enter the facility boundary, the perimeter of the site will be posted with signs notifying the public that this is a "Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Facility" and that access is prohibited except at the site entrance. The combination of a natural wooded barrier, access control gates, 6" high chain link fence, and adequate signage will provide a suitable barrier around the site.

33. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:  
The landfill shall be operated in such a manner as to prevent air, land, or water pollution, and public health hazards.

34. HAZARDOUS WASTE:  
The operator shall have a hazardous waste management plan for excluding prohibited wastes. Excluded wastes include lead acid batteries, radioactive waste, regulated quantities of hazardous waste, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) waste as defined in 40 CFR, Part 761, and liquids as allowed in Paragraph 35. The prohibited waste exclusion plan is attached.

35. LIQUID WASTES:  
(A) No liquid waste, either bulk or containerized, shall be placed in the landfill unless contained in a container of one (1) gallon capacity or less. No generator may discard in excess of four (4) gallons of liquids in containers.

(B) "Liquid Waste" means any waste material that is determined to contain "free liquids" as defined by Method 9095 (Paints Filter Liquids) as described in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods" (EPA Pub. No. SW-846).

36. OPERATIONAL RECORDS / DAILY LOGS:  
Accurate written, daily records by actual weight shall be kept of all waste received at the landfill. Copies of such records shall be maintained for a period of at least three (3) years and shall be made available to the landfill upon request. This facility will meet the record keeping requirements as found in the Georgia Rules for Solid Waste Management, 391-3-4-.07(3).

37. SITE USE AFTER CLOSURE:  
Upon closure of the site, all areas will receive vegetative cover. Any post-closure use of the landfill property must be approved by EPD.

38. LEACHATE COLLECTION, TREATMENT AND ANALYSIS:  
Leachate will be collected and stored in the on-site leachate storage tank.

Leachate shall be disposed by pump and haul or direct discharge to a permitted wastewater treatment facility. The Operator shall record on a weekly basis the volume stored in the leachate tanks, and the volume transported to a wastewater treatment facility.

The chemical composition of leachate flowing to the leachate tanks should be analyzed in accordance with the receiving POTW permit requirements. For purposes of this analysis the leachate sample should be collected from the leachate tanks and should be representative of the average mixed influent leachate quality.

39. LEACHATE SYSTEM MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION:  
A. Leachate Collection and Header Pipes - The continuing operation of the leachate collection system is important to the operations of the overall landfill facility. Therefore, as necessary, leachate collection lines should be cleaned on a periodic basis. Lines shall be cleaned with high pressure water jets passed through the lines from the cleanout entrance to the leachate sump. The high pressure cleaning equipment shall be similar to sanitary sewer cleaning equipment. This equipment shall not utilize cutters capable of damaging the collection lines. Only high pressure water jets on sewer cleaning equipment shall be utilized.

B. Leachate Storage Tank - The facility will utilize one (1) - 125,000 gallon leachate storage tank inside secondary containment until leachate generation exceeds 4,200 gallons per day on a monthly average. The leachate storage tanks shall be inspected daily for visible leaks. The leak detection system should also be inspected on a daily basis.

40. REMEDIAL ACTION FOR LINER AND LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEM:  
The operator shall immediately notify the Division and describe remedial steps to be taken if:

- Operation of the treatment facilities under the approved plan cannot prevent any of the following:
- Violating the terms of its permits, the Georgia Water Quality Control Act and regulations, thereunder.
- Surface water or groundwater pollution.
- The facility is generating a quality or quantity of leachate that exceeds the design capacity of any future on-site pretreatment system.
- Failure of the liner or leachate collection is suspected or documented.

41. CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION:  
Upon receipt of a final and effective solid waste handling permit, construction may commence in accordance with the approved design and operational plan and permit conditions. Prior to receipt of solid waste, the Division must be provided with written certification by a professional engineer licensed to practice in Georgia, that the facility has been constructed in accordance with the approved permit. Unless notified otherwise by the Division, within 15 days of receipt by the Division of the written certification, the facility owner or operator may commence disposal of solid waste. This process shall be repeated for each subsequent major construction phase, including but not limited to, new cells or trenches, additional monitoring wells, sediment ponds, leachate treatment systems, modifications adding a new solid waste handling process, and application of final cover. The approved CQA Manual and Technical Specifications shall be used for each cell construction and shall not be amended unless approved by the Georgia EPD. No construction changes shall be made unless approved by the Georgia EPD. Borrow soils must come from sites with appropriate land disturbing permits.

42. RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL:  
The site operator will be certified as required by the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act and shall be available 24 hours per day.

43. SEQUENCE OF FILL:  
The sequence of fill shall progress as described in the Design and Operation Plan, unless modified.

44. AIR CRITERIA:  
The owner/operator shall apply for and obtain air quality permits under TITLE V and NSPS requirements of the Georgia and Federal rules for air quality. The design of the gas system will be submitted to the Air Protection Branch for approval. These permits applications, the permits, and any plans for landfill gas extraction and control shall be placed in the facility operating record, and a letter demonstrating these have been added shall be submitted to the EPA Solid Waste Program.

45. OPEN BURNING:  
There shall be no open burning of solid waste at this MSWLF unit. A plan must be submitted to and approved by the Georgia EPD prior to the infrequent burning of agricultural wastes, silvicultural wastes, land clearing debris, diseased trees, debris from emergency cleanup operations, or debris during construction.

46. DISEASE VECTOR CONTROL:  
The owner and/or operator of this MSWLF unit will prevent or control on-site populations of disease vectors using techniques appropriate for the protection of human health and the environment.

47. PROHIBITED ACTS:  
The landfill will be operated and maintained to prevent open burning, scavenging, and the open dumping of waste.

48. RECYCLE MATERIAL:  
The site may construct a thick gravel pad for collection, storage and processing of recycle material (see sheets No. 43 and 44). Initially, the operator will recycle the following:

- Wood Wastes: Untreated lumber, stumps and limbing slash will be recycled for use as renewable fuel.
- Concrete Wastes: Concrete wastes will be crushed, the reinforcing steel removed, then the concrete will be re-used as an economy road base material.
- Asphalt Paving Wastes: Broken, cured asphalt paving material will be crushed, then re-used as an economy road base material.
- Plastic bottles of various types to be recycled to offset petrochemical processing of raw material.

## PROHIBITED WASTE EXCLUSION PLAN

1. GENERAL:  
Pursuant to the Rules for Solid Waste Management, Chapter 391-3-4-.07-(3)(c)&(m), the Operator has developed this plan to exclude prohibited waste from being disposed at this facility. These prohibited materials include liquids, lead acid batteries, biomedical waste, sewage sludge, radioactive wastes, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) waste as defined in 40 CFR, Part 761, and regulated quantities of hazardous waste. It shall also be the policy of the Operator to identify quantities of hazardous waste below the regulatory threshold and to exclude these hazardous also.

2. NON-CONFORMING WASTE REVIEW:  
In order to ensure that incoming loads do not contain prohibited wastes, personnel who are trained to recognize prohibited wastes will make random inspections. Keep records of such inspections and notify the Director of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division if prohibited wastes are discovered at the facility. These procedures will be made a part of the operating record. The random inspections will be conducted at a minimum every 4,000 tons of waste received or every ten (10) days.

Also, tipping area personnel trained to recognize prohibited wastes will be designated for the detection of non-conforming hazardous waste. They will observe each load as it is disposed on the tipping area. Records at each inspection will be made and kept as a part of the operating record. Liquid containers larger than 5 gallons in size which are not perforated and drained will be rejected. Likewise, pesticides, herbicides, lead acid batteries, biomedical waste, corrosives, and flammables will be rejected. If the non-conforming hazardous materials are delivered by a private hauler, the inspector will make a record of the materials and the hauler and report him to the Operator. Private haulers will be required to remove these materials from the facility.

