

**HIGH PLAINS WASTE WATER DISPOSAL
TYPE V-GG PROCESSING FACILITY
RANDALL COUNTY, TEXAS**

MSW PERMIT 2418 APPLICATION

INITIAL SUBMITTAL MARCH 31, 2023

REVISION 02 August 23, 2023

FOR

**HIGH PLAINS WASTE WATER DISPOSAL, LLC
500 W. McAfee ROAD
RANDALL COUNTY, TEXAS**

Prepared by:

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**HIGH PLAINS WASTE WATER DISPOSAL
TYPE V-GG PROCESSING FACILITY
RANDALL COUNTY, TEXAS**

MSW PERMIT 2418 APPLICATION

**PART I FORM AND GENERAL INFORMATION
PART I**

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INTRODUCTION AND FACILITY SETTING 330.59(B) AND (C)(2)

The High Plains Waste Water Disposal, LLC facility is located within an unincorporated area of Randall County, Texas. The liquid processing facility will be located on approximately 5.0 acres at 500 W. McAfee Road, Randall County, Texas. The site is approximately 0.25 miles north of McAfee Road along a private road owned by Willis Malone, a Managing Member of the High Plains Waste Water Disposal, LLC. This road is known as Gettysburg Road and is an all-weather road with a crushed asphalt surface. The private road gate at McAfee Road is approximately 0.5 miles east of the intersection of McAfee Road and Farm-to-Market Road 1541 (aka Washington Street). This intersection is approximately 4.5 miles south of the intersection of FM 1541 and Loop 335 in the southern portion of Amarillo, Texas. McAfee Road and Washington Street are two-lane asphalt paved roads maintained by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT). The site is located at Latitude 35.061666 N and Longitude 101.83888 W.

The TxDOT general county map of the facility and surrounding area is provided to show the facility location at two scales as Figures 1 and 2. All maps in this application are the latest revisions.

1.1 ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERSHIP 330.59(C)(3)

Land ownership of properties within ¼ mile of the facility are included as Figure 5. The names and addresses of the landowners are listed below with the corresponding numbers on the Figure. Potter-Randall Appraisal District’s records did not indicate any mineral interest ownership under the property.

Map ID	ADDRESS	OWNER OF RECORD (per PRAD)
1	500 McAfee Rd.	Willis E. Malone PO Box 32108 Amarillo, TX 79120-2108
2	500 McAfee Rd.	Willis E. Malone PO Box 32108 Amarillo, TX 79120-2108

- 3 600 McAfee Ln. Jody Richardson
600 McAfee Ln.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3755
- 4 600 McAfee Ln. Jody Richardson
600 McAfee Ln.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3755
- 5 600 McAfee Ln. Jody Richardson
600 McAfee Ln.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3755
- 6 700 W. McAfee Ln. Aaron Pemberton
700 W. McAfee Ln.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3586
- 7 14425 FM 1541 Crossroads Cowboy
PO Box 50608
Amarillo, TX 79159-0608
- 8 14390 Savannah Rd. Walter Beltran
14390 Savannah Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3550
- 9 801 Chattanooga Rd. Randy Gene Baker
801 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3563
- 10 801 Chattanooga Rd. Randy Gene Baker
801 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3563
- 11 715 Chattanooga Rd. Timothy L. Blackburn
715 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3564
- 12 701 Chattanooga Rd. Timothy L. Blackburn
715 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3564

- 13 651 Chattanooga Rd. Dale Garrett
648 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3557
- 14 621 Chattanooga Rd. Mark Chevrie
649 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3565
- 15 601 Chattanooga Rd. Joyce Raylene Newman Hicks
1 Ferrin Park
Amarillo, TX 79124-5704
- 16 551 Chattanooga Rd. Becky Lynn Carothers
551 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3566
- 17 501 Chattanooga Rd. Kevil D. Oxley
501 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3566
- 18 451 Chattanooga Rd. Joe Estrada
1911 S. Philadelphia
Amarillo, TX 79103-4226
- 19 415 Chattanooga Rd. 492 Financial Trust
117 Parker St.
Amarillo, TX 79106-8431
- 20 411 Chattanooga Rd. 492 Financial Trust
117 Parker St.
Amarillo, TX 79106-8431
- 21 401 Chattanooga Rd. Henry F. Easton
401 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3567
- 22 301 Chattanooga Rd. Samuel Jackson Bell, Jr.
301 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3568

- 23 301 Chattanooga Rd. Samuel Jackson Bell, Jr.
301 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3568
- 24 14375 Shiloh Rd. Salvador Mendoza, Jr.
14375 Shiloh Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3529
- 25 750 Chattanooga Rd. Vincent Edward Eads
750 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3556
- 26 710 Chattanooga Rd. Vincent Edward Eads
750 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3556
- 27 660 Chattanooga Rd. Michelle Long
9 Justin Ln.
Canyon, TX 79015-1550
- 28 650 Chattanooga Rd. Dale Garrett
648 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3557
- 29 14204 Gettysburg Rd. Oscar Robledo
14204 Gettysburg Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3573
- 30 600 Chattanooga Rd. Monica Perez
828 N. Manhattan St.
Amarillo, TX 79107-7060
- 31 14225 Gettysburg Rd. Peter Richardson
14225 Gettysburg Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3544
- 32 14251 Gettysburg Rd. Misty Dawn Lerch
3315 Lynette Dr.
Amarillo, TX 79109-4509

- 33 500 Chattanooga Rd. Sharalynn Horton
500 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3558
- 34 412 Chattanooga Rd. Ruben Navarro
412 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3681
- 35 413 Chattanooga Rd. Jay Story
413 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3567
- 36 350 Chattanooga Rd. Saul Gordon Thomas
350 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3559
- 37 300 Chattanooga Rd. Doris Taylor
106 W. FM 1151
Amarillo, TX 79118-3350
- 38 14251 Shiloh Rd. Sandra Keeble
14251 Shiloh Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3528
- 39 211 Chattanooga Rd. Earlene Brown Allgood
211 Chattanooga Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-2503
- 40 14401 Shiloh Rd. N. C. Dittrich
14407 Shiloh Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3526
- 41 14400 Shiloh Rd. Gilbert Whitten
14400 Shiloh Rd.
Amarillo, TX 79118-3525
- 42 500 McAfee Rd. Willis E. Malone
PO Box 32108
Amarillo, TX 79120-2108

43	14500 Shiloh Rd.	Kiel Schieffer 14500 Shiloh Rd. Amarillo, TX 79118
44	14551 Shiloh Rd.	James White 14551 Shiloh Rd. Amarillo, TX 79118-3524
45	14651 Shiloh Rd.	Sandra L. Miller Wright 14650 Shiloh Rd. Amarillo, TX 79118-3520
46	14650 Shiloh Rd.	Sandra L. Miller Wright 14650 Shiloh Rd. Amarillo, TX 79118-3520
47	14701 Shiloh Rd.	Larry Richardson 14701 Shiloh Rd. Amarillo, TX 79118-3522
48	14771 Shiloh Rd.	Marty Wallis 14771 Shiloh Rd. Amarillo, TX 79118-3522
49	14776 Shiloh Rd.	John H. Graves, Jr. 14776 Shiloh Rd. Amarillo, TX 79118-3521
50	500 McAfee Rd.	Willis E. Malone PO Box 32108 Amarillo, TX 79120-2108
51	14151 Gettysburg Rd	Orville Aufleger 14151 Gettysburg Rd Amarillo Tx 79118-3543
52	14155 Appomattox Rd	David L. Dunn 7140 River Rd Amarillo Tx 79108-3211

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 53 | 14175 Appomattox Rd | Lynda Dee Childress
14175 Appomattox Rd
Amarillo Tx 79118-3542 |
| 54 | 14176 Charleston Rd | Steve Klause
14176 Charleston Rd
Amarillo Tx 79118-3539 |
| 55 | 14151 Charleston Rd | Cody Wayne Garrett
14151 Charleston Rd
Amarillo Tx 79118-3540 |
| 56 | 200 Chattanooga Rd | Dreema K Brannon
200 Chattanooga Rd
Amarillo Tx 79118-3560 |
| 57 | 201/211 Chattanooga | Earlene Brown Allgood
190 W Cherry Ave
Amarillo Tx 79108-2503 |
| 58 | McAfee Rd. | Milligan Pit Property
9200 Triangle Dr
Amarillo Tx 79108-7531 |
| 59 | McAfee Rd. | Williams Nancy
PO Box 374
Tahoka Tx 79373-0374 |
| 60 | McAfee Rd. | McCormick Bailie Jack Trust
Po Box 493
Kechi Ks 67067-0493 |

Note: For property locations, see Figure 5.

1.2 PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION 330.59(D)

The permit boundary of the liquid processing facility is approximately 5.0 acres situated within a larger 70-acre tract owned by Willis Malone. A legal description and survey drawing of the permit boundary is contained in Appendix 1. The property owner affidavit is included in Appendix 2 of this Application. There are no existing easements within the permit boundary.

1.3 LEGAL STATUS AND EVIDENCE OF COMPETENCY 330.59(E) AND (F)

Evidence of the legal status and competency information for High Plains Waste Water Disposal, LLC is contained in Appendix 2.

Neither Mr. Willis Malone nor High Plains Waste Water Disposal, LLC has owned nor operated any solid waste sites in Texas or any other state within the past ten years. They also have no direct financial interest in any solid waste sites in any states.

The minimum number of staff required to operate the facility is two, a plant supervisor to ensure conformance with the design and operational standards and a full-time employee assigned as the operator of the facility. The staff have the following duties:

Plant Supervisor, whose duties will include:

1. managing the overall facility and being the contact person for regulatory compliance matters;
2. assuring that sufficient personnel and equipment are available to provide facility operation in accordance with the site design criteria, Site Operating Plan and the TCEQ regulations;
3. supervising all activities to ensure the safety of all persons on the site including personnel training and quality control monitoring of the processing operations;
4. manifesting the wastes handled at the facility and complying with the requirements of record keeping;
5. supervising the processing of material and equipment inspections; and
6. assuring that information in the Operating Record is complete, reports are submitted to TCEQ as required, and coordination occurs with other regulatory agencies;

Facility Operator, whose duties will include:

1. accepting waste, conducting process operations and handling the processed waste in accordance with the rules explained in Part IV, "Site Operating Plan" of this application;

2. taking necessary steps to ensure that trucks bringing waste to the site are properly secured in order to prevent the escape of its load by spilling and reporting violators to proper law enforcement officers;

3. performing routine facility maintenance activities; and

4. cleaning up spilled materials, cleaning all working surfaces that come in contact with waste, and cleaning tanks/tank trucks.

