

CONTINGENCY PLAN

**CARROLL LANDFILL
CARROLL, NEW YORK**



Prepared on behalf of:

Sealand Waste, LLC
85 High Tech Drive
Rush, New York 14543

Prepared by:

DAIGLER ENGINEERING P.C.
2620 Grand Island Blvd.
Grand Island, New York 14072

February 2012
Last Revised May 2017

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1 INTRODUCTION

Sealand Waste, LLC (Sealand), a private enterprise headquartered in Rush, New York, is proposing to purchase the 53.9-acre parcel of land containing the existing Jones Carroll Landfill, a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris landfill in the Town of Carroll, Chautauqua County, New York from Carol L. Jones. The site is located on Dodge Road in the Town of Carroll, Chautauqua County, New York, approximately one mile north of the New York/Pennsylvania State line.

Sealand intends to continue the land disposal activity beyond the three acre limit identified in the most recent New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Permit (#9-0624-00025/00002-0 expired October 31, 2007). In support of the land disposal operation, the facility will also include stormwater and leachate management infrastructure, C&D waste processing and yard waste composting operations.

Sealand proposes to construct, operate, close, and monitor an approximate 35-acre, double composite liner system landfill for the disposal of C&D waste streams. Sealand plans to remove all of the waste from the three-acre footprint, and place the material inside the composite liner system for the expanded footprint in accordance with the applicable local, state, and federal requirements. The expanded landfill is expected to consist of four separate cells.

This Contingency Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of Subdivision 360-1.9(h) and Subparagraph 360-7.4(a)(6)(ix) of the Solid Waste Regulations. The Contingency Plan addresses measures that should be taken in response to contingency situations that may occur during the construction, operation, and closure/post-closure periods. The purpose of this Contingency Plan is to present an organized, planned and coordinated, technically and financially feasible course of action to be followed whenever emergency situations develop which have the potential to endanger public health and safety or the environment.

2 PERSONNEL AND USER SAFETY

An Emergency Response Program has been established to provide site personnel and user safety in the event of emergency situations at the site. The program includes:

- Identification of Emergency Personnel;
- Identification of Duties and Responsibilities of the Emergency Coordinator;
- Identification of Communication Systems;
- Development of an Evacuation Plan;
- Summary of First Aid for Selected Medical Emergencies; and,
- Summary of Available Emergency Services.

2.1 EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

2.1.1 Emergency Coordinators

If an emergency situation occurs at the site, employees must contact the designated Emergency Coordinators. A Primary and Assistant Emergency Coordinator will be named in Appendix A of this document upon permit approval. Full contact information, including office, mobile, and home phone numbers, for the Emergency Coordinators are to be provided. The names and contact information in Appendix A must be kept up to date.

At all times during hours of construction and site operation, there will be at least one Emergency Coordinator onsite or on call, with the authority to commit the necessary resources of the facility to carry out the provisions of this Contingency Plan.

2.1.2 Emergency Agencies

An open door policy will be maintained for all emergency service organizations that may be called upon in contingency situations at the site. Approved copies of the Contingency Plan will be forwarded to the emergency agencies as indicated in Appendix B within 30 days of permit approval to allow those agencies the opportunity to review the personnel assignments and final procedures developed for emergency situations. Comments on how best to coordinate resources will be solicited from the emergency agencies at that time.

Sealand will make arrangements to offer each of the emergency agencies a formal tour of the site. This tour will be offered for the purposes of ensuring current and appropriate personnel within the agencies are familiar with the layout of the facility, the properties of the waste materials accepted at the site, the areas where facility personnel would normally be working, the entrances to the site, and the available evacuation routes. The offer to provide a formal tour will be extended to the emergency agencies again after any appreciable change in the facility layout as the phased development of the facility continues. Any additional information requested by the agencies will be provided. Further, any suggestions the agencies may have regarding potential enhancements to the Contingency Plan will be evaluated and incorporated as appropriate.

2.2 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

2.2.1 Contingency Plan Implementation

The decision to implement the Contingency Plan at the site will depend upon whether an emergency incident could potentially endanger public health and safety, and/or the environment. The following information provides the Emergency Coordinator with criteria to assist in making this decision.

The Contingency Plan should be implemented in the following example situations. This is not meant to be an exhaustive list.

Fire and/or Explosion¹:

- The fire spreads and could possibly ignite adjacent materials ;
- The fire could possibly spread to other locations onsite; or,
- Use of water and/or chemical fire suppressant could result in contaminated runoff.

Material Release or Spill:

¹ Note that, unlike municipal solid waste landfills where landfill gas is composed primarily of methane (about 50%) and carbon dioxide (about 50%), the concentration of methane in landfill gas at a C&D landfill is expected to be relatively low. Since C&D landfills do not produce large volumes of methane, explosion is not generally a concern.

- The spill could result in release of flammable, ignitable, or combustible liquids or vapors, thus causing a fire hazard;
- The spill can be contained onsite, but the potential exists for soil, groundwater or surface water contamination; or,
- The spill cannot be contained onsite, resulting in offsite soil contamination and/or ground or surface water pollution.

2.2.2 Emergency Response Procedures

Whenever there is any emergency situation at the site, the Emergency Coordinator must immediately notify facility personnel, identify and assess the source and extent of the emergency, and take action to control the situation.

2.2.2.1 Notification

In the event of an imminent or actual emergency occurrence, the first person on the scene should notify the Emergency Coordinator who, in turn, will initiate a proper response to the situation at hand. Notification of the Emergency Coordinator may be performed second only to notification of onsite personnel and/or site evacuation, depending on the particular emergency.

Having been apprised of the situation, the Emergency Coordinator will proceed to notify all facility personnel by initiating the internal communications system (if not previously initiated) and aid in evacuation, if necessary. Progression of notification will continue to any local, state, and federal response agencies deemed appropriate by the Emergency Coordinator.

The list of designated Emergency Coordinators, included in Appendix A will be posted in a conspicuous location in the scale house and maintenance shop. A list of the emergency response agencies and contacts (Appendix B) also will be posted in a conspicuous location in the scale house and maintenance shop.

2.2.2.2 Identification

Whenever there is a fire, spill or release, or other incident presenting a potential threat to the public health and safety or the environment, the Emergency Coordinator must immediately identify the source and extent of the emergency.

2.2.2.3 Assessment

In case of an emergency situation, an assessment of the possible hazard must be made. If the Emergency Coordinator determines the facility has had a fire, spill or release, or other incident that presents a possible hazard to public health and safety, and/or the environment, and initiates the Contingency Plan, contact with local authorities must be made informing them of the situation. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) will also be advised of all the pertinent facts regarding the incident.

In addition, any incidents related to the interruption or interference of proper operations of the facility itself will be reported to the regional NYSDEC office. These types of incidents would include such items as the interruption of the operation or leachate sump pumps, etc. Incident reports must be filed in a timely manner.

When making an incident report to the NYSDEC, the following information must be provided:

- Name and telephone number of person making the report;
- Name of the facility;
- Type and time of incident occurrence;
- Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known;
- Extent of any injuries; and,
- Possible hazards to public health and safety, and/or the environment surrounding the facility.

2.2.2.4 Control Procedures

The nature of work carried out at a solid waste management facility during construction and operation makes the occurrence of emergency situations a possibility, no matter how infrequently they may actually occur. Emergencies can happen quickly and unexpectedly, requiring immediate response.

In the event of any emergency situation, the Emergency Coordinator must take all reasonable measures to prevent the occurrence, recurrence, or spread of a fire or unplanned releases to other

portions of the facility. These measures include, when applicable and necessary, ceasing facility operations, and collecting and containing any released materials.

If an emergency occurs, fully trained response personnel should be contacted as soon as possible.

Requests for outside assistance should always include:

- Name, address, and telephone number of the facility;
- Type and time of incident occurrence;
- Extent of any injuries;
- Possible hazard to public health and safety, and/or the environment surrounding the facility; and,
- Type and quantities of materials involved, if known.

Immediate action by onsite personnel should concentrate on preventing any fire/explosion, or spill/leak situation from spreading to other areas of the facility. Immediate emergency medical attention should be given to injured personnel. Any possible sources of ignition should be removed from the incident area, if this can be done without risk, and vehicular traffic should be suspended and work ceased until the fire or incident can be safely contained or controlled.

2.2.2.5 Storage and Treatment of Released Materials

Immediately after an emergency situation, the Emergency Coordinator must make arrangements for the storage, or disposal of any recovered wastes, water, or any contaminated materials resulting from the incident.

2.2.2.6 Post-Emergency Equipment Maintenance

Following an emergency incident, all emergency response equipment used must be cleaned and made fit for re-use, or replaced as necessary, so that the equipment will be available when facility operations resume. An inspection of all equipment must take place before operations begin to ensure that each item is in proper working condition. Remedial activities as a result of this inspection may include recharging of fire extinguishers, replacement of personal protective equipment, and restocking of disposable items.

2.3 INTERNAL COMMUNICATION/WARNING SYSTEM

An internal communication system consisting of landline telephones and two-way radios will be available at the site for notifying facility personnel in the event of an emergency episode. The combined telephone and two-way radio system that comprises the internal communication system provides overlapping site coverage for all locations of the facility where personnel may be working. In the event of an emergency, all active areas of the site can be reached by one of the systems. Virtually all site supervision and staff will be required to carry two-way radios as cell phone service is largely unavailable onsite. Landline telephones will be located in the:

- Scale house;
- Maintenance shop; and,
- Field office trailers, if used.

