

**AUGUSTA SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING FACILITY
DEANS BRIDGE ROAD MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL**

WASTE ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA



February 2014

Permit Number 121-018D (MSWL)

Augusta Environmental Services Department
4330 Deans Bridge Road
Blythe, Georgia 30805

www.augustasolidwaste.com
www.augustaga.gov

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following information has been prepared to clarify which wastes may be accepted at the Augusta Environmental Services Facility (Landfill). This criteria also identifies “Special Waste” that may be accepted provided waste profile characteristics and specific testing and handling methods are satisfied. Wastes that are prohibited from disposal at this facility are also identified. This information is based on current Georgia regulations governing operation of municipal landfills, specifically Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Chapter 391-3-4, Solid Waste Management, as well as applicable federal regulations (40 CFR, Part 261).

2.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Acidic: Material having a pH less than 7.0.
- Alkaline: A material having a pH greater than 7.0.
- Aqueous: A water solution containing organic and/or inorganic constituents dissolved in solution.
- Asbestos: The various forms of Asbestos are: serpentine (chrysotile), riebeckite (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite, anthophyllite, and actinolite-tremolite.
- Asbestos (friable): Any material containing asbestos, that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
- Asbestos tailings: Any solid waste that contain asbestos and is a product of asbestos mining or milling operations.
- Asbestos (non-friable): Any material containing asbestos, that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Examples of non-friable asbestos include asbestos cement pipe, certain roofing shingles, and asbestos fireproof gloves.
- Asbestos-containing waste materials: Mill tailings or any waste that contains commercial asbestos. This term includes filters from control devices.
- Benzene: A clear liquid hydrocarbon that can be recognized by its distinctive, pleasant odor. Benzene is a component of gasoline. It is used as a solvent in paints, inks, oils, plastics, paint removers and rubber cement. It is also used to extract oil from nuts and seeds; in the manufacture of chemicals; and in the production of detergents, explosives and drugs. It is extremely flammable and extremely volatile.
- Bio-remediation: Normally refers to the action of bacteria on a contaminated soil to detoxify the potentially hazardous substances in the soil.
- Blood and body fluids: Means liquid blood, serum, plasma, other blood products, emulsified human tissue, spinal fluids and pleural and peritoneal fluids. Dialysates are not blood or body fluids under this definition. The definition of regulated medical waste specifies blood and body fluids that are in a liquid state and in a container, such as a suction canister. This does not refer to blood absorbed by materials such as bandages and dressings. (Some waste items contaminated with blood may be subject to OSHA labeling requirements.
- BTEX: Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene; a test commonly used to determine the amount and type of hydrocarbon contamination in a soil sample.
- By-product: A material that is not one of the primary products of a production process. Examples of by-products are process residues such as slag or distillation column bottoms.
- Caustic: A material which is corrosive or irritating to living tissue and having a pH of greater than 7.0.
- Centigrade: $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$.

- Characteristically hazardous waste: 40 CFR Part 261.21-24 Subpart C - Any waste that exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and/or toxicity as defined by the EPA. These are often referred to as the "D" wastes.
- Commercial chemical product: A chemical substance that is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use.
- Commercial/retail waste: Material discarded by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, non-manufacturing activities at industrial facilities, and other similar establishments or facilities. (40 CFR 60.51a)
- Container: Any portable device, in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.
- Corrosivity: 40 CFR 261.22 - In general, any waste that exhibits a pH of less than 2.0 or greater than 12.5 is considered corrosive. The literal reading of the regulations state that these values are for liquid wastes. Corrosivity of a solid waste is tested by a 50/50 dilution with de-ionized water (SW-846/9045).
- Dioxin: Usually refers to 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD). Chlorinated dioxins; chlorinated dibenzofurans; and tri-, tetra-, or penta-chlorinated phenols. It was present as a contamination in defoliants used in Vietnam (Agent Orange) and its toxicity was widely publicized. It is a carcinogen, teratogen, and a mutagen.
- Fahrenheit: $F = 9/5 C + 32$
- Free liquids: Liquids, which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.
- Hazardous substance: Any substance designated as "hazardous" in 40 CFR Part 302 (Table 302.4) including, but not limited to, waste designated as hazardous in the Resource Conservation Recovery Act
- Hazardous waste: 40 CFR 261.3 - The EPA defines a waste as hazardous if it exhibits one or more of four hazardous "characteristics," or if it is one of several hundred wastes "listed" as hazardous.
- Household waste: Any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas) (40 CFR 258.2)
- Ignitability: 40 CFR 261.21 - In general, any waste having a flashpoint less than 60°C (140°F) is considered hazardous and not acceptable for disposal. A waste is also considered hazardous for ignitability when, under standard temperature and pressure, is capable of causing fire through friction, absorption or spontaneous chemical change, and which will burn vigorously when ignited.
- Industrial process solid waste: Any solid waste generated as a direct or indirect result of the manufacture of a product or the performance of a service and any such waste which would pose a present or potential threat to human health or to the environment or with inherent properties which make the disposal of such waste in a landfill difficult to manage by normal means.
- In Situ: Refers to treatment of contaminated areas without excavations or removal, as in the "in situ" treatment of soils through biodegradation of contaminants.

