DRAFT
07/15/2005

MOBILE COUNTY

COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

June 2005 - June 2015

MOBILE COUNTY, ALABAMA

THE PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS

Mobile County (Unincorporated)
Dauphin Island
Bayou La Batre
Mount Vernon
Chickasaw
Citronelle
Prichard
Saraland
Satsuma
Creola

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT

We hereby support the goals, recommendations, plans, and public participation elements found in this Solid Waste Management Plan. This document and all attachments were prepared in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on our inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of our knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

_____

Mike Dean, President
Mobile County Commission

Wallace Killcreas, Chairman
Mobile County Solid Waste Disposal Authority

A RESOLUTION OF THE MOBILE COUNTY COMMISSION TO SUBMIT AN UPDATED COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN TO THE ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT.

RESOLUTION NO. _____

WHEREAS, the **MOBILE COUNTY COMMISSION**, hereinafter referred to as the A**COUNTY,@** , has the responsibility for the planning of solid waste management throughout Mobile County, Alabama; and,

WHEREAS, the **COUNTY** is required by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and the Code of Alabama 1975 ' 22-27-47 to develop a ten- year plan to address solid waste generation, collection, transportation, disposal, and recycling; and

WHEREAS, the **COUNTY** is desirous of developing and implementing a long term strategic plan for solid waste management within Mobile County and is required to update its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, hereinafter referred to as the A**PLAN,@** and; and

WHEREAS, the **COUNTY** has entered into a contract with the **MOBILE COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AUTHORITY,** hereinafter referred to as the A**AUTHORITY,@** to administrate, manage, oversee and maintain certain solid waste issues under certain terms and conditions; and

WHEREAS, the **AUTHORITY** has retained Butch Lambert & Associates, L.L.C. to update the **PLAN**; and

WHEREAS, the **COUNTY** and the **AUTHORITY** have engaged into a public participation process and the **COUNTY** has conducted a Public Hearing for the purpose of adopting the **PLAN**; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the **COUNTY** hereby adopts the **PLAN**; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the **COUNTY** has submitted copies of the Mobile County **PLAN** to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management pursuant to Code of Alabama 1975 ' 22-27-47; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President of the Mobile County Commission is authorized on behalf of the **COUNTY** to coordinate with other participating jurisdictions of

the **PLAN** to implement said **PLAN**.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2005.

MOBILE COUNTY COMMISSION

By _____
Mike Dean, President

By _____
Samuel L. Jones, Commissioner

By _____
Stephen D. Nodine, Commissioner

Attest:

_____
John F. Pafenbach, County Administrator

MOBILE COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Appendices

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with the Code of Alabama 1975, the Mobile County Commission has prepared this decennial plan, which includes information concerning all phases of waste management including generation, collection, disposal, recycling, illegal dumping, and full cost accounting. It is the intent of this Solid Waste Plan to aid in the conservation of existing disposal facilities and in the preservation of the County-s solid waste disposal resources while working to protect the public health and the environment.

One of the main solid waste management concerns in Mobile County is the capacity assurance of landfills. Fortunately, Mobile County-s Chastang Landfill has the available space to serve the county for another 35 years, minimum. However, the estimates of future waste volumes to be disposed at Chastang are affected by the changes in populations, economic growth, and recycling in the county. This plan focuses on the current and future collection practices and management of disposal facilities, discusses the needs and goals, and outlines the procedure/criteria to apply for a Solid Waste Facility permit from the respective jurisdiction. All solid waste disposal facilities in Mobile County must be approved by the County Commission or Municipality participating in this plan. In order to be approved by the County Commission or Municipality the process outlined in this plan shall be followed.

Letters from municipalities stating their wish to be covered by this plan are located in Appendix A. Only jurisdictions covered by an ADEM approved Solid Waste Management Plan can provide local approval of solid waste facilities and services within their jurisdiction.

The municipalities covered in this local plan are as follows:

- Bayou La Batre
- Chickasaw
- Citronelle
- Creola
- Dauphin Island
- Mount Vernon
- Prichard
- Saraland
- Satsuma

The City of Mobile is not covered in this plan because it has chosen to produce its own plan. A letter indicating the City of Mobile=s exclusion from this plan is provided in Appendix A. It is because the City of Mobile is not covered by this plan that population, costs and wastes generated or recycled in the City of Mobile are not considered in this plan. Any reporting of waste or recycling data from the City of Mobile is strictly for the purpose of factoring out amounts generated in the City of Mobile or for calculating remaining landfill capacity for those for landfills shared with the City of Mobile.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Goals

The main goal of this plan is the effective management of solid waste in Mobile County. The County realizes the necessity to plan for future needs and thus continually analyzes current procedures and conditions.

Extending the usable life at Chastang saves land and money for county residents. Some of the costs associated with opening another landfill are the cost of the land, design fees, permitting, and construction. Therefore, delaying the need to construct another sanitary waste landfill in Mobile County is a meaningful goal for all Mobile County residents. Assuring the availability of duplication of collection and disposal resources to provide

competition in the control costs of collection and disposal are also a goal of this Plan. The Mobile County Commission remains committed to insuring that there is always at least 20 years of available capacity in the local sanitary landfill.

Recycling is the best way to save space in a municipal sanitary waste landfill. Many states do not have the available land to build new landfills. As a result, recycling has been a major concern for decades. Mobile County has thousands of undeveloped acres that could be used in the future as landfill sites. However, as stated earlier, the expense is great for county residents; it can be especially significant for the land owners in the host community. Recycling can significantly prolong the life of existing landfills thus reducing the need to use more land.

Currently, the County does not require mandatory garbage collection in the unincorporated area, however, the County is reviewing mechanisms to make it mandatory.

Planning Period

The effective planning period covered by this Plan is June 2005 to June 2015 encompassing a 10 year period. It is to be understood however, that solid waste is an increasingly complex issue and the County=s concern with solid waste management exceeds the next 10 years. All population and waste generation projections encompass the next 10 years. This Plan is intended to compliment the planning needs of ADEM with the requirement to update the State SWMP every 10 years coinciding with the decennial census. ADEM may require the first update in 5 years even though the planning period for this Plan and each subsequent Plan is 10 years.

Public Participation

The County Commission considered it essential to the planning process to effectively obtain public participation and input throughout the development and adoption of the Plan. During the process for adopting this Plan, the participating jurisdictions were provided copies of the Plan for review, comment and for additional input of municipal specific data. Each municipality was directed to participate in the adoption process by making the Plan available to the public and soliciting comments. The Plan was made available to each County Commissioner, the Public Affairs Director, the County Engineers Office and the office of the Environmental Services Director for the purpose of disseminating the information. All comments from the municipalities that were specifically intended for inclusion in the Plan were directed to the Environmental Services Director of the Mobile County Commission. The intent to adopt the Plan and a request for comments at a public hearing was advertised in the Mobile Register announcing the time and location of the public hearing, and was advertised once per week for a four week period prior to the public hearing. The public hearing was held 5 days after the final newspaper advertisement, and the official comment period of 30 days started the day after the public hearing. A court reporter was used for the accurate account of the public hearing. A public hearing was held and the Plan was described. All comments from the public were requested to be submitted in writing so that a written response could be provided. All written comments were directed to the County Environmental Services Director for review and presentation to the Mobile County Solid Waste Disposal Authority. A copy of this notice can be found in Appendix B of this plan. Comments from the public were gathered and addressed in Appendix C. Adoption of the Plan took place at the next regularly scheduled County Commission meeting following the meeting of the Mobile County Solid Waste Disposal Authority.

In 1980 the County Commission established the Mobile County Solid Waste Disposal Authority (MCSWDA). The MCSWDA, consisting of three unpaid individuals from the community, meets regularly to deal with all solid waste disposal and landfill planning functions of the County Commission. Although the MCSWDA does not normally exercise jurisdiction over disposal facilities operated by municipalities, it held regular monthly meetings to discuss the Plan development and these meetings were open to the public.

The completed Local Plan was adopted within 90 days of the end of the comment period in an open meeting by the County Commission.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Origin and Volume of Waste

The following table describes the materials found in typical municipal solid waste. While there are other forms of waste, namely industrial and construction/demolition waste, the main concern of this plan is municipal solid waste. Quantities of household garbage for the population represented in this Plan are estimated in Table 4 of this Plan using an EPA estimate of 4.5 pounds of household garbage per person per day. In contrast, an estimate of this volume using available data of actual disposal could be derived by subtracting quantities provided by the City of Mobile from the Chastang Landfill and incorporating an estimate of the same waste stream that BFI transports out of the County. The table below provides an estimate of household garbage volume using available data.

Annual Household Garbage Generation (in tons) Using Actual Data (2004)

Chastang Total	City of Mobile	This Plan (Chastang minus City)	This Plan with EPA Estimate (Not actual data)	BFI Transfer (Transported out of County)
278,599	56,673	221,926	173,977	129,132

Data used in this table was provided from the City of Mobile, Waste Management and BFI. The data represents values from year 2004. It is noted the entire volume from BFI is transported out of the County to the Timberlands Landfill in Brewton, Alabama. The BFI volume is not tracked with respect to origin and represents some quantities from the City of Mobile commercial business, apartments, restaurants, and other sources along with volumes that originate from areas participating in this Plan. It is also noted that some quantity of household garbage is disposed at the Chastang that represents quantities from the City of Mobile that is transported by private enterprise and therefor not tracked as waste disposed by the City of Mobile. In comparison to EPA estimates, the actual data suggest a slightly higher

volume, EPA at 173,977 tons versus 221,926 tons using actual data. This is expected due to the lack of tracking information from the BFI transfer station and the quantities that apparently come from the City of Mobile.