Two-way radio base stations will be located in the scale house and maintenance shop. The distribution of communication systems provides for coverage of all manned facilities and accommodates access to two-way radios whenever remote equipment is being operated. This system provides facility personnel with immediate emergency notification and necessary instructions in the event of an incident.

2.4 EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION/WARNING SYSTEM

Emergency response agencies and personnel that may be contacted in the event of an incident at the site are as listed in Appendix B. Emergency response agencies and contacts should be notified by telephone for assistance in an emergency, as appropriate.

The lists in Appendix B will be displayed prominently at the site in the maintenance shop and scale house for easy employee accessibility to both the list and a landline telephone in the event of an emergency.

2.5 EVACUATION PLAN FOR FACILITY PERSONNEL

In an emergency situation, and when time permits, the Emergency Coordinator is the individual responsible for determining when evacuation of the facility or portions of the facility is required. Imminent or actual dangers that constitute a situation requiring evacuation include:

- A generalized fire or threat of generalized fire that cannot be avoided;
- An explosion or the threat of explosion that cannot be averted; or,
- A major spill or leak that cannot be contained and constitutes a threat to human health.

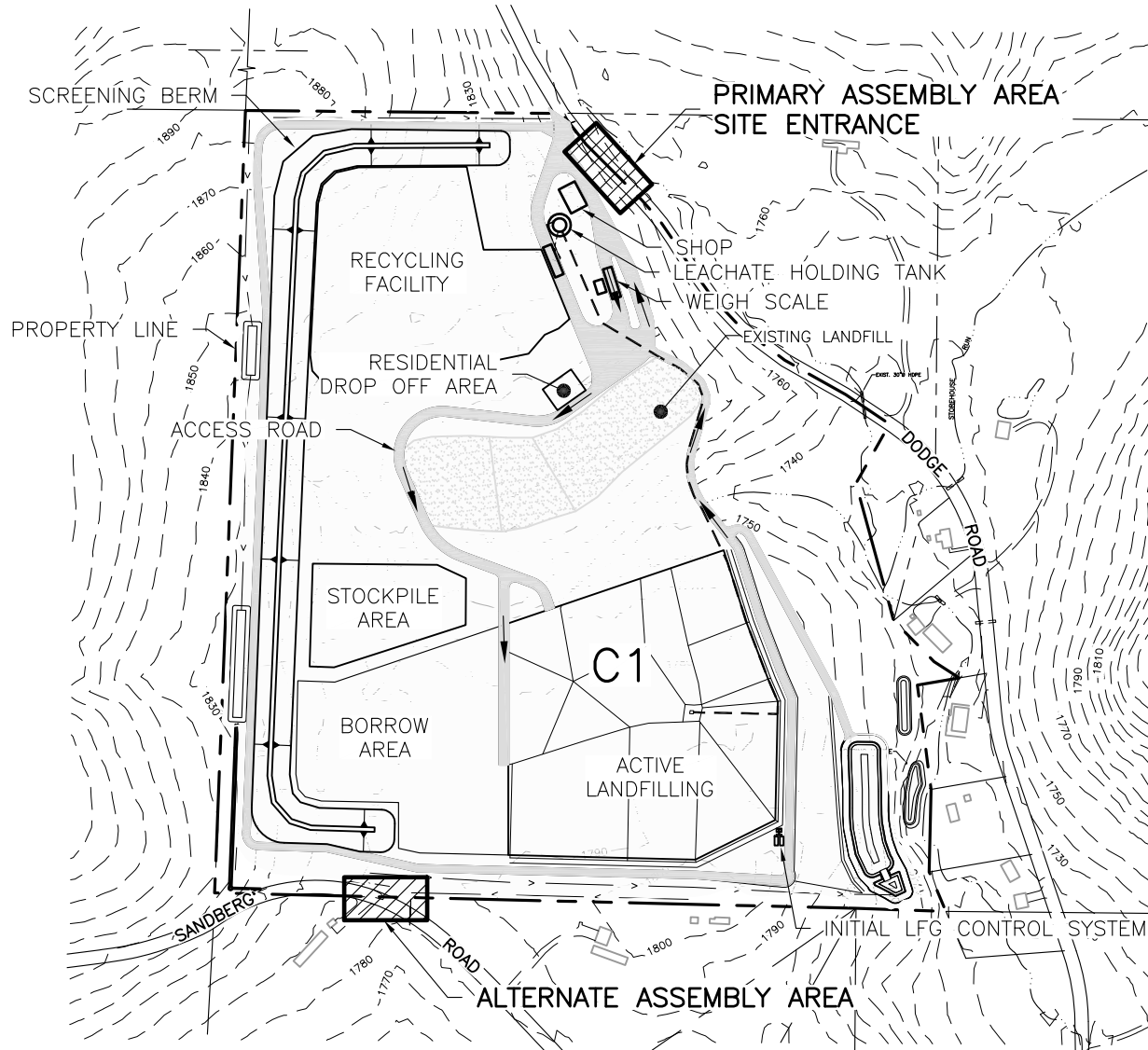
When time permits and evacuation is required:

- Site personnel will be alerted using the facility telephone/two-way radio system;
- All site related equipment will be shutdown; and,
- In the event of an emergency that involves smoke or fumes, employees will be directed to an upwind meeting location (depending on the location of the incident and the prevailing wind direction) as designated by the Emergency Coordinator or Assistant Emergency Coordinator. Once assembled, the Emergency Coordinator or Assistant Emergency Coordinator will conduct a roll call and identify any missing persons.

Once assembled, site personnel will standby to provide assistance if and as needed.

When time does not permit, site personnel will be notified to evacuate by activation of the emergency horn or horns to be located at the scale house and maintenance shop. Should the alarm sound, everyone onsite should proceed to evacuate via the evacuation routes as shown in Figure 2-1. Figure 2-1 will be prominently displayed onsite. The primary and alternate evacuation routes are as follows:

- Primary Evacuation Route & Assembly Area – Personnel should proceed to the scale house and exit via the primary site entrance. Personnel shall assemble alongside Dodge road at the facility entrance and await roll call and further direction from the Emergency Coordinator.
- Alternate Evacuation Route & Assembly Area – If the primary site entrance is impassable, personnel should evacuate the site by foot to Sandberg Road where it crosses the property boundary to the southwest of the landfill. Personnel shall assemble alongside Sandberg Road or proceed to the designated upwind meeting point, as otherwise directed by the Emergency Coordinator or Assistant Emergency Coordinator.



NOTE:
SITE CONDITIONS SHOWN
REPRESENT INITIAL STAGES OF
LANDFILL CONSTRUCTION.

SEALAND WASTE, LLC		EVACUATION ASSEMBLY AREAS CARROLL LANDFILL EXPANSION APPLICATION-CONTINGENCY PLAN		FIGURE 2-1
SCALE: 1"=400'	REVISION # 1			
October 2015			NEW YORK	

These evacuation routes take into account where facility personnel would normally be working. All entrances to and roads inside the facility during the current phase of the site development are shown. As phased development of the site progresses Figure 2-1 will be updated to assure all possible evacuation routes are well known to those onsite.

2.6 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Various emergency equipment are available at the facility as described below.

TABLE 2-1: ONSITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT	USES
Landfill Compactor	Respond to fire and unauthorized waste contingencies
Bulldozer	Respond to fire and unauthorized waste contingencies
Frontend Loader	Respond to fire and unauthorized waste contingencies
Pickup Truck	Transportation of injured personnel to medical care facilities
Water Truck	Dust and fire control
Excavator/Backhoe	Respond to fire and unauthorized waste contingencies
Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Confined space entry and activities where air monitoring readings or atmospheric conditions warrant an upgrade to Level B PPE
Air Purifying Respirators with Cartridges (half or full face coverage)	Confined space entry and activities where air monitoring readings or atmospheric conditions warrant an upgrade to Level C PPE
Dust Masks	Prevent intake of particulates
First Aid Equipment	Administer to minor injuries and those needing immediate attention
Eye Wash Station	Rid eyes of harmful contaminants
Facility Shower	Rid skin of harmful contaminants
Facility Telephones	Contact help from local, state, and federal agencies
Two-way Radio and Emergency Horns	Alert onsite personnel of emergencies
Fire Extinguisher	Small fire control
Escape Tripod	Confined space entry

Body Harness	Confined space entry
Tyvek suits	Skin protection against potentially harmful substances
Backup Generators	Minimize downtime of electrical equipment during power outages
Disposable Gloves	Protect hands against potentially harmful substances
Air Monitor	Monitor ambient atmosphere conditions for confined space entry and waste excavation activities
Hard Hat	Protect head against falling debris
Eye Protection (Goggles)	Protect eyes against harmful substances
Safety Boots with Toe and Heel Protection	Protect feet against falling/fallen debris
Hearing Protections	Protect hearing when noise levels are above 85 decibels
Spill Kits	Retain spill in the incident area
Dry Absorbents	Absorb spill from incident area
Wet Vacuum	Remove spilled substance for proper disposal

2.6.1 Warning System

A combination of the facility's telephone and two-way radio system is utilized to provide notification and instructions to onsite personnel, as well as to contact local, state, or federal agencies in order to obtain emergency assistance. Emergency horns will be located at the maintenance shop and the scale house.