The Operator will report the private hauler to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Solid Waste Management Division. If the same hauler is caught for a second time, he will be banned from bringing any waste to the facility. If the culprit is not caught and identified, the cost of disposal of the waste will be borne by the Owner. The Operator must use a qualified hazardous waste handling company to properly dispose of any non-conforming materials that are brought to the facility. This waste will be immediately transported to an appropriate disposal facility.

In all cases, notification of the Director of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division will be made if a prohibited waste is discovered at the facility.

3. WASTE ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION:  
The acceptance or rejection of particular waste is based on the following factors:  
\*Federal, State and Local regulations, laws, or permit conditions.  
\*Waste characteristics.  
\*Operations and equipment limitations.  
Of these three items, the regulations, laws and permit conditions affect most of the waste excluded from this site. Wastes specifically excluded by the regulations, laws, and permit conditions include liquids, lead acid batteries, biomedical wastes, radioactive wastes, and regulated quantities of hazardous waste.

- Liquid Waste Restrictions at Facility
  - Bulk or noncontainerized liquid waste will not be accepted.
  - Containers holding liquid waste may not be accepted, unless:
    - The container is a small container similar in size to that normally found in household waste;
    - The container is designed to hold liquids for use other than storage; or
    - The waste is household waste.
  - For purposes of this section:
    - "Liquid waste" means any waste material that is determined to contain "free liquids" as defined by Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test), as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods" (EPA Pub. No. SW-846).
- Lead Acid Batteries  
Lead Acid batteries are automobile type batteries. These items, whether from an automobile, a truck, a tractor, or other equipment are categorically excluded from this facility.

c. Biomedical Waste  
Biomedical Waste are any type of pathological waste, biological waste, cultures, infectious wastes, contaminated animal wastes, body parts, chemotherapy waste, discarded medical equipment and parts, and any other contaminated medical device. Disposal of this type of waste is categorically prohibited from disposal at this facility.

d. Radioactive Waste  
Radioactive waste is any material which exhibits radioactive characteristics. This waste is categorically prohibited from this facility.

e. Sewage Sludge Waste  
Per the amended and restated host agreement between Meriwether County and Greenbow, LLC, the solid waste handling permit shall prohibit the disposal of any amount of sewage sludge. Sewage Sludge is defined as solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage or a combination of domestic sewage and industrial wastewater in a treatment works, as defined in Section 391-3-6-.17 of the Rules of the EPA.

f. Hazardous Waste  
Hazardous wastes are those materials with characteristics, either physical or chemical, that could cause harm to health or the environment.

- A waste is hazardous if it is:
- "Ignitable"
  - "Corrosive"
  - "Reactive"
  - "Toxic (As defined by the TCLP test procedure)"
  - "Is a listed hazardous waste"

A waste material is ignitable if it has a flash point of 140 degrees F or less, causes fire by friction under normal conditions, or is an oxidizer. Examples of ignitable waste include solvents, bottom material from solvent recovery, and peroxide. This waste is typically generated by automobile repair shops, machine shops, dry cleaners, and industry.

A waste is corrosive if the pH is 2 or less, or 12.5 or greater. An example of corrosive waste is spent pickle liquor from a metal plating operation or battery acid.

A waste is reactive if it is unstable under normal conditions, reacts violently with water, forms an explosive mixture with water, contain any quantity of cyanide, contains sulfur which could be released to the atmosphere, or can be easily detonated or exploded. Waste from certain chemical operations, munitions works, or fertilizer plants can be reactive.

A waste is toxic if it tests by the TCLP procedure. The TCLP test stands for the Toxic Characteristics Leaching Procedure. For this test, a leachate is removed from the waste and this leachate is analyzed for specific constituents as listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 40. If a waste checks toxic, then the waste is hazardous based on the TCLP test.

Toxic materials can cause cancer, birth defects, or illness if released to the environment. Examples of toxic waste includes solvents industrial process sludges, emission control wastes.

A waste is characterized as a listed waste if it is listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 40 or any amendments of this document.

A typical listed waste is one in which the known characteristics of that material will likely endanger the health or environment. The exhaustive list of hazardous waste is in the Part 261, of Chapter 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.