At least one of the company managers, supervisors or operators will have a solid waste facility supervisor license, as defined in 30 TAC 30. A Class B license is currently required. At least one employee will also receive hazardous waste screening training. The personnel will also have the training and the experience necessary to operate the equipment at the site. The Site Operating Plan (Part IV of this Application) provides guidance on operating procedures for the site management and operating personnel in adequate detail to allow the personnel to conduct the day-to-day operation in accordance with the permit requirements.

1.4 APPLICANT'S STATEMENT AND APPOINTMENTS 305.44, 330.59(G)

The certification statement (Statement of Applicant) required by 305.44 is included in the Part I form of this Application.

1.5 NON-APPLICABLE REGULATORY SECTIONS

The following rules are not applicable to this Type V facility.

- §330.59(d)(2)(B), since no waste will remain after closure;
- §330.59(f)(5), applicable only for landfill permit applications;
- §330.59(f)(6), applicable only for mobile liquid waste processing units; and
- §330.59(h)(2), applicable only for a registration over a closed MSW landfill.

**HIGH PLAINS WASTE WATER DISPOSAL
TYPE V-GG PROCESSING FACILITY
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MSW PERMIT 2418 APPLICATION

**GENERAL INFORMATION
PART II**

**INITIAL SUBMITTAL MARCH 31, 2023
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2.0 THE PROPOSED FACILITY AND EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY 330.61(A)

High Plains Waste Water Disposal, LLC is applying to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to permit a Type V MSW Liquid Waste Processing Facility in Randall County.

2.1 SUMMARY TECHNICAL REPORT

The proposed High Plains Waste Water Disposal liquid waste processing facility will be authorized by a TCEQ municipal solid waste permit, as required by 30 TAC §330.7(a). Type V facility permit rules are applicable as defined in 30 TAC § 330.5(a)(3).

The facility will be located on approximately 5.0 acres located at 500 W. McAfee Road, Randall County, Texas. The site is approximately 0.25 miles north of McAfee Road and approximately 0.5 miles from the intersection of McAfee Road and Farm-to-Market Road 1541 (aka Washington Street). The site is located at Latitude 35.061666 N and Longitude 101.83888 W. The site currently contains a relatively new metal building (approximately 50 ft x 100 ft) that will be the location of most of the processing operations. Maps indicating these features along with property boundaries, are included in the Figures Section of the Application.

This facility will process up to 100,000 gallons per day of municipal or Class 2 or Class 3 nonhazardous industrial wastes comprised of grease trap, grit trap, lint trap and septage waste; raw sewage, lift station and chemical toilet waste; animal wastes; drinking water treatment and wastewater treatment sludge; food waste; stormwater and groundwater collection/drainage system cleanout wastes.

The material will arrive via vacuum trucks delivered by properly licensed transporters. Manifests will be checked prior to accepting the material and any material found to be unacceptable under 30 TAC §330.15 will not be off-loaded. All waste offloading will be conducted within the facility building. The concrete floor of the facility building is sloped towards a sump designed to contain any spills.

Material found to be acceptable will be off-loaded into a screening unit and will be visually inspected by the on-site supervisor. Screened material not suitable for processing will be collected and disposed at an authorized MSW facility. Acceptable material will be pumped into holding tank(s) until processed. Unprocessed material will not be stored longer than 72 hours. The holding tanks will be adjacent to the treatment building in a bermed area to contain any spills.

The processing of waste involves treatment, stabilization and dewatering of the liquid. Material to be processed will be pumped from the holding tank into a treatment container. Polymer will be added to the material to de-water the waste. During this process, free liquid will flow through specially designed screens, out of the treatment container and into the sump; solids will remain in the treatment container. The collected water will be pumped from the sump into a separate holding tank and transported to another authorized processing or disposal facility. Solids will be disposed of at an authorized compost facility, processor or area MSW landfill.

The site has been a commercial waste transport and equipment company for several years and is in a low-density area with residences not affiliated with the company a minimum of about ¼ mile away. Traffic generated by the Type V processing business is not expected to exceed 35 vehicles per day.

The Type V processing facility will operate in compliance with the Texas Solid Waste Disposal Act, and any other applicable regulations or rules so that the following conditions will not occur:

- the discharge or imminent threat of discharge of liquid waste or solid waste to the waters of the state without obtaining specific authorization for discharge from the Commission;
- the creation and maintenance of a nuisance; and
- the endangerment of human health and welfare or the environment.

2.2 WASTE ACCEPTANCE PLAN 330.61(B)

The waste materials that will be processed at the facility are municipal or Class 2 or Class 3 nonhazardous industrial wastes comprised of grease trap, grit trap, lint trap and septage waste; raw sewage, lift station and chemical toilet waste; animal wastes; drinking water treatment and wastewater treatment sludge; food waste; stormwater and groundwater collection/drainage system cleanout wastes, within about 200 miles of Amarillo, Texas. Liquid waste will be delivered to the facility by independent transporters or by trucks affiliated with HPWWD. No waste will be accepted from unregistered transporters. Each incoming load will be manifested and visually screened by trained employees for unauthorized or prohibited material before processing.

This facility will accept and process authorized liquid wastes for the purpose of separation into solids and liquid. The total waste stream may be composed of any percentage of the above listed

waste streams, consisting of large solids, fine particles, grease and water. BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand) and pH do not impact the treatment of the material. No other usual constituents in these wastes will impact the design or operation of the facility. General descriptions of the authorized wastes follow.

HPWWD will accept and process non-hazardous grease and grit trap waste. Grease trap waste is material collected in and from a grease interceptor in the sanitary sewer service line of a commercial, institutional, or industrial food service or processing establishment, including the solids resulting from dewatering processes. Grit trap waste includes waste from interceptors in the drains prior to entering the sewer system at maintenance and repair shops, automobile service stations, car washes, and other similar establishments. Lint waste is from an interceptor at a laundry. Since the municipal and commercial businesses that transport these wastes to HPWWD do not normally generate waste streams that contain hazardous constituents, it is unlikely hazardous waste will be contained in this waste.

Grease and grease trap waste is composed of food grease, dirt, trash, food particles and/or water. Pollutant concentrations are extremely variable, depending upon, among other factors, the generator, the size of the trap and the frequency with which the trap is pumped. In most cases, the waste contains floating matter made up primarily of animal and vegetable grease and oil, settled food particles, and wastewater containing large amounts of dissolved and suspended food matter. Grease may also be referred to as yellow, brown, white, or black. The waste is typically characterized by high levels of BOD (500 to 25,000 mg/L +), TSS (0.5% to 8%) and with pH levels generally in the 4.0 to 6.0 range.

Grit Trap Waste is composed of wastes periodically removed from primary grit traps for domestic wastewater treatment facilities, car washes, service stations, etc. typically consists of heavy particles of sand, dirt and silt. The waste is characterized by high levels of BOD (500 to 5,000 gm/L), TSS (0.2% to 8%), and pH levels generally in the 6.0 to 9.0 range.

Septage waste includes wastes pumped from septic tanks used by residential units, schools, motels/hotels, restaurants and other commercial and industrial establishments, and sewage and wash waters from holding tanks, lift stations or similar systems. Septage is composed of sewage products, inert materials and related trash. Septage waste is periodically removed depending on the capacity of the septic tank, the usage, and the solids content of the waste.

The waste is typically characterized by high levels of BOD (300 to 500mg/L) and TSS (0.3% to 6%) with pH levels generally in the 5.5 to 7.0 range.

Water/wastewater sludge is typically composed of 1-4% solids with the remainder being water. Food wastes are variable and may be beverages or other foods containing water and oils.

The amount of waste that HPWWD will treat each day can be composed of any mixture of allowable wastes and is limited to the daily maximum limits [described in Section 3.1.2.1, specified in the Waste Acceptance Plan \(see 2.2\) of this permit.](#)

2.2.1 Prohibited and Unauthorized (Excluded) Wastes

Prohibited and unauthorized (excluded) wastes are all wastes which are not municipal or Class 2 or Class 3 nonhazardous industrial wastes comprised of grease trap, grit trap, lint trap and septage waste; raw sewage, lift station and chemical toilet waste; animal wastes; drinking water treatment and wastewater treatment sludge; food waste; stormwater and groundwater collection/drainage system cleanout wastes including:

- regulated hazardous waste as defined in §330.3;
- polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) waste as defined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 761; radioactive waste as defined in Chapter 336;
- radioactive wastes; and
- unidentified wastes.

If an incoming load is suspected or confirmed as containing an unauthorized, unknown, hazardous or PCB waste, the material will not be unloaded, and the transporter will remove the material from the site. If the operator becomes aware that hazardous wastes have been inadvertently accepted, he will immediately contain the accepted material by terminating process flow and will return the material to the transporter or generator, if practical, or contact a company licensed and permitted to handle and dispose of such materials. The TCEQ will be immediately notified if any prohibited or unauthorized wastes are accidentally accepted. Records of the notification will be kept on the site operating record and will include the date and time of notification, the individual contacted, and the information reported.

2.3 FACILITY SETTING, 330.61(C-F)

Maps showing the facility's general proximity to surrounding features are provided as Figures 1 and 2. An aerial photograph is presented as Figure 3. Figure 4 shows area land use including schools, churches, ponds, lakes, residential, commercial, and recreational areas within one mile of the facility.

The seventy acres immediately surrounding the facility is owned by Mr. Malone and is undeveloped or used for storage of parts and materials used for his other businesses. The area to the north of the facility is mostly rural residential with commercial development along Washington Street. Land approximately one-half mile to the southwest of the facility is agricultural. Land to the south is rangeland. The Prairie Dog Town fork of the Red River is approximately one-half mile to the southeast of the facility.

Airports located within 6 miles of the site are Blue Sky Airfield, located approximately 0.8 miles to the west of the facility, River Falls Airport, located about 4.4 miles to the east-northeast of the facility, Osage Airpark, located about 4.6 miles to the north northeast of the facility, and High Plains Flying Club, located about 5 miles east northeast of the facility. All are small private fields. Rick Husband International Airport and Tradewinds Airport serve the Amarillo area. They are located 11 miles northeast and 7 miles north of the facility, respectively. This location has been the storage site of a waste transport company since the 1980s and chicken farming for a short time in the early 2000's. It is compatible with surrounding land use.