2.6.2 Fire-Fighting Equipment

Several types of equipment to be maintained onsite may be used in fire fighting efforts. Earth-moving equipment that is utilized on a regular basis for site operations may be used to move and apply cover material for fire control. A stockpile of approximately 500 cubic yards of soil is to be maintained at all times near the working face for use as discretionary cover. This soil material is

also available for use in fire control or spill containment. Other stockpiles of clay and soil materials are also typically accessible from nearby sources on an active landfill site. One 2,000 gallon water tank truck will also be kept onsite, and readily available for use in controlling fires.

The facility will maintain a supply of fire extinguishers that may be used in the event of an emergency incident. Once built, fire extinguishers will be placed evenly around the maintenance shop. Fire extinguishers also will be located in the scale house and on select site vehicles and equipment for use in cases of field emergencies. Extinguishers are maintained in conformance with state and local fire codes and regulations.

2.6.3 Spill Control Equipment

The site includes by design structural measures for the control of spills. These typically consist of concrete, steel or earthen containment systems in the vicinity of leachate loading facilities, fuel tank areas and maintenance areas. In addition, a supply of desiccant materials will be available onboard the site's fuel/lube truck, tool truck, and/or equipment maintenance truck to control and capture materials that might be spilled at the site outside of the existing structural features. The available mobile equipment, in particular earth moving machinery, will be available to control and recover spilled materials and to clean up any impacted area.

2.6.4 First Aid/Safety Equipment

First aid and safety equipment is located in strategic locations on the site, and some items will be kept in site related vehicles and equipment. First aid kits, located in the scale house and maintenance shop will contain a full range of items necessary to care for minor injuries needing prompt attention, and are easily and immediately accessible to personnel. An eye wash station and safety shower will be located in the maintenance shop.

2.7 MEDICAL EMERGENCIES/FIRST AID

All injuries or medical emergencies must be reported to the site health and safety officer who will initiate the health and safety plan (refer to Appendix E of the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual).

In cases of medical emergency that are beyond first aid, the injured should be transported to the nearest hospital; WCA Hospital in Jamestown, New York. Depending on the seriousness of the

injury, trained medical response personnel should be contacted immediately. If there is any doubt as to the injured worker's condition, it is best to have the local paramedic or ambulance service examine and transport the worker.

First aid administered by onsite facility personnel should continue until professional assistance arrives. First aid is the immediate care of a person who has been injured or has suddenly taken ill. It is intended to prevent death or further illness and injury, and to relieve pain until additional, professional medical aid can be obtained if required. The objectives of first aid are:

- To control conditions that might endanger life;
- To prevent further injury;
- To relieve pain, prevent contamination, and treat for shock; and,
- To make the patient as comfortable as possible.

The initial responsibility for the first aid rests with the first person at the scene who should react quickly, but in a calm and reassuring manner. If required the person assuming responsibility should immediately summon medical assistance being as explicit as possible in reporting suspected types of injury or illness. The injured person should not be moved, except in cases where it is necessary to prevent further injury.

2.7.1 Pulmonary Resuscitation (General Guidelines)

If the victim is unresponsive and no breathing movements are apparent, but has a pulse, begin mouth-to-mouth resuscitation immediately. Delay increases the risk of serious disability or death. In brief, resuscitation can be summarized as follows:

1. Carefully place the patient flat on his or her back and kneel at the side. In cases where the patient is a violent accident victim, use caution and your best judgment. If the victim is in an awkward position, roll victim as a unit onto his back, keeping the body from twisting and the spine in alignment.
2. Establish an airway. Check the victims mouth with your finger to be sure that no obstruction is present, and then tip the patient's head back until the chin points straight up. This will help prevent the tongue from blocking the airway.

3. Pinch the patient's nostrils and begin mouth-to-mouth resuscitation by taking a deep breath and placing your mouth over the patient's mouth so as to make a leak proof seal. Blow your breath into the patient's mouth until you see the chest rise.
4. Remove your mouth and allow the patient to exhale.
5. Repeat the procedures at a rate of once every five seconds.

2.7.2 Heart (Cardiac) Resuscitation (General Guideline)

In the unresponsive patient, check for a cardiac pulse. Locate the larynx or Adam's apple with the tips of the fingers, and slide them into the groove between it and the muscle at the side of the neck. If no pulse is felt, circulation must be re-established within four (4) minutes of heart failure to prevent brain damage:

1. With the patient flat on his or her back, kneel beside the waist, facing the head.
2. Place the heel of your right hand over the heel of your left hand on top of the patient's breastbone about 3 fingers above its lower tip, holding your fingers off the patient's chest.
3. Shift your weight to the patient's chest and compress it at least 4 cm (1-1/2 to 2 inches), then remove the pressure.
4. Continue at a rate of 100 times/compressions per minute.
5. Resurvey the victim, checking for pulse after the first 30 compressions. Continue compressions if necessary.

Note that performing rescue breaths is not considered as critical as chest compressions, therefore, unless trained and confident that CPR is being administered effectively, it is no longer recommended to suspend CPR to check the airway and administer rescue breathing.

2.7.3 Heavy Bleeding

Heavy bleeding is caused by injury to one or more large blood vessels. Lie the patient down. Control bleeding by applying firm pressure directly over the wound with a clean handkerchief, cloth, or your hand. A tourniquet should be applied only in cases of amputation or other injury to a limb in which there is no other way to stop the bleeding. If a tourniquet is used, a record of the time it was applied must be kept. Once a tourniquet is applied do not loosen or remove it.

2.7.4 Shock

Shock, or traumatic shock, usually accompanies severe injury and may be caused by injuries of all types. The signs of shock include pallor evident on the face, a cold and clammy skin, beads of perspiration on the forehead and palms, weakness, nausea or vomiting, shallow breathing, and a rapid pulse that may be too faint to be felt at the wrist. The following procedures for the treatment of shock should be followed:

1. Correct the cause, if possible (e.g., control bleeding). If neck or spine injuries are suspected, avoid moving victim.
2. The patient's position should be based on his injuries; if in doubt keep the patient lying down until emergency medical aid arrives.
3. Keep the patient's airway open. If he or she is about to vomit, turn the head to the side.
4. Keep the patient warm enough to prevent chilling and loss of body heat.

2.7.5 Other Illnesses and Injuries (General First Aid Guidelines)

After requesting emergency medical assistance, the following points should be addressed in specific emergencies:

- Abdominal Pain – Keep the patient quiet; give nothing by mouth.
- Back and Neck Injuries – Keep the patient quiet. Do not move the patient or lift the head unless absolutely necessary.
- Chest Pain – Keep the patient calm and quiet. Place the patient in the most comfortable position (usually half sitting).
- Convulsion or Epileptic Seizure – Place the patient on the ground, floor or a couch. Do not restrain the patient's movements except to prevent injury. Do not place a blunt object between the teeth, put any liquid in the mouth, slap the patient, or douse the patient with water.
- Electric Shock – Throw the switch to turn off the current. Do not touch the victim until he or she is separated from the current source. Begin heart (cardiac) resuscitation if heart stops. Begin mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if respiration has ceased.

- Fainting – Simple fainting can usually be treated quickly by lying the victim down.
- Unexplained Unconsciousness – Look for emergency medical identification around the victim’s neck or wrist, or in his or her wallet. Keep the victim warm, lying down, and quiet until he or she regains consciousness. Do not move the victims head if there is bleeding from the nose, mouth, ears, or eyes. Do not give the victim anything by mouth. Keep the victim’s airway open to aid breathing. Do not cramp the neck with a pillow.

2.7.6 Chemical Ingestion or Contamination

2.7.6.1 Ingestion of Chemicals

For a conscious victim:

- Seek medical assistance immediately by calling the poison control center or a physician.
- Dilute the chemical by having the victim drink a glass of water or milk if he is conscious and not having convulsions, on the advice of a doctor. Discontinue dilution if it makes him nauseated.
- Save the label or container of the suspected chemical for identification. If the victim vomits, save a sample of the vomited material for analysis.
- If the victim becomes unconscious, keep his airways open. Give artificial respiration or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), if necessary. Only administer CPR if you are trained to do so. Call for professional medical assistance as soon as possible.

2.7.6.2 Chemicals Spilled on the Body

- Wash away the chemical with large amounts of water using a safety shower or hose as quickly as possible and for at least five minutes. A shower and eye wash station will be located in the maintenance shop. Remove the victims clothing from the areas involved, no time should be wasted because of modesty. The rescuer should take precautions so as to avoid contaminating himself/herself.
- If first aid directions for burns caused by specific chemicals are available, follow these directions after the initial flushing with water.
- Apply a dressing bandage and call for professional medical assistance.

2.7.6.3 Chemicals Spilled on the Body over a Large Area

Quickly remove all contaminated clothing while using a safety shower; seconds count and no time should be wasted because of modesty. Immediately flood the affected body area with cold water for at least 15 minutes, resume if pain returns. Do not use neutralizing chemicals, unguents, or salves. Obtain emergency medical attention promptly.

2.7.6.4 Chemicals on the Skin in a Confined Area

Immediately flush with cold water, and wash the affected area using a mild detergent or soap (preferred) and water. If a delayed reaction (the physiological effects of some chemicals (e.g., methyl and ethyl bromides) may be delayed as much as 48 hours) is noted, obtain medical attention promptly and explain carefully what chemicals were involved.