Table 1. Municipal Solid Waste Components

Material	Percent Generated (based on weight)[1]	Tons Generated in Mobile County, 2005 [2]
Paper and paperboard	37.4	56,100
Glass	5.52	8,300
Metals		
Steel	5.82	8,700
Aluminum	1.38	2,100
Other nonferrous metals	.6	900
Plastics	10.66	16,000
Rubber and leather	2.76	4,100
Textiles	4.06	6,100
Wood	5.48	8,200
Other materials	1.73	2,600
Other wastes		
Food, other	11.17	16,700
Yard trimmings	11.95	17,900
Miscellaneous inorganic	1.51	2,300

1. Source: Franklin Associates, Ltd.
2. Estimation based on 4.5 ppcpd production rate.

Table 2, shown below, conveys actual volumes disposed at local municipal, industrial, and construction/demolition landfills.

Table 2. Waste Volumes Disposed in Local Area; January 2003-December 2003

Landfill Name	Landfill Type	Volume
Chastang	Municipal	**263,721 ton**
Dirt Inc.	Industrial	269,518 yd;
Lott Road	Industrial	199,800 yd;
Jarrett	Industrial	225,722 yd;
Industrial Total		**695,040 yd;**
Theodore/ South Coast	Construction/Demoliti	241,237 yd;
Brownlee	Construction/Demoliti	47,718 yd;
H & S	Construction/Demoliti	151,686 yd;
Construction/Demolition		**440,641 yd;**

Current Collection / Transportation Methods

Household Waste Collection

Mobile County continues to encourage private enterprise to assure competitive collection costs throughout the county and not establish franchise collection districts. There are approximately 32 companies that provide collection services within the county. There are no franchised areas for collection within this Plan, and therefor many of the collectors overlap in service area. Collection service providers service generalized areas of the County such as the south or west portion of the County or areas centered around a specific road, and the areas change as a function of their customers. Municipalities with collection contracts are noted in the ACurrent Contractual Agreements@ section of this Plan. Collection vehicles vary in size, depending on the company, from small pickup trucks to large commercial trucks and tractor-trailers that cycle between transfer stations and Chastang or leave the County.

Some collectors haul directly to the municipal sanitary landfill. Others haul waste to a transfer station. There are two transfer stations in the County. BFI and Waste Management operate transfer stations on Varner Drive and Hamilton Boulevard, respectively. BFI currently accepts waste from permitted private collectors at a rate of $38.00 per ton. Waste Management accepts waste from the public and private collectors at a rate of $36.50 per ton.

Transfer stations save money in the form of transportation costs. These facilities provide a conveniently located hub for garbage collection vehicles to dump their waste and return to their route. Waste is compacted further at a transfer station and loaded into larger trucks such as tractor-trailers that finally carry the waste to the landfill. These facilities are regulated by the County Health Department, not the County Commission.

Household Waste Collection Providers

Listed below are companies that collect and haul household waste in Mobile County. All disposal of collected waste occurs in Mobile County at either the Waste Management Transfer Station, the BFI Transfer Station or the Chastang Landfill.

	COMPANY NAME	**AREA SERVED**
1.	American Waste Solutions	South & West Mobile County
2.	Barnhill Sanitation	Wilmer and Tanner Williams
3.	B.T. Sanitation	North Mobile County
4.	BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	North, South and West Mobile County
5.	Budget Waste Services	Southwest Mobile County

6.	Carter Sanitation	Theodore
7.	Cash Sanitation	West Mobile & North Mobile
8.	C&C Waste	Semmes, Citronelle, Saraland, Chunchula, Wilmer
9.	Custom Ecology	garbage from Waste Management transfer station to Chastang Landfill
10.	Evergreen	garbage from transfer station at BFI to Chastang and Timberlands
11.	Finch Disposal	Wilmer
12.	Goodwin Sanitation	Hollingers Island, Theodore, Tillmans Corner, St. Elmo, Irvington
13.	Grand Bay Waste	Grand Bay
14.	Gulf Coast Waste	West Mobile, Theodore, Irvington, Grand Bay, Coden, Alabama Port
15.	Gulf Coast Waste II	Semmes, Wilmer, Grand Bay and Theodore
16.	H&L Sanitation	West Mobile
17.	Wheeler Locke Sanitation	Wilmer
18.	Mower for Less	Theodore & Bell Fountain
19.	McDuffie Sanitation	Semmes, West Mobile, Theodore, Tillmans Corner, Grand Bay
20.	McGill Sanitation	Citronelle
21.	Nicholas Sanitation	West Mobile
22.	Robert Nicholas Sanitation	West Mobile
23.	Doris Richardson	West Mobile

	Garbage	
24.	Harold Richardson Garbage	West Mobile
25.	John Richardson	West Mobile
26.	R&M Sanitation	Lott Rd & Chunchula
27.	Robinson Sanitation	Airport, Theodore, Dauphin Island Parkway
28.	R&R Sanitation	3 Notch, March Rd. Cody, and Snow Rd.
29.	Smith Sanitation	Turnerville and Chunchula
30.	Southern Waste Solutions	West Mobile, Theodore
31.	Waste Management	West, North, and South Mobile County
32.	West Mobile Sanitation	West Mobile

Commercial Waste

Commercial waste is essentially collected from dumpsters. Front load trucks raise and empty containers that are less than 10 cubic yards (cy), into the back of the truck, from the top. In general, commercial containers range in size from 2 cy to 8 cy. Tracking aspects of this waste stream are not available from the landfills in Mobile County and therefore data is not available to elaborate upon issues concerning generators, quantities and disposal that result from jurisdictions within this Plan. As a result, estimates are not available in this Plan. Disposal of this waste stream is available at C&D landfills.

Construction / Demolition Waste

Construction/Demolition waste which is waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings, and other structures. Collection contractors normally use 20, 30, or 40 cy roll off containers that can be placed at a site and picked up when the job

is complete or the container is full. Tracking aspects of this waste stream are not available from the landfills in Mobile County and therefore data is not available to elaborate upon issues concerning generators, quantities and disposal that result from jurisdictions within this Plan. As a result, estimates are not available in this Plan.

Industrial Waste

As defined by ADEM, Industrial waste is ›solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: Electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay, and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and wastewater treatment.- Industrial waste is collected and transported in trucks similarly to C/D waste. Tracking aspects of this waste stream are not available from the landfills in Mobile County and therefore data is not available to elaborate upon issues concerning generators, quantities and disposal that result from jurisdictions within this Plan. As a result, estimates are not available in this Plan.

Household Hazardous Waste

The Mobile County Commission periodically provides funding for household hazardous waste collection events whereby all citizens of the County can bring their household hazardous waste, free of charge, to a designated drop-off location. Examples of household hazardous waste include paint, solvents, cleaners, pesticides, fertilizers, oil filters, motor oil, antifreeze, brake fluid, batteries, etc. The County contracts with a private disposal company to manage the collection, transportation and disposal of all waste collected. Procedures for drop-off can vary, but in general, the citizens bring their waste to the location and workers are there to unload the material from the car, truck or trailer. There are several wastes not

accepted such as tires, fuel, pressurized fire extinguishers, ammunition, explosives and radioactive waste. As funds become available, it is the intent of the Mobile County Commission to repeat household hazardous waste collection events.

Current Disposal Methods / Waste Facilities

Sanitary Landfills

Sanitary landfills also called municipal sanitary landfills (MSLF) or municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLF) have stringent design requirements outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Among these requirements is that any landfill approved to accept sanitary waste, such as common household waste (refer to Appendix G for more types of solid waste) be constructed with lined cells and a leachate collection system. This requirement is sometimes referred to as Subtitle AD@, known for its placement in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

The City of Mobile owns and contracts the operation of the only municipal sanitary landfill in Mobile County. Mobile County does not allow municipal sanitary waste to be hauled into the county for disposal. Therefore, all waste being hauled to the Chastang Sanitary Landfill has been generated within the county. The contrary is not true. Some waste being generated within the county is disposed elsewhere. Considering the disposal cost of municipal sanitary waste, it is in the residents= best interest to keep waste generated outside the county from using space at the >local= landfill.

As stated previously, Mobile County has investigated the remaining capacity of the Chastang Sanitary Landfill. Using current elevations at the landfill and elevations defined in the Closure Plan (also a CFR requirement) for the landfill, engineers were able to determine quantitatively the remaining volume available. Current waste generation rates coupled with projected population growth for the county were then used to determine how long it would take to fill the available volume. In addition to the waste volumes, calculations also considered soils added as daily cover and future landfill closure. The result was that Chastang has the available space to meet Mobile County=s needs for at least the next 35

years.

Construction / Demolition Landfills

There are three private construction/demolition landfills open to the public in Mobile County. However, there are three private industrial landfills also open to the public in Mobile County, which are permitted to also accept construction/demolition waste. Maps showing the locations of all six landfills are located in Appendix D. Construction/demolition landfills that are private and only accept waste from onsite are not included in this plan.

Construction/Demolition (C/D) landfills do not accept municipal sanitary waste. Unlike sanitary landfills, the Code of Federal Regulations does not require the design of C/D landfills to include leachate collection systems. Therefore, they are not able to accept household waste. The waste they are approved to receive, such as waste building materials are non putrescible.

