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# Colorado Hazardous Waste Regulations

## Part 264

### Standards for Owners and Operators of **Permitted** Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities

#### Part A – Sections 264.1 – 264.120

(Amended 8/16/11, effective 9/30/11)

To obtain more information regarding the  
Colorado Hazardous Waste Regulations,  
please contact the Hazardous Materials and  
Waste Management Division at 303-692-3300.

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**PART 264 - STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE  
TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES**

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**Subpart A -- General**

**§ 264.1 Purpose, scope and applicability.**

- (a) The purpose of this part is to establish minimum State standards which define the acceptable management of hazardous waste.
  - (b) The standards in this part apply to owners and operations of all facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste, except as specifically provided otherwise in this part or Part 261 of these regulations.
  - (c) The requirements of this part apply to a person disposing of hazardous waste by means of ocean disposal subject to a permit issued under the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act only to the extent they are included in a RCRA permit by rule granted to such a person under § 100.21 of these regulations.
  - (d) The requirements of this part apply to a person disposing of hazardous waste by means of underground injection subject to a permit issued under an Underground Injection Control (UIC) program approved or promulgated under the Safe Drinking Water Act only to the extent they are required by 40 CFR § 122.45 or § 100.23 of these regulations.
  - (e) The requirements of this part apply to the owner or operator of a POTW which treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste only to the extent they are included in a RCRA permit by rule granted to such a person under § 100.21 of these regulations.
  - (f) [Reserved]
  - (g) The requirements of this part do not apply to:
    - (1) The owner or operator of a facility permitted, licensed, or registered by the State to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the only hazardous waste the facility treats, stores, or disposes of is excluded from regulation under this part by § 261.5 of these regulations.
    - (2) The owner or operator of a facility managing recyclable materials described in § 261.6(a)(2), (3), and (4) of these regulations (except to the extent they are referred to in Part 279 or Subparts C, D, F, or G of Part 267 of these regulations).\*
- \* Note: Hazardous wastes burned in boilers and industrial furnaces are also subject to the requirements of Part 264, Subpart O and Part 265, Subpart H of these regulations.
- (3) A generator accumulating waste on-site in compliance with § 262.34 of these regulations.

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- (4) A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from the farmer's own use in compliance with § 262.70 of these regulations; or
- (5) The owner or operator of a totally enclosed treatment facility, as defined in § 260.10.
- (6) The owner or operator of an elementary neutralization unit or a wastewater treatment unit as defined in § 260.10 of these regulations, provided that if the owner or operator is diluting hazardous ignitable (D001) wastes (other than the D001 High TOC Subcategory defined in § 268.40 of these regulations, Table Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes), or reactive (D003) waste, to remove the characteristic before land disposal, the owner/operator must comply with the requirements set out in § 264.17(b).
- (7) [Reserved]
- (8)(i) Except as provided in paragraph (g)(8)(ii) of this section, a person engaged in treatment or containment activities during immediate response to any of the following situations:
- (A) A discharge of a hazardous waste;
  - (B) An imminent and substantial threat of a discharge of hazardous waste;
  - (C) A discharge of a material which, when discharged, becomes a hazardous waste.
- (ii) An owner or operator of a facility otherwise regulated by this part must comply with all applicable requirements of Subparts C and D.
- (iii) Any person who is covered by paragraph (g)(8)(i) of this section and who continues or initiates hazardous waste treatment or containment activities after the immediate response is over is subject to all applicable requirements of this part.
- (iv) In the case of emergencies involving military munitions, the responding military emergency response specialist's organizational unit must retain records for three years identifying the dates of the response, the responsible persons responding, the type and description of material addressed, and its disposition.
- (9) A transporter storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of § 262.30 at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less.
- (10) The addition of absorbent material to waste in a container (as defined in § 260.10 of these regulations) or the addition of waste to absorbent material in a container, provided that these actions occur at the time waste is first placed in the container; and §§ 264.17(b), 264.171, and 264.172 are complied with.

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(11) Universal waste handlers and universal waste transporters (as defined in § 260.10) handling the wastes listed below. These handlers are subject to regulation under Part 273 of these regulations, when handling the below listed universal wastes.

- (i) Batteries as described in § 273.2(a) of these regulations;
- (ii) Pesticides as described in § 273.2(b) of these regulations;
- (iii) Mercury-containing devices as described in § 273.2(c) of these regulations;
- (iv) Aerosol cans as described in § 273.2(d) of these regulations;
- (v) Lamps as described in § 273.2(e) of these regulations; and
- (vi) Electronic devices and electronic components as described in § 273.2(f) of these regulations.

(h) The requirements of this part apply to owners or operators of all facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes referred to in Part 268.

(i) Reserved

(j) The requirements of subparts B, C, and D of this part and § 264.101 of these regulations do not apply to remediation waste management sites. (However, some remediation waste management sites may be a part of a facility that is subject to a traditional RCRA permit because the facility is also treating, storing or disposing of hazardous wastes that are not remediation wastes. In these cases, Subparts B, C, and D of this part, and § 264.101 of these regulations do apply to the facility subject to the traditional RCRA permit.) Instead of the requirements of subparts B, C, and D of this part, owners or operators of remediation waste management sites must:

(1) Obtain an EPA identification number by applying to the Director using the Colorado Hazardous Waste Notification Form;

(2) Obtain a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the hazardous remediation wastes to be managed at the site. At a minimum, the analysis must contain all of the information which must be known to treat, store or dispose of the waste according to this part and Part 268 of these regulations, and must be kept accurate and up to date;

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(3) Prevent people who are unaware of the danger from entering, and minimize the possibility for unauthorized people or livestock to enter onto the active portion of the remediation waste management site, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate to the Director that:

(i) Physical contact with the waste, structures, or equipment within the active portion of the remediation waste management site will not injure people or livestock who may enter the active portion of the remediation waste management site; and

(ii) Disturbance of the waste or equipment by people or livestock who enter onto the active portion of the remediation waste management site, will not cause a violation of the requirements of this part;

(4) Inspect the remediation waste management site for malfunctions, deterioration, operator errors, and discharges that may be causing, or may lead to, a release of hazardous waste constituents to the environment, or a threat to human health. The owner or operator must conduct these inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment, and must remedy the problem before it leads to a human health or environmental hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, the owner/operator must take remedial action immediately;