No archaeological sites, historical sites or sites with exceptional aesthetic qualities have been identified adjacent to the facility. A coordination letter was submitted to the Texas Historical Commission (THC) with a response that no historical properties would be affected.

A topographic map is presented as Figure 2, and a wind rose plot depicts the prevailing southwesterly wind direction in Figure 6. The site layout plan is contained in Figures 8 and 9.

Runoff from the site generally flows south and eastward toward Timbercreek Canyon, approximately 0.5 miles to the south and east.

2.4 IMPACT ON SURROUNDING AREA 330.61(G-H)

The facility will not adversely impact human health or the environment and is compatible with existing land use and growth patterns as described in the following sections.

2.4.1 Land Use Setting

The land use within one mile of the site is generally described in Section 2.3 above and is shown in Figure 4. Except for Mr. Malone's house, the nearest residential area is about ¼ mile north of the facility.

The only structures or inhabitable buildings within 500 feet of the facility is Mr. Malones house. There are approximately one hundred and twenty residences within a one-mile radius of the facility, mostly to the north. There are currently six commercial operations along Washington Street, approximately one-half mile to the west of the facility. Crossroads Country Church is located on Washington Street approximately one-half mile to the west of the facility. There are no schools or cemeteries within one mile of the facility. No known historic structures or sites, no reported archaeologically significant sites or sites having exceptional aesthetic quality were reported within a one-mile radius of the facility.

2.4.2 Growth Trends and Zoning

The facility is located in the unincorporated County area southeast of Amarillo and there is no zoning. According to the United States Census Bureau Quick Facts for the City of Amarillo, the population of the city grew approximately 5.09% from 2010 to 2020. The general growth pattern for Amarillo is to the southwest, away from the facility. Growth on the southeast side of Amarillo where the facility is located has been slow.

2.5 TRANSPORTATION 330.61(I),

Figure 1 (Vicinity Map) and Figure 2 (Site Location Map) show local roads and highways in the area near the facility. Vehicular traffic entering and/or leaving the facility will approach from the north and south via FM 1541, aka Washington Street; access from the east, west, and Washington Street will be via McAfee Road; access to the facility from McAfee Road will be along Gettysburg Road, a private road on property owned by Willis Malone, a Managing

Member of the LLC. Washington Street and McAfee Road are paved, two-lane roads; Gettysburg Road is an all-weather road, surfaced with crushed asphalt.

The 2021 and projected 2041 annual average daily traffic (AADT) from TXDOT is displayed on Figure 7. The 2041 traffic is projected to increase 40% on I-27 (about 5 miles to the east) and FM 1541 and FM 1151 (about 2 miles to the north). Traffic on FM 1541 (about 1.5 miles south) is projected to increase 22%.

The volume of site traffic on access roads within one mile of the facility may be up to about 30 vacuum trucks a day plus ten (5) employee/service vehicles, for a total of 35 vehicles per day along Washington Street and McAfee Road.

Since the volume of traffic will normally consist of only about 35 vehicles per day, no proposed roadway improvements are necessary.

Impacts to airports are not significant and not applicable because this is not a MSW landfill.

2.6 GENERAL GEOLOGY AND SOILS STATEMENT, 330.61(J)

The facility is in an area southeast of Amarillo in Randall County, Texas, in the southern part of the High Plains. The topography of the area surrounding the property is predominantly flat rangeland at an elevation of approximately 3606 feet above mean sea level.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (USDA SCS SS) "The High Plains is a nearly level, treeless plain that is part of a vast apron of material that was washed from the Rocky Mountains, mainly during the Pliocene epoch. This material, known as the Ogallala formation, was later mantled with eolian and loessal sediments that formed the present smooth, gradually sloping plain." The soils in the upper portion of the Ogallala in the area are clay loams overlying the water bearing sands of the formation.

USDA SCS SS indicates that a portion of the facility buildings lie atop Pullman clay loam (PuA) and the remainder over Manson loam (MnB). Soils to the east and southeast are Plemons loam (PnC) while soils to the north, west and south are Pullman clay loam (PuA).

The Pullman association is “nearly level to gently sloping, deep soils that have a loamy surface layer and a firm clay subsoil.” It is defined as having 0 to 1 percent slopes and is “a smooth, featureless plain that is dotted by many saucer-shaped depressions, or playa lakes.” One such depression is located approximately one-half mile to the north of the facility, and another is located approximately one mile to the west of the facility. “These playas catch most of the runoff from heavy rains and also irrigation tail waters. The soils in this association formed in material deposited by wind on the High Plains. The native vegetation was mid and short grasses.”

“Pullman soils are on the higher lying, broad upland plains. They have a dark grayish-brown, neutral clay loam surface layer about 6 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is dark grayish-brown to brown, very firm clay about 46 inches thick.” The soils specific to this facility have not been tested but, in general, the Pullman clays have a very low permeability.

The Manson loam is a minor soil in the Pullman Association, and typically “occupy the more sloping upper rim of the playas.” This soil is defined as having 1 to 3 percent slope. These soils may have formed as the result of the Prairie Dog Town fork of the Red River to the east.

The Plemons loam “consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in calcareous, loamy sediments derived from the upper part of the Ogallala Formation of Miocene-Pliocene age. These soils are on gently to strongly sloping valley sides, draws, or broad erosion remnants.” The soil near the facility is defined as having 3 to 5 percent slopes.

Data for fault areas, seismic impact zones, and unstable areas are not applicable to this Type V facility.

2.7 SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER 330.61(K)

Site Specific Groundwater Conditions [330.61(k)(l)]:

The major water-bearing geologic unit of interest at this site is the Ogallala formation consisting of interbedded sand, silt, clay, gravel, and caliche. The base of this formation is primarily coarse alluvial clastic material. The source of these materials was the erosion of the Tertiary uplifts in the Rocky Mountains to the west. The fining upward sequence generally becomes eolian. Beneath the Ogallala lies the “Red Bed” which is the basal aquiclude of the groundwater.

The static water level at this site occurs within generally unconfined sands at approximately 250 feet below ground level.

Surface Water Near Site [330.61(k)(2)]:

The property generally has a gentle slope (approximate 0 – 3 percent) towards the east-southeast towards the Prairie Dog Town fork of the Red River. There are no defined natural water retention nor drainage features on the property or on Mr. Malone’s surrounding property. There is what appears to be a former stock tank to the southeast of the processing building; it has not contained water in recent history. Storm water runoff is sheet drainage to man-made culverts and drainage ditches [along McAfee Road](#) and towards the intermittent river to the south and east.

Commented [BD1]: Describe existing depression SE of processing bldg.?

There is one playa lake within one mile of the facility. It is typically dry except during significant rain events.

Compliance with TPDES, and Clean Water Act [330.61(k)(3)]:

No portion of the process is subject to flooding or overflowing onto the site such that it could be carried away with TCEQ’s design storm water flows. All process operations are carried out in areas protected by containment walls, curbs and/or roofs.

HPWWD will obtain the appropriate TPDES permit coverage when required, as certified in Appendix 3. Collected waters can be transported to the Amarillo WWTP (Permit TX0025810).

2.8 EXISTING AND ABANDONED OIL AND WATER WELLS 330.61(C AND L)

HPWWD has not encountered any abandoned water, oil or gas wells that are situated within the facility.

A Texas Water Development Board well search found only one report within 500 feet of the facility. The well is located approximately 400 feet south of the facility, is owned by Willis Malone, Managing Member of the LLC, and supplies water to the facility. This water well ID is 917964 and located on Grid 06-58-4. There are no other known water wells located within 500 feet of the facility and no known gas and oil wells located on the site.

2.9 FLOODPLAINS AND WETLANDS 330.61(M), 330.547, AND 330.553

The existing facility is not located in the 100-year flood zone and is indicated as Zone X (500-year flood zone) in the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Maps Numbered 48381C0230E and 240E revised June 4, 2010 (see Figure 5).

The facility currently consists of a 50' X 100' building, equipment storage areas and access for trucks. The site is flat and contains no areas that collect water or be considered a wetland under federal, state or local criteria. As defined by §330.553(b)(2), the facility will not cause or contribute to violations of any applicable water quality standard, violate any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition under the Clean Water Act, jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of a critical habitat, protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

2.10 ENDANGERED SPECIES COMPLIANCE 330.61(n) and 330.551

The facility consists of the existing operations buildings, equipment storage areas and access roads. The facility will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of endangered or threatened species, or cause or contribute to the taking of any endangered or threatened species. The facility will not operate as a solid waste disposal facility, and 330.61(n) does not apply.

2.11 TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION REVIEW 330.61(o)

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) was sent a review letter regarding the existence of known prehistoric or historical culture resources which would be affected by the existing facility. It responded that there would be no effect. A copy of the letter is provided in Appendix 6.

2.12 COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT REVIEW 330.61(P), REVIEW OF APPLICATION BY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES 39.103 (C)

The Panhandle Regional Planning Commission is the State designated planning agency for solid waste management issues in the region. It has been notified and comments requested. A letter has also been sent to the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT). Copies of the letters are provided in Appendix 6.

Any additional documentation in response to the letters will be forwarded to the TCEQ during its review of this Application or placed in the Operating Record.

2.13 EASEMENTS AND BUFFER ZONES 330.543

There are no easements on the site. The owner or operator shall maintain a minimum separating distance of 50-feet between feedstock or final product storage areas; solid waste storage, processing units within and adjacent to the facility boundary on property owned or controlled by the owner or operator.

2.14 NON APPLICABLE REGULATORY SECTIONS

- §330.61(b)(1)(B and C), waste acceptance requirements applicable only for transfer stations and landfills;
- §330.61(d)(3), applicable only for facilities with monitor wells, which is not this facility;
- §330.61(d)(7), for screening. The processing and waste is not visible from a public road;
- §330.61(d)(9), applicable only for landfill units;
- §330.61(i)(5), applicable only for landfill units;
- §330.61(j)(2), (3), and (4), applicable only for landfill units;
- §330.61(n)(2), applicable only for landfill units;
- §330.543(b)(2) and (3), applicable only for landfills and alternative buffer zone requirements;
- §330.545, airport requirements applicable only at landfills;
- §330.549, applicable only for facilities located over recharge zone of the Edwards Aquifer, which this facility is not;
- §330.553(b), is not applicable, because the facility is not located in wetlands;
- §330.555(a), applicable only for landfills and waste disposal in fault areas;
- §330.557, applicable only for landfills in seismic impact zones;
- §330.559, applicable only for landfills in unstable areas;
- §330.561, applicable only for landfills in coastal areas; and

- §330.563, applicable only for Type I and Type IV Permit issuance to landfills.