Industrial

There are three private industrial landfills open to the public in Mobile County. Vicinity maps for Dirt Inc., Jarrett Road, and Lott Road landfills are supplied in Appendix D. The remaining airspace has been calculated for each of these landfills and is tabularized in the expansion and development portion of this plan. Industrial waste landfills that are private and only accept waste from onsite are not included in this plan.

Composting Facilities

Currently, there are no composting facilities in the areas covered under this plan. However, composting is one of the options being reviewed in an effort to meet the 25% recycling goal.

Incinerators

Currently, there are no incinerators located in Mobile County.

Recycling Requirements

Currently only the City of Chickasaw provides the service of curbside (pickup) recycling in Mobile County. There is a recycling center located in the City of Mobile, which can be used

by all participants of this Plan. Keep Mobile Beautiful (KMB) operates the Metro Mobile Recycling Drop Off Center. Located at the corner of Stocking St. and Government St., the center operates six (6) days a week, however, the labeled bins are accessible by the public seven (7) days a week. Traffic counts have indicated that 100-200 vehicles visit the center every day. There is no tracking data available to determine the quantities of recyclables that come from the participants of this Plan. Additional recycling facilities are listed below within this section of the Plan which also do not have tracking data to indicate quantities that come from participants of this Plan.

Two of the challenges for KMB have been to locate businesses that have a need for the used materials and to offset expenses. For paper, glass, clothing, cardboard, plastic, aluminum, steel cans, oil, and styrofoam packing peanuts the challenge has been met. Commodity partners, such as Recycled Fibers of Alabama and BFI provide containers and shipping services to the drop off center at no cost in exchange for used materials.

There are other items that are accepted on a limited basis. Materials such as Christmas trees and telephone books are accepted at appropriate times of the year. Mobile County supports specialized collection events such as tire collection, electronics (including cell phones, computers, etc.), and household hazardous waste when financially feasible.

It should be noted that there have been successful recycling programs in Mobile County for decades. Certain metals such as aluminum and copper have been recycled because markets exist for them. In contrast, there has been little demand for plastics and glass. As a result, programs dedicated to their reuse have little, if any, funding to cover expenses.

Some areas of the country have recycling programs that are subsidized by state and/or local government because there is limited space available for landfills. The subsidy is merely a fraction of the money that would be spent to purchase land, design, construct, operate, and maintain a new landfill. In Mobile County, it has not been economically feasible for governments or municipalities to subsidize recycling efforts due to the relatively low cost of land.

Recycling Centers

The following facilities in Mobile County perform recycling:

Aaron Oil
316 Bel Air Blvd
Mobile, Alabama
479-1616
Used motor oil, anti-freeze, brake fluid, used oil filters, other petroleum products

Auto Shred
114 Industrial Canal Road
Mobile, Alabama
432-8550
Junk cars, appliances, all scrap metals

ASM Recycling
701 N. Joachim Street
694-0204
Nonferrous metals (Aluminum, brass, copper, steel, stainless steel

Browning Ferris Industries
3720 Varner Drive
666-5724
Aluminum, steel cans, flattened cardboard, newspapers, No. 1 and No. 2 plastics

Mobile Metro Recycling Center
1451 Government Street, 478-3333
Aluminum cans, Paper, Glass 5-colors, Plastics, Foam peanuts, Bubble wrap.

Dean-s Scrap Metal
Highway 45
675-0224
Aluminum and other scrap metals

Mailbox, Etc.
700Q University Blvd.
661-1000
foam peanuts, toner cartridges, bubble wrap, and other packaging materials.

Mobile Plastic Recovery
580 Grand Bay-Wilmer Rd
649-6000
Low density polyethylene-industrial quantities only

Party Basket
Pinebrook Shopping Center
344-7321
Styrofoam peanuts and bubble wrap.

Earth Resources
Private curbside recycling only
666-4482
Aluminum cans, motor oil, paper, glass

plastic, steel cans, six pack rings, cardboard.

Rayco Toners
2462 Commercial Park Drive
476-2224
Used toner cartridges from printers, copiers.

Recycled Fibers
Brookley Field
432-1000
Office paper, newspapers, cardboard.
Note: truckload quantities only

Wise Recycling
2200 Halls Mill Rd.
479-1322
Aluminum, copper, brass,
vehicle radiators and cooling coils

Royal Street Junk Company
800 S. Royal Street
432-6392
All metals (no vehicles or appliances)

Theodore Recycling
6170 Theodore Dawes Road
653-1684
Aluminum, brass, stainless steel, radiators,
and other metals.

Safety Kleen
3023 Dail St.
456-3527
Paint, paint thinners, mineral spirits
& solvents.

R & S
Mobile Tire Processor
P.O. Box 355
Specializing in splitting and
shredding used tires

Super Center - K-Mart
Batteries

Superlube Stores
Used motor oil.

Specialty Recycling
500 Stimrad Rd.
456-0110
Aluminum, Brass, Copper & Junk Cars.

Recycling Goals

$ Continue to support Household Hazardous Waste and other collection events as funding becomes available.

$ Participate in education.

Recycling Benefits

$ Conserve airspace in local landfills

$ Delay costs associated with opening a new landfill

$ Preserve land

$ Potentially reduce transportation costs

Composting

Composting is not an alternative to recycling but should be implemented as one aspect of a recycling plan.

Illegal Dumps

The existence of illegal dumps is a county-wide problem. There are no particular streets on which they appear. In addition to being aesthetically unpleasant, illegal dumps are a public health hazard and contaminate the environment.

There are seven full-time patrol persons employed by the Mobile County Commission in the Litter Patrol Department. Daily they patrol right of ways in the county and respond to citizens= complaints of unauthorized dumps. They have the authority to issue warning tickets and citations to violators.

When a site is visited the patrol looks for evidence that will determine the origin of the waste and/or the person(s) that illegally disposed of the waste. If the person at fault is identified, they may be ordered to cleanup the waste.

Future Solid Waste Requirements

The Chastang Sanitary Landfill will continue to serve the residents of Mobile County

throughout the life of this Plan. Mobile County will continue to monitor the available capacity at Chastang. Long term planning for solid waste collection and disposal is part of the strategic planning effort of the County. At the appropriate time, the County may study the feasibility of regional solid waste management and develop a business plan to accommodate a regional approach. Comprehensive planning will ensure the continued daily operations of solid waste collection and disposal within the County.

Table 3. Population Projections (2005-2015)

Municipality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Bayou La Batre	2,738	2,750	2,762	2,774	2,786	2,797	2,809	2,821	2,833	2,844	2,856
Chickasaw	6,131	6,157	6,184	6,210	6,236	6,263	6,289	6,315	6,342	6,368	6,394
Citronelle	3,760	3,776	3,793	3,809	3,825	3,841	3,857	3,873	3,890	3,906	3,922
Creola	2,044	2,052	2,061	2,070	2,079	2,088	2,096	2,105	2,114	2,123	2,131
Dauphin Island	1,431	1,437	1,443	1,449	1,455	1,461	1,467	1,474	1,480	1,486	1,492
Mount Vernon	858	862	866	869	873	877	880	884	888	892	895
Prichard	29,265	29,390	29,517	29,643	29,769	29,894	30,020	30,145	30,271	30,397	30,522
Saraland	12,589	12,643	12,697	12,751	12,805	12,860	12,914	12,968	13,022	13,076	13,130
Satsuma	5,886	5,911	5,936	5,962	5,987	6,012	6,038	6,063	6,088	6,113	6,139
Unincorporated	147,142	147,775	148,408	149,041	149,674	150,307	150,938	151,570	152,201	152,832	153,464
Total Population	182,578	183,364	184,149	184,935	185,721	186,506	187,290	188,073	188,856	189,640	190,423

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, August 2001 (2005, 2010, 2015)

The methodology used to project populations was to evenly distribute the growth between CEBR=s five year intervals. The unincorporated population estimates are the difference between the estimates for all of Mobile County minus the sum of all municipalities= estimates. The total population is the entire County minus the City of Mobile.

Table 4. MSW Generation Projections (ton/yr)

Municipality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Bayou La Batre	2,249	2,258	2,268	2,278	2,288	2,297	2,307	2,317	2,327	2,336	2,345
Chickasaw	5,035	5,056	5,079	5,100	5,121	5,143	5,165	5,186	5,208	5,230	5,251
Citronelle	3,088	3,101	3,115	3,128	3,141	3,154	3,168	3,181	3,195	3,208	3,221
Creola	1,679	1,685	1,693	1,700	1,707	1,715	1,721	1,729	1,736	1,744	1,750
Dauphin Island	1,175	1,180	1,185	1,190	1,195	1,200	1,205	1,211	1,215	1,220	1,225
Mount Vernon	705	708	711	714	717	720	723	726	729	733	735
Prichard	24,034	24,137	24,241	24,344	24,448	24,550	24,654	24,757	24,860	24,964	24,066
Saraland	10,339	10,383	10,427	10,472	10,516	10,561	10,606	10,650	10,694	10,739	10,783
Satsuma	4,834	4,854	4,875	4,896	4,917	4,937	4,959	4,979	5,000	5,020	5,042
Unincorporated	120,840	121,360	121,880	122,400	122,920	123,440	123,958	124,477	124,995	125,513	126,032
Total MSW (ton/yr)	173,977	174,723	175,474	176,222	176,970	177,719	178,464	179,212	179,960	180,705	181,451

The methodology used to calculate the projected solid waste generation volume involves using 4.5 pounds per capita per day (ppcpd) for the generation rate. As reported in *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2001 Facts and Figures*, by the EPA, the rate has increased from 2.7 ppcpd in 1960 to 4.5 ppcpd in 1990. The rate has ›stabilized‹ at 4.4 ppcpd, however in an effort to remain conservative in calculations we are using 4.5 ppcpd in this Plan.. The projected populations were multiplied by the ppcpd generation rate and 365 days a year.