(5) Provide personnel with classroom or on-the-job training on how to perform their duties in a way that ensures the remediation waste management site complies with the requirements of this part, and on how to respond effectively to emergencies;

(6) Take precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste, and prevent threats to human health and the environment from ignitable, reactive and incompatible waste;

(7) For remediation waste management sites subject to regulation under subparts I through O and subpart X of this part, the owner/operator must design, construct, operate, and maintain a unit within a 100-year floodplain to prevent washout of any hazardous waste by a 100-year flood, unless the owner/operator can meet the demonstration of § 264.18(b) of these regulations;

(8) Not place any non-containerized or bulk liquid hazardous waste in any salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave;

(9) Develop and maintain a construction quality assurance program for all surface impoundments, waste piles and landfill units that are required to comply with §§ 264.221(c) and (d), 264.251(c) and (d), and 264.301(c) and (d) at the remediation waste management site, according to the requirements of § 264.19 of these regulations;

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(10) Develop and maintain procedures to prevent accidents and a contingency and emergency plan to control accidents that occur. These procedures must address proper design, construction, maintenance, and operation of remediation waste management units to minimize the possibility of, and the hazards from a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment. The plan must explain specifically how to treat, store and dispose of the remediation waste in question, and must describe the actions facility personnel will take in response to a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents. The facility must implement the plan immediately whenever a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents could threaten human health or the environment;

(11) Designate at least one employee, either on the facility premises or on call (that is, available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility quickly), to coordinate all emergency response measures. This emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan;

(12) Develop, maintain and implement a plan to meet the requirements in paragraphs (j)(2) through (j)(6) and (j)(9) through (j)(10) of this section; and

(13) Maintain records documenting compliance with paragraphs (j)(1) through (j)(12) of this section. (See § 264.73)

(k) An attached statement of basis and purpose for these regulations has been adopted by the Board of Health and is hereby incorporated by reference in these regulations pursuant to C.R.S. 1973, 24-4-103

§ 264.2 [Reserved]

**§ 264.3 Relationship to interim status standards.**

A facility owner or operator who has fully complied with the requirements for interim status -- as defined in section 3005(e) of RCRA [42 U.S.C. § 6925(e)] and regulations under § 100.20 of these regulations -- must comply with the regulations specified in Part 265 of these regulations in lieu of the regulations in this part, until final administrative disposition of the permit application is made, except as provided under Part 264 Subpart S.

**§ 264.4 Imminent hazard action.**

Notwithstanding any other provisions of these regulations, enforcement actions may be brought pursuant to CRS 1973, 25-15-301(4)(a).

**Subpart B -- General Facility Standards**

**§ 264.10 Applicability.**

(a) The regulations in this subpart apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities, except as provided in § 264.1 and in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Section 264.18(b) applies only to facilities subject to regulation under Subparts I through O and Subpart X of this part.

**§ 264.11 Identification number.**

Every facility owner or operator must apply to the Department for an EPA identification number using the Colorado Hazardous Waste Notification Form. Upon receiving the request, the Department will forward an EPA assigned EPA Identification number to the Facility.

**§ 264.12 Required notices.**

(a)(1) The owner or operator of a facility that has arranged to receive hazardous waste from a foreign source must notify the Regional Administrator in writing at least four weeks in advance of the date the waste is expected to arrive at the facility. Notice of subsequent shipments of the same waste from the same foreign source is not required.

(2) The owner or operator of a recovery facility that has arranged to receive hazardous waste subject to Part 262, Subpart H must provide a copy of the movement document bearing all required signatures to the foreign exporter, to the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance Assurance Division (2254A), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington,

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DC 20460; and to the competent authorities of all other countries concerned within three (3) working days of receipt of the shipment. The original of the signed movement document must be maintained at the facility for at least three (3) years. In addition, such owner or operator shall, as soon as possible, but no later than thirty (30) days after the completion of recovery and no later than one (1) calendar year following the receipt of the hazardous waste, send a certificate of recovery to the foreign exporter and to the competent authority of the country of export and to EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance at the above address by mail, e-mail without a digital signature followed by mail, or fax followed by mail.

(b) The owner or operator of a facility that receives hazardous waste from an off-site source (except where the owner or operator is also the generator) must inform the generator in writing that he/she has the appropriate permit(s) for, and will accept, the waste the generator is shipping. The owner or operator must keep a copy of this written notice as part of the operating record.

(c) Before transferring ownership or operation of a facility during its operating life, or of a disposal facility during the post-closure care period, the owner or operator must notify the new owner or operator in writing of the requirements of this part and Part 100 of these regulations.

### § 264.13 General waste analysis.

(a)(1) Before an owner or operator treats, stores, or disposes of any hazardous wastes, or nonhazardous wastes if applicable under § 264.113(d), he/she must obtain a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the waste. At a minimum, this analysis must contain all the information which must be known to treat, store or dispose of the waste in accordance with the requirements of this part and Part 268 or with the conditions of a permit issued under Part 100 of these regulations.

(2) The analysis may include data developed under Part 261 of these regulations, and existing published or documented data on the hazardous waste or on hazardous waste generated from similar processes.

**[Comment:** For example, the facility's records of analysis performed on the waste before the effective date of these regulations, or studies conducted on hazardous waste generated from processes similar to that which generated the waste to be managed at the facility, may be included in the database required to comply with paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The owner or operator of an off-site facility may arrange for the generator of the hazardous waste to supply part of the information required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section, except as otherwise specified in § 268.7(b) and (c) of these regulations. If the generator does not supply the information, and the owner or operator chooses to accept a hazardous waste, the owner or operator is responsible for obtaining the information required to comply with this section.]

(3) The analysis must be repeated as necessary to ensure that it is accurate and up to date. At a minimum the analysis must be repeated:

(i) When the owner or operator is notified, or has reason to believe, that the process or operation generating the hazardous waste, or non-hazardous wastes if applicable under § 264.113(d), has changed; and

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(ii) For off-site facilities, when the results of the inspection required in paragraph (a)(4) of this section indicate that the hazardous waste received at the facility does not match the waste designated on the accompanying manifest or shipping paper.

(4) The owner or operator of an off-site facility must inspect and, if necessary, analyze each hazardous waste movement received at the facility to determine whether it matches the identity of the waste specified on the accompanying manifest or shipping paper.