**HIGH PLAINS WASTE WATER DISPOSAL
TYPE V-GG PROCESSING FACILITY
RANDALL COUNTY, TEXAS**

MSW PERMIT 2418 APPLICATION

**SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
PART III**

INITIAL SUBMITTAL MARCH 31, 2023

REVISION 02 August 23, 2023

FOR

**HIGH PLAINS WASTE WATER DISPOSAL, LLC
500 W. McAfee ROAD
RANDALL COUNTY, TEXAS**

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3.0 SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Site Layout Plan is included as Figures 8 and 9 of this report. All unloading, loading and processing will be done on slabs designed to contain the waste. Storm water run-on and run-off is controlled at all waste handling areas.

3.1 GENERAL FACILITY DESIGN

3.1.1 Facility Access Control, 330.63(b)(1)

Access will be controlled to prevent entry of livestock, to protect the public from exposure to potential health and safety hazards, and to discourage unauthorized entry or uncontrolled disposal of solid waste or hazardous materials. The facility is located at 500 W. McAfee Road on approximately 5.0 acres located totally within a 70-acre tract of land owned by Mr. Malone, a Managing Member of the LLC. The larger tract is fenced and has a gate at the access point on McAfee Road. This gate will be secured any time the facility is not occupied. All visitors to the facility will be met by facility personnel and the loads checked, including proper manifests. No uncontrolled disposal of wastes will be permitted.

Access to the facility is limited to employees and authorized visitors. Non-affiliated users, shippers, and visitors are allowed access only when employees are present. All users must present personal or company identification when asked. The facility will not receive or process hazardous waste. The facility will display a sign stating the site name, permit number, and hours and days of operation. The details of site sign requirements are listed in Section 4.9.

3.1.2 Process Design and Flow

A process flow diagram for the facility is included as Figure 10.

3.1.2.1 *Process Flow 330.63(b)(2)(A), (B)*

The facility will have a waste acceptance capacity of 50,000 gallons per day of any mix of authorized liquid wastes for processing during Phase I and will ultimately have capacity to accept a maximum of 100,000 gallons per day during Phase II. Phase I operations will include liquid waste receipt and storage, treatment processing, flocculation/filtration, solids removal equipment, and wastewater handling. Phase II operations will add additional processing equipment. If processed solids will be transported to a compost facility, grit trap waste will either be handled

separately from other wastes, or it will be tracked through the process to ensure that recovered grit trap solids or liquids will not be transported to a compost facility.

PHASE I PROCESSING

Liquid wastes are received at the unloading slab and unloaded typically through a filter to remove larger solids and debris before it is transferred to the waste storage tanks. The debris is placed in a container and transported to an authorized landfill, processing or compost facility either separately or combined with other recovered solids.

From the waste storage tanks, the waste is pumped through a polymer injection system and into a processing unit (typically a specialized 30 cy rolloff container) where flocculation/filtration takes place. Solids flocculate and separate from liquids and are retained in the unit. The liquid (filtrate) drains through filter panels and ports in the unit's walls and into a sump at the underlying slab. The filtrate is pumped to a wastewater storage tank. Other configurations of the flocculation/filtration processing unit may be used so long as the volumes of the wastes are consistent with financial assurance and spill containment calculations. A belt press, centrifuge or other equipment may also be used to separate solids. Caustic such as lime may be used in the process for odor control, satisfactory flocculant performance or to adjust the pH of wastewater.

The solids will be transported to an authorized landfill, processing or compost facility in the roll-off processing unit or a more efficient over-the-road container. Landfilled solids will have all free liquid removed and will comply with landfill waste acceptance criteria.

Grit trap wastes will be unloaded and handled separately unless they are tracked through the process so that recovered solids are not transported to a compost facility. Processing will occur similar to other wastes. Grit and lint trap waste may also be dewatered on draining slabs with controlled runoff and runoff.

PHASE II OPERATIONS

In Phase II, up to 2 additional roll off processing units may be used to process the wastes. Other processing equipment may be added as described in Phase I operations. Spill containment and closure cost estimates associated with each Operating Phase are contained in Appendix 5.

3.1.2.2 *Ventilation and Odor Control 330.63(b)(2)(C)*

Because of the nature of the waste material handled at the facility, the facility is permitted by rule and does not require a site-specific air permit (30 TAC 106.532). Odor will be controlled at this facility through moving wastes expeditiously through the process and off-site, minimizing contact between unprocessed waste and air and by following good housekeeping practices including regular washdown of surfaces contacting waste and cleanup of spilled waste. If airflow is limited over the surface of liquid as waste is transferred and processed, then odors will not be mixed with large volumes of air and widely distributed throughout the site.

The processing units containing waste will be covered when feasible to limit exchange of air and air contact with waste. In the event that odors related to the facility are a nuisance, deodorizing misters or foggers or a scrubber may be installed. The building's truck bay doors and portable fans may be used to provide ventilation. Further discussion of ventilation and odor control is contained in the Part IV, Site Operating Plan, Section 4.14.

3.1.2.3 *Generalized Construction Details of Processing and Storage Units, 330.63(b)(2)(D), (E), and (F)*

Tanks and equipment used at the facility are presented in the following table (see figure 9 for locations):

Unit Name	Maximum Number	Maximum Size	Materials of Construction	Function
PHASE I				
1. Shaker Screens and Unloading Hoppers	2			Screen debris from the liquid waste
2. Waste Storage Tanks	2	21,000 gal/each	Steel	Waste storage
3. Wastewater Storage Tanks	2	21,000 gal/each	Steel	Waste effluent storage, wastewater buffering
4. pH Adjustment System and Caustic Supply Tank	1	3000 gal	HDPE or Fiberglass	Wastewater buffering
5. Polymer Injection System	1	1000 gal	HDPE or Fiberglass	flocculant storage and injection into waste stream

Unit Name	Maximum Number	Maximum Size	Materials of Construction	Function
6.Processing Unit (roll-off container)	2	30 cy, nominal	steel	Dewatering of waste and transfer of solids from facility
7.Centrifugal Trash Pumps (Portable or dedicated)	3			Transfer of waste and wastewater
<u>PHASE II (ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT)</u>				
8.Belt Press with conveyor and ancillary equipment for operation	optional	Typically 2.0 meter		Dewatering of the waste
9.Processing Unit	2 additional	30 cy, nominal	Steel	Dewatering of waste and transfer of solids from facility
10.Dump Trailer	optional	45 cy	steel	Waste solids transport

All concrete slabs, curbs and walls contain steel reinforcement. Spill containment berm details are shown in Appendix 4, Figure 4-1. A representative storage tank and processing unit are illustrated in Appendix 3.

3.1.2.4 Storage, Analysis and Disposition of Processed Materials 330.63(b)(2)(G) and (H), 330.63(d)(1)(C)

Processing at the facility separates the liquid wastes into wastewater and solids which will be stored and removed from the site as described below. The maximum time that unprocessed material will be allowed to remain on-site is 72 hours. The average time that unprocessed material will remain on-site is estimated to be 24 hours.

On-site storage will be in four frac-tank style containers, each with a capacity of approximately 21,000 gallons. Typically, two containers will be used for waste storage pending processing and two will be for the containment of wastewater separated from the sludge during dewatering operations.

Wastewater from the processing operation will be transported to another authorized treatment or disposal facility. Maximum holding time for this wastewater is 7 days unless the receiving site requires disposal pre-treatment such as aeration. If available in the future, wastewater may be discharged to a sewer or transported for use at an authorized compost facility. Processed solids

are retained in the processing unit. The solids will be removed from the facility in the roll-off processing units or transferred to a more efficient over-the-road roll-off, dump or tank truck for transport. A maximum of three transport containers may be staged and covered, ready for transport.

The solids will be taken to an authorized compost facility, processor or one of the permitted MSW landfills located in the area. Typically, the dewatered material will be on-site no more than 72 hours. Post-processing holding time for solids will not exceed 7 days. The solids content of the wastes being processed will vary from 1% to over 25%, depending on waste type and source. An average 15% solids content can be conservatively assumed for an estimate of the maximum amount of solids which may be produced daily from a mixed waste stream. Assuming an average solids content of 15%, the quantity of processed waste solids expected at maximum production is 75 cy/day (average wastes processed = 100,000 gallon/day → 13,370 cf/day x 0.15 typical avg. solids content = 2005 cf/day = 75 cy/day).

All solids sent for landfill disposal will pass the Paint Filter Liquids Test (EPA Method 9095). Landfilled solids will also be sampled by approved EPA methods and analyzed annually for benzene, lead and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). The solids will not exceed the following standards set in 30 TAC 330.205:

Contaminant	Total Limit	TCLP Limit	Test Method
Benzene	10 mg/kg	0.5 mg/L	EPA8021B
Lead	30 mg/kg	1.5 mg/L	EPA6020
TPH	1500 mg/kg	Not Applicable	TX1005 or app'd alternate

Any additional testing required by individual landfills or composting sites for waste classification will be followed and all records of analysis will be retained on-site for a minimum of three years.

Further description of waste sampling and testing is contained in Section 4.1.3

3.1.3 Sanitation and Water Pollution Control, 330.63(b)(3) AND (4)

The processing takes place at a spill-contained slab that prevents surface water runoff onto, into and off of the processing area. The processing equipment will be inspected regularly and cleaned as required to minimize solids loading. Wash waters will not be allowed to accumulate on site without proper treatment to prevent the creation of odors or an attraction to vectors. (See also 4.13)

Washdown equipment and water connections will be provided for the process and unloading areas. Slabs and walls adjacent to unloading areas, operating areas and equipment which require frequent washdown will be constructed of reinforced concrete, steel or other non-porous hard-surfaced material.