Expansion & Development of Solid Waste Management Systems

While preparing the plan, Mobile County examined the *Regional Solid Waste Needs Assessment Region VIII: South Alabama* prepared by South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC). SARPC has been mandated to study the needs of Mobile, Baldwin, and Escambia County, in an effort to realize potential benefits of an integrated solid waste management between the counties. However, due to the geographic nature of these counties including largely rural areas, solid waste management continues to be served more efficiently by the governments of individual counties. In an individual assessment of Mobile County, SARPC reported no current needs.

In an effort to accurately determine the remaining disposal volume of the landfills in Mobile County, the best available methods and technology were utilized. The County=s Geographical Information System (GIS) topographical survey was contrasted with each landfill=s permitted final grading plan. Bentley MicroStation Inroads computer software was used to overlay the finished grading plans onto the existing grades and compute a remaining volume. The computed remaining volume can be divided by each landfill=s reported average daily volume to estimate the landfill=s remaining disposal life. However, realizing that the permitted volumes are higher than what most landfills are accepting daily and that the daily volumes may increase, the calculation has been computed reflecting this possibility.

Considering that many changes can occur with respect to growth and development the County will continue to accept applications for new solid waste management systems. Areas of the County presently experiencing minimal growth or redevelopment may have increased demands in the future and require new facilities. If/when available capacities fall below an anticipated 10 year life, appropriate actions will be taken to ensure future capacity. Applications will be evaluated using the criteria listed in this Plan.

Table 5. Remaining Landfill Capacities

Landfill Name	Permit Type	Remaining Airspace (CY)	Permitted Daily Volumes	Reported Average Daily Volumes[1]	Remaining Years[2] at Max. Permit Intake	Remaining Years[3] at Current Intake
Chastang Sanitary Landfill	MSW	35,882,000	1725 T	709 T	35	85
Dirt, Inc. Landfill	I	3,345,200	1200 CY	738 CY	8	12
Theodore Landfill	C/D	370,000	572 CY	661 CY	1.8	1.5
Lott Road Landfill	I	2,683,470	1341 CY	547 CY	5.5	13.4
Brownlee Landfill	C/D	400,908	285 CY	131 CY	3.8	8.4
Jarrett Road Landfill	I	1,189,985	696 CY	618 CY	4.7	5.2
H & S Land, Inc. Landfill	C/D	5,666,500	1000 CY	416 CY	15.5	37.3

C/D Construction & Demolition

I Industrial Waste

T Tons

MSW Municipal Sanitary Waste

[1] reported in 2003.

[2] based on permitted volumes and using 1500 lbs/cy for conversion from cubic yard to tons.

[3] based on actual volumes reported in 2003 and using 600 lbs/cy for conversion from cubic yard to tons.

CY Cubic Yard

Current Governmental Agreements

There are no agreements between the local government and other units of local government or authorities for the joint use or operation of solid waste facilities.

Current Contractual Agreements

Contractual agreements for collection will vary throughout the life of this plan. The following table identifies those jurisdictions participating in the Plan that have collection contracts.

Municipalities with Collection Contracts

Municipality	Collection Contractor	Costs	Term	Comments
Bayou La Batre	Waste Management	$15.43/unit/mo.	01/01/2004 3 years	MSW pick-up @ 1/wk.
Dauphin Island	no contracts	X	X	X
Mount Vernon	Waste Management	$12.40/unit/mo. 800 units $22.00/mo for 18 units		MSW pick-up @ 2/wk. Trash pick-up included.
Chickasaw	BFI Waste Services LLC	$10.78/unit/mo. 2700 units		MSW pick-up @ 2/wk rubbish @ 1/wk.
Citronelle	BFI Waste Services LLC	$10.78/unit/mo. 1100 units	02/23/2003 3 years	
Prichard	BFI Waste Services LLC	$12.47/unit/mo.	02/02/2005 5 years	MSW pick-up @ 1/wk. rubbish @ 1/wk.
Saraland	Waste Management	$11.63/unit/mo. 4,560 units	12/31/2003 3 years	MSW pick-up @ 2/wk. Trash @ 1/wk.
Satsuma	Waste Management	$27,416/mo. 2066 units	01/01/2005 3 years	MSW pick-up @ 2/wk. Trash @ 1/wk.

Creola	no contracts	X	X	X
Unincorporated	no contracts	X	X	X

Inter-County Agreements

There are currently no inter-county agreements concerning collection or disposal, however, long term planning may facilitate such agreements.

Emergency Agreements

In the event of an emergency, such as a presidential declaration of a disaster subsequent to a hurricane, the participating jurisdictions may enter into temporary emergency agreements. These agreements may be to accommodate collection and/or disposal needs for jurisdictions outside of this Plan. Host community approval must be provided and existing permits must be considered.

Siting Solid Waste Criteria / Process

It is the applicant=s responsibility to provide supporting evidence that the facility or service being proposed is needed and feasible both economically and environmentally. Applications shall be evaluated by the County or appropriate municipality to ensure that all criteria have been considered. It is noted that the use of existing dirt pits will be given preference when applications are reviewed for the consideration of construction/demolition landfills. The following public notification / public participation process shall be used for solid waste services as well as facilities.

Persons wishing to apply for a permit from the Mobile County Commission or one of the municipalities covered by this plan should be aware of the following administrative process and time frame. The following process specifically describes the County=s procedures, however, municipalities shall follow an appropriately similar process using chief personnel, staff and/or consultants available to them.

$ A written request to the Mobile County Commission for Host Community

Acceptance is required. A copy of the letter is to be forwarded to the Mobile County Attorney and the Mobile County Environmental Director.

$ The completed application and fee, which is currently $6,000.00 for the County, should be submitted to the Environmental Services Director. The Director will make the determination as to when the application is considered complete. Time frames begin once the application is complete.

$ The County Commission will place a legal advertisement twice in a local newspaper to begin the Public Comment Period and identify the time and date of a Public Hearing.

$ The advertisement is required to run not less than 30 days and not more than 45 days before the Public Hearing. All public comments are to be submitted to the Environmental Services Director.

$ A Public Hearing shall be held at least 30 days prior to any approval of the project.

$ At least two competent representatives of the business entity that is to serve as the primary contractor for the facility shall be present at the Public Hearing.

$ The Environmental Services Director will provide copies of all Public Comments and the transcript from the Public Hearing to the County Commission prior to the Commission ruling on the application.

$ The Environmental Services Director will provide a recommendation to the County Commission after the Public Hearing and prior to the Commission ruling on the application.

$ The County Commission will consider all public comments received, the Environmental Services Directors recommendations and the Public Hearing itself and then rule on the completed application within 90 days of its receipt.

In addition to the factors listed above and in accordance with the Code of Alabama 22-27-48, the Mobile County Commission will determine whether to approve the proposed issuance of or modification of a new or existing solid waste management facility, based on the following six criteria. Municipalities covered by this plan will also consider these factors in their evaluation of any solid waste management facility proposed.

Factor 1: The consistency of the proposal with the jurisdiction=s solid waste management needs as identified in the Mobile County Solid Waste Management Plan;

How this factor will be considered:

The proposed facility shall be compared with the needs and restrictions outlined and/or referred to in the SWMP. In the event that a conflict is apparent and there is no resolution, the proposal shall be denied.

Factor 2: The relationship of the proposal to local planned or existing development or the absence thereof, to major transportation arteries and to existing state primary and secondary roads;

How this factor will be considered:

The Engineering Department or equivalent, depending on whether the proposal has been made to the County or a municipality, shall review the proposal to consider traffic counts and load limits for affected roads. If public roadways to the proposed facility are not adequate and the petitioner is not committed to funding the necessary improvements, the proposal shall be denied.

Factor 3: The location of the proposed facility in relationship to existing industries in the state that generate large volumes of solid waste, or the relationship to the areas projected for development of industries that will generate solid waste;

How this factor will be considered:

The County/Municipality shall consider the location of the proposed facility in relation to existing or proposed industrial facilities that generate solid waste. A proposed facility that is closer to the generation site shall be given more favorable consideration than sites with long haul distances, as a matter of public safety and road maintenance.

Factor 4: Cost and availability of public services, facilities and improvements required to support the proposed facility and protect public health, safety and the environment;

How this factor will be considered:

The County/Municipality shall consult the appropriate public works department and affected utilities concerning the availabilities of utilities and public services required for the protection of public safety and health. The petitioner shall provide proof that the utilities and roads are adequate to support the proposed facility or that they are committed to funding the improvements; without assurance, the proposal shall be denied.

Factor 5: The impact of a proposed facility on public safety and provisions made to minimize the impact on public health and safety; and

How this factor will be considered:

The petitioner shall address concerns that the proposed facility will negatively impact Public Health and Safety. If the County/municipality determines that the proposal will have a substantial negative impact on public health and safety, the proposal will be denied.

Factor 6: The social and economic impacts of the proposed facility on the affected community, including changes in property values, and social or community perception.