2.7.7 Extrication

In some types of accident situations, it may be impossible for the victim to free himself. In cases where the victim is confined in a vehicle or pinned by machinery, he may be injured, but there may also be danger to him and the first-aid responder. It is necessary for the first-aid responder to get to the accident victim if at all possible, to provide life-saving support until trained emergency rescue personnel arrive on the scene.

- Accidents Involving Machinery – Victims pinned in or under machinery, may incur severe injuries and possibly severe traumatic shock. First aid should be administered promptly, and emergency rescue personnel contacted immediately.

The machinery should be stopped and the power cut off. If the equipment does not have automatic release capabilities, or they are not functional, the equipment may have to be dismantled. In such cases, the person(s) administering first aid should attempt to control bleeding, treat shock, keep the victim's airway open (in unconscious victims), keep the victim as comfortable as possible, and be reassuring while waiting for trained emergency rescue personnel.

2.8 AVAILABLE EMERGENCY SERVICES

In the event of an emergency at the site, the following services are available. Contact information for all emergency agencies is provided in Appendix B.

2.8.1 Police Protection

Police protection in the Town of Carroll is provided by Town of Carroll Police Department. The Town of Carroll Police Department is located at 5 West Main Street, in Frewsburg. Also serving the area is the Chautauqua County Sheriff's Department, out of Mayville, New York and the New York State Police Department's Troop A, which incorporates a substation in the City of Jamestown. Services are provided on a 24-hour basis.

2.8.2 Fire Protection

Chautauqua County has a total of 38 fire departments, most of which are capable of providing mutual aid to nearby districts. The Town of Carroll is serviced by the 3rd Battalion of the Chautauqua County Fire Service. The Frewsburg Fire Department at 88 West Main Street, in Frewsburg, serves the Town of Carroll residents with fire, emergency medical, and rescue services. Additional fire fighting capabilities are available in the neighboring communities in the 3rd Battalion, including the Kiantone Fire Department. The 3rd Battalion also holds a mutual aid agreement with the out-of-state, yet neighboring, Sugar Grove Fire Department of Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania.

2.8.3 Health Services

There are four major health care facilities located in Chautauqua County, Brooks Memorial Hospital, Lake Shore Health Care Center, Woman Christian Association Hospital (WCA) and, Westfield Memorial Hospital. The closest facility to the site is the WCA, located at 207 Foote Avenue, Jamestown, New York, about eleven miles from the project location.

If travel to the WCA Hospital is required, the following route should be taken for the quickest arrival time:

- Begin traveling (WNW) on Dodge Road;
- Turn right (NNE) on to Wiltsie Road;
- Turn left (NW) on to CR 34 (Frew Run Road);
- Go straight (NNE) on to Carroll Street;
- Keep left (NW) on Carroll Street;

- Turn left (W) on to US 62 (Ivory Street);
- Keep right (NW) on to SR 60;
- Keep right (N) on to Foote Ave; and,
- Arrive at WCA Hospital of Jamestown.

3 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Conditions may be encountered during construction of site related facilities that may produce unexpected incidents or accidental occurrences that in turn will require contingency response measures. Potential contingencies may include unexpected delays, construction-related injuries, excessive dust and noise, equipment breakdown, unusual traffic conditions, and uncontrolled release of sediment laden runoff to surface waters. These construction-related contingencies are discussed in the following paragraphs and will be included in the construction contract documents and specifications.

3.1 UNEXPECTED DELAYS

Unexpected construction work delays can occur due to adverse weather conditions, damaged construction material and/or equipment, unavailability of approved construction material and/or subcontractors etc. In order to help avoid unexpected delays the following measures will be undertaken:

- A project schedule will be prepared by the Contractor identifying discrete construction activities and corresponding time of completion.
- The project schedule will be updated, as needed, to reflect the progress of work and expected delays.
- If a delay is expected or encountered, the lost time will be covered if necessary by extending the regular work hours to nights and weekends or committing additional resources to the project. The Contractor shall have adequate workforce and equipment for the extended work hours including illumination devices for nighttime operation. In these situations, the Town of Carroll, and when appropriate Martz Observatory representatives, will be contacted for notification and coordination.
- The Contractor will be required to follow the procedures outlined in the CQA/CQC Plan and as directed by the Project Engineer to protect the construction material and maintain the integrity of the constructed liner areas.
- In the event construction material or equipment becomes damaged, the Contractor will be required to secure additional material or equipment for the project.

- In the event an approved construction material becomes unavailable, the Contractor will select an alternative material along with an evidence of the shortfall of the material in the market and submit to the Project Engineer at least 30 days in advance of the scheduled installation of the material. The Project Engineer will make a determination of the suitability of the material and notify the NYSDEC for the final approval.

3.2 ONSITE PERSONAL INJURY

In case of medical emergency as a result of construction related injury, the medical emergency/first aid protocols discussed in Section 2.7 of this Plan shall be followed. As discussed in section 2.6.4, the first aid equipment located in the scale house and the equipment shop will be made available to the construction personnel.

3.3 DUST CONTROL

During construction, especially during a dry period, dust will be controlled by frequent watering of the site access roads and work areas (without damaging the construction elements) using the water truck kept at the site. Standard construction practices will be maintained to control excessive dust resulting from construction activities. In the event excessive dusting is encountered, the frequency of watering the access roads will be increased or additional water trucks will be deployed.

3.4 NOISE CONTROL

Noise control measures are discussed in Section 4.6 of this Plan for the landfill operation. Similar measures will be carried out during construction activities. All construction equipment shall be equipped with mufflers in good operable condition. The use of heavy construction equipment which may temporarily create excessive noise shall be kept to a minimum during night operation. Extra attention will be given to noise control when construction is taking place adjacent to the property boundary. If unsatisfactory conditions persist and noise levels are detected in violation of the effective solid waste management regulations, appropriate noise abatement measures will be employed.

3.5 EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN

The Contractor shall have adequate spare parts and equipment available in the event of equipment malfunctions. The Contractor will also be responsible for acquiring equipment from a rental agency if determined necessary to maintain a constant flow of work. If equipment becomes unavailable, the Contractor will request approval for use of alternative equipment from the Project Engineer. The Project Engineer will make a determination of the suitability of the alternative equipment.

3.6 UNUSUAL TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

Traffic flow conditions as a result of landfill operations are discussed in Section 4.8 of this Plan. Traffic patterns or unusual conditions due to the construction activities are not expected to be different from the landfill operations. Therefore, the actions proposed to control unusual traffic conditions for the landfill operations will also be applicable during construction.

3.7 UNCONTROLLED RELEASE OF RUNOFF TO SURFACE WATER

Stormwater discharge associated with the landfill construction activities and operations will be covered under the terms of an Individual SPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges issued by the NYSDEC. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared in accordance with the appropriate permit requirements prior to the start of construction activities. The SWPPP describes stormwater pollution sources and pollution prevention techniques. Sediment and erosion control practices and best management practices are identified in the SWPPP for use during construction activities to minimize erosion and divert or retain stormwater runoff. These controls include, but are not limited to, stabilization of disturbed areas and stockpiles, construction of drainage channels or swales, earthen dikes, sediment basins, temporary sediment traps, and placement of temporary silt fences or straw bales around disturbed areas and stockpiles.

The facility design includes drainage features to convey runoff to one of the sediment basins. Monitoring of the surface water is discussed in the SWPPP and the Environmental Monitoring Plan. If adjacent surface waters are being impacted by activities at the site, the sediment control measures will be reassessed to investigate the potential source of contamination and corrective measures will be immediately followed.

3.8 PRECIPITATION AND ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS

Various inclement weather conditions will directly affect the construction of the landfill baseliner and associated facilities. Some of these possible climatic conditions include freezing conditions, heavy rains, snowfall, electrical storm, and windy conditions. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual for contingency procedures related to the above-mentioned inclement weather conditions.

4 SITE OPERATIONS

Conditions may be encountered at the site during normal land filling activities that will require response actions that are not normally a part of typical daily site operations.

4.1 FIRES

4.1.1 General

The possibility of a fire, whether in the landfilled waste or within a piece of equipment, is a potential hazard associated with the daily operation at all landfills.

For fires in the waste, the most probable cause is expected to be from a “hot load”, where waste is delivered to the working face that already contains combusting materials. Such material may be only slightly afire, but once spread and exposed to air, may burn more vigorously. A landfill fire may also occur due to the buildup of excess decomposition heat in the presence of organic material and air. One scenario that has been known to develop incipient fire is for the windward side of a landfill where organic waste is buried close to the surface and with “leaky” cover. This leaky cover may have voids due to settlement that allow for the entrance of air into the somewhat insulated waste where decomposition heat is trapped. Equipment exhaust can also contribute to the buildup of heat in the waste mass.

4.1.2 Fire Prevention

Please see Section 5.8.2 of the O&M Manual for fire prevention strategy.

4.1.3 Fire Control

The use of cover material is an effective and practical means of fire control. The earth moving equipment used regularly at the site is capable of moving and applying the amount of material needed for even a severe fire event.