(b) The owner or operator must develop and follow a written waste analysis plan which describes the procedures which he/she will carry out to comply with paragraph (a) of this section. He/she must keep this plan at the facility. At a minimum, the plan must specify:

(1) The parameters for which each hazardous waste, or non-hazardous waste if applicable under § 264.113(d), will be analyzed and the rationale for the selection of these parameters (i.e., how analysis for these parameters will provide sufficient information on the waste's properties to comply with paragraph (a) of this section);

(2) The test methods which will be used to test for these parameters;

(3) The sampling method which will be used to obtain a representative sample of the waste to be analyzed. A representative sample may be obtained using either:

(i) One of the sampling methods described in Appendix I of Part 261 of these regulations;  
or

(ii) An equivalent sampling method.

(4) The frequency with which the initial analysis of the waste will be reviewed or repeated to ensure that the analysis is accurate and up to date; and

(5) For off-site facilities, the waste analyses that hazardous waste generators have agreed to supply.

(6) Where applicable, the methods that will be used to meet the additional waste analysis requirements for specific waste management methods as specified in §§ 264.17, 264.314, 264.341, 264.1034(d), 264.1063(d), 264.1083, and 268.7 of these regulations.

(7) For surface impoundments exempted from land disposal restrictions under § 268.4(a), the procedures and schedules for:

(i) The sampling of impoundment contents;

(ii) The analysis of test data; and,

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(iii) The annual removal of residues which are not delisted under § 260.22 of these regulations or which exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and either:

(A) Do not meet applicable treatment standards of Part 268, Subpart D; or

(B) Where no treatment standards have been established:

(1) Such residues are prohibited from land disposal under § 268.32 or RCRA section 3004(d) [42 U.S.C. § 6924(d)]; or

(2) Such residues are prohibited from land disposal under § 268.33(f).

(8) For owners and operators seeking an exemption to the air emission standards of Subpart CC in accordance with § 264.1082:

(i) If direct measurement is used for the waste determination, the procedures and schedules for waste sampling and analysis, and the results of the analysis of test data to verify the exemption.

(ii) If knowledge of the waste is used for the waste determination, any information prepared by the facility owner or operator or by the generator of the hazardous waste, if the waste is received from offsite, that is used as the basis for knowledge of the waste.

(c) For off-site facilities, the waste analysis plan required in paragraph (b) of this section must also specify the procedures which will be used to inspect and, if necessary, analyze each movement of hazardous waste received at the facility to ensure that it matches the identity of the waste designated on the accompanying manifest or shipping paper. At a minimum, the plan must describe:

(1) The procedures which will be used to determine the identity of each movement of waste managed at the facility; and

(2) The sampling method which will be used to obtain a representative sample of the waste to be identified, if the identification method includes sampling.

(3) The procedures that the owner or operator of an off-site landfill receiving containerized hazardous waste will use to determine whether a hazardous waste generator or treater has added a biodegradable sorbent to the waste in the container.

**§ 264.14 Security.**

(a) The owner or operator must prevent the unknowing entry, and minimize the possibility for the unauthorized entry, of persons or livestock onto the active portion of his/her facility, unless he/she can demonstrate to the Department that:

(1) Physical contact with the waste, structures, or equipment within the active portion of the facility will not injure unknowing or unauthorized persons or livestock which may enter the active portion of a facility; and

(2) Disturbance of the waste or equipment, by the unknowing or unauthorized entry of persons or livestock onto the active portion of a facility, will not cause a violation of the requirements of this part.

(b) Unless the owner or operator has made a successful demonstration under paragraph (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, a facility must have:

(1) A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the active portion of the facility; or

(2)(i) An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence in good repair or a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the active portion of the facility; and

(ii) A means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the active portion of the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrance, or controlled roadway access to the facility).

(c) Unless the owner or operator has made a successful demonstration under paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, a sign with the legend, "Danger--Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out", must be posted at each entrance to the active portion of a facility, and at other locations, in sufficient numbers to be seen from any approach to this active portion. The legend must be written in English and in any other language predominant in the area surrounding the facility and must be legible from a distance of at least 25 feet. Existing signs with a legend other than "Danger--Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out" may be used if the legend on the sign indicates that only authorized personnel are allowed to enter the active portion, and that entry onto the active portion can be dangerous.

**§ 264.15 General inspection requirements.**

(a) The owner or operator must inspect his/her facility for malfunctions and deterioration, operator errors, and discharges which may be causing--or may lead to--(1) release of hazardous waste constituents to the environment or (2) a threat to human health. The owner or operator must conduct these inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment.

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(b)(1) The owner or operator must develop and follow a written schedule for inspecting monitoring equipment, safety and emergency equipment, security devices, and operating and structural equipment (such as dikes and sump pumps) that are important to preventing, detecting, or responding to environmental or human health hazards.

(2) He/she must keep this schedule at the facility.

(3) The schedule must identify the types of problems (e.g., malfunctions or deterioration) which are to be looked for during the inspection (e.g., inoperative sump pump, leaking fitting, eroding dike, etc.).

(4) The frequency of inspection may vary for the items on the schedule. However, the frequency should be based on the rate of deterioration of the equipment and the probability of an environmental or human health incident if the deterioration, malfunction, or any operator error goes undetected between inspections. Areas subject to spills, such as loading and unloading areas, must be inspected daily when in use. At a minimum, the inspection schedule must include the items and frequencies called for in §§ 264.174, 264.193, 264.195, 264.226, 264.254, 264.278, 264.303, 264.347, 264.602, 264.1033, 264.1052, 264.1053, 264.1058, and 264.1083 through 264.1089 of this part, where applicable.

[**Comment:** Part 100 of these regulations requires the inspection schedule to be submitted with part B of the permit application. The Department will evaluate the schedule along with the rest of the application to ensure that it adequately protects human health and the environment. As part of this review, the Department may modify or amend the schedule as may be necessary.]

(5) {Reserved}

(c) The owner or operator must remedy any deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures which the inspection reveals on a schedule which ensures that the problem does not lead to an environmental or human health hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, remedial action must be taken immediately.

(d) The owner or operator must record inspections in an inspection log or summary. He/she must keep these records for at least three years from the date of inspection. At a minimum, these records must include the date and time of the inspection, the name of the inspector, a notation of the observations made, and the date and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions.