How this factor will be considered:

The County/Municipality shall consider the information provided by the petitioner of

the proposed facility and any groups opposing the proposed facility regarding the facility-s effect on social and economic impacts. If the County/municipality determines that the proposal will have a substantial negative social and economic impact on the community, the proposal shall be denied. Current zoning restrictions, within the county and individual municipalities, limit the areas that may be proposed for a solid waste facility. During the evaluation of each application the current infrastructure, economic situation as well as social and environmental impacts will be considered and the application will be evaluated accordingly.

The County Commission or Municipalities covered by this Plan may enter into service contracts (eg. Collection contracts) in accordance with State Bid Laws. The Solid Waste Management Plan may be considered when making these decisions.

Existing Landfills in Mobile County

Landfill Name	Type	Public/Private	ADEM Permit No.	Permitted Daily Volumes	Permit Expiration Date
Chastang Landfill	MSW	Public	49-05	1725 T	08-31-2005
Dirt, Inc.	I	Private	49-06	1200 CY	12-11-2007
Theodore Landfill	C/D	Private	49-16	572 CY	07-10-2008
Lott Road Landfill	I	Private	49-17	1341 CY	08-29-2005
Brownlee Landfill	C/D	Private	49-22	285 CY	01-08-2007
Jarrett Road Landfill	I	Private	49-26	696 CY	03-27-2005
H & S Land, Inc. Landfill	C/D	Private	49-28	1000 CY	03-04-2004

C/D Construction & Demolition

I Industrial Waste

MSW Municipal Solid Waste

Full Cost Accounting

The majority of municipalities within this Plan contract for collection, transportation and disposal. Each municipality provided a current contract for the purpose of this plan and the data is tabulated below. Costs have been estimated for the unincorporated portion of the county and the two municipalities that have not entered into contractual agreements for collection and disposal. Total annual costs for these areas have been estimated based on average number of households and cost of collection service. These costs represent the costs associated with both household garbage and with yard waste or rubbish. The municipalities that have contractual arrangements include yard waste and

rubbish services except the City of Prichard. Additional cost for this City have been obtained and added to their annual cost line item in the table below.

Full Cost Accounting

Municipality	Costs for Contracted Services	Total Annual Costs
Bayou La Batre	$15.43/unit/mo. 634 units (Waste Management)	$117,391
Dauphin Island	No Contract $20/unit/mo.@ 500 units	$120,000
Mount Vernon	$12.40/unit/mo. (Waste Management) 800 units, 18@$22/mo.	$123,792
Chickasaw	$10.78/unit/mo. (BFI Waste Services) 2700 units	$349,272
Citronelle	$10.78/unit/mo. (BFI Waste Services) 1100 units	$142,296
Prichard	$12.47/unit/mo. (BFI Waste Services)	$989,873
Saraland	$11.63/unit/mo. (Waste Management) 4,560 units	$636,394
Satsuma	$27,416/mo. (Waste Management) 2066 units	$328,992
Creola	No Contract $15/unit/mo.@ 680 units	$122,400
Unincorporated	No Contract $17/unit/mo. @ 45000 units	$9,180,000
TOTAL Annual Cost		$12,110,410
Annual cost per capita	($12,870,410/182,578)	$70
Annual cost per ton	($12,870,410/173,977)	$74

PERMIT APPLICATION

FOR

SOLID WASTE FACILITY

MOBILE COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLAN JURISDICTION

---

1. **FACILITY TYPE:** _____ TRASH LANDFILL

_____ C & D LANDFILL

_____ SANITARY LANDFILL

_____ OTHER (Explain)

2. **APPLICANT:**

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Telephone _____

If applicant is a Corporation, please list:

Officers: _____

_____

Principal Stockholders: _____

_____

If applicant is a Partnership, please list principals:

_____

_____

3. CONTACT PERSON(S): (if different from No. 2)

Name (1) _____ (2)_____

Address _____ _____

_____ _____

Telephone _____ _____

4. LANDOWNER: (if different from No. 2)

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Telephone _____

Attach copy of agreement from landowner giving permission to use site for the intended purpose.

5. ADJACENT LANDOWNERS:

a. Submit a list of all adjacent landowners including name

and current mailing address.

b. Submit a map identifying the proposed disposal site and all adjacent landowners listed in (a) above. State the source of your information.

6. WASTE DESCRIPTION:

a. _____ Household Solid Waste
_____ Industrial Solid Waste
_____ Other (specify) _____

b. Chemical Analysis (when required)

c. Describe and list all waste streams to be accepted at facility. Be specific (household solid waste, wood boiler ash, foundry sand, discarded tires, dried sludge, limbs and stumps, etc.)

_____
_____
_____

d. What is the estimated maximum daily volume of waste to be received at the facility? _____ (indicate tons/day or yd;/day)

e. What geographic area or specific industry will waste be accepted from? (be specific) _____
_____

f. Haulage of waste to the facility will be by whom?

_____

g. Describe the principle type of transportation vehicle to be used to transport waste: _____

h. Approximately _____ vehicles per day (max.) will be generated as additional traffic on the main collector road to this solid waste facility.

i. Specify all proposed environmental monitoring systems (i.e. groundwater, explosive gas, leachate collection, liner systems).

7. SITE DESCRIPTION:

a. Attach location map with the site clearly identified. Acceptable maps include a USGS 7.5 or 15 minute series, a county highway map published by the State DOT, or approved equivalent.

b. Location:

County _____

_____of Section _____

Township _____ Range _____

c. Attach a legal property description and boundary plat of the disposal facility prepared by a land surveyor.

d. Size of disposal facility (actual area to be utilized)_____acres.

e. Total area of property (if different from d.) _____acres.

8. SITING STANDARDS:

Note: When siting C&D landfills, preference will be given to existing dirt pits.

a. Is the facility located within the 100-year flood plain?

YES _____ NO _____

Provide a current flood insurance rate map with the site identified.

b. Is the facility located so as to protect surface and groundwater?

YES _____ NO _____

Explain on an attached sheet.

c. Is a discharge to surface water proposed that may require

an NPDES Permit?

YES _____ NO _____

Explain on an attached sheet.

d. Is a discharge of dredged material or fill material into waters of the state proposed which may require a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act?

YES _____ NO _____

e. The bottom elevation of solid waste shall be a minimum of five feet above the seasonal high groundwater table or bedrock. The minimum dept to (CIRCLE ONE: Bedrock, groundwater) at this site is _____ feet. (Attach map showing location)

f. Are any sink holes, ponds, springs, swamps, streams, or drainage courses located within the disposal area?

YES _____ NO _____

g. If the answer to (f) is YES, explain.

_____

_____

_____

h. For any type facility, identify any airport runway located within 10,000 feet of the site?

_____

_____

i. How many landfills (or similar type facility) are within a ten (10) mile radius of this proposed facility?_____

_____

_____

_____

j. Does the entrance to the facility meet current standards for sight distance? _____

k. Will any stormwater runoff be directed to a road right-of-way? _____

9. **GENERAL:**

a. Describe how the property boundaries will be clearly and

permanently marked.

_____

_____

b. Describe and/or show your planned progression of fill from beginning operation through closure.

_____

_____

c. The life expectancy of the facility is _____ years.

d. How will indiscriminate dumping be prevented (gates, fencing, etc.)?

_____

e. Describe what equipment will be utilized in the disposal operation.

_____

_____

f. Describe what personnel will be utilized in the disposal operation.

_____

g. The applicant is responsible for compliance with all other requirements identified by applicable statutes and the ADEM Administrative Code.

10. Alabama Code ' 22-27-48:

A legal ad publication in the Mobile Press is one of the requirements of holding a host community approval public hearing and this ad will be handled by the Approving Jurisdiction.

Additionally, Act Nos. 86-480 and 87-500, Acts of Alabama Regular Sessions 1986 and 1987 provide certain requirements for the public hearing regarding a request for host community approval of any solid waste facility in Mobile County. These two Local Acts require that at least two competent representatives of the business entity that is to serve as the primary contractor for the solid waste facility project shall be present at the public hearing.

Finally, the Approving Jurisdiction will consider your proposal and will determine whether to approve or disapprove the site based on all information provided including the following considerations set forth in Alabama Code ' 22-27-48:

1. The consistency of the proposal with the jurisdiction=s solid waste management need as identified in the Mobile County Solid Waste Management Plan;

2. The relationship of the proposal to local plans or existing development

or the absence thereof, to major transportation arteries and to existing state primary and secondary road;

3. The location of the proposed facility in relationship to existing industries in the state that generate large volumes of solid waste, or the relationship to the areas projected for development of industries that will generate solid waste;

4. Cost and availability of public services, facilities and improvements required to support the proposed facility and protect public health, safety and the environment;

5. The impact of proposed facility on public safety and provisions made to minimize the impact on public health and safety; and

6. The social and economic impacts of the proposed facility on the affected community, including changes in property values, and social or community perception.

The applicant is required to complete all the information and submit the package with the $6,000.00 fee payable to the Approving Jurisdiction with a formal written request for host community approval to locate a solid waste facility within the legal boundaries of the Approving Jurisdiction.

Please be reminded that the information you submit will be the criteria used to judge the merits of approval.

The burden of satisfying the Approving Jurisdiction as to each of the above criteria falls squarely on the applicant. Failure to so satisfy the Approving Jurisdiction regarding each of these criteria may result in denial of your request for approval of the solid waste facility site.