All unloading areas, waste storage tanks and processing areas will be in areas with spill containment. There will be no surface water discharges from these areas. The slabs will be designed to allow collection of any minor spills and facility washdown water, which will then be routed to the wastewater storage tank or through the processing equipment. All disposal of process liquids will be in a manner that will not cause surface or groundwater pollution.

The facility will not discharge contaminated water without specific written authorization.

3.1.4 Endangered Species Protection, 330.63(b)(5)

No special design is required for endangered species protection at the site. See Section 2.8-10 for additional information.

3.2 SITE DRAINAGE, 330.63(C) AND 330.303

The processing building is on a raised slab sloped to an interior sump, and waste storage is within a berm. Rainfall runoff at the site sheet flows across a low-slope uniform ground surface. Minor, localized grading may occur if needed. As a result, surface water drainage at the facility will be controlled to minimize surface water running into and off the operations area. The run-on and runoff associated with the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event will be controlled so there is no discharge of waste caused by the associated stormwater conditions.

No flood control levees are required since the facility is not located within the 100-year floodplain.

3.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT DESIGN AND SPILL PREVENTION/CONTROL, 330.63(D)(1)(A-C) AND 330.227

Unprocessed and processed waste liquids will be stored in enclosed tanks at the facility. The number and size of tanks used for processing and storage have been selected to provide the facility with the capacity to process all the waste received each day. With equipment that can process the daily peak plant capacity of 100,000 gal/day (as described in Section 4.1.6), the holding time of solid waste is minimized. The liquid waste, which may be capable of creating public health hazards or nuisances, will be stored in tanks and processed or transferred promptly. It will not be allowed to result in nuisances or public health hazards.

Anticipated processing rates and storage times for unprocessed and processed materials are described in Sections 3.1.2.1 and 3.1.2.4.

Spill Prevention and Control

All liquid waste unloading areas, waste storage tanks and processing areas will contain curbs and spill containment capacity. No stormwater runs onto the slabs, and no contaminated stormwater or wastewater will drain off the slabs to surrounding ground and leave the facility.

Each area has been designed to contain a spill equal to the capacity of the largest tank within the area along with managing the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event storm volume. The calculations for spill containment are included in Appendix 4 of this report.

Storage Tank Area -- The storage tank area contains a 2.5 ft high earth berm at its perimeter and has sufficient capacity to contain a spill from the largest storage tank of 21,000 gallons and the 25-year, 24 hour storm with 6 inches of freeboard. The Area is displayed in Appendix 4, Figure 4-1, and Appendix 1 contains a Figure showing existing facility elevations.

Unloading and Processing Areas -- Truck unloading of incoming liquid waste will occur in the facility building which contains a slab sloped to a sump within the building. The 4878-gallon sump within the processing building along with the volume that can be stored on the slab that slopes to the sump has sufficient capacity to contain a spill from a 5000-gallon tanker truck or a processing unit. See Appendix 4.

3.4 CLOSURE PLAN AND COST ESTIMATE 330.63(H) AND (J), 330.459, 330.461

The facility closure plan is contained in Appendix 5. It lists specific actions which must be accomplished when the site closes and the schedule for these actions. Once completed, the closure work is certified by an Engineer, and TCEQ will determine that the facility may be classified as properly closed.

Additionally, a cost estimate for closure actions is contained in Appendix 5. The financial assurance will be established in this amount and maintained for closure of the facility in accordance with TAC Chapter 37, Subchapter R, including annual inflation adjustments as required by TCEQ.

3.5 POST-CLOSURE 330.63(I) AND 330.463

All wastes and waste residues will be removed from the site during closure, and no post-closure care will be required.

3.6 NON APPLICABLE REGULATORY SECTIONS

- §330.63(b)(2)(I), applicable only for transfer stations;
- §330.63(c)(1) and (2), applicable only for landfills;
- §330.63(d)(2), applicable only for incineration units;
- §330.63(d)(3), applicable only for facilities having a surface impoundment;
- §330.63(d)(4)-(7) and (9), applicable only for facilities other than Type V;
- §330.63(e), geology report applicable only for landfills and compost units;
- §330.63(f), groundwater sampling and analysis applicable only for landfills and some composting facilities;
- §330.63(g), applicable only for landfills' gas management plans;
- §330.305, applicable only for landfills;
- §330.307, applicable only for landfills;

- Subchapter F, applicable for lab analyses submitted for TCEQ decision-making. This facility will conduct some waste-related sampling for record purposes and will use EPA approved methods as described in Sec. 3.1.2.4, however, no reporting for decision-making is required;
- Subchapter H, applicable only to facilities with liners, which does not include this facility; and
- Subchapter J, applicable only to facilities with groundwater monitoring, which does not include this facility.

**HIGH PLAINS WASTE WATER DISPOSAL
TYPE V-GG PROCESSING FACILITY
RANDALL COUNTY, TEXAS**

MSW PERMIT 2418 APPLICATION

**SITE OPERATING PLAN
PART IV**

INITIAL SUBMITTAL MARCH 31, 2023

REVISION 02 AUGUST 23, 2023

FOR

**HIGH PLAINS WASTE WATER DISPOSAL, LLC
500 W. McAfee ROAD
RANDALL COUNTY, TEXAS**

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4.0 SITE OPERATING PLAN, 330.65(A) AND (D)

This Site Operating Plan (SOP) contains general instructions for facility management and personnel to operate the High Plains Waste Water Processing Facility (HPWWD) in a manner consistent with the approved design and the TCEQ rules to protect human health and the environment and prevent nuisances. This plan will be used as part of personnel training. The Site Operating Plan will be retained as part of the Operating Record during the active life of the facility.

The SOP is Part IV of a MSW permit application and consists of the information required by Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapter 330, Subchapter E: Operational Standards for Municipal Solid Waste Storage and Processing Units, 30 TAC §330.201–§330.249. At a minimum, the SOP includes provisions for facility management and operating personnel to meet the general and site-specific requirements of these rules.

Appendix 3 contains information regarding permit requirements under the Texas Pollution Discharge Elimination System and an Applicant's Certification that any TPDES requirement will be met. Development permits will be obtained from the County, as required, prior to new construction.

4.1 WASTE ACCEPTANCE, DISPOSAL AND ANALYSIS 330.203, 330.205, AND 330.207

Operations will be conducted so that only authorized wastes are accepted at the facility.

4.1.1 Authorized Wastes

The waste materials that will be processed at the facility are municipal or Class 2 or Class 3 nonhazardous industrial wastes comprised of grease trap, grit trap, lint trap and septage waste; raw sewage, lift station and chemical toilet waste; animal wastes; drinking water treatment and wastewater treatment sludge; food waste; stormwater and groundwater collection/drainage system cleanout wastes within about 200 miles of Amarillo, Texas. General descriptions of the authorized wastes are as follows.

HPWWD will accept and process non-hazardous grease and grit trap waste. Grease trap waste is material collected in and from a grease interceptor in the sanitary sewer service line of a commercial, institutional, or industrial food service or processing establishment, including the solids resulting from dewatering processes. Grit trap waste includes waste from

interceptors in the drains prior to entering the sewer system at maintenance and repair shops, automobile service stations, car washes, wastewater treatment facilities and other similar establishments. Lint waste is from an interceptor at a laundry. Since the municipal and commercial businesses that transport these wastes to HPWWD do not normally generate waste streams that contain hazardous constituents, it is unlikely hazardous waste will be contained in this waste.

Grease and grease trap waste is composed of food grease, dirt, trash, food particles and/or water. Pollutant concentrations are extremely variable, depending upon, among other factors, the generator, the size of the trap and the frequency with which the trap is pumped. In most cases, the waste contains floating matter made up primarily of animal and vegetable grease and oil, settled food particles, and wastewater containing large amounts of dissolved and suspended food matter. Grease may also be defined as defined as yellow, brown, white, black; sewage; or any other grease that does not contain petroleum products. The waste is typically characterized by high levels of BOD (500 to 25,000 mg/L +), TSS (0.5% to 8%) and with pH levels generally in the 4.0 to 6.0 range.

Grit Trap Waste is composed of wastes periodically removed from primary grit traps for wastewater treatment facilities, car washes, service stations, laundries, etc. It typically consists of heavy particles of sand, dirt and silt. The waste is characterized by high levels of BOD (500 to 5,000 gm/L), TSS (0.2% to 8%), and pH levels generally in the 6.0 to 9.0 range.

Septic tank waste includes wastes pumped from septic tanks used by residential units, schools, motels/hotels, restaurants and other commercial and industrial establishments, and sewage and wash waters from holding tanks, lift stations or similar systems. Septage is composed of sewage products, inert materials and related trash. Septage waste is periodically removed depending on the capacity of the septic tank, the usage, and the solids content of the waste. The waste is typically characterized by high levels of BOD (300 to 500mg/L) and TSS (0.3% to 6%) with pH levels generally in the 5.5 to 7.0 range.

Water/wastewater sludge is typically composed of 1-4% solids with the remainder being water. Food wastes are variable and may be beverages or other foods containing water and oils.

The amount of waste that HPWWD will accept for treatment each day can be composed of any mixture of allowable wastes and is limited to the daily maximum of 50,000 gallons per day during Phase I and 100,000 gallons per day during Phase II. The mix of wastes is unpredictable and can vary widely each day. Usual constituents in these wastes, however, are not limiting parameters that impact the design or operation of the facility.

4.1.2 Prohibited Wastes

Prohibited and unauthorized (excluded) wastes are all wastes which are not municipal or Class 2 or Class 3 nonhazardous industrial wastes comprised of grease trap, grit trap, lint trap and septage waste; raw sewage, lift station and chemical toilet waste; animal wastes; drinking water treatment and wastewater treatment sludge; food waste; stormwater and groundwater collection/drainage system cleanout wastes, including:

- regulated hazardous waste as defined in §330.3;
- polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) waste as defined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 761;
- radioactive waste as defined in Chapter 336; and
- unidentified wastes.

If an incoming load is suspected or confirmed as containing an unauthorized, unknown, hazardous or PCB waste, the material will not be unloaded and the transporter will remove the material from the site. If the site operator becomes aware that hazardous wastes have been inadvertently accepted, he will immediately contain the accepted material by terminating process flow and will return the material to the transporter or generator if practical, or contact a company licensed and permitted to handle and dispose of such materials. The TCEQ will be immediately notified if any prohibited or unauthorized wastes are accidentally accepted. Records of the notification will be kept in the site operating record and will include the date and time of notification, the individual contacted, and the information reported.