### § 264.16 Personnel training.

(a)(1) Facility personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction and on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures the facility's compliance with the requirements of this part. The owner or operator must ensure that this program includes all the elements described in the document required under paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(2) This program must be directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures, and must include instruction which teaches facility personnel hazardous waste

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management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which they are employed.

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

- (i) Procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, and replacing facility emergency and monitoring equipment;
- (ii) Key parameters for automatic waste feed cut-off systems;
- (iii) Communications or alarm systems;
- (iv) Response to fires or explosions;
- (v) Response to ground-water contamination incidents;
- (vi) Shutdown of operations; and
- (vii) Facility contingency plan.

(b) Facility personnel must successfully complete the program required in paragraph (a) of this section within six months after the date of their employment or assignment to a facility, or to a new position at a facility. Employees must not work in unsupervised positions until they have completed the training requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Facility personnel must take part in an annual review of the initial training required in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) The owner or operator must maintain the following documents and records at the facility:

- (1) The job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management, and the name of the employee filling each job;
- (2) A written job description for each position listed under paragraph (d)(1) of this section. This description may be consistent in its degree of specificity with descriptions for other similar positions in the same company location or bargaining unit, but must include the requisite skill, education, or other qualifications, and duties of employees assigned to each position;
- (3) A written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that will be given to each person filling a position listed under paragraph (d)(1) of this section;
- (4) Records that document that the training or job experience required under paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section has been given to, and completed by, facility personnel.

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(e) Training records on current personnel must be kept until closure of the facility; training records on former employees must be kept for at least three years from the date the employee last worked at the facility. Personnel training records may accompany personnel transferred within the same company.

**§ 264.17 General requirements for ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes.**

(a) The owner or operator must take precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste. This waste must be separated and protected from sources of ignition or reaction including but not limited to: open flames, smoking cutting and welding, hot surfaces, frictional heat, sparks (static, electrical, or mechanical), spontaneous ignition (e.g., from heat-producing chemical reactions), and radiant heat. While ignitable or reactive waste is being handled, the owner or operator must confine smoking and open flame to specially designated locations. "No Smoking" signs must be conspicuously placed wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste.

(b) Where specifically required by other Sections of this Part, the owner or operator of a facility that treats, stores or disposes of ignitable or reactive waste, or mixes incompatible waste or incompatible wastes and other materials, must take precautions to prevent reactions which:

- (1) Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosions, or violent reactions;
- (2) Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts, or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health or the environment;
- (3) Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions;
- (4) Damage the structural integrity of the device or facility;
- (5) Through other like means threaten human health or the environment.

(c) When required to comply with paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the owner or operator must document that compliance. This documentation may be based on references to published scientific or engineering literature, data from trial tests (e.g., bench scale or pilot scale tests), waste analyses (as specified in § 264.13), or the results of the treatment of similar wastes by similar treatment processes and under similar operating conditions.

**[RESERVED]**

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**§ 264.18 Installation standards.**

**(a) Seismic considerations.**

(1) Portions of new facilities where treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste will be conducted must not be located within 1000 feet of a fault which has had displacement in Holocene time.

(2) As used in paragraph (a)(1) of this section:

(i) "Fault" means a fracture along which rocks on one side have been displaced with respect to those on the other side.

(ii) "Displacement" means the relative movement of any two sides of a fault measured in any direction.

(iii) "Holocene" means the most recent epoch of the Quaternary period, extending from the end of the Pleistocene to the present.

**(b) Floodplains.**

(1) A treatment or storage facility and an existing disposal facility located in a 100-year floodplain must be designed, constructed, operated, maintained, and closed when applicable, to prevent washout of any hazardous waste by a 100-year flood;

(2) New facilities for disposal shall not be located within the 100-year floodplain.

(3) As used in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this Section:

(i) "100-year floodplain" means any land area which is subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year from any source.

(ii) "Washout" means the movement of hazardous waste from the active portion of the facility as a result of flooding.

(iii) "100-year flood" means a flood that has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

**(c) Salt dome formations, salt bed formations, underground mines and caves.** The placement of any noncontainerized or bulk liquid hazardous waste in any salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave is prohibited.

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(d) Hazardous waste disposal facilities shall not place wastes directly under or into surface water or groundwater that has a potential or existing beneficial use or that is in direct communication with an aquifer, unless said disposal is accomplished pursuant to a UIC permit.

**§ 264.19 Construction quality assurance program.**

(a) **CQA program.** (1) A construction quality assurance (CQA) program is required for all surface impoundment, waste pile, and landfill units that are required to comply with §§ 264.221(c) and (d), 264.251(c) and (d), and 264.301(c) and (d). The program must ensure that the constructed unit meets or exceeds all design criteria and specifications in the permit. The program must be developed and implemented under the direction of a CQA officer who is a registered professional engineer.

(2) The CQA program must address the following physical components, where applicable:

- (i) Foundations;
- (ii) Dikes;
- (iii) Low-permeability soil liners;
- (iv) Geomembranes (flexible membrane liners);
- (v) Leachate collection and removal systems and leak detection systems; and
- (vi) Final cover systems.

(b) **Written CQA plan.** The owner or operator of units subject to the CQA program under paragraph (a) of this section must develop and implement a written CQA plan. The plan must identify steps that will be used to monitor and document the quality of materials and the condition and manner of their installation. The CQA plan must include:

- (1) Identification of applicable units, and a description of how they will be constructed.
- (2) Identification of key personnel in the development and implementation of the CQA plan, and CQA officer qualifications.

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(3) A description of inspection and sampling activities for all unit components identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, including observations and tests that will be used before, during, and after construction to ensure that the construction materials and the installed unit components meet the design specifications. The description must cover: Sampling size and locations; frequency of testing; data evaluation procedures; acceptance and rejection criteria for construction materials; plans for implementing corrective measures; and data or other information to be recorded and retained in the operating record under § 264.73.

(c) **Contents of program.** (1) The CQA program must include observations, inspections, tests, and measurements sufficient to ensure:

(i) Structural stability and integrity of all components of the unit identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section;

(ii) Proper construction of all components of the liners, leachate collection and removal system, leak detection system, and final cover system, according to permit specifications and good engineering practices, and proper installation of all components (e.g., pipes) according to design specifications;

(iii) Conformity of all materials used with design and other material specifications under §§ 264.221, 264.251, and 264.301.