CERTIFICATION:

I, _____, certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments submitted are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

SIGNATURE (Corporate Officer, Partner, Mayor, Chairman, etc.):

_____

_____

TITLE

Mobile County Solid Waste Management Plan

HOST COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS AND TIME FRAME

- A written request to the Participating Jurisdiction or the Mobile County Commission for Host Community Acceptance is required. A copy of this letter is to be forwarded to the Participating Jurisdiction or the Mobile County Attorney and the Mobile County Environmental Services Director.

Mobile County Commission	Mobile County Attorney	Environmental Services Director
Commissioner Samuel L. Jones	Mr. Jay Ross, Esq.	Mr. G. William Melton, P.E.
Commissioner Mike Dean, President	205 Government Street	205 Government Street
Commissioner Steve Nodine	Mobile Government Plaza	Mobile Government Plaza
205 Government Street	Mobile, AL 36644	Mobile, AL 36644-1600
Mobile Government Plaza		
Mobile, AL 36644		

- Complete application and fee is submitted. Current fee = $6,000.00 payable to the Mobile County Commission or participating jurisdiction. The Jurisdiction (for the Mobile County Commission - the Environmental Services Director) will make the determination as to when the application is considered complete. Time frames will begin once the participating jurisdiction has determined that the application is complete.

- The County Commission or participating jurisdiction will place a legal advertisement in local newspaper to run twice identifying time and date of a Public Hearing.

- The Advertisement is required to run not less than 30 days and not more than 45 days before the Public Hearing.

$ A Public Hearing shall be held at least 30 days prior to any approval of the project.

- At least two competent representatives of the business entity that is to serve as the primary contractor for the facility shall be present at the Public Hearing.

- The Jurisdiction, or in the case of the Mobile County Commission the Environmental Services Director, will provide a recommendation to the Jurisdiction or the County Commission after the Public Hearing.

- The Jurisdiction or County Commission will rule on the completed application within 90 days of its receipt.

Glossary

In an effort to remain consistent with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, the following glossary has been reproduced from ADEM=s Administrative Code, Division 13, Chapter 1, Section 03.

335-13-1-.03 Definitions

For the purpose of these rules and regulations, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Rule and as ascribed by law unless the context of the regulations indicate differently.

Act - the ASolid Waste Disposal Act@, Act No. 771 (Regular Session, 1969), as amended by Act No. 2247 (Regular Session, 1971) Code of Alabama 1975, ' 22-27-1 et. seq.

Active life - the period of operation beginning with the initial receipt of solid waste and ending at completion of closure activities in accordance with the applicable requirements of Rule 335-13-4-.20.

Active portion (or Active footprint) - that part of a facility or unit that has received or is receiving wastes and that has not been closed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Rule 335-13-4-.20.

Adjacent property owner - an owner whose property is adjacent to a proposed site.

Agency - any controlling agency, public or private, elected, appointed or volunteer utilizing methods approved by the State Health Department, for the purpose of regulating the collection of solid wastes, and approved by the Department, for regulating the disposal of solid wastes. (Act 1969, No. 771, p. 1373, ' 1.)

Ambient - normal atmospheric conditions.

Animal Carcasses - see Medical Waste.

Annular Space of a Well - the space between the bore hole and the casing.

Aquifer - a geologic formation, group of formations or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of groundwater to wells, springs or waters of the State.

Airport - public-use airport open to the public without prior permission and without

restrictions within the physical capacities of available facilities.

Areas Susceptible To Mass Movement - those areas of influence (i.e., areas characterized as having an active or substantial possibility of mass movement) where the movement of earth material at, beneath, or adjacent to the landfill unit, because of natural or man-induced events, results in the downslope transport of soil and rock material by means of gravitational influence. Areas of mass movement include, but are not limited to, landslides, avalanches, debris slides and flows, soil fluctuation, block sliding, and rock fall.

Ashes - the solid residue from burning of wood, coal, coke or other combustible material used for heating or the burning or incineration of solid wastes. The terms Asolid waste@, Agarbage@, and Aash@, as defined in this Chapter, do not include fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, boiler slag waste, or flue gas emission control waste which result from the combustion of coal, untreated wood, or the ash resulting from the combustion of other fossil fuels at electric or steam generating plants.

ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials. A technical society with headquarters located at 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103, which publishes national standards for the testing and quality assurance of materials.

Beach - For this definition, refer to Division 8 of the ADEM Administrative Code.

Biological Waste - see Medical Waste.

Bird Hazard - an increase in the likelihood of bird/aircraft collisions that may cause damage to the aircraft or injury to its occupants.

Bladeable - the physical condition of a sludge or similar waste. Physical conditions include, but are not limited to, the absence of free liquids and of a consistency that can be easily managed by heavy equipment normally utilized at a landfill unit.

Bore Hole - a man-made hole in a geological formation which has been drilled, jetted, driven or made by other similar techniques.

Cell - a volume of compacted solid waste that is covered by means of compacted earth or some other approved alternative cover usually on a daily or weekly basis in a landfill unit.

Certification - a statement of professional opinion based upon knowledge and belief.

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.

Chemotherapy Waste - see Medical Waste.

Closure - the process by which a landfill unit permanently ceases to accept waste, to include those actions taken by the permittee or owner of the facility to prepare the site for post-closure monitoring and maintenance or to make it suitable for other uses.

Coastal Area - For this definition, refer to Division 8 of the ADEM Administrative Code.

Coastal Waters - those waters adjacent to the shoreline, which contain a measurable quantity or percentage of seawater, including but not limited to, sounds, bays, lagoons, bayous, ponds and estuaries.

Commercial Medical Waste Treatment Facility - a facility, other than an incinerator, used to treat more than 220 pounds of medical waste per month.

Commercial Solid Waste - all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.

Composite Liner - a system consisting of two components; the upper component must consist of a minimum 40 mil flexible membrane liner (FML), and the lower component must consist of at least a two-foot layer of compacted soil with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec. FML components consisting of High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) shall be at least 60 mil thick. The FML component must be installed in direct and uniform contact with the compacted soil component.

Composting or Compost Plant - an officially controlled method or operation whereby putrescible solid wastes are broken down through microbic action to a material offering no hazard or nuisance factors to public health or well-being.

Construction/Demolition-Inert Landfill Unit (C/DLF) - a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives construction/demolition waste, and/or rubbish and/or water treatment (alum) sludge, foundry waste meeting Rule 335-13-4-.26(3), and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, or injection well as those terms are defined in this Rule.

Construction/Demolition Waste - waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings, and other structures. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, masonry materials, sheet rock, roofing waste, insulation (not including asbestos), scrap metal, and wood products. Uncontaminated concrete, soil, brick, waste asphalt paving, ash resulting from the combustion of untreated wood, rock, and similar materials are excluded from this definition.

Container - any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of or otherwise handled. The term container, when describing the packaging requirements, does not include items that are classified as medical waste.

Contingency Plan - a document setting out an organized, planned and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of a fire, explosion or release of solid waste or medical waste which could threaten human health or the environment.

Decontamination - a process of reducing or eliminating the presence of harmful substances, such as infectious agents, so as to reduce the likelihood of disease transmission from those substances.

Department - the Alabama Department of Environmental Management as established by Code of Alabama 1975, ' 22-22A-4.

Destruction or Adverse Modification - a direct or indirect alteration of critical habitat which appreciably diminishes the likelihood of the survival and recovery of threatened or endangered species using that habitat.

Director - the Director of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, appointed pursuant to Code of Alabama 1975, ' 22-22A-4, or his designee.

Discarded Material - material thrown away, abandoned, disposed of, or otherwise given up without intent to reuse or reclaim.

Disease Vector - an organism that is capable of transmitting a disease from one host to another.

Displacement - the relative movement of any two sides of a fault measured in any direction.

Disposal - the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that such waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters.

Drill Cuttings - solid materials generated by subsurface drilling operations.

Drilling Fluids - any fluid used in drilling operations that is sent down the well bore, including drilling muds and any specialty products, from the time a well is begun until final cessation of drilling in that well.

Dune - (see definition of primary dune system)

Endangered or Threatened Species - any species listed as such pursuant to Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act.

Engineer - a person currently registered as a professional engineer with the State of Alabama Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

Explosive Gas - a gas that is explosive under ordinary conditions as used herein generally refers to methane (CH_4).

Facility - all contiguous land, structures and other appurtenances thereto used for the processing, treatment or disposal of solid waste, including waste disposal areas and waste disposed therein.

Facility Structures - any buildings and sheds or utility or drainage lines on the facility.

Fault - a fracture or a zone of fractures in any material along which strata on one side have been displaced with respect to that on the other side.

Floodplain - the lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters, including floodprone areas of offshore islands, which are inundated by the 100-year flood.

Foundry Waste - Waste, including but not limited to, slag, sand, baghouse dust, etc. generated from foundry smelting and metal casting processes.

Free Liquids - liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure as determined by the Paint Filter Test referenced in USEPA Publication SW-846, Method 9095.

Garbage - putrescible animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation,

cooking and consumption of food, including, but not limited to, waste from markets, storage facilities, handling and sale of produce and other food products and excepting such materials that may be serviced by garbage grinders and handled as household sewage.

Gas Condensate - the liquid generated as a result of the gas collection and recovery process at the landfill unit.

Generator - any person who utilizes any process which results in the production of solid waste.

Groundwater - water below the land surface in the zone of saturation.