- **Inert:** Inertness refers to the chemical inactivity of an element, compound, or waste. Ingredients added to mixtures chiefly for the purposes of bulk and/or weight are normally considered inert.
- **Inorganic:** Chemicals that are not organic (i.e., water, carbon dioxide, carbon disulfide, iron, zinc, steel). Generally, if a waste is composed of more than 50% inorganic materials, it is considered an inorganic waste.
- **Institutional waste:** Material discarded by schools, hospitals, non-manufacturing activities at prisons and government facilities and other similar establishments or facilities. (40 CFR 60.51a).
- **Liquid waste:** Any waste material that contains free liquids as determined by Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test) as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", EPA Publication SW-846 [Third Edition, November 1986, as amended by Updates 1 (July 1992), 2 (September 1994), 2A (August 1993), and 2B (January 1995)].
- **Municipal solid waste (MSW):** Household, commercial/retail, and/or institutional waste. (40 CFR 60.51a).
- **Organic:** Organic matter is a broad category that includes both natural and man-made substances containing carbon, and usually hydrogen. All living matter is made up of organic constituents. Common examples are by-products of vegetative decay, such as tannins, linings, and humic acid.
- **Organic solvents:** Aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents such as alcohols, detones, esters, ethers, benzene, mineral spirits, lacquer thinner, amines, or chlorinated hydrocarbons.
- **Pathological waste:** Pathological waste means human tissues, organs and body parts; and the carcasses and body parts of all animals that were known to have been exposed to pathogens that are potentially dangerous to humans during research, were used in the production of biological or in vivo testing of pharmaceuticals, or that died of a known or suspected disease transmissible to humans.
- **Petroleum substance:** A crude oil, or any refined or unrefined fraction or derivative of crude oil that is a liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure. These substances include the following:
 - a) combinations or mixtures of basic petroleum substances, such as crude oils, crude oil fractions, petroleum feedstock, and petroleum fractions;
 - b) aviation gasolines, aviation jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, gas turbine fuel oils, illuminating oils, lubricants, building materials, insulating and waterproofing materials, used oils;
 - c) solvents or a combination or mixture of solvents -- except for any listed substance regulated as a hazardous waste under the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, Subtitle C that are liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure.
- **Plant trash:** Solid waste generated from a manufacturing or industrial facility that consists entirely of general office waste, commercial waste, and other non-special wastes and is not mixed with any special wastes.
- **Pollution control solid waste:** Any solid waste generated as a direct or indirect result from the removal of contaminants from the air, water, or land which may pose a present or potential threat to human health or to the environment or with inherent properties which make the disposal of such waste in a landfill difficult to manage by normal means. "Pollution control waste" includes, but is not limited to:
 - a) Water and wastewater treatment sludges
 - b) Baghouse dust
 - c) Scrubber sludges
 - d) Chemical spill cleanup wastes