(2) The CQA program shall include test fills for compacted soil liners, using the same compaction methods as in the full scale unit, to ensure that the liners are constructed to meet the hydraulic conductivity requirements of §§ 264.221(c)(1)(i)(B), 264.251(c)(1)(i)(B), and 264.301(c)(1)(i)(B) in the field. Compliance with the hydraulic conductivity requirements must be verified by using in-situ testing on the constructed test fill. The Department may accept an alternative demonstration, in lieu of a test fill, where data are sufficient to show that a constructed soil liner will meet the hydraulic conductivity requirements of §§ 264.221(c)(1)(i)(B), 264.251(c)(1)(i)(B), and 264.301(c)(1)(i)(B) in the field.

(d) **Certification.** Waste shall not be received in a unit subject to § 264.19 until the owner or operator has submitted to the Department by certified mail or hand delivery a certification signed by the CQA officer that the approved CQA plan has been successfully carried out and that the unit meets the requirements of §§ 264.221(c) or (d), 264.251(c) or (d), or 264.301(c) or (d); and the procedure in § 100.42(1)(2)(ii) of these regulations has been completed. Documentation supporting the CQA officer's certification must be furnished to the Department upon request.

**Subpart C -- Preparedness and Prevention**

**§ 264.30 Applicability.**

The regulations in this subpart apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities, except as § 264.1 provides otherwise.

**§ 264.31 Design and operation of facility.**

(a) Facilities must be designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, surface or ground water which could threaten human health or the environment.

(b) Facilities which are not provided with fire protection services by a fire protection district or municipal fire department must be designed, constructed, maintained and operated in accordance with a plan for providing their own fire protection and prevention which has been approved by the Department and which meets the following requirements:

(1) The plan shall provide for adequate fire protection and prevention for the facility based upon the location and construction of the facility, and based upon the kinds and amounts of hazardous wastes generated, treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility.

(2) The plan shall specify the required equipment and the required availability and training of facility personnel.

(3) The plan shall be based upon the provisions of the Uniform Fire Code, the National Fire Code, the Uniform Building Code, and 29 CFR, Chapter xvii, part 1910, subpart L, Fire Protection.

(4) Before submitting the plan to the Department for review, the facility shall have the plan reviewed and approved by a registered professional engineer experienced in fire protection.

(5) The approved plan shall become a part of the facility's contingency plan when a contingency plan is required.

**§ 264.32 Required equipment.**

All facilities must be equipped with the following, **unless** it can be demonstrated to the Department that none of the hazards posed by waste handled at the facility could require a particular kind of equipment specified below:

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- (a) An internal communications of alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel;
- (b) A device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or State or local emergency response teams;
- (c) Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals), spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and
- (d) Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.

### § 264.33 Testing and maintenance of equipment.

All facility communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment, where required, must be tested and maintained as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.

### § 264.34 Access to communications or alarm system.

- (a) Whenever hazardous waste is being poured, mixed, spread, or otherwise handled, all personnel involved in the operation must have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee, **unless** the Department has ruled that such a device is not required under § 264.32.
- (b) If there is ever just one employee on the premises while the facility is operating, he/she must have immediate access to a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning external emergency assistance, **unless** the Department has ruled that such a device is not required under § 264.32.

### § 264.35 Required aisle space.

The owner or operator must maintain aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency, **unless** it can be demonstrated to the Department that aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes.

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§ 264.37 Arrangements with local authorities.

(a) The owner or operator must attempt to make the following arrangements, as appropriate for the type of waste handled at his/her facility and the potential need for the services of these organizations:

(1) Arrangements to familiarize police, fire departments, local departments of health, and emergency response teams with the layout of the facility, properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and associated hazards, places where facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to and roads inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes;

(2) Where more than one police and fire department might respond to an emergency, agreements designating primary emergency authority to a specific police and a specific fire department, and agreements with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority;

(3) Agreements with State emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, and equipment suppliers; and

(4) Arrangements to familiarize local hospitals with the properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and the types of injuries or illnesses which could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility.

(b) Where State or local authorities decline to enter into such arrangements, the owner or operator must document the refusal in the operating record and comply with § 264.31(b).

**Subpart D -- Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures**

§ 264.50 Applicability.

The regulations in this subpart apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities, except as § 264.1 provides otherwise.

**§ 264.51 Purpose and implementation of contingency plan.**

(a) Each owner or operator must have a contingency plan for his/her facility. The contingency plan must be designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, surface or ground water.

(b) The provisions of the plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

**§ 264.52 Content of contingency plan.**

(a) The contingency plan must describe the actions facility personnel must take to comply with §§ 264.51 and 264.56 in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, surface or ground water at the facility.

(b) If the owner or operator has already prepared a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan in accordance with 40 CFR, Chapter I Part 112, or 40 CFR Part 300, or some other emergency or contingency plan, he/she need only amend that plan to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions that are sufficient to comply with the requirements of this Part. The owner or operator may develop one contingency plan which meets all regulatory requirements. The Department recommends that the plan be based on the National Response Teams' Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance ("One Plan"). When modifications are made to non-RCRA provisions in an integrated contingency plan, the changes do not trigger the need for a RCRA permit modification.

(c) The plan must describe arrangements agreed to by local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and State and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services, pursuant to § 264.37.

(d) The plan must list names, addresses, and phone numbers (office and home) of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (see § 264.55), and this list must be kept up to date. Where more than one person is listed, one must be named as primary emergency coordinator and others must be listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates. **For new facilities**, this information must be supplied to the Department at the time of certification, rather than at the time of permit application.

(e) The plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities.

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(f) The plan must include an evacuation plan for facility personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This plan must describe signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes, and alternate evacuation routes (in cases where the primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires).

**§ 264.53 Copies of contingency plan.**

A copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan must be:

- (a) Maintained at the facility; and
- (b) Submitted to all local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and State and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services.

**§ 264.54 Amendment of contingency plan.**

The contingency plan must be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:

- (a) The facility permit is revised;
- (b) The plan fails in an emergency;
- (c) The facility changes--in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances--in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency;
- (d) The list of emergency coordinators changes; or
- (e) The list of emergency equipment changes.