Hazardous Waste - defined in the same manner as that term is defined in the Alabama Hazardous Wastes Management and Minimization Act, Code of Alabama 1975, ' 22-30-3(5) and the regulations promulgated thereunder. See definition of regulated hazardous waste.

Holocene - the most recent epoch of the Quaternary period, extending from the end of the Pleistocene Epoch to the present.

Household Waste - any solid waste including garbage and trash derived from households including, but not limited to, single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, parks, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas.

Incinerator or Combustion Unit - any equipment, device, or contrivance and all appurtenances thereof used for the destruction by burning of solid, semi-solid, liquid, or gaseous combustible waste.

Industrial Landfill (ILF) Unit - a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives industrial solid waste and may in addition receive construction/demolition waste and/or rubbish and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined in this Rule.

Industrial Solid Waste - solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes:

Electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay, and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and wastewater treatment. This term does not include fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, boiler slag waste, or flue gas emission control waste which result from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels at electric or steam generating plants. Additionally, this term does not include mining waste or oil and gas wastes, or conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste as defined in Rule 335-14-2-.01(5). Uncontaminated concrete, soil, brick, rock, waste asphalt paving, ash resulting from the combustion of untreated wood, and similar materials are excluded from this definition.

Infectious Agent - any organism (such as a virus or a bacterium) that is capable of causing disease or adverse health impacts in humans by invasion and multiplication in body tissues, fluids or secretions.

Infectious Waste - see Medical Waste.

Injection Well - a bored, drilled, or driven shaft or dug hole which is used for the injection of pollutants.

Isolation Waste - see Medical Waste.

International Biological Hazard Symbol - A symbol used to identify Infectious or Medical Waste as depicted in Chapter 7-Appendix I.

Karst Terrains - areas where karst topography, with its characteristic surface and subterranean features, is developed as the result of dissolution of limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock. Characteristic physiographic features present in karst terrains include, but are not limited to, sinkholes, sinking streams, caves, large springs, and blind valleys.

Laboratory Waste - see Medical Waste.

Land Application Unit - an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for agricultural purposes or for treatment

and disposal.

Landfill (LF) - an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined in this Rule.

Landfill (LF) Unit - this term shall include MSWLF, C/DLF, ILF units.

Land Surveyor - a person currently registered as a land surveyor with the State of Alabama Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

Lateral Expansion - a horizontal expansion of the waste boundaries of an existing LF unit.

Leachate - any liquid, including any soluble, suspended or miscible components in the liquid, that has percolated through or emerged from solid waste other than construction/demolition waste and or rubbish.

Leachate Recirculation - the recycling or reintroduction of leachate into or on a landfill unit constructed with liners and leachate collection systems.

Lift - the compacted vertical thickness of a horizontal series of cells which have been accumulated and covered with earth or some other approved alternative cover. The cover may be either daily, weekly, intermediate, or final as required.

Liquid Waste - any waste material that is determined to contain Afree liquids@ as defined by Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test), as described in ATest Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods@ (EPA Pub. No. SW-846), and is not considered bladeable.

Lithified Earth Material - all rock, including all naturally occurring and naturally formed aggregates or masses of minerals or small particles of older rock that formed by crystallization of magma or by induration of loose sediments. This term does not include man-made materials, such as fill, concrete, and asphalt, or unconsolidated earth materials, soil, or regolith lying at or near the earth surface.

Lower Explosive Limit - the lowest percent by volume of a mixture of explosive gases which will propagate a flame in air at 25C and atmospheric pressure. For Methane (CH_4) the LEL is considered to be 5 percent.

Maximum Horizontal Acceleration in Lithified Earth Material - the maximum expected horizontal acceleration depicted on a seismic hazard map, with a 90 percent or greater probability that the acceleration will not be exceeded in 250 years, or the maximum expected horizontal acceleration based on a site-specific seismic risk assessment.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - maximum permissible levels of contaminants allowed in the saturated zone unless occurring naturally or found to already exist during background sampling.

Medical Waste - medical waste shall mean the following:

Animal Waste - carcasses and body parts of animals exposed to human infectious agents as a result of the animal being used for the production and/or testing of biologicals and pharmaceuticals or in research. Bulk blood, blood components and potentially infectious body fluids from these animals shall be handled as specified in (b) for human blood and body fluids. All materials discarded from surgical procedures involving these animals which are grossly contaminated with bulk blood, blood components, or body fluids shall be treated as specified in (g) surgical waste.

Blood and Body Fluids - all human bulk blood, bulk blood components (serum and plasma, for example), and bulk laboratory specimens of blood, tissue, semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, and amniotic fluid. Precautions do not apply to feces, nasal secretions, sputum, sweat, tears, urine or vomitus unless they contain visible blood. Free-flowing material or items saturated to the point of dripping liquids containing visible blood or blood components would be treated/handled as bulk blood and bulk blood components.

Microbiological Waste - discarded cultures and stocks of human infectious agents and associated microbiologicals; human and animal cell cultures from medical and pathological laboratories; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories; waste from the production of biologicals; discarded live and attenuated vaccines; culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures. Only those animal vaccines which are potentially infectious to humans (Strain 19 Brucellosis

Vaccine, Feline Pneumonitis Vaccine, contagious Eczema Vaccine for Sheep, Newcastle Disease Vaccine, Anthrax Spore Vaccine, and Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis Vaccine) shall be considered microbiological waste.

Pathological Waste - all discarded human tissues, organs, and body parts which are removed during surgery, obstetrical procedures, autopsy, laboratory, embalming, or other medical procedures, or traumatic amputation. Extracted teeth are not included in this definition.

Renal Dialysis Waste - all liquid waste from renal dialysis contaminated with peritoneal fluid or with human blood visible to the human eye. Solid renal dialysis waste is considered medical waste if it is saturated, having the potential to drip or splash regulated blood or body fluids contained in (b) above.

Sharps - any used or unused discarded article that may cause punctures or cuts and which has been or is intended for use in animal or human medical care, medical research, or in laboratories utilizing microorganisms. Such waste includes, but is not limited to, hypodermic needles, IV tubing with needles attached, scalpel blades, and syringes (with or without a needle attached). Items listed above that have been removed from their original sterile containers are included in this definition. Glassware, blood vials, pipettes, and similar items are to be handled as sharps if they are contaminated with blood or body fluids.

Surgical Waste - all materials discarded from surgical procedures which are contaminated with human bulk blood, blood components, or body fluids, including but not limited to, disposable gowns, dressings, sponges, lavage tubes, drainage sets, underpads, and surgical gloves. Discarded surgical material is considered medical waste if it is saturated, having the potential to drip or splash regulated blood or body fluids contained in (b) above. Extracted teeth are not included in this definition.

Medical Waste Facility - all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for treating, destroying, or storing of medical waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, destruction, or storage units.

Medical Waste Generator - a medical facility or person who produces or generates medical waste. The term includes, but is not limited to hospitals, nursing or convalescent facilities, intermediate care facilities, clinics, dialysis clinics, blood banks, dental offices, surgical clinics, medical buildings, health maintenance organizations, home health agencies, physicians offices, laboratories, emergency medical services, veterinary clinics, research and manufacturing facilities, and funeral homes. In the case where more than one person (e.g., doctors with separate medical practices) is located in the same building, each individual business entity is a separate generator. In no case shall a person be classified as a medical waste generator if those wastes are generated from a single-family residential dwelling by someone other than a health care professional.

Medical Waste Storage - the containment of medical waste at the generating facility or some alternative place for a temporary or extended period of time at the end of which the waste is treated or stored elsewhere. Placing waste in a container at the point of generation such as a patient's room, operating room, or laboratory would not be considered as storage.

Medical Waste Storage Facility - a facility or part thereof at which medical waste is placed in storage. The storage facility includes loading docks and parking areas where shipments of medical waste are held during the normal course of transportation.

Medical Waste Transportation - the movement of medical waste after leaving the generator's building to any intermediate transfer points, and finally to the landfill unit. The mode of transport may be by air, highway, rail, or water.

Medical Waste Transporter - a person engaged in the off-site transportation of medical waste. A medical waste generator who generates less than 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of medical waste per month and transports his/her own waste is exempt from the transporter requirements.

Medical Waste Transport Vehicle - a motor vehicle, barge, airplane or rail car used for the transportation of medical waste by any mode. Each cargo-carrying body (trailer, railroad car, etc.) is a separate transport vehicle. A vehicle used to transport less than 220 pounds

of medical waste per month is exempt.

Medical Waste Treatment - any process, including incineration or steam sterilization, which changes the character or composition of medical waste in order for decontamination to take place. Additional treatment measures may include melting, shredding, grinding, tearing, or breaking, so that it is no longer generally recognizable as medical waste.

Medical Waste Treatment Facility - a location at which medical waste is subjected to treatment.

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Unit - a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined in this Rule. A MSWLF unit also may receive other types of solid wastes, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste, industrial solid waste, construction/demolition waste and/or rubbish. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned. A MSWLF unit may be a new MSWLF unit, an existing MSWLF unit or a lateral expansion. A municipal solid waste landfill unit is a sanitary landfill.

Off-site - not a part of what is defined as on-site.

On-site - the same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person connected by a right-of-way which he controls and to which the public does not have access, is also considered on-site property.

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

Open Burning - the combustion of any material without the following characteristics:

Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion.