Water can be used to supplement the use of cover soil or serve as an alternative means of controlling fires. Carroll Landfill will maintain one 2,000 gallon water truck, which can be available for use during emergency situations. For larger or more serious outbreaks, the local volunteer fire department would be contacted. The emergency telephone number for the local fire department is provided in Appendix B. Emergency telephone numbers will be posted near site

telephones. Portable fire extinguishers are kept onsite as described in Section 2.6.2 as a precautionary measure.

The contingency programs described below will be followed when encountering a vehicle fire or ground fire/below cover fire:

4.1.3.1 Loaded Vehicle Fire

In the event that a disposal vehicle carrying a burning or smoldering load of waste enters the site:

- It will be directed to a designated section of the landfill, away from any exposed waste, and allowed to deposit the material;
- A soil pad will be constructed, on which the burning or smoldering waste can be placed;
- Once the burning waste is removed from the vehicle, the application of cover soil by landfill earth-moving equipment and/or the application of water by the onsite water tank truck to extinguish the waste, can be carried out;
- The vehicle and any equipment in the fire zone should be sprayed with water, while working to quell the fire, if needed;
- Caution will be taken throughout the entire fire-fighting operation; and,
- If, at any time, additional assistance is required, local fire-fighting units will be contacted.

4.1.3.2 Ground Fire/Below Cover Fire

Generally, subsurface combustion can be identified by any of the following conditions:

- Substantial settlement over a short period of time;
- Smoke or smoldering odor emanating from the gas extraction system or the landfill itself;
- Levels of CO (carbon monoxide) in excess of 1,000 parts per million (ppm);
- Combustion residue in gas extraction wells and/or headers; or,
- Temperatures in the waste mass in excess of 170° Fahrenheit.

Subsurface fires can create sinkholes or cave-ins due to void spaces that pose a serious threat to personnel and heavy equipment. Burning or smoldering wastes will also emit air pollutants. In the case of a subsurface fire, the following steps should be taken upon positive identification:

- Isolate the air from the gas extraction system if possible, or temporarily shut down the entire system;
- Apply additional cover soils;
- Attempt to smother with heavy equipment and a Class A foam or wetting agent; and,
- In extreme cases, a soil barrier may be installed to help prevent the spread of fire to other areas of the landfill. Once the soil barrier is in place the area would remain inactive until the fire is confirmed to have been extinguished.

If, during the course of operation, burning refuse is inadvertently placed on the working face the following steps will be carried out upon discovery:

- A water truck and earth moving equipment shall be dispatched to the location of the fire;
- The burning waste will be isolated from previously deposited waste on to a soil covered area while spraying the waste with water;
- Once the burning material is separated from other/exposed waste above the soil pad, the application of cover soil by earth-moving equipment or the application of water by the onsite water tank truck to extinguish the waste, can be carried out;
- Any vehicles and any equipment in the fire zone should be sprayed with water, while working to quell the fire, if needed;
- Caution will be taken throughout the entire fire-fighting operation; and,
- If, at any time, assistance is required to control the fire, local fire-fighting units will be contacted.

4.1.4 Fire Documentation and Notifications

If a fire does develop onsite, the first order of action is fire control. As part of the initial activity to bring the fire under control, notice will be provided to the Department that describes the ongoing

incident. A follow-up, written incident report will be submitted to the Department within 28 days. The fire incident report will detail the results of an investigation into the cause of the fire, all remediation measures taken to extinguish the fire, and describe actions taken to help prevent a repeat occurrence.

4.2 LANDFILL GAS

Landfill gas can migrate through the subsurface in areas where soils are unsaturated and pore spaces are available, or above ground in the ambient air. The potential for subsurface landfill gas migration is significantly minimized or eliminated at the site by the double composite liner system.

Landfill gas can escape through the open working face and uncovered areas of the landfill and decomposing wastes can build up sufficient pressure within the waste to break through cover materials. Besides being detected by smell, such breakouts are often readily detected visibly by areas of wet or stained cover materials. Internal pressure gradients which could cause breakouts will be effectively controlled by the installation of an active gas collection and control system.

For the reasons discussed above, landfill gas migration is expected to be low; however the potential exists. Should landfill gas migrate offsite in significant ambient air concentrations, the primary concern will be odors due to the propensity of C&D landfills to emit hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) gas, and relative concentrations at which H₂S becomes an noxious odor versus a health and safety hazard. H₂S has an odor threshold as low as 0.5 ppb and the NYSDEC has set an ambient air quality standard for H₂S at 10 ppb (one-hour average) with the primary objective of preventing disagreeable odors. Conversely, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has determined the time-weighted average concentration a worker can be safely exposed to long-term is 10 ppm (3 orders of magnitude larger than the levels of concern for noxious odors). Further, the concentration NIOSH has determined is immediately dangerous to life and health is 100 ppm. Thus, if landfill gas migration occurs, it will be detected and managed under odor control protocols described in Section 4.5 before it could become a health or safety issue.

4.3 DUST CONTROL

During dry periods, fugitive dust can become a nuisance. Under these conditions, dust problems are localized and can generally be adequately managed with the equipment at hand. One 2,000

gallon water truck kept at the site will be used to control dust wherever a potential problem exists. Crushing and screening activities in the C&D Processing Operation onsite can also be significant sources of dust. The facility design includes a misting system to be employed as necessary to control dust.

The following best management practices will be employed at the landfill to help control dust:

- Screening berms and/or other windbreak methods, such as fencing or treelines, will be used to minimize wind erosion and travel of particulate emission plumes;
- Onsite unpaved roadways shall be maintained periodically with fresh stone or crushed concrete from the CDPO and repairs to erosional features that expose bare soil shall be made in a timely manner;
- The phased construction plan will limit the size of the active area of the landfill and other areas of disturbed earth such that they will be kept as small as practicable;
- Final/intermediate cover with permanent vegetation will be employed seasonally as soon as design grade is reached;
- Unused soil stockpiles will be stabilized with vegetative cover, as soon as practicable;
- Drop distances off the conveyor proposed for use in the CDPO shall be minimized; and,
- Speed limits shall be posted onsite limiting normal speeds to a maximum of 20 mph.

Haul trucks have the potential to track mud on their wheels and chassis when leaving the site onto area roadways, that when dry creates a potential for fugitive dust. A vacuum sweeper will be kept onsite and utilized on adjacent sections of Dodge Road when necessary to prevent this situation. The use of the sweeper is determined by the daily visual inspection of road conditions by the Site Manager per the Daily Self Inspection Form (See Appendix A of the O&M Manual).

In the event of unusually dusty conditions, Carroll Landfill can rent or lease another water truck to assist in dust control and posted speeds can be reduced even further with special signage.

If persistent and excessive dusty conditions are encountered, the use of a commercial road dust suppressant can be used as a contingency measure. Many different suppliers of such products are

available, such as EarthBind™ 100 by EnviRoad LLC of Portland, Oregon, that are diluted in the water in water trucks and sprayed on unpaved roads to help prevent particulates from becoming airborne. If required, NYSDEC approval for the product selected will be obtained before use. Under extreme conditions, if particulate emissions can not be controlled adequately using any combination of the above measures, such as during times when wind speeds reach over 60 mph, operations will be temporarily suspended until conditions subside.

4.4 LITTER CONTROL

Every practicable measure will be taken to contain litter close to the working area. The employees will manually pick up litter as required.

Restriction of the active working area to as small an area as is practicable will greatly assist in the control of litter. Small amounts of cover material can be spread on the waste during the on-going operation when wind presents a problem. The operational methods and sequence outlined by the fill progression plans submitted to the NYSDEC provides for a sheltered working face during much of the operation. Sealand will suspend operations when winds reach 60 mph and result in litter blowing from the working area. Covering of lightweight waste materials will be accomplished as soon as is practicable if such materials begin to blow off the landfill.

In the event of litter problems at the site, landfill personnel will work overtime hours to manually pick up blowing litter.

4.5 ODOR CONTROL

Landfill gas and odors are produced as the waste degrades. One component of landfill gas that is typically higher in C&D debris landfills as compared to municipal solid waste landfills is H₂S. Hydrogen sulfide has a strong and noxious odor that is detectable at very low concentrations. Degradation of gypsum drywall has been identified as the main culprit in H₂S gas generation. As an operational control no drywall will be processed in the onsite C&D Processing Operation. Landfilling of drywall in bulky rather than processed form will decrease its surface area and slow down its rate of degradation, thereby minimizing the potential for odors to become a problem.

4.5.1 Offensive Odor Action and Response Plan

Due to the potential for odorous landfill gas emissions from C&D wastes, Sealand has developed the following Offensive Odor Action and Response Plan. This plan is to be followed whenever a complaint is received of odors at nuisance levels offsite. Odor complaints can be from the general public, the Chautauqua County Department of Health, landfill personnel, or the NYSDEC. All odor complaints must be logged. An investigation into the complaint must be launched immediately to determine the source, extent, and severity of the odors. Site personnel will be dispatched to the area identified in the complaint to assess the nuisance level. The assessment shall follow the guidelines presented in Table 4-1.