e) Remedial activity cleanup wastes

- Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB): Suspected toxic carcinogen; PCBs may accumulate in human or animal tissue. Industrial compound used as a heat-transfer agent; once used as a medium in electrical systems, e.g. transformers.
- Potentially infectious medical waste (PIMW): Means the following types of waste generated in connection with the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals; research pertaining to the provision of medical services; or the production or testing of biologicals: 1) cultures and stocks, 2) human pathological wastes, 3) human blood and blood products, 4) used sharps, 5) animal wastes, 6) isolation waste, 7) unused sharps. PIMW does not include: 1) waste generated as general household waste, 2) waste (except for sharps) for which the infectious potential has been eliminated by treatment, 3) sharps that meet both of the following conditions - a) the infectious potential has been eliminated from the sharps by treatment and b) the sharps are rendered unrecognizable by treatment
- Process knowledge: Examples of process knowledge that may assist in classifying waste:
 - a. description of waste
 - b. date of initial waste generation
 - c. a detailed description of the process generating the waste (that is, identification of chemicals or other materials in the process that generated the waste stream (including any potential breakdown products
 - d. manufacturer's literature such as Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) although they were not created for the purpose of determining waste classification, and do not contain information on all constituents found in a product, they may be helpful)
 - e. full description of activities that generated the waste stream
 - f. identification of potential contaminants
 - g. other documentation generated in conjunction with the particular process.
- RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- RCRA Metals:
 - a. Arsenic (As): A naturally occurring element that is silver-gray, brittle, crystalline solid or a black or yellow amorphous material. It is used in fungicides, wood preservatives, growth stimulants for plants and animals, in medicines, in the making of alloys from heavy metals, and in special solders, glass, cloth and electrical semi-conductors. It can be found in the emissions from coal-fired power plants and from its use as a pesticide.
 - b. Barium (Ba) A silver-white or yellowish metal powder used in the production of other metals, paper and pesticides. It is also used as an additive in lubricating oils; in the production of beet sugar and animal and vegetable oils; in the manufacture of pyrotechnics and explosives; in tanning and finishing leathers; as a mordant for fabrics and dyes; in electroplating, aluminum refining, and rubber manufacture; and in the production of paints and enamels.
 - c. Cadmium (Ca): May occur as a bluish metal or grayish powder. Cadmium is used in the electroplating of other metals, in batteries, pigments, in the production of metal alloys, corrosion inhibitors, chemicals, plastics, nuclear reactor fuel rods, photoelectric cells and nickel-cadmium electrical storage batteries and as a catalyst. It can get into indoor air as the result of welding, brazing, soldering, plating, cutting, grinding and metallizing operations. It gets into outdoor air and water primarily from industrial effluents and landfill leaching. Cadmium is found in zinc, copper, and lead ores. Cigarette smoke also contains traces of cadmium.
 - d. Chromium (Cr): A steel-gray, lustrous metal often used in powder form. Chromium is used in photography, in the production of stainless steel and other metal alloys, in the chrome plating of other metals and in a wide variety of industrial processes.

- e. Lead (Pb): A soft gray metal widely used in industry because of its malleability, high density, low melting point, resistance to corrosion and ability to stop gamma rays and x-rays. Lead is used to make metal alloys, lead-lined pipe and containers for the storage of corrosive gases and liquids, and electric storage batteries, and is an additive in certain plastics.
 - f. Mercury (Hg): A heavy, silvery liquid at room temperature. It is a good electrical conductor, and is used in electrical switches, thermocouples, fluorescent lamps, thermometers and barometers. It is an ingredient in mirror coatings, fumigants and mildew-proofing paints, and is used in the production of chlorine, caustic soda and paper. Mercury is used as a catalyst in the production of organic compounds.
 - g. Selenium (Se): Occurs naturally as a black, gray or red odorless solid commonly found in association with sulfur. Selenium is a metalloid, a non-metal with some of the characteristics of a metal. It is used in the manufacture of steel, as vulcanizing agent for rubber, in paints and dyes, to clarify glass and as a pigment in ruby glass. It may also be used in electrical rectifiers and photoelectric cells. Selenium is one of the active ingredients in plain-paper office copiers. Selenium gets into air and water from coal and fuel oil combustion. It gets into water from the tailings of gold, silver and nickel mines and mills.
 - h. Silver (Ag): A white, extremely lustrous metal that conducts heat and electricity better than any other metal. It is used in the production of jewelry, silverware, mirrors and photographic emulsions. Silver compounds are used as an antiseptic and bactericide and for other medical purposes. Silver is often found in the ores of copper, lead and zinc.
- **Reactive:** A material is reactive if it is capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at standard temperature and pressure, or if subjected to a strong ignition source or heated under confinement. A material is also considered reactive if, when mixed with water it is potentially explosive, or reacts violently, or generates toxic gases or vapors (I.e. hydrogen cyanide or hydrogen sulfide). A material is also considered reactive if it is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent changes, or is a forbidden explosive (see 49 CFR 173.53) or is a Class B explosive (see 49 CFR 173.88).
 - **Reactivity:** 40 CFR 261.23 - Any waste that is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating, reacts violently with water, or forms toxic fumes when mixed with water is reactive. This category also addresses wastes that contain sulfide or cyanide. The waste should be tested for Reactive Sulfide or Cyanide to insure that the waste is not reactive.
 - **Residue:** Any solid waste remaining after incineration or processing that is not completely combusted or recovered, including any of the following: - Ash, Ceramics, Glass, Metal, Other inorganic substances or organic substances.
 - **Sludge:** Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.
 - **Solid waste:** RCRA defines a solid waste as any solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material which is discarded, served its intended purpose, or is a manufacturing or mining by-product. This includes any garbage, refuse, or sludge, and is a RCRA Solid Waste irrespective of whether it is discarded, used, reused, recycled, reclaimed, stored or accumulated.
 - **Special waste:** Any solid, liquid, semi-solid, gaseous material and associated containers generated as a direct or indirect result of an industrial process or from the removal of contaminants(s) from the air, water or land. Any solid waste from non-residential sources that includes, but is not limited to industrial process waste and pollution control waste.

