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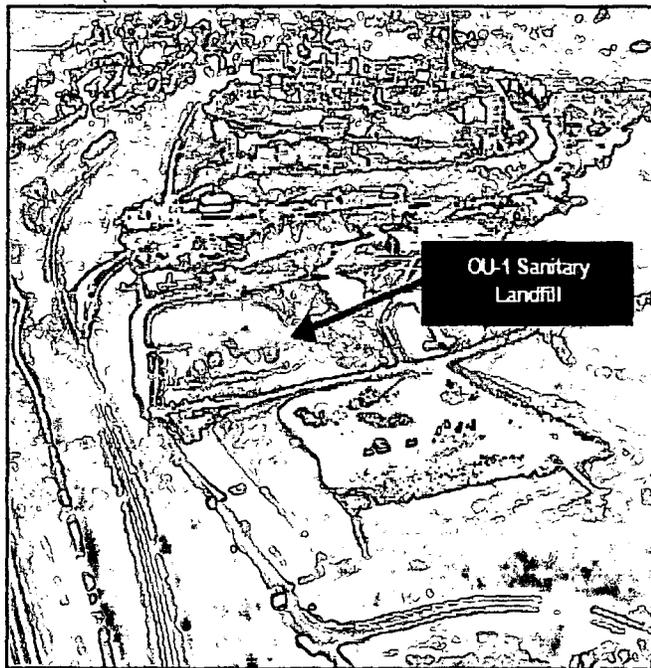
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**The Proposed Response Action Plan for the
Operable Unit One (OU-1) Landfill Area**

At the Miamisburg Closure Project



DRAFT

APRIL 2006

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I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this proposed response action plan (PRAP) is to: 1) describe the preferred strategy for conducting additional cleanup of the operable unit one (OU-1) landfill area; 2) summarize the supporting evaluation that serves as the basis for the preferred strategy; and 3) encourage public input before a final decision is made. As with previous cleanup at the Miamisburg Closure Project, this action will be performed with the dual oversight of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA).

The public comment period will be from May 1, 2006 to May 30, 2006. In addition, there will be a formal public meeting held on May 4, 2006 at Building 126, 955 Mound Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio 45342 to present the proposed strategy and receive public input. Interested community members are encouraged to attend and speak with project staff and learn more about the proposed action. Following the public comment period and consideration of the input received, DOE will finalize the decision on the OU-1 cleanup strategy in consultation with the EPA and OEPA. The selected response action will be formalized in a decision document which will summarize all comments received and the responses to those comments. The decision document will be made available to the public via the Mound site information repository located at 955 Mound Road, Miamisburg, Ohio 45342. The hours of operations are Monday through Thursday 8:00 am-5:00 pm. The repository is closed on holidays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

II. BACKGROUND

The OU-1 landfill area occupies approximately four acres of land in the southwestern portion of the original Mound Plant property. The OU-1 area includes the "historic landfill" that was used to dispose of general trash and liquid wastes from 1948 to 1974. During the mid-1950s, potentially contaminated Dayton Unit salvage materials consisting of steel and metal debris, polonium (Po)-210-contaminated sand from research and production activities, and approximately 2,500 empty, crushed drums (55 gallon) that had been used to store thorium wastes were buried in the southwest corner of OU-1. An overflow pond was constructed in the OU-1 area during 1977 and 1978 that partially covered the historic landfill. The portion of the historic landfill wastes excavated during construction of the pond, principally trenches that had been used to dispose of non-hazardous wastes, was relocated and encapsulated in a sanitary landfill over top a portion

of the historic landfill area (see Figure 1). No site wastes were disposed of in OU-1 after 1974.

In 1989, the Mound site was placed on the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (US EPA) National Priorities List (NPL) as a result of the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in groundwater beneath the OU-1 landfill area. Pursuant to this NPL designation, a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) was executed between the DOE, and the US EPA in October 1990. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) became a party to this agreement in 1993. Subsequent to the signing of this agreement, a Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Record of Decision (ROD) was signed by the three agencies in June 1995. The 1995 ROD selected a groundwater pump-and-treat system to collect, treat and dispose of groundwater contaminated with VOCs which represented the principal risk concern.

The goal of the remedy was to control and reduce (to drinking water standards) the contaminant concentrations in the groundwater beneath OU-1 and prevent contaminant movement into the Buried Valley Aquifer (BVA) which serves as a drinking water source for some area residents. The agencies determined the soils within the OU-1 area would not pose an unacceptable risk to a future outdoor industrial worker with appropriate institutional controls in place. Excavation and treatment of the residual subsurface contaminants within the OU-1 area was not considered practicable given the diffuse nature of contamination and the lack of any identifiable "hot spots" of contamination at that time. Lastly, the ROD required a CERCLA five-year review of the remedy as long as contaminants above health-based levels remained within the OU-1 area.

The groundwater pump-and-treat system was installed in 1996. Shortly thereafter, DOE installed a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system to treat residual VOCs in soils and accelerate remediation of the site. Based on the results of the first CERCLA five-year review completed in 2001, which found a continuing drop in the VOC concentrations within the OU-1 compliance boundary, the agencies concluded the OU-1 remedy was functioning as intended and designed, and was protective of human health and the environment.

During the summer of 2005, a significant portion of the crushed thorium drums, known as potential release site (PRS) -11, was removed within the southwest corner of the OU-1 landfill area, and was subsequently backfilled with clean soil.

Although the 2001 CERCLA five-year review found the OU-1 remedy to be protective, the Miamisburg

Mound Community Improvement Corporation (MMCIC) - the entity responsible for the transfer and management of the Mound property as part of a 1998 sales agreement - and the City of Miamisburg remained concerned over the potential impact of the OU-1 landfill area on the need to expand an adjacent road and future plans to construct a building in the OU-1 area. In response to these community concerns, Congress directed the DOE to take additional remedial actions at OU-1. The DOE received a Congressional appropriation of \$30,000,000.00 to execute this work, which will be conducted as a CERCLA 104 removal under Section VII D of the FFA.

III. CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS

Since the completion of the OU-1 remedial investigation and feasibility study (that served as the basis for the 1995 selected remedy), a significant amount of additional information has been collected that has improved the agencies' understanding of the OU-1 area, including: 1) performance monitoring data from the SVE and pump-and-treat systems; 2) ground water and soil gas monitoring by a team of national experts assisting the agencies in evaluating the appropriateness and viability of transitioning the pump-and-treat remedy to a natural attenuation remedy; and 3) VOC soil sampling conducted by the OEPA as part of the recent thorium drum (PRS-11) removal. A review of existing OU-1 data was conducted in 2003 by the OU-1 Technical Team, a group composed of DOE, EPA, OEPA, MMCIC, City of Miamisburg, and other community-based stakeholders. The recommendations from the OU-1 Technical Team's June 2004 report were considered by the agencies in the development of the *OU-1 Mound 2000 Core Team Technical Memorandum* (May 2005) prepared to support further evaluation of the existing OU-1 remedy. Lastly, following Congressional direction to DOE to conduct further remedial actions at OU-1, the DOE and MMCIC have been working collaboratively to further review both historical and newly-generated information in an attempt to refine an understanding of current site conditions within the OU-1 landfill area, and to support the evaluation of response options. The results of the above efforts are summarized below. The various studies/reports referenced above can be found in the Mound site's information repository.