TABLE 4-1: FIELD ASSESSMENT OF OFFSITE ODORS¹

Odor Intensity Level	Odor Intensity Description	Nuisance Level Reached If...
0	Odor not detectable.	NA
1 – Very Light	Odorant present, but characteristic not distinguishable.	NA
2 – Light	Odorant present, smell is distinguishable and definite but not necessarily objectionable in short durations, but may become objectionable over longer durations.	Odor is detected at this level for a period of 60 minutes or greater, having a minimum of 3 odor observations within the period.
3 – Moderate	Odorant present, very distinct and clearly distinguishable tending to be objectionable and/or irritating.	Odor is detected at this level for a period of 15 minutes or greater, having a minimum of 2 odor observations within the period.
4 – Strong	Odor present and undoubtedly objectionable to the point where avoidance is attempted.	Odor is detected at this level or higher for any time period.
5 – Very Strong	Odorant present which is so strong it is overpowering and intolerable for any length of time.	See above.

¹Adapted from *Control of Odors at Massachusetts Landfills* by Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Waste Prevention, September 2007.

Odors having sufficient frequency, duration, and/or intensity to constitute a nuisance offsite will require notification of the Chautauqua County Department of Health and the NYSDEC along with proper mitigative actions. The following contingency steps can be taken:

- Application of additional cover soils;
- Increase vacuum on the active collection system;
- Implement landfill gas monitoring if the source cannot be readily determined and resolved;
- Modification to features that may be venting landfill gas to divert fugitive gas to the control system; and,
- Replace media in the active treatment system.

4.6 NOISE CONTROL

The offsite noise receptor with the most potential for impact is located at 400 Sandberg Road adjacent the southern side of the site.

Initial disposal operations will take place below grade and will be well screened from adjacent properties. Once landfilling rises to above grade limits, most activity will be occurring behind an outside waste/cover slope, which automatically creates an attenuation feature. Additionally, the soil berm that is planned along the western boundary and the sound barriers to be placed along the access roads combined with posted speed limits will provide for significant noise attenuation.

Waste acceptance can only occur between 7:00 am and 5:00 pm. This waste acceptance time frame will restrict facility related waste traffic and noise to the time of day when residents are assumed to be least impacted.

The use of jake brakes is a common concern in evaluating noise impacts. Sealand will establish a No Jake Brake Rule as a reasonable mitigation option. Prevention of jake brake usage can be established through the creation of a resident hotline, where a resident may alert the facility operator that a transporter used their jake brakes. Transporters would then be notified or reminded about the No Jake Brake Rule in this area. However, there are occasions when the use of a jake brake is needed, such as the event of an emergency stop.

In terms of construction noise mitigation, construction will normally be allowed only between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm, Monday – Friday, and Saturday between 7:00 am and 5:00 pm, unless otherwise

approved by the NYSDEC. Also, there should be communication between the facility/construction operator and the Town of Carroll, New York to alert residents to the general construction activities schedule. Anticipating and preparing for noise impacts will help lessen their effects on the community.

If determined appropriate by law, machines equipped with back up alarms will be retrofitted with automatically adjusting sound alarms, which only produce a signal about a 5 dB(A) louder than the instantaneous sound level, which would also lower the construction sound levels.

4.7 VECTOR CONTROL

The control of vectors is a daily operational concern for any landfill. At facilities where food wastes are not part of the waste stream, as is the case for C&D debris landfills, vectors are not generally a problem. Still as a matter of practice, vectors will be managed at the facility with the practices of good housekeeping, placement of discretionary cover as needed, and routine, manual collection of windblown debris.

If vector control presents a problem at the site, cover soil usage may be increased if required. If a problem persists with vectors such as insects or rodents, an extermination program can be initiated. This program would be in strict accordance with requirements of the New York State Departments of Health and Environmental Conservation.

4.8 UNUSUAL TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

Traffic should not pose problems at the site for the following reasons:

- Roadway and bridge improvements can be made if needed to a select few roads in the immediate vicinity of the site, local and regional roadways will be more than adequate to handle landfill-related traffic;
- Dodge Road will be inspected daily according to the site's O&M Manual for road deterioration, especially raveling, a condition where the gravel in an oil and gravel road begins to separate from the binding material. Should raveling be evident, Wiltsie Road will be inspected. The street sweeper will be used to remove loose stone, providing preventative maintenance and extending the useful life of these local roads.

- Site personnel are available to direct incoming and outgoing traffic as needed;
- Should facility operations be temporarily interrupted, the traffic backlog can be staged inside the gate. The onsite roads alone can accommodate well over 20 waiting trucks;
- The access road and the availability of staging areas within the site essentially preclude the possibility of vehicles staging on public roads; and,
- Dispatch communications between the facility and hauling vehicles provide for effective control of vehicular traffic at the site.

In the unlikely event of traffic backup on area roadways, Sealand will take the following actions depending on the cause of the traffic problem:

- Re-route or delay vehicle traffic headed to the site;
- Use a backup portable scale;
- Post an employee at the problem area to direct traffic; and,
- Add a second working face.

4.9 EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN

In the case of equipment malfunctions, there will be sufficient equipment as backup onsite to adequately maintain pertinent operations. If a piece of equipment is likely to be out of service for a long period of time, or the onsite backup equipment breaks down, additional machinery will be made available through a rental agency.

4.10 BULK PETROLEUM STORAGE TANKS

Five petroleum bulk storage tanks will be installed onsite. In the event that a leak is detected from one of the five petroleum bulk storage tanks, it must be reported to the NYSDEC within two hours of discovery. Should the spill migrate offsite, a written report describing the incident, the remediation measures implemented, and the actions taken to prevent additional occurrences will be submitted to the NYSDEC within 28 days.

If an inspection reveals a leak, deficiency, thinning, or structural weakness remedial measures will be taken promptly to eliminate the leak or deficiency. All repairs must be permanent in nature and equal to or better than the standards of original construction. All welds associated with repair of a tank must be inspected for tightness prior to the tank returning to service. Prior to repair, a tank must be cleaned in accordance with generally accepted practices. Wash water must not be discharged to the waters of the state if it would disregard the standards of 6 NYCRR Part 701, 702, or 703. Sludge accumulated in the bottom of the tanks must be removed, transported and disposed of in a manner consistent with all applicable State and Federal requirements for solid waste disposal.

4.11 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY

A confined space is defined as a space or work area with a configuration that hinders the activities of employees who must enter, work in, and exit them. A confined space is not designated or intended for continuous employee occupancy, has limited means of egress and poor natural ventilation. A confined space may be subject to the accumulation of toxic or flammable materials, and/or the depletion of oxygen. If a confined space entry becomes necessary for monitoring and maintenance purposes of leachate sumps, underground or aboveground storage tanks or any other structures, Sealand will comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Regulations 29 CFR 1926.21 and 29 CFR 1910.146.

4.12 LOSS OF ELECTRICAL POWER

Electrical power is vitally important for the facility operation. Without the power supply, the site operation will be interrupted, especially for the proper operation of the leachate conveyance systems. In the event of a loss of electrical power, a 540 kW backup diesel generator can be utilized for temporary supply of electricity to essential facilities. This generator should supply adequate power for the electric leachate pumps and other essential site facilities. Rental generators can be obtained to supplement power when necessary.

4.13 LEACHATE PUMPS

Additional spare leachate pumps of each type utilized at the facility will be stored onsite for quick replacement should a pump become inoperable. In the event of a pump failure, the high level

alarm light located on the leachate meter and control panel mounted on the southeast edge of the landfill where the siderisers daylight would flash (upon reaching two feet above the liner in the collection sump) and the pump in question would be replaced with the spare unit.

5 RECEIPT OF UNAUTHORIZED WASTES

Sealand will accept for disposal only non-hazardous construction and demolition debris wastes as defined by 360-1.2(b)(38) and other materials allowed by NYSDEC for disposal in C&D landfills.

Garbage as defined by Title 6 NYCRR Part 360 will not be accepted at the facility.

Typical wastes expected to be managed by the facility include, but are not limited to:

- Bricks, concrete, and other masonry materials;
- Soil, rock, and other debris from land clearing;
- Drill cuttings from oil and gas exploration/production;
- Soil generated by oil and gas drilling;
- Wood (including painted, treated and coated wood and wood products);
- Wall coverings;
- Plaster;
- Drywall;
- Plumbing Fixtures;
- Insulation;
- Roofing shingles and other roof coverings;
- Asphaltic pavement;
- Glass;
- Plastics that are not sealed in a manner that conceals other wastes;
- Empty buckets ten gallon or less in size and having no more than one inch of residue remaining on the bottom;
- Electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous liquids; and,
- Piping and other metals that are incidental to the waste.

Specific waste streams that will not be accepted for disposal, even if they originate from construction, remodeling, or demolition activities, include:

- Garbage or putrescible waste;
- Hazardous waste, including waste exhibiting a toxic characteristic;
- Electrical fixtures containing hazardous liquids such as fluorescent light ballasts or transformers;

- Fluorescent light bulbs;
- Carpeting;
- Furniture;
- Appliances;
- Liquid wastes, sludge, or other waste with a solids content less than 20%;
- Radioactive waste;
- Lead acid batteries;
- Medical waste;
- Friable asbestos;
- Corrugated container board;
- Source separated land clearing debris and yard waste;
- Containers larger than ten gallon capacity which have not been rendered incapable of holding liquids and crushed;
- Containers of any size having more than one inch of residue remaining on the bottom;
- Whole tires;
- Drums;
- Fuel tanks;
- White goods or discarded vehicles; and,
- Authorized waste not transported by a properly permitted hauler.