Containment of the combustion-reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion, and

Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

Open Dump - any officially recognized place, land or building which serves as a final depository for solid wastes, whether or not burned or buried, which does not meet the minimum requirements for a landfill unit except approved incinerators, compost plants and salvage yards.

Operating Record - a collection of documents relating to the permitting or operation of any landfill unit as listed in 335-13-4-.29.

Operator - the person(s) responsible for the overall operation of a facility or part of a facility.

Owner - the person(s) who owns a facility or part of a facility.

Partial Closure - the closure of a discrete part of a facility in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of Rule 335-13-4-.20. For example, partial closure may include the closure of a trench, a unit operation, a landfill cell or a pit, while other parts of the same facility continue in operation or will be placed in operation in the future.

Pathological Waste - see Medical Waste.

Permit - written authorization granted to a person by the Department to operate a solid waste management facility for the disposal of solid waste.

Permittee - any person possessing a valid permit issued by the Department to dispose of solid waste or possess a permit to manage medical waste. This person is responsible for the overall operation of a solid waste facility or a medical waste facility.

Person - any individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, agent, agency, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, any interstate body, or any other private or public legal entity.

Personnel - all persons who work at or supervise the operations of a waste facility, and whose actions or inactions are responsible for compliance with the requirements of this Division.

Petroleum Contaminated Waste (PCW) - any material, including but not limited to soil, debris, absorbent pads/booms, oil dry, etc., that has been exposed to petroleum products in such a manner that the petroleum product can be detected by a total petroleum

hydrocarbon (TPH) analysis using Standard Method 503 D & E, EPA Methods 9071 or 418.1 Infra Red, and that analysis exceeds 100 ppm TPH.

Poor Foundation Conditions - those areas where features exist which indicate that a natural or man-induced event may result in inadequate foundation support for the structural components of a landfill unit.

Post Closure - the activities, including monitoring and maintenance at the site following closure if solid waste will remain at the site after closure.

Practice - any operating method, technique or procedure for the management of solid waste.

Primary Dune System - for this definition, refer to Division 8 of the ADEM Administrative Code.

Proposed site - total acreage as identified by the legal survey included in the application submitted to the Department.

Qualified Groundwater Scientist - a scientist or engineer who has received a baccalaureate or post-graduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering and has sufficient training and experience in groundwater hydrology and related fields as may be demonstrated by state registration, professional certifications, or completion of accredited university programs that enable that individual to make sound professional judgments regarding groundwater monitoring, contaminant fate and transport, and corrective-action.

Recycling - any process by which solid waste, or materials which would otherwise become solid waste, are collected, separated, or processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products.

Regulated Hazardous Waste - a solid waste that is a hazardous waste, as defined in 335-14-2-.01(3), that is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under 335-14-2-.01(4)(b).

Relevant Point of Compliance - That point within the first saturated zone at which groundwater quality must be in compliance with water quality standards set forth by Rule 335-13-4-.27. Groundwater monitoring wells are to be located in order to yield samples

that are representative of the quality of groundwater passing the relative point of compliance.

Representative Sample - a sample of a universe or whole (e.g., waste pile, groundwater) which can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole.

Rubbish - nonputrescible solid wastes, excluding ashes, consisting of both combustible and noncombustible wastes. Combustible rubbish includes paper, rags, cartons, wood, furniture, rubber, plastics, and similar materials. Noncombustible rubbish includes glass, crockery, metal cans, metal furniture and like materials which will not burn at ordinary incinerator temperatures, not less than 1600 degree F. Uncontaminated concrete, soil, brick, waste asphalt paving, ash resulting from the combustion of untreated wood, rock, yard trimmings, leaves, stumps, limbs and similar materials are excluded from this definition.

Run-Off - any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.

Run-On - any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.

Salvaging - the controlled removal for reuse of material from a solid waste landfill unit.

Sanitary Landfill - a controlled area of land upon which solid waste is deposited and is compacted and covered with compacted earth each day as deposited, with no on-site burning of wastes, and so located, contoured and drained that it will no constitute a source of water pollution as determined by the Water Division of this Department. See definition of Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Unit.

Sanitary Sewer - any device or system used in the treatment of municipal sewage or industrial waste of a liquid nature. This includes sewers, pipes or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a facility providing treatment.

Saturated Zone - that part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water.

Scavenging - the unauthorized removal of solid waste from a landfill unit permitted under these regulations.

Seismic Impact Zone - an area with a ten percent or greater probability that the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material, expressed as a percentage of the earth's gravitational pull (g), will exceed 0.10 g in 250 years.

Service Area - the geographical area serviced by a solid waste facility from which solid waste is generated and collected, including any interim points, (i.e., transfer stations) at which the solid waste is repacked or reloaded onto vehicles or other methods of transport for delivery to that facility.

Sharps - see Medical Waste.

Sludge - any nonhazardous, solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

Solid Waste - any garbage, or rubbish, construction/demolition debris, ash, sludge from a wastewater treatment facility, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and from community activities or materials intended for or capable of recycling, but which have not been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream. The term Asolid waste@ does not include recovered material, solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows, or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342), as amended, or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 923). Also excluded from this definition are wastes from silvicultural operations, land application of crop residues, animal manure and ash resulting exclusively from the combustion of fossil fuels or wood during normal agricultural operations or mining refuse as defined and regulated pursuant to the Alabama Mining Act.

Solid Waste Boundary - the outermost perimeter of the solid waste, projected in the horizontal plane, as it would exist at completion of the disposal activity.

Special Waste - those wastes requiring specific processing, handling or disposal techniques as determined necessary by the Department which are different from the techniques normally utilized for handling or disposal. Examples of such waste types may include, but are not limited to: mining waste; fly ash; bottom ash; sludges; friable asbestos; industrial waste; liquid waste; large dead animals or large quantities of dead animals and residue, medical waste, foundry waste, petroleum contaminated wastes, municipal solid waste ash, or contaminated soil and water from the cleanup of a spill.

Spill - the unplanned, accidental or unpermitted discharge, deposit, injection, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, dumping, placing or releasing of solid or medical waste, or materials which when spilled become solid or medical waste, into or on the land, the air or the water.

State - the State of Alabama.

State Health Department - the Alabama Department of Public Health as defined by ' 22-2-1, Code of Alabama 1975.

State Health Officer - the Health Officer for the State of Alabama as set out in ' 22-2-8, Code of Alabama 1975, or his designee provided by law.

Structural Components - liners, leachate collection systems, final covers, run-on/run-off systems, and any other component used in the construction and operation of the landfill unit that is necessary for protection of human health and the environment.

Surface Impoundment or Impoundment - a facility or part of a facility that is a natural topographic depression, human-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with human-made materials), that is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids and that is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds and lagoons.

Surgical waste - see Medical Waste.

Taking - harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing or collecting or attempting to engage in such conduct.

Twenty-Four Hour, Twenty-Five Year Storm (24 hour, 25 year Storm) - the maximum 24 hour precipitation event with a probable reoccurrence interval of once in twenty-five years as defined by the National Weather Service and Technical Paper No. 40, ARainfall Frequency Atlas of the U. S.@, May 1961, and subsequent amendments or equivalent regional or rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

Unauthorized Dump - any collection of solid wastes either dumped or caused to be dumped or placed on any property either public or private, whether or not regularly used, and not under the control and supervision of any person or agency. An abandoned automobile, large appliance or similar large item of solid waste shall be considered as forming an unauthorized dump within the meaning of this Division, but not the careless littering of smaller individual items as tires, bottles, cans and the like. An unauthorized dump shall also mean any solid waste disposal site which does not meet the regulatory provisions of this Division.

Unstable Area - a location that is susceptible to natural or human-induced events or forces capable of impairing the integrity of some or all of the landfill structural components responsible for preventing releases from a landfill. Unstable areas can include poor foundation conditions, areas susceptible to mass movements, and karst terrains.

Uppermost Aquifer - the geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the facility's property boundary.

Washout - the carrying away of solid waste or earth cover by waters of the base flood.

Waste Management Unit Boundary - a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the unit. This vertical surface extends down into the uppermost aquifer.

Waste Pile or Pile - any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

Waters of the State (Waters) - all waters of any river, stream, watercourse, pond, lake, coastal, ground or surface water, wholly or partially within the State, natural or artificial.

This does not include waters which are entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a single individual, partnership or corporation unless such waters are used in interstate commerce.

Wetlands - those areas as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulations.

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Acronyms, Abbreviations & Weblinks

ADEM	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
C/D	Construction and Demolition
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	*Code of Federal Regulations*
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste or Municipal Sanitary Waste
MCSWMP	Mobile County Solid Waste Management Plan
MCSWDA	Mobile County Solid Waste Disposal Authority
MCSWAB	Mobile County Solid Waste Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARPC	South Alabama Regional Planning Commission
SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act

http://www.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/cfrassemble.cgi?title=200140

http://www.adem.state.al.us/

http://www.adem.state.al.us/LandDivision/SolidWaste/Reports/Landfill.htm

http://www.census.gov

http://cber.cba.ua.edu

http://www.cityofmobile.org/html/departments/recycle/index.php

http://www.epa.gov/

http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/msw99.htm

http://www.legislature.state.al.us./CodeofAlabama/1975/coatoc.htm

http://www.mobilecounty.org/

http://www.recycle.net/

http://www.sarpc.org

Appendix A

Municipality Letters

Appendix B

Public Notice

Appendix C

Public Comments

Appendix D

Maps