The remaining soil and waste materials believed to be residing within OU-1 are illustrated in Figure 2) and briefly discussed in the following sections. The specific locations of the waste materials within OU-1 can not be fully ascertained given the history of activities that took place and therefore, the specific volumes associated with each of the waste areas illustrated in figure 2 are uncertain. Although

volume estimates have been generated to develop and evaluate response options, actual volumes will not be known until excavation, and confirmatory sampling occurs.

Site sanitary landfill - The site sanitary landfill has a soil cover, cap and liner and is surrounded and supported by a berm of soil. The cover and berm consist of soil (presumed to be clean) currently supporting a vegetative cover of grasses and shrubs. It should be noted that Th232 contamination was found within the berm during the PRS 11 excavation. This was presumably due to the smearing of Th232 contaminated material along the bore hole during previous investigations. The cap and liner consist of approximately 3 feet of low-permeable clay rich material or glacial till. The clay rich material was from locations within and immediately adjacent to the historic landfill area. The excavated clay rich material used in the liner was partially mixed with burned and unburned debris from the historic landfill area.

The sanitary cell is reported to contain mostly office and cafeteria wastes, soils, and some bioassay wastes, which were relocated from a series of solid waste disposal trenches east of the historic landfill area. Sediments from the site drainage ditch (which may have contained Pu-238, ZnCrO₄, Th-232, and U-238) may have been relocated into the cell as well, documents report that the wastes were screened for radioactive wastes prior to placing it into the cell. The estimated volume of the cell contents is approximately 16,000 cubic yards. The estimated volume of the landfill cover and berm is around 48,500 cubic yards.

Thorium drum (PRS-11) area - In the 1950s approximately 2500 empty 55-gallon drums contaminated with thorium were crushed and buried in a trench in the southwest corner of OU-1. As part of a separate disposal operation in 1965, sand contaminated with polonium-210 (a residual product of the polonium research and production conducted in the early 1950s) was also placed in the depression. Because of its short half-life, Polonium is not likely to be present. During the summer of 2005, approximately 5,400 cubic yards of waste materials, 1,400 of which was believed to be contaminated with thorium, were exhumed from the thorium drum area (total excavation of the area was prevented by the presence of the site sanitary landfill berm which the agencies did not want to disturb at the time of the excavation). In addition to the empty crushed thorium drums, examples of other waste found and excavated include: wood, brick, glass, lab bottles, sealed intact bottles with solvents and mercury, I-beam, utility pole, tank, personal protective clothing, mercury contaminated material, solvent contaminated

material, material contaminated with plutonium 238, uranium 238, radium 226, lead 210, and thorium 232. The estimated volume of residual waste materials in this area is approximately 1,000 cubic yards.

VOC "hot spot" area - The OU-1 landfill area is known to be the principal source of VOC contamination in the ground water. Although the ground water pump-and-treat system and SVE system have removed over 4,000 pounds of VOCs, recent sampling conducted as part of the thorium drum removal detected elevated levels of VOC contaminants in the southwest quadrant of the OU-1 area. The estimated volume of this VOC hot spot area is approximately 2,500 cubic yards.

Dayton unit trench - In 1954, salvage material from several buildings in Dayton used for research purposes (Dayton unit) was disposed in an excavated trench along the southern boundary of the OU-1 area. The Dayton unit trench contains buried wood ash and debris from a fire that had consumed the polonium-contaminated flooring from the Dayton units. Since Polonium-210 has a half-life of 138 days, it would no longer be present as a contaminant unless radiological parent material is present. Lead-210 (half-life of 22 years) may have been used in one of the processes to produce Polonium 210 (a daughter of Lead 210) and may be present in the trench, decaying to Polonium 210. Bismuth 210m may also be present as a trace contaminant. The estimated volume of the Dayton trench area is approximately 3,600 cubic yards.

Remaining historic landfill area - The remainder of the historic landfill contains a variety of wastes, including ordinary laboratory, office and kitchen wastes, along with sediments containing heavy metals (beryllium and mercury), plating wastes, oils and chlorinated and non-chlorinated solvents. The estimated volume of the historic landfill area (not including the thorium drum, VOC hotspot areas, and Dayton unit trench) is estimated to be between 25,000 and 30,000 cubic yards

IV. RESPONSE ACTION OBJECTIVES

Based on the Congressional direction to remediate OU-1 to address concerns regarding residual waste and industrial reuse, the primary response objective is to remove as much of the remaining waste and debris as possible given the \$30,000,000.00 made available to conduct this work. Because of the uncertainties that exist with respect to the volumes and types of waste materials present, the actual cost to exhume and properly dispose of these wastes can not fully be ascertained at this time. Therefore, in recognition of the uncertainty with how much of these materials will ultimately be removed from the site, the DOE in

coordination with MMCIC has established the following waste removal priorities: 1) thorium drum (PRS-11) area; 2) VOC hot spot area; 3) historic landfill area; 4) Dayton unit trench; and 5) site sanitary landfill.

V. EVALUATION OF RESPONSE OPTIONS

Since the primary response objective is to maximize the removal of the highest priority waste and debris from the OU-1 area, the focus of the response evaluation involved various excavation strategies and associated off-site disposal options. Although containment-based alternatives such as enhancing the existing soil cover or constructing additional, engineered barriers were not evaluated since such alternatives would not comport with Congressional intent to promote industrial reuse, an important consideration for each of the excavation response options outlined below is the extent of soil cover that might be required should allocated funding be insufficient to remove all the wastes posing a hazard from the site.

Although a variety of excavation strategies were initially identified, in essence these various options could all be categorized into one of three general approaches. Each of these approaches is described below, followed by a comparative evaluation against the three selection criteria listed in Highlight 1.

HIGHLIGHT 1. RESPONSE ACTION SELECTION CRITERIA

- **Effectiveness** - Addresses: a) the magnitude of residual risk and the ability of the action to maintain long-term protection; and b) the potential adverse effects on human health and the environment during implementation of the action and the mitigation measures that can be taken to minimize those potential impacts; and c) compliance with existing standards and regulations.
- **Implementability** - addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of the remedial action, including the availability of the materials and services to implement the action.
- **Costs** - addresses the capital costs and the long-term (operation and maintenance, monitoring) costs of the action.

Option 1 - This option would involve the following steps: 1) excavation and off-site disposal of the site sanitary cell contents (the landfill cover and berm materials would be stockpiled on site for reuse as cover if needed, or for re-contouring purposes); 2) excavation of the thorium drum /PRS-11 area and offsite disposal in a permitted facility; 3) excavation of the VOC hotspot area and off-site disposal in a

permitted facility; 4) excavation of the remaining historic landfill area and off-site disposal in a permitted facility; 5) excavation of the Dayton unit trench and off-site disposal in a permitted facility; and 5) re-contouring using stockpiled cover and berm soils and additional clean fill as needed.