4.1.3 Waste Acceptance Procedures

The procedures for acceptance or rejection of incoming waste streams are as follows.

1. Each arriving load will be observed by facility staff for appearance and odor prior to unloading. It may also be tested for pH.
2. The manifest or trip ticket for the incoming material will be collected and its information verified as described in Section 4.3.2.
3. Wastewater that has failed any inspection procedures will be rejected and not allowed to unload at the facility. Any rejected loads will be documented and kept with the manifest records.

4.1.4 Processing Facility Operations Waste Analyses

In accordance with 30 TAC 330.203 (c), analyses for general types of wastes received will be made for benzene, lead, and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). Grit trap wastes will be analyzed annually for BOD, total suspended solids, benzene, lead and TPH. Sampling and analyses conducted to satisfy this regulatory requirement will use EPA-approved methods, with the results maintained in the operating record.

Solids that are disposed at a municipal solid waste landfill will pass the Paint Filter Test, (EPA Method 9095) as described in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods” (EPA Publication Number SW-846). These solids will also be tested as sludges, requiring annual sampling by approved EPA methods and analysis for benzene, lead and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). The following standards, set in the MSW regulations, will not be exceeded:

Contaminant	Total Limit	TCLP Limit	Test Method
Benzene	10 mg/kg	0.5 mg/L	EPA 8021B or 5035
Lead	30 mg/kg	1.5 mg/L	EPA6020
TPH	1500 mg/kg	Not Applicable	TX1005 (or app'd alternate)

Any exceedance of test results will be investigated so that waste disposal standards will not be violated. Alternate TPH test methods may be used which better distinguish between petroleum hydrocarbons and food greases and oils. Any other testing required by composting or landfill sites for waste classification will be followed and all records of analysis will be retained on-site for a minimum of three years.

Process wastewater sampling and testing will be conducted at least annually for TPH (EPA 1664A or TX1005); fats, oils, and greases (EPA 1664M or 413.1) and pH (EPA 9045/150.1 or 4500-H-B). Alternate EPA approved methods may be used.

Any wastewater authorizations, performance requirements and sampling results will be placed in the operating record at the site. Sampling records will be maintained for three years.

4.1.5 Waste Storage and Disposal

An ultimate maximum of 100,000 gal/day of liquid waste will be delivered to the facility by independent registered transporters or by trucks affiliated with HPWWD. The waste may be composed of any mixture of the types of wastes authorized for acceptance. Waste will not be accepted from unregistered transporters. The planned maximum amount of unprocessed waste and processed wastewater that will be stored in maximum 21,000 gallon tanks at any time on the site is 84,000 gallons in the four waste storage tanks. Unprocessed material will not be stored longer than 72 hours. The average time that unprocessed material will remain on-site is estimated to be 24 hours.

The design capacity of the minimum two processing units equals the maximum waste acceptance rate for the facility. Processing time involves filling the unit with the flocculated wastewater and polymer mixture and allowing free liquids to drain out of the unit. The processing duration is typically 4 to 8 hours. The daily capacity is based on each of the units processing 2 batches daily. Each batch processes about 25,000 gallons of waste. Thus, the daily total processing unit capacity is 100,000 gal/day (2 units x 2 batches x 25,000 gal/batch).

Typically, the dewatered material will be on-site no more than 72 hours. Post-processing holding time for this material will not exceed 7 days unless the material is reprocessed. The solids content of the wastes being processed will vary from 1% to over 25%, depending on waste type and source. An average 15% solids content can be conservatively assumed for an estimate of the maximum amount of solids which may be produced daily from a mixed waste stream. Assuming an average solids content of 15%, the quantity of processed waste solids expected at maximum production is 75 cy/day (average wastes processed = 100,000 gallon/day → 13,370 cf/day x 0.15 typical avg. solids content = 2005 cf/day = 75 cy/day).

Processed solids are retained in the processing unit. The solids will be removed from the facility in the roll-off processing units or transferred to a more efficient over-the-road roll-off, dump or tank truck for transport. Any loaded solids containers will be covered. The solids will be taken to an authorized compost facility, processor or one of the permitted MSW landfills located in the area. If solids will go to a compost facility, grit trap waste will either be handled separately from other wastes, or it will be tracked through the process so that recovered grit trap solids or liquids will not be transported to a compost facility.

4.1.6 Contaminated Water Management, 330.207

All liquids resulting from the operation of the facility will be disposed of in a manner that will not cause surface water or groundwater pollution. The operator will provide for authorized disposal of wastewaters resulting from managing the waste or from cleaning and washing by transport to a wastewater facility (Reg. 24320). Discharge to a septic system is prohibited.

Wastewaters discharged to a WWTP, City sewer or transported to a wastewater facility will not:

1. interfere with or pass-through the treatment facility processes or operations,
2. interfere with or pass-through its sludge processes, use, or disposal, or
3. otherwise be inconsistent with the prohibited discharge standards, including 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 403, General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Source Pollution.

Any requirements set by the receiving wastewater facility will be met.

Rainwater contact with municipal solid waste will be controlled. All loading/unloading and processing areas will be concrete surfaces and all areas containing wastes have the capacity to contain spills. Drains, collection sumps, pumps and/or vacuum trucks will be provided to recover contaminated water for proper disposal. ~~(See also 3.1.3 and 4.7).~~ Contaminated water will not be discharged without specific written authorization.

4.2 STORAGE CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS 330.209 AND 330.211

All tanks and containers storing wastes and recovered material at the site will be enclosed or covered so that they do not constitute a fire, safety or health hazard or provide food or harborage

for animals and vectors. Reusable waste containers will be maintained in a clean condition so that they do not constitute a nuisance and to retard the presence of vectors. If a vector problem develops, a pest control service will be consulted and actions taken to eliminate the problem.

Control of odors, vectors, and windblown waste from the storage area will be maintained by keeping the waste containers covered and immediately cleaning up any spills on the concrete surfaces.

Storage containers will be provided of an adequate size and strength, and in sufficient numbers, to contain all solid waste that the facility generates in the period between collections.

Non-reusable containers must be of suitable strength to minimize animal scavenging or rupturing during collection operations. Containers to be emptied manually must be capable of being serviced without the collector coming into physical contact with the solid waste, and containers to be mechanically handled must be designed to prevent spillage or leakage during storage, handling and transport.

4.3 RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING 330.219

A copy of the permit, the approved copy of the permit application, the approved site operating plan, and any other required plan and documents will be maintained at the facility or offsite at the main company office at all times. After completion of new construction, an as-built set of construction plans and specifications will be maintained at the facility. These documents will be considered as part of the operating record for the facility.

4.3.1 Operating Record

The following documents and records will be promptly recorded and retained on site or offsite at the main company office by the owner/operator in the facility's operating record during the life of the facility including the post-closure care period:

Operating Record

Records To Be Maintained	Rule Citation
1. Application-related documents as described above	§330.219(a)
2. All location-restriction demonstrations.	§330.219(b)(1)
3. Inspection records and training procedures.	§330.219(b)(2)
4. Closure plans and any monitoring, testing, or analytical data relating to closure requirements.	§330.219(b)(3)
5. All cost estimates and financial assurance documentation relating to financial assurance for closure.	§330.219(b)(4)
6. Copies of all correspondence and responses relating to the operation of the facility, modifications to the permit, approvals, and other matters pertaining to technical assistance.	§330.219(b)(5)
7. All documents, manifests, shipping documents, trip tickets, etc., involving special waste. Waste profile and analysis records are kept for three years.	§330.219(b)(6)
8. Any other document(s) as specified by the approved permit or by the executive director.	§330.219(b)(7)
9. Trip tickets (manifests) of §312.141 wastes received (kept for five years as described in Section 4.3.2, "Manifest Retention"); Other waste manifests, Profile Forms and analysis records (kept three years).	§330.219(b)(8)
10. Alternative schedules and notification requirements, if approved by the executive director.	§330.219(g)
11. Personnel operator licenses	§330.125(f)

The information contained in the operating record will be made available upon request for inspection by the TCEQ.

4.3.2 Manifest Retention 330.219(b)(8) and 312.145

Trip tickets and/or manifests will be retained on-site as required by 30 TAC §312.145 for sewage sludge, waste treatment sludge, domestic septage, chemical toilet waste, grit trap waste, or grease trap waste. Trip tickets are divided into five parts and records of trip tickets are maintained as follows: One part of the trip ticket will have the generator and transporter information completed and is given to the generator at the time of waste pickup. The remaining four parts of the trip ticket will have all required information completely filled out and signed by the appropriate party before distribution of the trip ticket. One part of the trip ticket will be kept by HPWWD in its records; one part will be returned by the transporter to the person who generated the wastes within 15 days after the waste is received at the processing facility; one part will go to the transporter, who will retain a copy of all trip tickets showing the collection and disposition of waste; and finally, one part of the trip ticket must go to the local authority, if needed. Paper or electronic copies of trip tickets will be retained for five years for §312.145 wastes and three years for other wastes and be readily available for review by commission's staff or be submitted to the executive director upon request.

The wastes received at the facility shall be manifested. The manifests must have information required by TCEQ. The following information is expected:

Generator Information:

1. Name of the waste generator;
2. Physical address of the waste generator;
3. Telephone number of responsible party; and
4. Signature (with date) of waste generator.

Waste Profile:

1. Type of waste generated and removed;
2. Size of waste vessel;
3. Volume of waste removed; and

4. Hazardous Waste Disclaimer; requires the generator to certify that the waste does not meet the definition of a hazardous waste as outlined in 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 261 Subpart C and Part 261 Subpart D.

Transporter Information:

1. Name of the transporter;
2. Telephone number of the transporter;
3. TCEQ registration of the transporter;
4. Vehicle or disposal permit number of the transporter; and
5. Signature of the transporter (with date).

Processor Information:

1. Disposal or processing site;
2. Address of disposal or processing site;
3. Permit number of disposal or processing site; and
4. Signature (and date) of the site operator.

The material will be rejected if:

- Discrepancies on the manifest are found;
- visual inspection, odor and if necessary, subsequent analysis of the sample indicates a prohibited waste; or
- the waste can't be identified.