Specifically excluded from the definition of construction and demolition debris is solid waste (including what otherwise would be construction and demolition debris) resulting from any processing technique, other than that employed at a NYSDEC-approved C&D debris processing facility, that renders individual waste components unrecognizable, such as pulverizing or shredding. Also, waste contained in an illegal disposal site may be considered C&D debris if the department determines that such waste is similar in nature and content to C&D debris.

As detailed in the Carroll Landfill O&M Manual, structured quality control measures used to prevent the disposal of unauthorized waste are established as routine procedures at the facility. Key facility personnel, including the Waste Approval Coordinator, Site Manager, Scale Master, and working face laborers will receive specialized training regarding the identification of

unacceptable wastes. As part of normal operations, all waste delivered to the site goes through initial screening at the scale house. At the working face, equipment operators monitor the waste while spreading and compacting the waste. In addition, at least one waste collection vehicle is chosen at random on a weekly basis for a thorough inspection of its contents by the Site Manager. The results of these inspections are recorded on a standard form and maintained on file at the site. The form used in this inspection, Weekly Waste Inspection Form, is provided in Appendix A of the Carroll Landfill O&M Manual. The findings of the weekly inspections can be used to refine the success of incoming waste screening.

5.1 REMOVAL OF UNAUTHORIZED WASTES

Facility personnel involved in any aspect of the waste handling operation are required to report the receipt of solid waste not authorized by the NYSDEC to the Site Manager or Waste Approval Coordinator. The following measures will be taken to respond to the inadvertent acceptance of unauthorized wastes:

- Should an unacceptable waste load be encountered through the screening process, before the waste has been deposited at the working face, the vehicle will be required to leave the facility immediately. In some instances, the vehicle will be allowed to temporarily park at the facility if, in the opinion of the Waste Approval Coordinator, the situation can be readily resolved.
- In the event that some portion of an unacceptable load has been deposited at the waste screening area or working face, the person rejecting the material notifies the Waste Approval Coordinator, the available onsite equipment will be used to remove and segregate the waste, or to control and contain the contaminated area if safe removal and segregation cannot be accomplished. The unacceptable waste will be placed in containers and returned to the generator.
- Solid waste that is segregated must be adequately secured and contained to prevent leakage or contamination of the environment.

- Should a burning or smoldering load within a waste delivery vehicle be allowed to enter and unload at the site, the waste will be isolated from previously deposited materials and extinguished as described in Section 4.1 of this Contingency Plan.
- The Site Manager, or his designated Waste Approval Coordinator, is responsible for ensuring that the unauthorized waste is removed from the site as promptly as is practicable and for maintaining a record for the unauthorized waste received, its temporary disposition onsite, and its final offsite disposal location.
- All incidents of receipt of unauthorized waste, regardless of whether or not it ever left the vehicle it was delivered in, the Waste Approval Coordinator will file a written incident report including a completed Waste Rejection Form with the NYSDEC Region 9 office. All pertinent information associated with the load will be provided. If there is any question regarding proper handling of the situation the NYSDEC will be requested to determine the appropriate course of action. If appropriate, the Chautauqua County Department of Health will also be notified of the incident.
- The generator of the unauthorized waste load will be issued a notice regarding the incident reminding them of the types of waste that are and are not acceptable at the facility along with a warning to help prevent reoccurrence.

6 WATER CONTAMINATION BY LEACHATE

Water contamination by leachate directly from the landfill could possibly occur through two primary mechanisms: 1) leachate seepage with overland flow; and 2) subsurface leachate flow to groundwater. The landfill has been designed to mitigate potential contamination through these mechanisms.

The landfill design incorporates a double composite baseliner, perimeter berms, leachate collection system, leachate storage, and low permeability cover systems. Regular monitoring of groundwater at adjacent monitoring wells, groundwater drains, and surface waters will provide the means for assessing impacts, if any exist. The Environmental Monitoring Plan provides details of the surface water and groundwater monitoring program.

Stormwater discharge associated with the site construction activities and operations will be covered under the terms of a SPDES Permit. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) provides details on stormwater pollution sources and prevention.

In the event leachate flows offsite through surface drainageways or groundwater, the NYSDEC will be notified within 24 hours. A follow-up report will be submitted within 28 days of the incident. The incident, remedial actions taken, and preventive actions taken to repeat occurrences will be included in the written follow-up report.

6.1 SURFACE WATER

Surface water drainage from areas of the landfill under intermediate, interim, or final cover is directed off the landfill and into the surrounding drainage network. These covered areas must be inspected and maintained in order to prevent leachate seeps from occurring. Inspections of covered areas of the landfill by the Site Manager are required at least weekly by the O&M Manual.

Should leachate seeps occur, they can be controlled on an individual basis by site operations staff. Soil in the immediate area of the seep should be removed and replaced with a low permeability material over coarse drainage aggregate, to guide the seep back into the waste and eventually to the leachate collection system. If the seep is caused by erosion, the areas will be re-graded, erosion gullies filled, and the covering topsoil reseeded to mitigate the seepage. In the event numerous or

reoccurring seeps become a problem, an investigation will be commenced to determine the cause and the remedial action required.

Surface water runoff from the landfill footprint is directed through interior and perimeter drainage channels to a sediment basin. In the event leachate enters surface water features of the site, the affected waters may be temporarily contained (e.g., sand bags) until sampling is complete and then managed according to the results of analyses. If the sample results indicate the water is not in compliance for discharge from the sedimentation basin, the water will be pumped to the onsite leachate storage facility. For more information on the leachate management system see Section 8.

6.2 GROUNDWATER

The groundwater monitoring well network consists of several upgradient and downgradient monitoring wells and groundwater drains as shown in the Environmental Monitoring Plan. Groundwater quality will be monitored during and after construction of the baseliner system. Groundwater quality will continue to be monitored for a minimum of 30 years after landfilling operations have ceased and the facility has been closed according to NYSDEC regulations.

Data from groundwater monitoring will be evaluated as described in the Environmental Monitoring Plan. If the analyses of results indicate significant increasing trends for downgradient locations that exceed applicable standards, the NYSDEC will be notified and the contingency program, described in detail in the Environmental Monitoring Plan, will commence. In general, additional sampling and analysis must be conducted to confirm a significant increase has occurred and that the landfill is the probable source. If it is confirmed, the nature and extent of the suspected release will be characterized, at least one additional monitoring well will be installed, and an assessment of corrective measures will be initiated. The NYSDEC and the Town of Carroll will be involved in the development of the any corrective measures.

7 EXCEEDANCE OF ALLOWABLE SECONDARY SYSTEM FLOW RATE

Paragraph 360-2.10(b)(2) requires a description of the actions to be taken in the event that leakage from the primary liner system exceeds 20 gallons per acre per day (gpad) based on a 30-day average rate of flow. The volume of liquid removed from the secondary leachate collection and removal system (SLCRS) can be used as an indicator of leakage from the primary liner system. Therefore, to evaluate the leakage of the primary liner a record of the 30-day running average rate of flow in the SLCRS will be kept.

Five common sources of liquid will be found in the SLCRS over the life of the facility, including:

- Shallow seepage entering the SLCRS at the edges of the liner system;
- Construction water;
- Consolidation water;
- Groundwater seepage; and,
- Primary liner leakage.

Shallow seepage can enter the SLCRS where it is not sealed. At Carroll Landfill, the geocomposite drain in the secondary system is buried but exposed to potential seepage from perched groundwater or infiltration at temporary liner terminations, especially during rainfall events. The temporary liner termination detail on PD-18 of the Permit Drawings shows the exposed design. Accordingly, edge seepage can be a significant source of liquid in the SLCRS.

Construction water is water, commonly precipitation, which accumulates in small depressions and folds in the geosynthetics in the SLCRS during construction, and water held in the geotextiles and to a lesser degree in the geonet of the geocomposite drain by capillarity. This construction water is released when heavy trucks and equipment operating on the first two or three lifts of a newly constructed cell exert stresses on the liner system that tend to drain the depression or folds. The volume of construction water will vary by area, and will be based largely on the amount of rainfall accumulated in the SLCRS during the time it is exposed to the elements, and attempts to estimate this volume are considered somewhat futile. The rate of release is even more difficult to predict, but this rate would be expected to decrease over time as the water is drained away and the thicker

waste layers act to distribute and reduce stress levels on the liner system. Additional, but thought to be minor amounts of construction water may be released over the longer term if consolidation settlement of underlying soil units act to flatten and drain minor depressions.

Consolidation water is defined as that water contained in the pores of the structural fill layer overlying the SLCRS. Consolidation water will be released as the structural fill layer compresses due to normal loading by the overlying waste. It is difficult to accurately estimate the consolidation water rate of flow. The rate of flow due to consolidation water measured in the SLCRS sump would be based on the approved design capacity, area contributing to the sump, and the compression characteristics of the structural fill used in actual construction of the cell.

The landfill design includes a porewater drain below a portion of the baseliner system. Once the hydrostatic heads are equalized by the weight of solid waste on the liner system, this drain can be deactivated. When the porewater drain becomes inactive, groundwater heads will rise, re-establishing intragradient conditions. Because of the intragradient nature of the system, groundwater has the potential to seep into the SLCRS over time. The potential for seepage is quite low given the intervening geomembrane liner.

Leakage through the primary composite liner system due to permeability is negligible; however, some leakage through minor defects in the liner system can occur. In turn the number, type and size of defects in a liner system are a function of the quality of the materials and the installation.