- Spent material: Any material that has been used and, as a result of contamination, can no longer serve the purpose for which it was intended.
- Still bottom: Residue or by-product of a distillation process such as solvent recycling.
- Synthetic oils: Oils not derived from shale, coal, or a polymer-based starting material; and nonpolymeric synthetic fluids that are used as hydraulic fluids and heat transfer fluids, such as those based on phosphate esters, diphenyl oxide, or alkylated benzenes. Synthetic oils are generally used for the same purpose as oils, and they present relatively the same level of hazardousness after use.
- Tank: A stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste that is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g. wood, concrete, steel, plastic).
- TOC: Total Organic Carbon
- Total analysis: Analytical method used to determine the total concentration of an analyte in a sample, as opposed to the concentration of an analyte in a leachate
- Total solids: Total solids in water include both dissolved and suspended solids. Determined by weighing sample before and after evaporation to remove all of the water in the sample
- Toxicity: 40 CFR 261.24 - the toxicity testing was developed to simulate the leaching of contaminants from a landfill. The current procedure to perform this test is the TCLP extraction. The extraction can be analyzed for up to 40 different constituents.
- Toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP): A testing procedure used to determine whether a waste is hazardous. The procedure identifies waste that might leach hazardous constituents into groundwater if improperly managed.
- TPH: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons: A test often used to determine the amount of hydrocarbon contamination in a solid.
- Treatment residue: Waste resulting from the treatment of another waste.
- VOC: Volatile Organic Compound. A class of pollutants that is toxic, and often flammable, or combustible. As air pollutants VOCs may be present in landfill gas; as liquid pollutants they may be present in leachate, groundwater, or waste. VOCs usually are not naturally occurring.
- Waste: Unwanted materials left over from a manufacturing process; refuse from places of human or animal habitation.

3.0 ACCEPTED WASTE

The following is a list of waste types that the Solid Waste Facility can accept:

- Household waste – garbage, trash, sanitary waste, furniture (non-metallic), televisions, porcelain products, mattresses, and appliances derived from single and multiple family residences, hotels, motels, crew quarters, picnic grounds, day-use recreation facilities, bunkhouses, and ranger stations.
- Household quantities of hazardous waste – small quantities of hazardous waste are accepted. Conditionally exempt small quantity generators may dispose of up to 100kg or 220 pounds (approximately 26 gallons) per calendar month of hazardous waste, so long as the remaining provisions of this document are met.
- Inert waste – non-hazardous waste soil, concrete, cured asphalt, rock, bricks, yard trimmings, stumps, limbs, logs, untreated and unpainted lumber, leaves, and pine straw. Inert waste items must be placed in the area specifically designated and demarcated for this waste.
- Construction and Demolition waste – waste building materials and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, paving, and demolition operations. This includes such items as wood, brick, concrete, metal, wallboard, insulation, and other non-hazardous building materials.
- Metal waste – pipe, wire, washers and dryers, refrigerators (all coolant must be removed prior to transporting to the Solid Waste Facility – see Section 3.1.5 for additional information), lawnmowers, wheels, and other large metal household items. Metal waste items must be placed in the area specifically designated and demarcated for this waste.
- Tires – solid or pneumatic rubber tires are accepted from non business entities (individuals only). Received scrap tires shall be placed in the area specifically designated for this waste. Scrap tires are not accepted from entities that are required by the state to be permitted scrap tire generators or permitted scrap tire carriers.
- Special waste – waste generated as a direct or indirect result of an industrial process or from the removal of contaminants(s) from the air, water or land. Any solid waste from non-residential sources that includes, but is not limited to industrial process waste and pollution control waste. The Environmental Services Department will require that special waste be profiled to determine waste characteristics and special handling and/or testing prior to acceptance. Customers planning to dispose of such waste are directed to the Environmental Services Department website (www.augustaga.gov) to access specific forms (Generator's Non –Hazardous Waste Profile and Manifest) and instructions for additional information prior to shipment.

