TABLE L-3.—STATISTICS FOR SELECTED POLLUTANTS REPORTED BY LANDFILLS AND LAND APPLICATION SITES SUBMITTING PART II SAMPLING DATA (mg/L)—Continued

Pollutant Sample type	No. of facili- ties		No. of sam- ples		Mean		Minimum		Maximum		Median		95th percent-		99th percent-	
		Comp ii			Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab Comp		Grab Comp	
Iron, Total	6	6	8	8	65.7	30.2	0.0	0.2	210.0	150.0	17.0	9.4	1736.4	244.8	17684	1105.9

ⁱ Applications that did not report the units of measurement for the reported values of pollutants were not included in these statistics. Values reported as non-detect or below detection limit were assumed to be 0.

ii Composite samples.

b. Land Application Sites. At land application sites, TSS may also be found at elevated levels in storm water discharges (because of the extensive soil disturbance). The occurrence and levels of other pollutants in storm water discharges are dependent on the types of wastes applied and facility design and operation (including use of storm water management/treatment practices. No part 2 data for TSS or any other pollutants were submitted for land application sites nor was such data available from other sources.

There are no Federal criteria for industrial landfill or land application unit design, operation, closure or post-closure care. State programs that address industrial landfills and land application sites vary considerably. As noted above, in 1988, only 35 percent of all industrial landfills had runon/runoff controls. However, many are subject to closure requirements.

3. Pollutant Control Measures Required by Other EPA Programs

EPA recognizes that requirements under other Federal and State programs currently address reclamation/closure of and storm water management at landfill and land application sites. In developing requirements under this section, the Agency has considered how these other program requirements affect the characteristics of storm water discharges (e.g., by limiting contact with potential pollutant sources). Of specific note are recently imposed RCRA criteria at 40 CFR Parts 257 and 258 that address the design, operation, and closure of MSWLFs. These regulations are summarized below.

Regulations at 40 CFR Part 257 classify solid waste disposal facilities and practices. Regulations at 40 CFR Part 258 establish criteria for municipal solid waste landfills. The types of criteria required include: location restrictions, operating criteria, design criteria, ground water monitoring and corrective action, closure and postclosure care, and financial assurance criteria. All States must implement the Federal MSWLF criteria

primarily through State solid waste management plans.

As part of the operating criteria, Part 258 requires that all discrete units within MSWLFs receiving waste provide for the following by October 1993 (it should be noted that EPA has proposed an extension of this deadline to April 1994):

(a) Owners or operators of all MSWLF units must design, construct, and maintain:

(1) A runon control system to prevent flow onto the active portion of the landfill during the peak discharge from a 25-year storm:

(2) A runoff control system from the active portion of the landfill to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24-hour, 25-year storm event.

In addition, all MSWLF units that received wastes after October 1991 are required to meet specific closure standards (see 40 CFR 258.60). These standards include installation of a final cover consisting of a minimum of 6 inches of topsoil over a minimum of 18 inches of clay. The cover must be no more permeable than the unit's liner. The criteria also imply, but do not explicitly require, that revegetation should be performed.

These criteria indicate that for all but the most severe storm events (i.e., greater than the 24-hour, 25-year storm event), new units within MSWLFs will be required to separate storm water discharges from active and inactive areas. (Active areas are defined as those that have not yet received a final cover [as required under 258.60].) Further, the closure/final cover criteria described above are intended to prevent contact with waste materials and minimize erosion.

4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans Requirements

The requirements for storm water pollution prevention plans under this section build upon the requirements included in the common pollution prevention requirements discussed in the front of this fact sheet. As such, the following discussion focuses on the

plan requirements that are specific to landfills and land application sites. The rationale for the common requirements applicable to all types of facilities covered under today's permit (including landfills) is provided in Part VI of this fact sheet.

a. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. The first step in preventing pollution of storm water from landfills is to identify potential sources of storm water contamination. Consequently, EPA is requiring that landfill and land application site operators include, in their pollution prevention plan, a narrative description of activities at their facilities. The Agency is also requiring landfill permittees to identify on a site map the locations of active and closed cells or trenches, any known leachate springs or other areas where leachate may commingle with runoff, the locations of any leachate collection and handling systems, and the locations of stockpiles of landfill cover material. The Agency is requiring land application site permittees to identify on their site maps the locations of active and inactive land application areas and the types of wastes applied in those areas, any known leachate springs or other areas where leachate may commingle with runoff, the locations of any leachate collection and handling systems, and the locations of temporary waste storage areas. EPA believes these requirements will, in the event contamination is detected in storm water, facilitate the identification of any source of contamination.

EPA is also requiring owners or operators to summarize all available sampling data for storm water and leachate generated at the site because the Agency believes these data will help to determine whether storm water is commingling with any leachate produced at the site. Finally, operators must identify any current NPDES-permitted discharges at their sites.

b. Measures and Controls. EPA is requiring good housekeeping practices for materials storage areas exposed to precipitation and for vehicle tracking of sediment and waste. EPA believes good