The facility must note any significant discrepancies on each copy of the trip ticket. Trip ticket discrepancies are differences between the type of waste designated on the trip ticket and the quantity or type of waste a facility actually received. Significant discrepancies in type are obvious differences that can be discovered by routine inspection. Upon discovering a significant

discrepancy, the transporter must attempt to reconcile the discrepancy with the waste generator or HPWWD (e.g., with telephone conversations). If the discrepancy is not resolved within 15 days after delivering the waste, the transporter must immediately submit to the executive director a letter describing the discrepancy and attempts to reconcile it, and a copy of the trip ticket.

The facility will not accept waste from a transporter that is not registered.

4.3.3 Report Signatures 330.219(c)

The owner/operator or duly authorized representative as defined in 305.44(a) or 330.219(c) will sign all reports and other information requested by the Executive Director and the person signing a report will make the following certification, as required by 305.44(b):

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

If an authorization is no longer accurate because of a change in individual or position, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of 330.219(c) must be submitted to the executive director prior to, or together with, any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4.4 FIRE PROTECTION PLAN, 330.221

The local fire department will be informed of the location and processes used at the facility. Staff will be available to guide emergency personnel through the facility to help familiarize them with the process and system. The facility and its fire protection plan will comply with local fire codes. Pressurized water is also available at the facility from the adjacent water well. In an emergency, the Randall County Fire Department can be reached by dialing 911. Neighboring business phones and mobile phones can be used in the event of phone system failure. Type ABC hand-

held fire extinguishers will be located at the office and near the truck unloading area and will be readily available for use on trash, flammable liquid or electrical fires.

All facility personnel will be trained in the contents of the fire protection plan, fire extinguisher use, and in communications and response in the event of a grease, grass, structural or equipment fire.

The liquid waste has sufficient water content to prevent an ignition hazard. During waste processing, generation of heat or flammable vapors is not significant. Never use water on a grease fire; use a Type ABC fire extinguisher.

Other measures and precautions to be followed at the facility to minimize the occurrence of fires include:

- Clean up any grease, oil and chemical spills immediately, and keep work areas free of any extra paper, boxes or rags.
- Don't string electrical cords across floors or walkways where they can be stepped on and frayed, exposing the facility up to the possibility of an electrical fire.
- De-energize machinery before any maintenance work is started and thoroughly inspect that equipment before the power is turned back on.
- Use caution when using tools that cause friction or sparks near flammable materials.

Procedures in the Event of a Fire

Staff will take the following steps if a fire is discovered:

- Contact the Local Fire Department by calling 911.
- Alert other facility personnel.
- Assess extent of fire, possibilities for the fire to spread, and alternatives for extinguishing the fire. If it appears that the fire can be safely fought with available fire fighting devices until arrival of the Local Fire Department, attempt to contain or extinguish the fire.

- It is not advisable to attempt to fight the fire alone. Personal protective equipment could be needed. Be familiar with the use and limitations of firefighting equipment available onsite.
- Upon arrival of Local Fire Department personnel, direct them to the fire and provide assistance as appropriate.

4.5 SITE ACCESS AND CONTROL 330.223 AND 330.237

Public access will be controlled to minimize unauthorized vehicular traffic, unauthorized and illegal dumping, and public exposure to hazards associated with waste management. Control devices include a four-foot barbed wire fence surrounding the entire 70-acres surrounding the facility, a lockable gate at the entry way, an on-site attendant during operating hours, and metal building with locking doors to contain operations.

Vehicular access is provided from McAfee Road, a two-lane paved road, and along the site road, a two-lane road constructed of crushed asphalt. Adequate parking, access, and turning areas surround the facility building.

Facility traffic will travel on the all-weather access surfaces and should not track mud onto area roadways. If mud accumulates on the public road from the site, it will be removed by the end of the day. Driveways will be maintained as necessary by grading or adding all-weather material to minimize depressions, ruts and potholes.

Dust generation is not anticipated due to slow truck speeds. However, in the event that dust control is needed, the driveway can be periodically sprayed with water.

4.6 UNLOADING OF WASTES AND INSPECTION OF INCOMING LOADS 330.225

To help ensure that only authorized liquid waste is received, the facility has adopted the following procedures for receiving and unloading wastes:

- All customers using the facility will be informed that this facility accepts municipal or Class 2 or Class 3 nonhazardous industrial wastes comprised of grease trap, grit trap, lint trap and septage waste; raw sewage, lift station and chemical toilet waste; animal wastes; drinking water treatment and wastewater treatment sludge; food waste; stormwater and groundwater collection/drainage system cleanout wastes. Receipt of any other waste could contaminate the

end product and cannot be unloaded. Drivers will affirm that the incoming material is only a waste authorized to be received, and they will also be informed that laboratory tests may be conducted on the waste and their customers could be interviewed to confirm information contained on the manifest.

- A trained facility employee will be responsible for accepting and directing the transport of all wastes and being at the unloading area each time that waste is unloaded. The employee will observe all loads of material coming into the facility and inspect it for odor and appearance. If the load is characteristic of an authorized waste and appears to conform to the waste designated on the manifest, the vehicle will be directed to the appropriate area for unloading. Drivers may unload waste without a facility employee present if that driver has been properly trained by the facility operator regarding acceptable wastes, recordkeeping, waste storage operation and the Site Operating Plan.
- If the waste appears to be unrepresentative of the source designated on the manifest, or if the contents are determined to be incompatible with plant operations, the load will be refused and directed to an alternate site for disposal. The observation and analysis results will be documented and kept in the site records.
- Appropriate signs and all-weather access routes to the unloading area will be used to indicate where trucks can unload.
- The unloading or processing of any hazardous waste or prohibited material at this facility shall not be allowed. Any hazardous waste or prohibited material shall be returned promptly to the transporter or generator of the material.
- The unloading of liquid waste in unauthorized areas is prohibited. Any wastes deposited in unauthorized areas will be removed immediately and disposed of properly. The unloading of the waste will be confined to as small an area as practical. Liquid waste may only be unloaded at the truck unloading and processing slabs which contain spill containment..
- If processed solids may go to a compost facility, grit trap waste will either be handled separately from other wastes, or it will be tracked through the process so that recovered grit trap solids or liquids will not be transported to a compost facility.

4.7 SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL 330.227

If a spill occurs, the necessary steps that will be taken by facility personnel to control and contain the spill may include:

- Begin cleanup immediately. Confine it to a small area by using industrial absorbents or temporary containment devices;
- Recover the spill by a vacuum truck or pump it into an available facility tank as soon as possible;
- Contact a cleanup contractor if the spill is unmanageable;
- Never wash leaks, spills or used cleanup materials onto nearby ditches and water courses; and
- Dispose of all used cleanup materials in a garbage can or the municipal landfill.

Processing of material will be conducted only by trained facility personnel. Personnel will periodically inspect all connections and piping during facility operations. If leakage is detected, processing of waste material will be stopped and the leak will be repaired. Spilled material will be collected or stabilized with absorbent material. A supply of industrial absorbent and deodorant or bleach will be maintained on site. Spilled polymer typically can be recovered and used for processing or mixed with solids in the processing unit. Spilled caustic could be injurious and should be handled with care as recommended by the manufacturer. Polymer and caustic tanks are located in the processing building and within its spill containment.

4.8 OPERATING HOURS 330.229

Waste acceptance and processing operations, including transporting materials and heavy equipment operation, may occur 24-hours a day, 7-days a week. These waste acceptance and processing hours are needed because this facility serves food service businesses and restaurants, which are typically open seven days a week and late into the evenings. Grease trap pumping must occur at some facilities over the weekend or after normal operating hours, and this facility will provide a location for receipt of that waste. Acceptance of waste at these expanded hours may require handling, processing, and transport of materials using heavy equipment at all

hours. This allows the facility to operate effectively without upset and interruption of waste management services.

4.9 SITE SIGN 330.231

The facility sign will be conspicuously displayed at all entrances to the facility through which wastes are received. It will measure at least four feet by four feet with letters at least three inches in height stating;

- (a) site name and type;
- (b) the actual waste acceptance hours and days;
- (c) the permit number; and
- (d) facility rules.

If waste will also be accepted by appointment during after-hours, it will be indicated on the site sign. A 24-hour emergency contact number and 911 emergency response numbers are also recommended for the sign. The facility sign will be readable from the facility entrance and will contain up-to-date information.

4.10 CONTROL OF WINDBLOWN MATERIAL AND LITTER 330.233

Liquid waste unloading and processing do not involve materials that are susceptible to becoming windblown litter, so special litter control practices would not be suitable or effective at the site. All driveways and other areas within the facility boundary, however, will be inspected daily for litter and other debris and if present, will be collected to minimize unhealthy, unsafe or unsightly conditions.

4.11 MATERIALS ALONG THE ROUTE TO THE SITE AND CONTROL OF ACCIDENTAL SPILLAGE 330.235

Sludge material will be transported in properly maintained vacuum trucks so release of waste material along access routes should not occur. Facility personnel will inspect all incoming loads to assure that transport trucks bringing sludge material to the site are properly sealed and not leaking material. Inspection may include the tank(s), valve(s), and hoses. If leaks are observed, the driver will be informed of possible leaks. If the vehicle is found to have leaked prior to entrance

into the facility, the transport company will be responsible for roadside inspections and cleanup of spilled liquids. Roadside inspection for spilled liquids manifested to the site and cleanup of spilled wastes are typically not desired by TxDOT or local governments because potential traffic disturbance by such actions outweigh the potential benefits. Roadside cleanup, however, will be conducted if requested by TxDOT or the County.

4.12 EQUIPMENT INSPECTION AND CONTINGENCY PLANS FOR OVERLOADING AND BREAKDOWN 330.241

Facility equipment, containment structures, and access control fencing will be inspected at least monthly for damage and improper operation. Maintenance and repairs will be performed when needed.

The design capacity of the facility will never be exceeded during operation. If the facility receives waste quantities that cannot be processed within a time frame to prevent the creation of odors, insect breeding or vector harboring, additional waste will not be received until the problem conditions are abated. The maximum storage time for unprocessed waste is 72 hours.

The maximum number, size, type, and function of the equipment to be utilized at the facility based on the estimated waste acceptance rate and other operational requirements are listed in Section 3.1.2 of this report. If a major mechanical breakdown or a significant work stoppage occurs which causes the waste storage tanks to become entirely filled, no additional material will be accepted. If there is an extended breakdown that would cause the facility to become inoperable for longer than 24 hours and if this delay would be predicted to cause unprocessed waste to stay on site for more than 72 hours, all the incoming material will be diverted to another approved facility.