4.0 SPECIAL WASTE

Special waste is any waste material which, because of its physical characteristics, chemical makeup, or biological nature requires either special handling procedures and/or permitting, or poses an unusual threat to human health, equipment, property, or the environment. Special waste may be accepted, provided necessary handling and/or testing requirements are satisfied. Prior to transporting special waste to the Facility, the generator must first profile the waste and certify that it does not contain free liquids and is not hazardous, as defined by 40 CFR Part 261, Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste. Test methods to determine whether waste is hazardous are located in Section 4.2.

Generally, special waste can include industrial wastes and pollution controlled wastes. Some examples of each are:

Industrial Waste

Asbestos containing materials	Metallic dust sweepings
Ash from furnaces, boilers, or incinerators	Non-infectious medical waste
Shredder fluff	Off-specification retail products
Chemical compounds or petroleum products	PCB waste
Demolition waste from industrial facilities	RCRA empty containers
Electroplating Waste	Pharmaceutical wastes
Empty Containers and Tanks	Pulp and paper industry
Fluorescent Light Bulbs / Ballasts	Resource exploration, mining and production wastes
Fertilizer or agricultural chemicals	Rubber, plastics and resins manufacturing
Food and related products	Sandblast grit
Inorganic chemicals production	Stone, glass, clay, and concrete products
Iron and steel manufacture or foundries	Textile industry
Industrial process wastes	Transportation manufacturing
Liquid sludge and/or paste type material	

Pollution Controlled Waste

Water and wastewater treatment sludges	Scrubber sludges
Contaminated soils and UST's	Chemical spill cleanup wastes
Baghouse dust	Remedial activity cleanup wastes

4.1 Special Waste - Requirements

A Generator's Non-Hazardous Waste Profile Sheet ***must*** be completed, submitted, and approved in writing for ***all*** Special Waste prior to disposal of waste. Testing, as listed in Section 4.2 may be required for these wastes prior to disposal. A Non-Hazardous Manifest ***must*** also be completed and accompany ***all*** special waste. Waste Profile Instructions, Non-Hazardous Manifest and Asbestos Disposal Manifest forms can be obtained on our website at www.augustaga.gov.

- Asbestos-containing waste is solid waste containing more than 1% by weight friable asbestos. Asbestos-containing waste must be sealed in leak-proof containers and clearly labeled: “CAUTION – Contains asbestos fibers-Avoid opening or breaking container. Breathing asbestos is hazardous to your health.” An Asbestos Disposal Manifest Form must be completed, with the original and one copy submitted at the time of disposal.
- Bio-hazardous waste material includes biological waste, blood and blood products, secretions and other bodily fluids, body parts and organs, cultures and stocks of infectious agents, laboratory waste, waste vaccines, bedding, sharps, cytotoxic agents, potentially contaminated waste medical supplies (i.e., masks, gloves, gowns, bags, vials, etc.), and animal carcasses and body parts. Recognizable human body parts shall not be disposed of at the Augusta Solid Waste Facility. Acceptable bio-hazardous wastes must be handled in the following manner:
 - a. Biomedical sharps (i.e., syringes, scalpels, IVs, etc.) shall be contained in puncture-resistant containers and tightly sealed to prevent loss of contents.
 - b. Biomedical sharps and other disposable materials must be treated prior to disposal by use of isolyser or by autoclaving.
 - c. Discarded sharps and all other disposable containers used for biomedical waste shall be red or orange, clearly labeled with the word “BIOHAZARD”, and identified with the universal biohazard symbol.



Contact the Solid Waste Facility prior to arriving if large ***animal*** carcasses (i.e., livestock) will be disposed of so that provisions may be made at the landfill working face.

- Petroleum contaminated soil may be disposed of at the landfill, provided laboratory reports are provided documenting total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) containing no more than 100 parts per million (ppm) and total benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) concentrations no more than 20 ppm. Samples shall be analyzed by EPA Method 8015 for TPH (gasoline and/or diesel range, as appropriate), and either EPA Method 8021 or 8260 for BTEX. Soil containing concentrations in excess of these limits will require additional testing to determine ignitability and toxicity, as outlined in the following section.
- Refrigerant Containing Waste includes air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers, chillers, vending machines, water coolers, and dehumidifiers. These items may be disposed of at the landfill only if certification of refrigerant removal is provided. Certification must include the name and

address of the refrigerant technician, date of removal, and equipment information (make, model, and serial number).