Option 2 – In essence, option 2 is the mirror of option 1 with the exception that the contents of the sanitary landfill are stockpiled on-site until the other higher priority waste areas are excavated and disposed off-site in appropriately-permitted facilities. Once the other wastes areas have been removed from the site, the stockpiled sanitary landfill contents would then be disposed off-site in an appropriate facility. This option is intended to manage the uncertainty in the volumes (and therefore costs) of removing the higher priority wastes, and thus ensures that should funds be insufficient to remove all the wastes, only those wastes thought to pose lower risk would remain on site. Any remaining sanitary landfill contents would be used as fill in the excavated area, and as in option 1, the stockpiled landfill cover and berm soils would be used as cover and for re-contouring purposes

Option 3 – This option would involve starting excavation on the southern and most western end of the OU-1 landfill area (where the highest priority wastes are located) and excavating across the site. Under this option, the sanitary landfill cover and contents would be removed as necessary (either stockpiled or taken offsite) to access the highest priority wastes. As in option 1 and 2, the actual volume of waste materials removed would be determined by the encountered wastes types and the associated sampling and disposal costs. As in the previous approaches, the stockpiled sanitary landfill cover and berm soils would be used for cover and re-contouring purposes.

Criteria Analysis

Effectiveness - In general, any of the three approaches is anticipated to result in a significant reduction in the amount of wastes currently located within OU-1. Although it is uncertain whether funding is sufficient to remove all the wastes, the emphasis on removing the wastes with the highest hazard is anticipated to significantly mitigate any long-term protectiveness concerns. All options involve the use of a soil cover for re-contouring, and if needed, to cover any wastes remaining within OU-1 to prevent exposure through direct contact. Accordingly, whatever option is ultimately selected will require careful monitoring of incurred costs as

exhumation of the wastes proceeds to ensure adequate funds remain to implement any necessary measures to return the site to a fully protective state. Once the selected response action is complete and the nature and extent of any remaining waste and contamination is known, a determination will be made as to whether additional institutional controls, other than the existing industrial land use controls for the entire site, are needed to ensure the OU-1 area remains protective

As with any remedial work involving the excavation and transport of hazardous materials, there is the potential for short-term, impacts (e.g., air emissions, runoff) that have to be carefully managed during implementation of the project. With the exception of the solid waste materials believed to be present in the site sanitary landfill and portions of the historic landfill area, the principal contaminants (metals, low-level wastes and VOC wastes) to be managed (exhumed, sampled and segregated for shipment to offsite disposal facilities) as part of this action are similar in nature to the wastes that have previously and safely been exhumed and removed from the site over the past decade of cleanup. The waste sampling and management protocols used to protect workers, and the mitigation measures (air monitoring, dust suppression, run-off controls, vehicular decontamination, etc.) that will be taken to ensure there are no uncontrolled releases from the site while this work proceeds, will be incorporated into a workplan for EPA and OEPA review and approval prior to initiation of the work.

Potentially applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements for this response action are summarized in Table 1.

Implementability – The work necessary to implement this response action involves field-proven practices, engineered safeguards and administrative controls. With the potential exception of the availability of a Subtitle D facility willing to accept waste materials from within the sanitary landfill (which currently is an uncertainty), all materials and services needed to conduct the work are readily available.

Costs – Based on the estimated costs to transport and dispose of the OU-1 waste areas in off-site permitted facilities (see Table 2), any of the options would be expected to require the entire allocated funding of \$30,000,000.00 to implement.

Table 1.

Estimated Costs for the Exhumation, Characterization, Transport and Disposal of OU-1 Waste Materials*

<u>Waste Area</u>	<u>Assumed disposal</u>	<u>Direct Cost in \$Millions</u>
Sanitary landfill.	sanitary wastes	4-7
Thorium drum/PRS-11s.	low-level rad	1-3
VOC hot spot.	low-level rad & mixed waste	2-3
Dayton unit	low-level rad	2-3
Historic landfill.	low-level rad	25-29

*Estimates do not reflect support and other costs such as the on-site lab, decontamination facility, final grading, administrative, overhead, and contractor fee.

VI. PREFERRED RESPONSE STRATEGY

As stated previously, the DOE in coordination with MMCIC believes that an excavation-based response action is the only approach that can be used to satisfy Congressional direction to remediate OU-1 in accordance with the planned industrial reuse of the area. However, the DOE has not yet decided on which of the 3 excavation options discussed in this PRAP to pursue. The DOE/MMCIC believes the evaluation process to select a contractor to conduct this work may result in other useful information and ideas that will facilitate the identification of a preferred strategy. Furthermore, postponing the actual selection of a specific option will allow the DOE to further explore potentially available off-site disposal options, and better understand the extent and cost of sampling to be required. Although a specific excavation option is not being proposed in this plan, the DOE/MMCIC believes the identified options are fundamentally the same in terms of the nature of the response, and sufficiently similar with respect to their performance against the selection criteria, that any of the options would constitute an acceptable approach. Therefore, the public is encouraged to comment on all of the options discussed within this PRAP.

VII. NEXT STEPS

Once public comments on the PRAP have been evaluated, a final decision document will be issued. Prior to initiating the work, a site-specific workplan, outlining the specific measures that will be taken to manage any potential environmental releases during the response, will be prepared to assist EPA and OEPA in planning their oversight activities. Following completion of work in the OU-1 landfill area, the existing spoils area (PRS 282 -which will continue to be used as a soil staging area during OU-

1 remediation) and the existing rail yard (PRS-441 - which will be used to load boxcars to haul wastes by rail to off-site disposal facilities) will be remediated as necessary. The proposed cleanup plans for these areas will be prepared by the DOE, EPA and OEPA and presented to the public for comment prior to initiating these final phases of the cleanup.

Confirmatory sampling performed as part of the OU-1 work will be used by the DOE, EPA and OEPA to ensure the OU-1 landfill area remains fully protective of human health and the environment following completion of this action. The existing pump-and-treat remedy will continue to operate until the hydrogeological conditions are believed to have "stabilized" following the excavation activities (approximately 6 months). Once a decision is made to turn the pump-and-treat system off in order to assess the impact of this action on ground water contamination, ground water monitoring data will continue to be collected and evaluated to ensure contaminant concentrations do not rebound. Based on existing information that demonstrated ground water concentrations were already decreasing as a result of the actions taken previously, it is DOE's expectation that the pump-and-treat remedy will no longer be needed upon completion of this action since the majority if not all of the more hazardous materials will have been removed from the area. Should the evaluation and ground water monitoring data support such a conclusion, the remedy will be transitioned to a monitored natural attenuation phase if levels are still in excess of drinking water standards but not sufficiently high to warrant continued use of the pump-and-treat system. Any changes to site conditions, or modifications to the existing pump-and-treat remedy, will be documented in a proposed amendment to the ROD and presented to the public for comment.