**§ 264.55 Emergency coordinator.**

At all times, there must be at least one employee either on the facility premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a specified period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures. This emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan.

**§ 264.56 Emergency procedures.**

(a) Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or the emergency coordinator's designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) must immediately:

(1) Activate internal facility alarms or communication systems, where applicable, to notify all facility personnel; and

(2) Notify appropriate State or local agencies with designated response roles as described in the contingency plan.

(b) Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount, and areal extent of any released materials. The emergency coordinator may do this by observation or review of facility records or manifests, and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.

(c) Concurrently, the emergency coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (e.g., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface water run-off from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosions).

(d) If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility, he/she must report his/her findings as follows:

(1) If his/her assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, he/she must immediately notify appropriate local authorities. He/she must be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated; and

(2) He/she must immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area, (in the applicable regional contingency plan under Part 1510 of 40 CFR) or the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800/424-8802). The report must include:

(i) Name and telephone number of reporter;

(ii) Name and address of facility;

(iii) Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire);

(iv) Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known;

(v) The extent of injuries, if any; and

- (vi) The possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility.
- (e) During an emergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the facility. These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing release waste, and removing or isolating containers.
- (f) If the facility stops operations in response to a fire, explosion, or release, the emergency coordinator must monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.
- (g) Immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator must provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility.
- (h) The emergency coordinator must ensure that, in the affected area(s) of the facility:
  - (1) No waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and
  - (2) All emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.
- (i) The owner or operator must notify the Department, and appropriate local authorities, that the facility is in compliance with paragraph (h) of this section before operations are resumed in the affected area(s) of the facility.
- (j) The owner or operator must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident, he/she must submit a written report on the incident to the Department. The report must include:
  - (1) Name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator;
  - (2) Name, address, and telephone number of the facility;
  - (3) Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion);
  - (4) Name and quantity of material(s) involved;
  - (5) An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and
  - (6) Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

**Subpart E -- Manifest System, Recordkeeping, and Reporting**

**§ 264.70 Applicability.**

(a) The regulations in this subpart apply to owners and operators of both on-site and off-site facilities, except as § 264.1 provides otherwise. Sections 264.71, 264.72, and 264.76 do not apply to owners and operators of on-site facilities that do not receive any hazardous waste from off-site sources. Section 264.73(b) only applies to permittees who treat, store or dispose of hazardous wastes on-site where such wastes were generated.

(b) The revised manifest form and procedures in §§ 260.10, 261.7, 264.70, 264.71, 264.72, and 264.76 of these regulations shall not apply until September 5, 2006. The manifest form and procedures contained in §§ 260.10, 261.7, 264.70, 264.71, 264.72, and 264.76 of these regulations at the time of the May 2006 rulemaking hearing shall be applicable until September 5, 2006.

**§ 264.71 Use of manifest system.**

(a) If a facility receives hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator or his/her agent must sign and date the manifest as indicated in paragraph (a)(2) of this section to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest was received, that the hazardous waste was received except as noted in the discrepancy space of the manifest, or that the hazardous waste was rejected as noted in the manifest discrepancy space.

(2) If a facility receives a hazardous waste shipment accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator or his/her agent must:

- (i) Sign and date, by hand, each copy of the manifest;
- (ii) Note any discrepancies in the manifest (as defined in § 264.72(a)) on each copy of the manifest;
- (iii) Immediately give the transporter at least one copy of the manifest;
- (iv) Within 30 days of delivery, send a copy of the manifest to the generator; and
- (v) Retain at the facility a copy of each manifest for at least three years from the date of delivery.

(3) If a facility receives hazardous waste imported from a foreign source, the receiving facility must mail a copy of the manifest and documentation confirming EPA's consent to the import of hazardous waste to the following address within thirty (30) days of delivery: Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance Assurance Division (2254A), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460.

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(b) If a facility receives, from a rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter, hazardous waste which is accompanied by a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the EPA identification numbers, generator's certification, and signatures), the owner or operator, or his/her agent, must:

- (1) Sign and date each copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest or shipping paper was received;
- (2) Note any significant discrepancies (as defined in § 264.72(a)) in the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) on each copy of the manifest or shipping paper.
- (3) Immediately give the rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter at least one copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received);
- (4) Within 30 days after the delivery, send a copy of the signed and dated manifest or a signed and dated copy of the shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received within 30 days after delivery) to the generator; and
- (5) Retain at the facility a copy of the manifest and shipping paper (if signed in lieu of the manifest at the time of delivery) for at least three years from the date of delivery.

(c) Whenever a shipment of hazardous waste is initiated from a facility, the owner or operator of that facility must comply with the requirements of Part 262 of these regulations.

(d) Within three (3) working days of the receipt of a shipment subject to Part 262, Subpart H, the owner or operator of the facility must provide a copy of the movement document bearing all required signatures to the exporter, to the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance Assurance Division (2254A), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460, and to competent authorities of all other concerned countries. The original copy of the movement document must be maintained at the facility for at least three (3) years from the date of signature.

(e) A facility must determine whether the consignment state for a shipment regulates any additional wastes (beyond those regulated Federally) as hazardous wastes under its state hazardous waste program. Facilities must also determine whether the consignment state or generator state requires the facility to submit any copies of the manifest to these states.

**§ 264.72 Manifest discrepancies.**

(a) Manifest discrepancies are:

- (1) Significant differences (as defined by paragraph (b) of this section) between the quantity or type of hazardous waste designated on the manifest or shipping paper, and the quantity and type of hazardous waste a facility actually receives;

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(2) Rejected wastes, which may be a full or partial shipment of hazardous waste that the TSDF cannot accept; or

(3) Container residues, which are residues that exceed the quantity limits for “empty” containers set forth in § 261.7(b) of these regulations.

(b) Significant differences in quantity are: For bulk waste, variations greater than 10 percent in weight; for batch waste, any variation in piece count, such as a discrepancy of one drum in a truckload. Significant differences in type are obvious differences which can be discovered by inspection or waste analysis, such as waste solvent substituted for waste acid, or toxic constituents not reported on the manifest or shipping paper.

(c) Upon discovering a significant difference in quantity or type, the owner or operator must attempt to reconcile the discrepancy with the waste generator or transporter (e.g., with telephone conversations). If the discrepancy is not resolved within 15 days after receiving the waste, the owner or operator must immediately submit to the Department a letter describing the discrepancy and attempts to reconcile it, and a copy of the manifest or shipping paper at issue.