In the event that a processing unit is inoperable and a replacement or duplicate unit is not available, material in excess of the amount capable of being processed by equipment on hand will not be accepted. Incoming loads which cannot be processed will be routed to another facility authorized by TCEQ.

If the units are operable but the transfer pump, processing equipment or the floor drainage system is inoperable, material may be received if storage capacity is available. If there is an extended breakdown, all the incoming material will be diverted to another approved facility. For breakdowns interrupting processing for longer than 72 hours, unprocessed waste may begin processing within

the storage tank so that odors do not violate permit requirements. If the work stoppage is anticipated to last long enough to create objectionable odors, insect breeding, or harborage of vectors, the accumulated solid waste will be transported to other authorized liquid processing, solidification or disposal facilities.

4.13 SANITATION AND PERIODIC CLEANING 330.243

All working surfaces that come into contact with wastes shall be washed down on a weekly basis, generally at the completion of processing. If continual operations are conducted, exposed working surfaces that come in contact with waste material will be washed down at least two times per week. Wash waters used to clean tanks and tankers will be processed with waste materials. Wash waters shall not be allowed to accumulate on site without proper treatment to prevent the creation of odors or an attraction to vectors. All wash waters shall be collected and disposed of in an authorized manner.

4.14 VENTILATION AND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL 330.245

The facility will not cause or contribute to air pollution as defined in the Texas Clean Air Act. All in-plant driveways and work areas will be compacted, watered and cleaned as necessary to obtain maximum control of dust emissions. Vehicular speeds on non-paved areas will not be allowed to exceed 10 miles per hour.

All liquid and solid waste will be stored in odor retaining containers and vessels. Liquids will be pumped from the unloading area into the storage tanks without exposure to the air. The storage tanks are enclosed tanks. Other odor controls are described in Section 3.1.2.2.

A deodorant such as a biological deodorant or bleach will be at the site at all times to treat accidental spills of waste.

The facility will control any ponded water onsite so that objectionable odors can be dealt with if they occur. Any ponded water will either be pumped dry or swept by a squeegee towards the drains. If necessary, a deodorant will be used. If nuisance odors are found to be passing the facility boundary, the facility operator may be required to suspend operations until the nuisance is abated.

All of the operations at the facility are covered by one of the following permits by rule:

- 30 TAC §106.472 (organic and inorganic liquid loading and unloading for tank trucks, drums; storage containers, reservoirs, tanks); and
- 30 TAC §106.532 (water and wastewater treatment units).

No further air quality registration with TCEQ is required.

As required under 30 TAC §101.201 - Emissions Event Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements, the facility will promptly notify the TCEQ and local air pollution control programs of any emissions event that in any 24-hour period, results in an unauthorized emission from any emissions point equal to or in excess of the reportable quantity as defined in 30 TAC §101.1(89) (Reportable event). For emissions events that are not reportable, records will be maintained as required under 30 TAC §201(b)(2).

30 TAC 101.1(28) defines an emissions event as "Any upset event or unscheduled maintenance, startup, or shutdown activity, from a common cause that results in unauthorized emissions of air contaminants from one or more emissions points at a regulated entity". Emissions of air contaminants from the facility during normal operations are negligible and are permitted by rule via 30 TAC 106.532.

The facility does not anticipate any scheduled maintenance or startup and shutdown activity that will cause emissions in excess of the reportable quantity of an individual air contaminant. All equipment will be maintained in good operating condition and if any planned maintenance, startup, or shutdown are foreseen that may cause excessive emissions, the TCEQ will be notified at least 10 days in advance (or soon as practical) per the requirements of 30 TAC 101.211 - Scheduled Maintenance, Startup, and Shutdown Reporting and Recordkeeping requirements. Records will be maintained of the type and quantity of emissions during these periods as well as actions taken to minimize these emissions.

4.15 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN 330.247

Prior to initiating operations, safety procedures will be developed and adapted for the facility, and training will be provided for all employees. All the activities will be supervised by the facility supervisor to ensure the safety of all persons on the site. At least one of the supervisors or

managers of operations at the facility will have a solid waste facility supervisor license, as defined in 30 TAC 30.

Facility personnel must successfully complete a program of on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that promotes safety and ensures the facility's regulatory compliance. This training can be provided by supervisors or knowledgeable staff. This training will be performed before an individual is qualified to inspect incoming loads.

At minimum, the training program must be designed to ensure that personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment, and emergency systems, including and as applicable:

- (A) procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, and replacing facility emergency equipment;
- (B) response to fires or explosions; and
- (C) shutdown of operations.

Topics for training will include:

- all aspects of the operation of the facility, including the Site Operating Plan, material acceptance procedures and recordkeeping,
- fire protection, prevention, and evacuation,
- fire extinguisher use,
- emergency response,
- litter control and windblown waste pick-up,
- hazardous waste and PCB waste detection and control, and
- characteristic odors and appearance of accepted wastes and unauthorized wastes.

4.16 EMPLOYEE SANITATION FACILITIES, 330.249

A rest room with a sink, toilet and potable water is provided for the use of all employees and visitors in the facility building.

4.17 NON APPLICABLE REGULATORY SECTIONS

- §330.207 (c) is not applicable since there will be no use of leachate and gas condensate use in any mining process;
- §330.207(h), applicable only for liquid waste transfer facilities;
- §330.209(c), applicable only for transfer stations;
- §330.213, applicable only for citizen's collection stations. There will not be any citizen's collection station at this site;
- §330.215, applicable only for stationary compactors;
- §330.217, applicable only for Type V mobile liquid waste processing and Type VI demonstration projects;
- §330.219(b)(6), (d), and (h); applicable only for special waste or medical wastes, which are not accepted at this facility, or applicable only for composting and landfill mining facilities;
- §330.219(b)(9) applicable only for registered facilities and not for permitted facilities;
- §330.239, applicable only for transfer stations and not applicable for this processing facility; and
- §330.245(i), is not applicable since there are no mobile liquid waste processing units.

FIGURES

APPENDICES

**APPENDIX 1
SURVEY PLAT WITH LEGAL DESCRIPTION,
EXISTING FACILITY ELEVATIONS,
SURVEY OF EXISTING FACILITIES AT THE SITE**

APPENDIX 2
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

EVIDENCE OF LEGAL STATUS
TPDES CERTIFICATION STATEMENT
PROPERTY OWNER AFFIDAVIT
EVIDENCE OF COMPETENCY INFORMATION

**APPENDIX 3
TYPICAL STORAGE TANK AND PROCESSING EQUIPMENT
INFORMATION**

**APPENDIX 4
SECONDARY CONTAINMENT CALCULATIONS**

**APPENDIX 5
CLOSURE PLAN AND COST ESTIMATE**

FACILITY CLOSURE PLAN

1.0 CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS, 330.63(h), 330.459 and 330.461

No later than 90 days prior to the initiation of a final facility closure, High Plains Waste Water Disposal (HPWWD) shall, through a public notice in the newspaper(s) of largest circulation in the vicinity of the facility, provide public notice for final facility closure. This notice shall provide the name, address, and physical location of the facility, the permit number, and the last date of intended receipt of waste. HPWWD shall also make available an adequate number of copies of the approved final closure plan for public access and review. The facility will also provide a written notice to the TCEQ Executive Director of the intent to close the facility and will place this notice in the operating record.

Upon notification to the Executive Director, HPWWD will post a minimum of one sign at the main entrance and all other frequently used points of access for the facility notifying all persons who may utilize the facility or site of the date of closing for the entire facility or site and the prohibition against further receipt of waste materials after the stated date. To prevent the unauthorized dumping of solid waste at the closed facility, suitable barriers will be installed at all gates.

Within 10 days after completion of final closure activities of the facility, HPWWD will submit the certification of final closure and all necessary documents by registered mail.

All unprocessed, in-process, and processed material on-site will be evacuated to an authorized facility and remaining waste handling units and the loading/unloading/processing areas shall either be dismantled and removed off-site or decontaminated.

If there is evidence of release from the facility, the Executive Director may require an investigation into the nature and extent of the release and an assessment of measures necessary to correct an impact to groundwater.

HPWWD will complete final closure activities for the facility in accordance with the approved final closure plan within 180 days following the most recent acceptance of processed or unprocessed materials unless otherwise approved in writing by the executive director.

Within 10 days following completion of all final closure activities for the facility, HPWWD shall submit to the executive director a request for voluntary revocation of the facility permit and a documented certification, signed by an independent registered professional engineer, verifying that final closure has been completed in accordance with the approved final closure plan. The submittal to the executive director shall include all applicable documentation necessary for certification of final closure.

There will be no wastes remaining on-site after closure and no post-closure maintenance will be required.

2.0 CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE, 330.63 (j), 330.505

The following tables are a description of closure activities that would be required to be performed by a third party to close the facility. This closure cost estimate is the basis for the amount of financial assurance to be provided and assumes worst-case waste inventory conditions exist at the facility at the time of closure. The required documentation for financial assurance shall be submitted within 60 days of Permit Amendment approval and 60 days prior to initiation of Phase II operations. There are closure cost estimates included with this plan for both Phase I and II operations. The cost estimate representing actual conditions should be used at any time during the life of the facility. An increase in the closure cost estimate and the amount of financial assurance will be made if any changes to the facility conditions increase the maximum cost of closure at any time during the active life of the facility.

The financial assurance will be established and maintained for closure of the facility in accordance with TAC Chapter 37, Subchapter R, including annual inflation adjustments as required by TCEQ. Continuous financial assurance coverage for closure must be provided until all requirements of the final closure plan have been completed and the site is determined to be closed in writing by the Executive Director. Closure activities would include at a minimum the following activities:

- Sampling and removal of all waste stored on-site. Closure costs assume that all storage tanks are full of unprocessed material and all processing tanks and units are full of waste or solids. These materials will be sampled for characterization and then transported to an authorized processing or composting facility or landfill for disposal;

- Washdown of all process areas, disconnection of pumps and other equipment so unauthorized use could not occur: and
- Final cleanup of site litter and debris, securing the site and vector control.

**APPENDIX 6
COORDINATION DOCUMENTATION**

**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION LETTER
TXDOT COORDINATION LETTER
PANHANDLE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION LETTER**