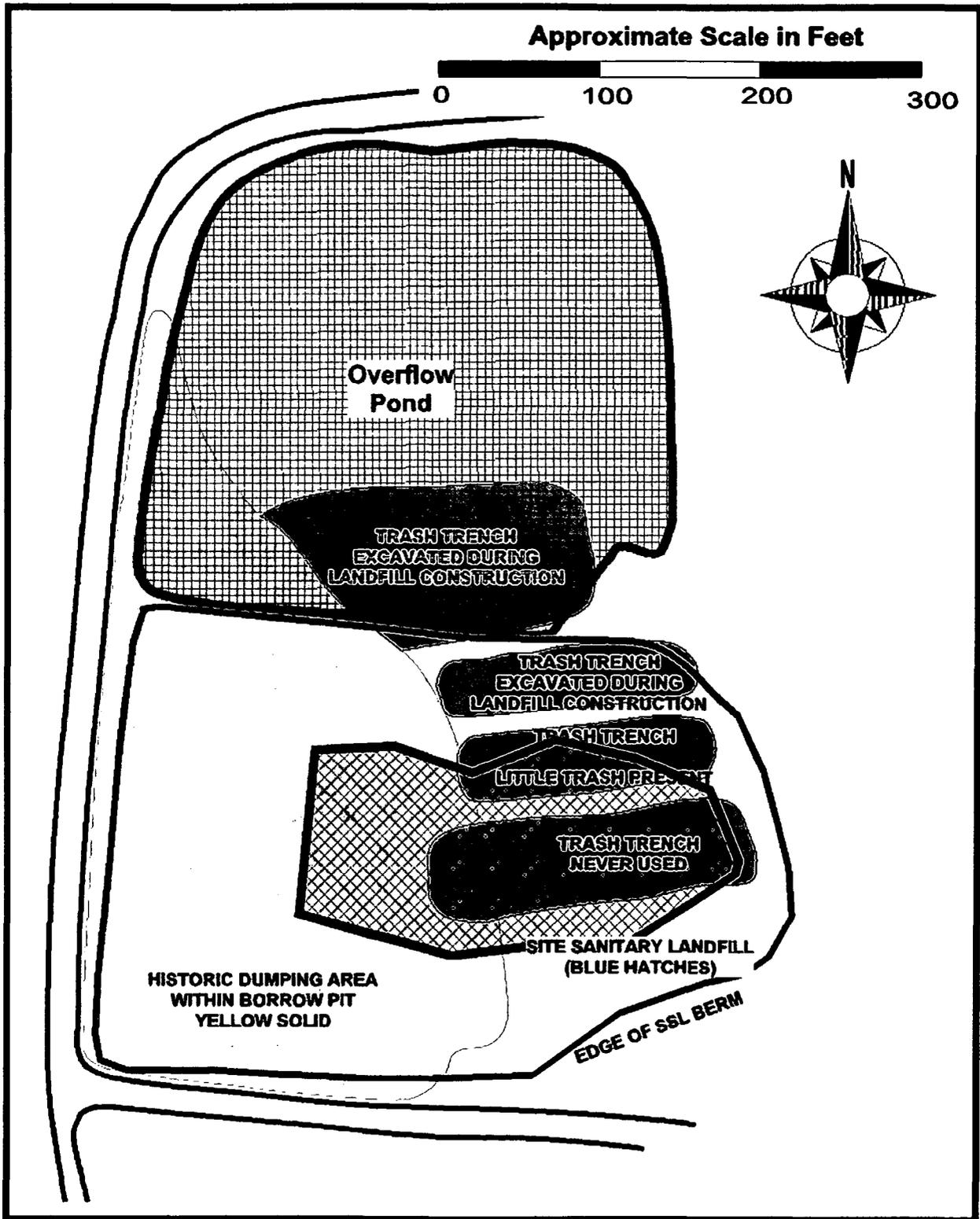


Figure 1: Location of Historic Landfill and Trenches

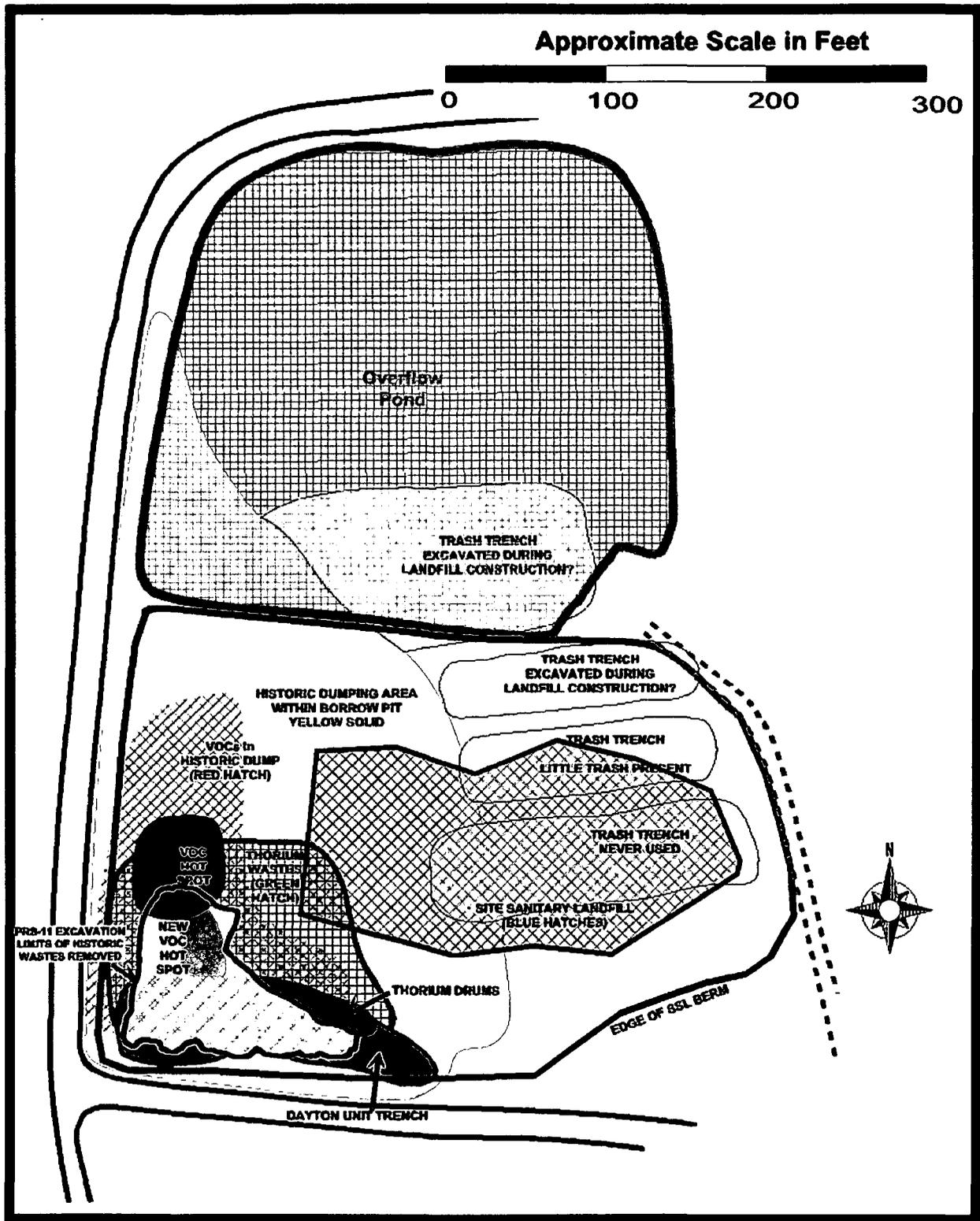


Figure 2: Estimated Locations of Remaining Waste Materials

TABLE 2.