(d)(1) Upon rejecting waste or identifying a container residue that exceeds the quantity limits for “empty” containers set forth in § 261.7(b) of these regulations, the facility must consult with the generator prior to forwarding the waste to another facility that can manage the waste. If it is impossible to locate an alternative facility that can receive the waste, the facility may return the rejected waste or residue to the generator. The facility must send the waste to the alternative facility or to the generator within 60 days of the rejection or the container residue identification.

(2) While the facility is making arrangements for forwarding rejected wastes or residues to another facility under this section, it must ensure that either the delivering transporter retains custody of the waste, or, the facility must provide for secure, temporary custody of the waste, pending delivery of the waste to the first transporter designated on the manifest prepared under paragraph (e) or (f) of this section.

(e) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(7) of this section, for full or partial load rejections and residues that are to be sent off-site to an alternate facility, the facility is required to prepare a new manifest in accordance with § 262.20(a) of these regulations and the following instructions:

(1) Write the generator's U.S. EPA ID number in Item 1 of the new manifest. Write the generator's name and mailing address in Item 5 of the new manifest. If the mailing address is different from the generator's site address, then write the generator's site address in the designated space for Item 5.

(2) Write the name of the alternate designated facility and the facility's U.S. EPA ID number in the designated facility block (Item 8) of the new manifest.

(3) Copy the manifest tracking number found in Item 4 of the old manifest to the Special Handling and Additional Information Block of the new manifest, and indicate that the shipment is a residue or rejected waste from the previous shipment.

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- (4) Copy the manifest tracking number found in Item 4 of the new manifest to the manifest reference number line in the Discrepancy Block of the old manifest (Item 18a).
  - (5) Write the DOT description for the rejected load or the residue in Item 9 (U.S. DOT Description) of the new manifest and write the container types, quantity, and volume(s) of waste.
  - (6) Sign the Generator's/Offoror's Certification to certify, as the offeror of the shipment, that the waste has been properly packaged, marked and labeled and is in proper condition for transportation, and mail a signed copy of the manifest to the generator identified in Item 5 of the new manifest.
  - (7) For full load rejections that are made while the transporter remains present at the facility, the facility may forward the rejected shipment to the alternate facility by completing Item 18b of the original manifest and supplying the information on the next destination facility in the Alternate Facility space. The facility must retain a copy of this manifest for its records, and then give the remaining copies of the manifest to the transporter to accompany the shipment. If the original manifest is not used, then the facility must use a new manifest and comply with paragraphs (e)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this section.
- (f) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(7) of this section, for rejected wastes and residues that must be sent back to the generator, the facility is required to prepare a new manifest in accordance with § 262.20(a) of these regulations and the following instructions:
- (1) Write the facility's U.S. EPA ID number in Item 1 of the new manifest. Write the facility's name and mailing address in Item 5 of the new manifest. If the mailing address is different from the facility's site address, then write the facility's site address in the designated space for Item 5 of the new manifest.
  - (2) Write the name of the initial generator and the generator's U.S. EPA ID number in the designated facility block (Item 8) of the new manifest.
  - (3) Copy the manifest tracking number found in Item 4 of the old manifest to the Special Handling and Additional Information Block of the new manifest, and indicate that the shipment is a residue or rejected waste from the previous shipment.
  - (4) Copy the manifest tracking number found in Item 4 of the new manifest to the manifest reference number line in the Discrepancy Block of the old manifest (Item 18a).
  - (5) Write the DOT description for the rejected load or the residue in Item 9 (U.S. DOT Description) of the new manifest and write the container types, quantity, and volume(s) of waste.
  - (6) Sign the Generator's/Offoror's Certification to certify, as offeror of the shipment, that the waste has been properly packaged, marked and labeled and is in proper condition for transportation.

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(7) For full load rejections that are made while the transporter remains at the facility, the facility may return the shipment to the generator with the original manifest by completing Item 18a and 18b of the manifest and supplying the generator's information in the Alternate Facility space. The facility must retain a copy for its records and then give the remaining copies of the manifest to the transporter to accompany the shipment. If the original manifest is not used, then the facility must use a new manifest and comply with paragraphs (f)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (8) of this section.

(8) For full or partial load rejections and container residues contained in non-empty containers that are returned to the generator, the facility must also comply with the exception reporting requirements in § 262.42(a).

(g) If a facility rejects a waste or identifies a container residue that exceeds the quantity limits for "empty" containers set forth in § 261.7(b) of these regulations after it has signed, dated, and returned a copy of the manifest to the delivering transporter or to the generator, the facility must amend its copy of the manifest to indicate the rejected wastes or residues in the discrepancy space of the amended manifest. The facility must also copy the manifest tracking number from Item 4 of the new manifest to the Discrepancy space of the amended manifest, and must re-sign and date the manifest to certify to the information as amended. The facility must retain the amended manifest for at least three years from the date of amendment, and must within 30 days, send a copy of the amended manifest to the transporter and generator that received copies prior to their being amended.

### § 264.73 Operating record.

(a) The owner or operator must keep a written operating record at his/her facility.

(b) The following information must be recorded, as it becomes available, and maintained in the operating record for five years unless noted as follows:

(1) A description and the quantity of each hazardous waste received, and the method(s) and date(s) of its treatment, storage, or disposal at the facility as required by Appendix I of this part. This information must be maintained in the operating record until closure of the facility;

(2) The location of each hazardous waste within the facility and the quantity at each location. For disposal facilities, the location and quantity of each hazardous waste must be recorded on a map or diagram of each cell or disposal area using a three-dimensional grid system. For all facilities, this information must include cross-references to specific manifest document numbers, if the waste was accompanied by a manifest. This information must be maintained in the operating record until closure of the facility;

[**Comment:** See § 261.119 for related requirements.]

(3) Records and results of waste analyses and waste determinations performed as specified in §§ 264.13, 264.17, 264.314, 264.341, 264.1034, 264.1063, 264.1083, 268.4(a), and 268.7 of these regulations.