The long-term action level for average flow rate in the secondary system is 20 gpad. Sealand will implement the procedures described below in the event the action level has been exceeded. The actions taken will depend on whether a landfill cell is operating under startup conditions or long-term conditions. Long-term conditions are assumed to begin when the entire landfill cell has achieved final grade or approximately three months after any incremental load has been placed (e.g., an operational area will be at an intermediate elevation for an extended period of time). Use of this three month time frame will also be dependent on the observed flow rate trend. For example, a continuous decline in flow rate from the startup condition would suggest consolidation is continuing, construction water is steadily draining, and edge seepage is insignificant. Response actions will not necessarily be taken until a stable or uniform trend is upset.

The actions are described as follows:

1. Within seven days of the determination that the 30-day average measured flow rate exceeds the appropriate action level, Sealand will notify the Department in writing.
2. Within 14 days of the determination that the 30-day average measured flow rate exceeds the appropriate action level, Sealand will submit a preliminary written assessment to the Department. The written assessment will include the amount of liquid measured in the SLCRS on a weekly basis within the 30-day time period the action level was exceeded. The assessment will also include a discussion of the suspected source of the liquid and will describe any actions that have been taken or are planned.
3. If the 30-day average measured flow rate exceeds the startup action level for two consecutive months or exceeds the long-term action level for any length of time, Sealand will perform further investigations to determine how much of the flow is attributable to leakage from the primary liner system. A sample from the SLCRS will be obtained and tested for typical leachate indicator parameters such as pH, specific conductivity, alkalinity, chloride, sulfate, manganese, iron and ammonia in the case of a startup exceedance. Testing will include the entire expanded parameters list in the case of a long-term exceedance. The analytical results will be compared to the most recent primary leachate analytical data and to historical secondary system analytical data to assist in determining if the flow in the secondary system is attributable to leakage through the primary liner system. Within thirty days of the determination that this investigation is required, a report will be submitted to the Department addressing the items identified in subparagraphs 360-2.10(b)(2)(iii)-(v). These subparagraphs are reprinted below:

(iii) Investigate and determine, to the extent practicable, the location, size and cause of the leaks;

(iv) Determine whether waste receipt should cease or be curtailed, whether any waste should be removed from the cell for inspection, repairs, or control, and whether or not the cell should be closed or remediated (i.e., installation of an internal barrier to divert leachate flow to an acceptable cell);

(v) Determine any other short-term or long-term actions to be taken to reduce the excessive leakage rate;

4. If the sampling and evaluation reported in Action Item #3 confirm that leachate is entering the secondary collection system:
 - a. A sample of the porewater drain fluid shall be obtained and analyzed for expanded parameters; and,
 - b. Monthly thereafter, as long as the flow rate in the SLCRS remains elevated, a report will be submitted to the Department summarizing the results of any remedial actions taken and actions planned to reduce the leakage to an allowable level.

8 LEACHATE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND TREATMENT

For double liner system operations, the site wide leachate management system includes a primary stone blanket drain and pipe network and a secondary geocomposite drain with its own pipe network. Both the primary and secondary leachate collection systems are installed on the baseliner slope which provides gravity drainage to individual sumps at the low point in the southeast corner of the landfill. Leachate will be pumped from the sumps through the riser pipes to the combined leachate forcemain pipe before discharging to a 161,000 gallon storage tank. Leachate is temporarily stored in this aboveground glass-fused-to-steel tank, which is equipped with level indicators, leakage detection, and secondary containment systems. A separate leachate forcemain conducts leachate from the storage tank to the tank truck at the leachate loadout pad.

This Contingency Plan addresses contingency measures for instances when the leachate storage facility may be at or above the approved capacity, and for tank and surface impoundment spills or leakage. In addition, this Plan discusses technically and financially feasible courses of action to be taken should the approved primary leachate treatment facility be unable to accept leachate for an indefinite period of time.

8.1 LEACHATE CONTAINMENT

All leachate pipes that exist outside of the lined landfill system must be double-walled for containment purposes. Each forcemain pipe is double-walled pipe equipped with leak detection ports at low points in the pipe alignment. If leachate is detected in a leak detection port, Sealand will conduct an investigation to isolate and identify the location of the leak, and will then excavate and repair the line. Any damaged leachate lines will be repaired as soon as possible. During repair, the pump discharging to the line will be temporarily disconnected.

For the contingency condition where the 161,000 gallon above ground leachate storage tank is at or above the approved capacity, the amount of leachate transports to the WWTP will be increased as needed. The storage tank is positioned above a coarse sand bed contained inside a cushioned, geomembrane-lined, reinforced-concrete, ringwall foundation that allows for the detection and containment of any leakage from the tank structure. Secondary containment is provided with a secondary containment tank that is capable of retaining 110 percent of the capacity of the leachate

tank. The truck pad used for transfer of leachate into hauling vehicles, and its immediate area, is drained to a trench drain and sump pump beneath and adjacent to the loadout pad. These structures direct minor leachate spills and possibly contaminated stormwater runoff from the loadout pad back into the leachate storage tank.

To minimize the potential for release of leachate, cleaning and maintenance must be performed at the intervals recommended by the manufacturer and monitoring of the integrity of the tank must be performed regularly. In the case of stormwater collected within the leachate containment tank, no liquid can be discharged until the operator has verified through visual inspection that no leachate leak has or is occurring. Once this has been verified, stormwater can be pumped out of the stormwater sump within tank containment area using a manually-operated, electrical submersible pump into the nearest stormwater drainage channel.

8.1.1 Leachate Storage Tank Scheduled Downtime

During periods when the leachate storage tank must be taken off-line for scheduled maintenance and inspection, leachate will be temporarily be unable to be stored in the 161,000 gallon tank. During these periods, leachate will be pumped from the leachate sump directly into tanker trucks staged on the loading pad. The procedure of pumping into staged tanked trucks will prevent excessive build-up of leachate in the sump.

Prior to a scheduled tank shutdown, attention should be given to long range weather forecasts, and the volume of leachate in the tank should be reduced by increasing the hauling rate from the tank.

8.1.2 Leachate Storage Tank Unscheduled Downtime

Unscheduled tank downtime could occur if the integrity of the tank itself or the underground double-walled leachate forcemains have been compromised. In both cases, the same contingency procedures as specified for the scheduled tank downtime will be put into effect with the following modifications:

- If the tank outflow forcemain is out-of-service, leachate in the tank would be pumped down using a spare submersible pump enabling repairs to be performed on the forcemain. Increased hauling of leachate from the tank would be implemented, if necessary. It is

anticipated that the outflow forcemain would not be out-of-service for any substantial duration.

- If the tank failed in such a manner that a significant spill occurred within the tank containment area, the primary effort would be to remove the spilled leachate prior to removal of leachate from the landfill cells. The landfill pump would be temporarily deactivated until the spill is under control during which time the procedure to pump directly from the landfill sump to tanker trucks would be implemented as well as actions to repair the tank.

8.2 LEACHATE TREATMENT

Leachate is pumped from the storage tank to tank trucks and is transported for treatment at local wastewater treatment facilities. The primary treatment facility is the Jamestown Wastewater Treatment Plant, operated by the Jamestown Board of Public Utilities. The Village of Westfield's Water Pollution Control Facility will be utilized as the backup treatment facility. Letters of commitment to accept leachate from the Carroll Landfill from both facilities are presented in Appendix C of the O&M Manual.

In the event of the inability of the primary and/or secondary wastewater treatment facilities to handle the leachate treatment needs, or if a facility stops accepting the leachate, alternative wastewater treatment facilities will be contacted. In extreme contingency situations where an acceptable treatment facility cannot be located in a timely manner, leachate will be recirculated at the working face of the landfill to avoid overtopping the capacity of the leachate tank.

APPENDIX A

Designated Emergency Coordinators

SEALAND WASTE, LLC

DESIGNATED EMERGENCY COORDINATORS

Emergency Coordinators Assume Responsibility in the Order Listed

Primary Emergency Coordinator

Site Manager

To Be Determined upon Permit Approval

Secondary Emergency Coordinators

Assistant Site Manager

To Be Determined upon Permit Approval

After regular business hours, contact appropriate emergency agencies then contact the Site Manager at the following emergency only phone number: (716) *To Be Determined upon Permit Approval*.

APPENDIX B

Emergency Response Agencies and Contacts

SEALAND WASTE, LLC

Emergency Response Agencies and Contacts

Agency/Organization

Emergency Number

Fire

Fire Department (volunteer)

911 (Emergency)

Police

Local Police Department

(716) 569-5365 or 911

Chautauqua County Sheriffs Department

(716) 753-2131

New York State Police, Troop A Zone 3

(716) 285-1354

Medical

Ambulance Service

911 (Emergency)

WCA Hospital, Jamestown, New York

(716) 487-0141

Poison Help Hotline

1-800- 222-1222

Chautauqua County Health Department, Jamestown Office
(Environmental)

(716) 661-8110

State Emergency Response Contacts

NYSDEC Region 9, Buffalo

(716) 851-7220

Spill Hotline

1-800-457-7362

New York State Department of Health, Environmental

1-800-458-1158

New York State Department of Transportation, Region 5

(716) 847-3291

Federal Emergency Response Contacts

Environmental Emergency Protection Agency (EPA) Region II

Air and Waste Management Division

(212) 264-2302

Emergency and Remedial Response

(212) 264-8674