POTENTIAL APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS (ARARS) AND TO BE CONSIDERED INFORMATION FOR OU-1 REMEDIATION*

ARARS

Air Quality

- 40 CFR Part 61 Subpart H: National Emissions Standards for Emissions of Radionuclides other than Radon from Department of Energy Facilities.
- Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 3745-15-07(A): Air Pollution Nuisances Prohibited.
- OAC 3745-17-02 (A, B, C): Particulate Ambient Air Quality Standards
- OAC 3745-17-05: Particulate Non-Degradation Policy
- OAC 3745-17-08: (A1), (A2), (B), (D): Emission Restrictions for Fugitive Dust

Solid Wastes

- OAC 3745-27-13(H)(4) Testing of wastes for disposal or treatment
- OAC 3745-27-13(H)(6) Replacement of excavated wastes

Transportation

- 49 CFR 172, 173: Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous material transportation and employee training requirements.

To Be Considered

- EPA/230/02-89/042: Methods for Evaluating the Attainment of Cleanup Standards.
- DOE Order 5400.5: Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment

Worker Safety

- 29 CFR Part 1910: Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) - General Industry Standards
- 29 CFR Part 1926: OSHA - Safety and Health Standards
- 29 CFR Part 1904: OSHA - Record keeping, Reporting, and Related Regulations

Stormwater Runoff

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. 11O00005*HD, June 1998

Hazardous Waste

- OAC 3745-52-11: Hazardous waste determination
- OAC 3745-55-71 through 74, 3745-52-34(C)(1)(b): Container management
- OAC 3745-52-20 through 33: Hazardous waste transportation

*Other standards or requirements related to the actual implementation of the RA may subsequently be identified during the design phase and will be incorporated into the Work Plans for this remedial action.

PROPOSED ARAR's continued

CAT	ORC	OAC	PARA	CAPTION	TEXT	APPLICATION
ODH	3748.1		B	TREATMENT, RECYCLING, STORING OR DISPOSAL OF WASTE EXCEPT AT LICENSED FACILITY PROHIBITED; EXEMPTIONS.	NO PERSON SHALL TREAT, RECYCLE, STORE OR DISPOSE OF ANY LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE EXCEPT AT A FACILITY THAT IS LICENSED FOR.	THIS PERTAINS TO WASTE DISPOSED OF IN THE STATE OF OHIO AT A NON-DOE FACILITY.
HW APC	3734.02		I	AIR EMISSIONS FROM HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES.	NO HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY SHALL EMIT ANY PARTICULATE MATTER, DUST, FUMES, GAS, MIST, SMOKE, VAPOR OR ODOROUS SUBSTANCE THAT INTERFERES WITH THE COMFORTABLE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE OR PROPERTY OR IS INJURIOUS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE AT, WHICH HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE MANAGED SUCH THAT AIR EMISSIONS MAY OCCUR. CONSIDER FOR SITES THAT WILL UNDERGO MOVEMENT OF EARTH OR INCINERATION.
DSIWM	3734.03			PROHIBITS OPEN DUMPING OR BURNING.	PROHIBITS OPEN BURNING OR OPEN DUMPING OF SOLID WASTE OR TREATED OR UNTREATED INFECTIOUS WASTE.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE AT, WHICH SOLID WASTE HAS COME TO BE LOCATED OR WILL BE GENERATED DURING A REMEDIAL ACTION.
DSW	6111.04			ACTS OF POLLUTION PROHIBITED.	POLLUTION OF WATERS OF THE STATE IS PROHIBITED.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE, WHICH HAS CONTAMINATED ON-SITE GROUND OR SURFACE WATER OR WILL HAVE A DISCHARGE TO ON-SITE SURFACE OR GROUND WATER.
HW	3734.02.7		A, B	HANDLING LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE PROHIBITED.	A) PROHIBITS COMMINGLING LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE WITH ANY TYPE OF SOLID WASTE, HAZARDOUS WASTE, OR INFECTIOUS WASTE. B) NO OWNER OR OPERATOR OF A SOLID, INFECTIOUS OR HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY SHALL ACCEPT FOR TRANSFER, STORAGE, TREATMENT OR DISPOSAL OF ANY RADIOACTIVE WASTE.	PERTAINS TO ALL SITES AT WHICH LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE HAS COME TO BE LOCATED.
DSW	6111.04.2			RULES REQUIRING COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL EFFLUENT STDS.	ESTABLISHES REGULATIONS REQUIRING COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL EFFLUENT STANDARDS.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE WHICH WILL HAVE A POINT SOURCE DISCHARGE.
DSW		1/3/3745		ANALYTICAL AND COLLECTION PROCEDURES.	SPECIFIES ANALYTICAL METHODS AND COLLECTION PROCEDURES FOR SURFACE WATER DISCHARGES.	PERTAINS TO BOTH DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATERS AS A RESULT OF REMEDIATION AND ANY ON-SITE SURFACE WATERS AFFECTED BY SITE CONDITIONS.
DSW		1/4/3745	A, B, C, D, E	THE "FIVE FREEDOMS" FOR SURFACE WATER.	ALL SURFACE WATERS OF THE STATE SHALL BE FREE FROM: A) OBJECTIONABLE SUSPENDED SOLIDS. B) FLOATING DEBRIS, OIL AND SCUM. C) MATERIALS THAT CREATE A NUISANCE. D) TOXIC, HARMFUL OR LETHAL SUBSTANCES. E) NUTRIENTS THAT CREATE NUISANCE GROWTH.	PERTAINS TO BOTH DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATERS AS A RESULT OF REMEDIATION AND ANY ON-SITE SURFACE WATERS AFFECTED BY SITE CONDITIONS.
DSW		1/5/3745	A, B, C	ANTIDEGRADATION POLICY FOR SURFACE WATER.	PREVENTS DEGRADATION OF SURFACE WATER QUALITY BELOW DESIGNATED USE OR EXISTING WATER QUALITY. EXISTING IN STREAM USES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND PROTECTED. THE MOST STRINGENT CONTROLS FOR TREATMENT SHALL BE REQUIRED BY THE DIRECTOR TO BE EMPLOYED FOR ALL NEW AND EXISTING POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES. PREVENTS ANY DEGRADATION OF STATE RESOURCE WATERS.	REQUIRES THAT BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY (BAT) BE USED TO TREAT SURFACE WATER DISCHARGES. DWQPA USES THIS RULE TO SET STANDARDS WHEN EXISTING WATER QUALITY IS BETTER THAN THE DESIGNATED USE.
DSW		1/7/3745	C	WATER QUALITY CRITERIA.	ESTABLISHES WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR POLLUTANTS, WHICH DO NOT HAVE SPECIFIC NUMERICAL OR NARRATIVE CRITERIA, IDENTIFIED IN TABLES 7-1 THROUGH 7-15 OF THIS RULE.	PERTAINS TO BOTH DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATERS AS A RESULT OF REMEDIAL ACTION AND ANY SURFACE WATERS AFFECTED BY SITE CONDITIONS.

