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**STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

**PROCEDURE ADDRESSING DEFINITIONS FOR
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES**

**Original: July 20, 1994
Revised: January 25, 1995
Revised: February 21, 1995
Revised: February 8, 1999**

DEFINITIONS FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

The following definitions supplement definitions included in 10 V.S.A. §6602, Section 6-201 of the current Vermont Solid Waste Management Rules, and other Solid Waste Management Facility procedures adopted by the Secretary of the Agency of Natural Resources. Three definitions contained in the February 21, 1995, Definitions Procedure for *Earthen Daily Cover, Final Cover System for Lined Landfills*, and *Final Cover System for Unlined Landfills*, have been incorporated into the January 15, 1999, Solid Waste Management Rules. The Procedure contains no new definitions.

Active life means the period of operation beginning with the initial receipt of solid waste and ending at completion of closure activities.

Active portion means the part of a facility or unit that has received or is receiving wastes and that has not been closed in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules.

Composite liner means a system consisting of two components; the upper component must consist of a minimum 60-mil flexible membrane liner (FML), and the lower component must consist of a least two-foot layer of compacted soil with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec. The FML component must be installed in direct and uniform contact with the compacted soil component.

Existing MSWLF unit means any municipal solid waste landfill unit that is receiving solid wastes as of the effective date of the Federal RCRA Subtitle D regulations (40 CFR Part 258) October 9, 1993, for any MSWLF unit that disposed of 100 tons or more of waste per day, or April 9, 1994, for any MSWLF unit that disposed of 100 tons or less of waste per day. Waste placement in existing units must be consistent with past operating practices or modified practices to ensure good management.

Lateral expansion means a horizontal expansion of the waste boundaries of an existing MSWLF unit.

Municipal solid waste landfill unit means a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile. A MSWLF unit also may receive other types of solid wastes, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, small quantity generator waste and industrial solid waste. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned. A MSWLF unit may be a new MSWLF unit, an existing MSWLF unit or a lateral expansion.

New MSWLF unit means any municipal solid waste landfill unit that has not received solid wastes as of the effective date of the Federal RCRA Subtitle D regulations (40 CFR Part 258) October 9, 1993, for any MSWLF unit that disposed of 100 tons or more of waste per day, or April 9, 1994, for any MSWLF unit that disposed of 100 tons or less of waste per day. waste prior to the effective date of this procedure.

100-year flood means a flood that has a 1-percent or greater chance of recurring in any given year or a flood of a magnitude equaled or exceeded once in 100 years on the average over a significantly long period.

Washout means the carrying away of solid waste from a MSWLF unit by waters of the base flood.

Effective date

This Procedure is effective upon date of Signature.

Signature

Signature
Canute Dalmasse, Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation

2/8/99
Date