- Fluorescent bulbs and ballast may be disposed of at the landfill in small household quantities. Commercial or industrial volumes of fluorescent bulbs and ballast waste must be handled by specifically licensed haulers and facilities. The preferred method of disposal is by recycling.

4.2 Special Waste - Test Methods

Special Waste, once profiled, may require test analyses for free liquids and hazardous characteristics; ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity and toxicity. Contact the Solid Waste Facility prior to shipment to discuss the nature of the waste and required testing.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Test Method *</u>	<u>Required Result</u>
Free Liquids	Paint Filter Liquids Test – Method 9095	Waste must be free of liquids.
Ignitability	Method 1010, 1020, or 1030	Flash point must be >140 °F
Corrosivity	Method 1110 (Corrosivity to Steel)	Must not be corrosive to steel.
Reactivity	None – process knowledge must be used.	Material must not be explosive, unstable, react violently with air or water, or generate toxic vapors or fumes.
Toxicity	TCLP – extraction by Method 1311, specific analyses of extract will be determined on a case by case basis.	Contents must not exceed the concentrations listed below.

* Test methods are defined in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency publication SW-846, *Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods*

Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic*

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>(mg/L)</u>	<u>Analyte</u>	<u>(mg/L)</u>
Arsenic	5.0	Hexachlorobenzene	0.13
Barium	100.0	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5
Benzene	0.5	Hexachloroethane	3.0
Cadmium	1.0	Lead	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	0.5	Lindane	0.4
Chlordane	0.03	Mercury	0.2
Chlorobenzene	100.0	Methoxychlor	10.0
Chloroform	6.0	Methyl ethyl ketone	200.0
Chromium	5.0	Nitrobenzene	2.0
o-Cresol	200.0	Pentachlorophenol	100.0
m-Cresol	200.0	Pyridine	5.0
p-Cresol	200.0	Selenium	1.0
Cresol	200.0	Silver	5.0
2,4-D	10.0	Tetrachloroethylene	0.7
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5	Toxaphene	0.5
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	Trichloroethylene	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400.0
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.13	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0
Endrin	0.02	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1.0
Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	0.008	Vinyl chloride	0.2

* These limits apply to material not known to be hazardous. Concentration limits for contaminated waste that has been treated must meet Universal Treatment Standards, as specified in 40 CFR 268.48. If treated waste is to be disposed at the landfill, please contact landfill staff prior to shipment for additional information and instruction.

4.3 Special Waste - Profile Expiration/Testing Frequency

Special waste will be accepted only on condition of an approved Special Waste Profile and required test results. Special Waste Profiles, once approved will have an assigned expiration date (generally not to exceed 24 months from the approval date). Additional testing or a Generator's certification of "Unchanged Method(s) of Special Waste Generation" may be required to keep the profile current. Contact the Augusta Environmental Services department prior to shipment to discuss the nature of the waste and necessary testing.

5.0 PROHIBITED WASTES

The following wastes are prohibited from the Augusta Solid Waste Facility:

- Lead acid batteries
- Liquid waste (except that small-quantity household waste may be accepted)
- Radioactive waste
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Regulated quantities of hazardous waste, as determined by laboratory tests or if a listed waste in 40 CFR 261.30

6.0 CONTACTS

For additional information pertaining to landfill waste acceptance criteria, contact:

Lori Videtto
Deputy Director
706-592-3206
lvidetto@augustaga.gov

Additional information regarding the Facility, including hours of operation, fees, staff, guidelines, and recent news may be found on-line at www.augustasolidwaste.com.

Other Regulatory Contacts

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Headquarters
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
205 Butler Street, SE
Floyd towers East
Atlanta, GA 230334
404-656-4713
Internet <http://www.dnr.state.ga.us>

USEPA Region IV
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365
404-347-4727
<http://www.epa.gov/region04>

Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD)
2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive
Suite 1152, East Tower
Atlanta, GA 30334
404-656-4863 or 1-800-241-4113

Georgia EPD Northeast District
1885 Tobacco Road Suite A
Augusta, GA 30906
706.792.7744 / 706.792.7774