PROPOSED ARAR's continued

CAT	ORC	OAC	PARA	CAPTION	TEXT	APPLICATION
DSW		1/21/3745		WATER USE DES FOR GREAT MIAMI RIVER.	ESTABLISHES WATER USE DESIGNATIONS FOR STREAM SEGMENTS WITHIN THE GREAT MIAMI RIVER BASIN.	PERTINENT IF STREAM OR STREAM SEGMENT IS ON-SITE AND IS EITHER AFFECTED BY SITE CONDITIONS OF IF REMEDY INCLUDES DIRECT DISCHARGE. USED BY DSW TO ESTABLISH WASTE LOAD ALLOCATIONS
GW		9/10/3745	A, B, C	ABANDONED WELL SEALING.	PROCEDURES FOR CLOSING AND SEALING WELL'S.	PERTAINS TO ALL GROUND WATER W ELLS ON THE SITE THAT EITHER WILL BE INSTALLED OR HAVE BEEN INSTALLED SINCE FEB. 15, 1975.
APC		3745-15-07	A	AIR POLLUTION NUISANCES PROHIBITED.	DEFINES AIR POLLUTION NUISANCE AS THE EMISSION OR ESCAPE INTO THE AIR FROM ANY SOURCES(S) OF SMOKE, ASHES, DUST, DIRT, GRIME, ACIDS, FUMES, GASES, VAPORS, ODORS AND COMBINATIONS OF THE ABOVE THAT ENDANGER HEALTH, SAFETY OR WELFARE OF THE PUBLIC OR CAUSE PERSONAL INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE. SUCH NUISANCES ARE PROHIBITED.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE WHICH CAUSES, OR MAY REASONABLY CAUSE, AIR POLLUTION NUISANCES. CONSIDER FOR SITES THAT WILL UNDERGO EXCAVATION, DEMOLITION, CAP INSTALLATION, METHANE PRODUCTION, CLEARING AND GRUBBING, WATER TREATMENT, INCINERATION AND WASTE FUEL RECOVERY.
APC		3745-17-02	A, B, C	PARTICULATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS.	ESTABLISHES SPECIFIC STANDARDS FOR TOTAL SUSPENDED PARTICULATES.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE THAT MAY EMIT MEASURABLE QUANTITIES OF PARTICULATE MATTER (BOTH STACK AND FUGITIVE). CONSIDER FOR SITES THAT WILL UNDERGO EXCAVATION, DEMOLITION, CAP INSTALLATION, CLEARING AND GRUBBING, INCINERATION AND WASTE FUEL RECOVERY.
APC		3745-17-05		PARTICULATE NON-DEGRADATION POLICY.	DEGRADATION OF AIR QUALITY IN ANY AREA WHERE AIR QUALITY IS BETTER THAN REQUIRED BY 3745-17-02 IS PROHIBITED.	PERTAINS TO SITES IN CERTAIN LOCATIONS THAT MAY EMIT OR ALLOW THE ESCAPE OF PARTICULATES (BOTH STACK AND FUGITIVE). CONSIDER FOR SITES THAT WILL UNDERGO EXCAVATION, DEMOLITION, CAP INSTALLATION, CLEARING AND GRUBBING, INCINERATION.
APC		3745-17-08	A1, A2, B, D	EMISSION RESTRICTIONS FOR FUGITIVE DUST.	ALL EMISSIONS OF FUGITIVE DUST SHALL BE CONTROLLED.	PERTAINS TO SITES, WHICH MAY HAVE FUGITIVE EMISSIONS (NON-STACK) OF DUST. CONSIDER FOR SITES THAT WILL UNDERGO GRADING, LOADING OPERATIONS, DEMOLITION, CLEARING AND GRUBBING AND CONSTRUCTION UTILIZE INCINERATION OR FUEL RECOVERY (WASTE FUEL RECOVERY).
APC		3745-20-06	A, B	STANDARD FOR ACTIVE ASBESTOS WASTE DISPOSAL SITES.	ESTABLISHES OPERATING STANDARDS FOR AN ACTIVE ASBESTOS WASTE DISPOSAL SITES.	PERTAINS TO SITES WHERE ASBESTOS HAS COME TO BE LOCATED AND MUST BE CONSOLIDATED ON-SITE. CONSIDER FOR LANDFILLS WHERE WASTES WILL BE EXCAVATED AND RE-DEPOSITED ON-SITE.
APC		3745-20-07	A, B, C	STANDARD FOR INACTIVE. ASBESTOS WASTE DISPOSAL SITES.	ESTABLISHES EMISSIONS AND MAINTENANCE STANDARDS FOR INACTIVE. ASBESTOS WASTE DISPOSAL SITES.	PERTAINS TO SITES WHERE ASBESTOS HAS COME TO BE LOCATED. CONSIDER FOR LANDFILLS WITH INADEQUATE COVER OR WHERE WASTES WILL CONSOLIDATED.
APC		3745-25-03		EMISSION CONTROL ACTION PROGRAMS.	REQUIRES PREPARATION FOR AIR POLLUTION ALERTS, WARNINGS AND EMERGENCIES	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE, WHICH IS EMITTING OR MAY EMIT AIR CONTAMINANTS.
HW		3745-270-03	A, B, C, D	DILUTION PROHIBITED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR TREATMENT.	FORBIDS DILUTION AS A MEANS OF ACHIEVING LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION LEVELS	CONSIDER FOR REMEDIAL OPTIONS INCLUDING LAND DISPOSAL OR LEAVING WASTES IN-PLACE

PROPOSED ARAR's continued

CAT	ORC	OAC	PARA	CAPTION	TEXT	APPLICATION
DSIWM		3745-27-03	B	EXEMPTIONS TO SOLID WASTE REGULATIONS.	DEFINES EXEMPTIONS TO SOLID WASTE REGULATIONS AND ESTABLISHES LIMITATIONS ON TEMPORARY STORAGE OF PUTRESCIBLE WASTE OR ANY SOLID WASTE WHICH CAUSES A NUISANCE OR HEALTH HAZARD. STORAGE OF PUTRESCIBLE WASTE BEYOND SEVEN DAYS IS CONSIDERED OPEN DUMPING.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE AT WHICH SOLID WASTE WILL BE MANAGED. CONSIDER ESPECIALLY FOR OLD LANDFILLS WHERE SOLID WASTE MAY BE EXCAVATED AND/OR CONSOLIDATED.
HW		3745-270-49	A, B, C, D, E	LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION FOR CONTAMINATED SOILS.	SPECIFIES STANDARDS FOR SOIL TREATMENT.	CONSIDER AT SITES WHERE CONTAMINATED SOILS ARE GENERATED.
DSIWM		3745-27-05	A, B, C	AUTHORIZED, LIMITED & PROHIBITED SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL.	ESTABLISHES ALLOWABLE METHODS OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL; SANITARY LANDFILL, INCINERATION, COMPOSTING. PROHIBITS MANAGEMENT BY OPEN BURNING AND OPEN DUMPING.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE AT WHICH SOLID WASTES WILL BE MANAGED. PROHIBITS MANAGEMENT BY OPEN BURNING AND OPEN DUMPING.
HW		3745-270-50	A, B, C, D, E, F	PROHIBITIONS ON STORAGE OF RESTRICTED WASTES.	RULES FOR STORAGE OF WASTES THAT VIOLATE LDR'S.	CONSIDER AT SITES WHERE REMEDIATION INCLUDES STORAGE OF WASTES.
DSIWM		3745-27-13	A, C	DISTURBANCES WHERE HAZ OR SOLID WASTE FAC WAS OPERATED.	REQUIRES THAT A DETAILED PLAN BE PROVIDED TO DESCRIBE HOW ANY PROPOSED FILLING, GRADING, EXCAVATING, BUILDING, DRILLING OR MINING ON LAND WHERE A HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY OR SOLID WASTE FACILITY WAS OPERATED WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED. THIS INFORMATION MUST DEMONSTRATE THAT THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES WILL NOT CREATE A NUISANCE OR ADVERSELY AFFECT THE PUBLIC HEALTH OR THE ENVIRONMENT. SPECIAL TERMS TO CONDUCT SUCH ACTIVITIES MAY BE IMPOSED BY THE DIRECTOR TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC AND THE ENVIRONMENT.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE AT WHICH HAZARDOUS OR SOLID WASTE HAS BEEN MANAGED, EITHER INTENTIONALLY OR OTHERWISE. DOES NOT PERTAIN TO AREAS THAT HAVE HAD ONE-TIME LEAKS OR SPILLS.
DSIWM		3745-27-13	H (4)	TESTING OF WASTES FOR DISPOSAL OR TREATMENT.	SPECIFIES REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLING OF POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED SOIL AND WASTES BE PERFORMED IF SOLID OR HAZARDOUS WASTE OR SOILS ARE REMOVED FROM A CLOSED FACILITY. COPIES OF SAMPLE ANALYSIS REPORTS, SELECTION OF APPROPRIATE TREATMENT OR DISPOSAL METHOD, AND COPY OF ACCEPTANCE LETTER FROM RECEIVING FACILITY TO BE SUBMITTED PRIOR TO REMOVAL OF ANY WASTE OR CONTAMINATED SOIL FROM SITE. MUST MEET ALL APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, INCLUDING ORC 3734.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE AT WHICH HAZARDOUS OR SOLID WASTE HS BEEN MANAGED, EITHER INTENTIONALL OR OTHERWISE. DOES NOT PERTAIN TO AREAS THAT HAVE HAD ONE-TIME LEAKS OR SPILLS.
DSIWM		3745-27-13	H (6)	REPLACEMENT OF EXCAVATED WASTES.	NO EXCAVATION OF WASTE, INCLUDING LIQUIDS RELEASED DURING CITED ACTIVIES, SHALL OCCUR UNLESS THE EXCAVATED WASTE IS REPLACED WITHIN PREVIOUSLY EXISTING HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LIMITS OF WASTE PLACEMENT; TREATED AND/OR DISPOSED AT A LICENSED, PERMITTED FACILITY. WASTES SUSPECTED OR KNOWN TO BE HAZARDOUS WHICH ARE REMOVED ARE TO BE STORED & CHARACTERIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORC 3734.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE AT WHICH HAZARDOUS OR SOLID WASTE HS BEEN MANAGED, EITHER INTENTIONALL OR OTHERWISE. DOES NOT PERTAIN TO AREAS THAT HAVE HAD ONE-TIME LEAKS OR SPILLS.

PROPOSED ARAR's continued

CAT	ORC	OAC	PARA	CAPTION	TEXT	APPLICATION
DSIWM		3745-27-19	(E)(8)(h)	GENERAL OPERATIONAL CRITERIA.	DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS. LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION 3734.027 OF THE REVISED CODE.	PROHIBITS DISPOSAL OF LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES IN SANITARY LANDFILL FACILITIES.
DSIWM		3745-27-19	J	SANITARY LANDFILL OPERATIONS -SURFACE WATER MGMNT.	SURFACE WATER MUST BE DIVERTED FROM AREAS WHERE SOLID WASTE IS BEING, OR HAS BEEN, DEPOSITED. ALSO REQUIRES RUN-ON AND RUN-OFF TO BE CONTROLLED TO MINIMIZE INFILTRATION THROUGH THE COVER MATERIALS AND TO MINIMIZE EROSION OF THE CAP SYSTEM.	PERTAINS TO NEW SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES TO BE CREATED ON-SITE AND EXISTING LANDFILLS THAT WILL BE EXPANDED DURING REMEDIATION. PORTIONS ALSO MAY PERTAIN TO EXISTING AREAS OF CONTAMINATION THAT WILL BE CAPPED IN-PLACE PER SOLID WASTE RULES.
DSIWM		3745-27-19	K	SANITARY LANDFILL OPERATIONS LEACHATE MANAGEMENT.	REQUIRES REPAIR OF LEACHATE OUTBREAKS; COLLECTION AND TREATMENT OF LEACHATE ON THE SURFACE OF THE LANDFILL; AND ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE, CONTROL OR ELIMINATE CONDITIONS CAUSING LEACHATE OUTBREAKS.	PERTAINS TO NEW SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES TO BE CREATED ON-SITE AND EXISTING LANDFILLS THAT WILL BE EXPANDED DURING REMEDIATION. PORTIONS ALSO MAY PERTAIN TO EXISTING AREAS OF CONTAMINATION THAT WILL BE CAPPED IN-PLACE PER SOLID WASTE RULES.
HW		3745-52-11	A, B, C, D	EVALUATION OF WASTE.	ANY PERSON GENERATING A WASTE MUST DETERMINE IF THAT WASTE IS A HAZARDOUS WASTE (EITHER THROUGH LISTING OR BY CHARACTERISTIC).	PERTAINS TO SITES AT WHICH WASTES OF ANY TYPE (BOTH SOLID AND HAZARDOUS) ARE LOCATED.
HW		3745-52-20		HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.	REQUIRES A GENERATOR WHO TRANSPORTS OR OFFERS FOR TRANSPORTATION HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR OFF-SITE TREATMENT, STORAGE OR DISPOSAL TO PREPARE A UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST.	PERTAINS TO SITES WHERE HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE TRANSPORTED OFF-SITE FOR TREATMENT, STORAGE OR DISPOSAL.
HW		3745-52-22		HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST - NUMBER OF COPIES.	SPECIFIES THE NUMBER OF MANIFEST COPIES TO BE PREPARED.	PERTAINS TO SITES WHERE HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE TRANSPORTED OFF-SITE FOR TREATMENT, STORAGE OR DISPOSAL.
HW		3745-52-23		HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST - USE.	SPECIFIES PROCEDURES FOR THE USE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFESTS INCLUDING A REQUIREMENT THAT THEY BE HAND SIGNED BY THE GENERATOR.	PERTAINS TO SITES WHERE HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE TRANSPORTED OFF-SITE FOR TREATMENT, STORAGE OR DISPOSAL.
HW		3745-52-30		HAZARDOUS WASTE PACKAGING.	REQUIRES A GENERATOR TO PACKAGE HAZARDOUS WASTE IN ACCORDANCE WITH U.S. DOT REGULATIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION OFF-SITE.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE WHERE HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE GENERATED BY ON-SITE ACTIVITIES AND SHIPPED OFF-SITE FOR TREATMENT AND/OR DISPOSAL.
HW		3745-52-31		HAZARDOUS WASTE LABELING.	REQUIRES PACKAGES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TO BE LABELED IN ACCORDANCE WITH U.S. DOT REGULATIONS FOR OFF-SITE TRANSPORTATION.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE WHERE HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE GENERATED BY ON-SITE ACTIVITIES AND SHIPPED OFF-SITE FOR TREATMENT AND/OR DISPOSAL.
HW		3745-52-32		HAZARDOUS WASTE MARKING.	SPECIFIES LANGUAGE FOR MARKING PACKAGES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE PRIOR TO OFF-SITE TRANSPORTATION.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE WHERE HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE GENERATED BY ON-SITE ACTIVITIES AND SHIPPED OFF-SITE FOR TREATMENT AND/OR DISPOSAL.
HW		3745-52-33		HAZARDOUS WASTE PLACARDING.	GENERATOR SHALL PLACARD HAZARDOUS WASTE PRIOR TO OFF-SITE TRANSPORTATION.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE WHERE HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE GENERATED BY ON-SITE ACTIVITIES AND SHIPPED OFF-SITE FOR TREATMENT AND/OR DISPOSAL.
HW		3745-52-34		ACCUMULATION TIME OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.	IDENTIFIES MAXIMUM TIME PERIODS THAT A GENERATOR MAY ACCUMULATE A HAZARDOUS WASTE WITHOUT BEING CONSIDERED AN OPERATOR OF A STORAGE FACILITY. ALSO ESTABLISHES STANDARDS FOR MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES BY GENERATORS.	PERTAINS TO A SITE WHERE HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE GENERATED AS A RESULT OF THE REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES.
HW		3745-52-34	(C)(1)(b)	CONTAINER MANAGEMENT		

PROPOSED ARAR's continued

CAT	ORC	OAC	PARA	CAPTION	TEXT	APPLICATION
HW		3745-54-37	A, B	ARRANGEMENTS/ AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	ARRANGEMENTS OR AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES, SUCH AS POLICE, FIRE DEPARTMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS MUST BE MADE. IF LOCAL AUTHORITIES WILL NOT COOPERATE, DOCUMENTATION OF THAT NON-COOPERATION SHOULD BE PROVIDED.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE AT, WHICH HAZARDOUS WASTE IS TO BE TREATED, STORED OR DISPOSED OF (OR HAS BEEN DISPOSED OF).
HW		3745-55-71		CONDITION OF CONTAINERS.	CONTAINERS HOLDING HAZARDOUS WASTE MUST BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD CONDITION (NO RUST OR STRUCTURAL DEFECTS).	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE AT, WHICH HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE STORED IN CONTAINERS.
HW		3745-55-72		COMPATIBILITY OF WASTE WITH CONTAINERS.	HAZARDOUS WASTES PLACED IN CONTAINER MUST NOT REACT WITH THE CONTAINER MATERIAL OR LINER MATERIAL.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE AT, WHICH HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE STORED IN CONTAINERS.
HW		3745-55-73		MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS.	CONTAINERS HOLDING HAZARDOUS WASTE MUST BE CLOSED (EXCEPT TO ADD OR REMOVE WASTE) AND MUST NOT BE HANDLED IN A MANNER THAT MAY RUPTURE THE CONTAINER OR CAUSE IT TO LEAK.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE AT, WHICH HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE STORED IN CONTAINERS.
HW		3745-55-74		CONTAINER INSPECTIONS.	REQUIRES AT LEAST WEEKLY INSPECTIONS OF CONTAINER STORAGE AREAS.	PERTAINS TO ANY SITE AT, WHICH HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE STORED IN CONTAINERS.

To Be Considered:

CAT	ORC	OAC	PARA	CAPTION	TEXT	APPLICATION
DSIWM		3745-27-11	B, G	FINAL CLOSURE OF SANITARY LANDFILL FACILITIES.	REQUIRES CLOSURE OF A LANDFILL IN A MANNER, WHICH MINIMIZES THE NEED FOR POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE AND MINIMIZES POST-CLOSURE FORMATION AND RELEASE OF LEACHATE AND EXPLOSIVE GASES TO AIR, SOIL GROUND WATER OR SURFACE WATER. SPECIFIES ACCEPTABLE CAP DESIGN; SOIL BARRIER LAYER, GRANULAR DRAINAGE LAYER, SOIL AND VEGETATIVE LAYER. PROVIDES FOR USE OF COMPARABLE MATERIALS TO THOSE SPECIFIED WITH APPROVAL OF DIRECTOR.	SUBSTANTIVE REQUIREMENTS PERTAIN TO ANY NEW SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS CREATED ON-SITE, ANY EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS ON-SITE AND ANY EXISTING AREAS OF CONTAMINATION THAT ARE CAPPED IN-PLACE PER THE SOLID WASTE RULES.
DSIWM		3745-27-14	A	POST-CLOSURE CARE OF SANITARY LANDFILL FACILITIES.	SPECIFIES THE REQUIRED POST-CLOSURE CARE FOR SOLID WASTE FACILITIES. INCLUDES CONTINUING OPERATION OF LEACHATE AND SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, MAINTENANCE OF THE CAP SYSTEM AND GROUND WATER MONITORING.	SUBSTANTIVE REQUIREMENTS PERTAIN TO ANY NEWLY CREATED SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS ON-SITE, ANY EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS ON-SITE AND ANY EXISTING AREAS OF CONTAMINATION THAT ARE CAPPED PER THE SOLID WASTE RULES.
DSIWM		3745-27-19	H	SANITARY LANDFILL OPERATIONS FINAL COVER.	INCLUDES REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FINAL CAP SYSTEM FOR AREAS AT FINAL ELEVATIONS.	PERTAINS TO NEW SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES TO BE CREATED ON-SITE AND EXISTING LANDFILLS THAT WILL BE EXPANDED DURING REMEDIATION. PORTIONS ALSO MAY PERTAIN TO EXISTING AREAS OF CONTAMINATION THAT WILL BE CAPPED IN-PLACE PER SOLID WASTE RULES.

1976 Solid Waste Regulations:

OAC 3745-27-01-11

OAC 3745-37-01-10