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- (4) Summary reports and details of all incidents that require implementing the contingency plan as specified in § 264.56(j);
- (5) Records and results of inspections as required by § 264.15(d) (except these data need be kept only three years);
- (6) Monitoring, testing or analytical data, and corrective action where required by Subpart F of this part and §§ 264.19, 264.191, 264.193, 264.195, 264.222, 264.223, 264.226, 264.252 through 264.254, 264.276, 264.278, 264.280, 264.302 through 264.304, 264.309, 264.347, 264.602, 264.1034(c) through 264.1034(f), 264.1035, 264.1063(d) through 264.1063(i), 264.1064, and 264.1082 through 264.1090 of this part. Maintain in the operating record for five years, except for records and results pertaining to ground-water monitoring and cleanup which must be maintained in the operating record until closure of the facility.
- (7) For off-site facilities, notices to generators as specified in § 264.12(b); and
- (8) All closure cost estimates under § 266.12, and, for disposal facilities, all post-closure cost estimates under § 266.13. This information must be maintained in the operating record until closure of the facility.
- (9) A certification by the permittee no less often than annually, that the permittee has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous waste that he/she generates to the degree determined by the permittee to be economically practicable; and the proposed method of treatment, storage or disposal is that practicable method currently available to the permittee which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment.
- (10) Records of the quantities (and date of placement) for each shipment of hazardous waste placed in land disposal units under an extension to the effective date of any land disposal restriction granted pursuant to 40 CFR § 268.5, a petition pursuant to 40 CFR § 268.6, or a certification under 40 CFR § 268.8, and the applicable notice required by a generator under § 268.7(a). This information must be maintained in the operating record until closure of the facility.
- (11) For an off-site treatment facility, a copy of the notice, and the certification and demonstration, if applicable, required by the generator or the owner or operator under § 268.7 or 40 CFR § 268.8;
- (12) For an on-site treatment facility, the information contained in the notice (except the manifest number), and the certification and demonstration if applicable, required by the generator or the owner or operator under § 268.7 or 40 CFR § 268.8;
- (13) For an off-site land disposal facility, a copy of the notice, and the certification and demonstration if applicable, required by the generator or the owner or operator of a treatment facility under § 268.7 or 40 CFR § 268.8, whichever is applicable; and

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(14) For an on-site land disposal facility, the information contained in the notice required by the generator or owner or operator of a treatment facility under § 268.7, except for the manifest number, and the certification and demonstration if applicable, required under 40 CFR § 268.8, whichever is applicable.

(15) For an off-site storage facility, a copy of the notice, and the certification and demonstration if applicable, required by the generator or owner or operator under § 268.7 or 40 CFR § 268.8; and

(16) For an on-site storage facility, the information contained in the notice (except the manifest number), and the certification and demonstration if applicable, required by the generator or owner or operator under § 268.7 or 40 CFR § 268.8.

(17) Any records required under § 264.1(j)(13) of these regulations.

(18) Monitoring, testing or analytical data where required by § 264.346(e) of these regulations.

(19) Certifications as required by § 264.196(f) of these regulations must be maintained in the operating record until closure of the facility.

**§ 264.74 Availability, retention, and disposition of records.**

(a) All records, including plans, required under this part must be furnished upon request, and made available at all reasonable times for inspection, by any officer, employee, or representative of CDPHE who is duly designated by the Director.

(b) The retention period for all records required under this part is extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the facility or as requested by the Department.

(c) A copy of records in waste disposal locations and quantities under § 264.73(b)(2) must be submitted to the Department and local land authority upon closure of the facility.

**§ 264.75 Biennial report.**

The owner or operator must prepare and submit a single copy of a biennial report to the Department, by March 1 of each even numbered year or upon the Director's request. The biennial report must be used submitted on Department form 8700-13B. The report must cover facility activities during the previous calendar year and must include the following information:

(a) The EPA identification number, name, and address of the facility;

(b) The calendar year covered by the report;

(c) For off-site facilities, the EPA identification number of each hazardous waste generator from which the facility received a hazardous waste during the year; for imported shipments, the report must give the name and address of the foreign generator;

(d) A description and the quantity of each hazardous waste the facility received during the year. For off-site facilities, this information must be listed by EPA identification number of each generator;

(e) The method of treatment, storage, or disposal for each hazardous waste;

(f) [Reserved]

(g) The most recent closure cost estimate under § 266.12, and, for disposal facilities, the most recent post-closure cost estimate under § 266.13; and

(h) For generators who treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste on-site, a description of the efforts undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated.

(i) For generators who treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste on-site, a description of the changes in volume and toxicity of waste actually achieved during the year in comparison to previous years to the extent such information is available for the years prior to 1984.

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(j) The certification signed by the owner or operator of the facility or his/her authorized representative.

**§ 264.76 Unmanifested waste report.**

(a) If a facility accepts for treatment, storage, or disposal any hazardous waste from an off-site source without an accompanying manifest, or without an accompanying shipping paper as described by § 263.20(e) of these regulations, and if the waste is not excluded from the manifest requirement by this section, then the owner or operator must prepare and submit a letter to the Department within 15 days after receiving the waste. The unmanifested waste report must contain the following information:

- (1) The EPA identification number, name, and address of the facility;
- (2) The date the facility received the waste;
- (3) The EPA identification number, name, and address of the generator and the transporter, if available;
- (4) A description and the quantity of each unmanifested hazardous waste the facility received;
- (5) The method of treatment, storage, or disposal for each hazardous waste;
- (6) The certification signed by the owner or operator of the facility or his/her authorized representative; and
- (7) A brief explanation of why the waste was unmanifested, if known.

(b) [Reserved]

**§ 264.77 Additional reports**

In addition to submitting the biennial report and unmanifested waste reports described in §§ 264.75 and 264.76, the owner or operator must also report to the Department:

- (a) Releases, fires, and explosions as specified in § 264.56(j);
- (b) Facility closures specified in § 264.115;
- (c) As otherwise required by Subparts F, K through N, AA, BB, and CC of this part; and
- (d) Annual report information for the purpose of assessing facility annual fees in accordance with § 100.31 of these regulations.

**Subpart F -- Ground Water Protection**

**§ 264.90 Applicability.**

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the regulations in this subpart apply to owners or operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. The owner or operator must satisfy the requirements identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section for all wastes (or constituents thereof) contained in solid waste management units at the facility, regardless of the time at which waste was placed in such units.

(2) All solid waste management units must comply with the requirements in § 264.101. A surface impoundment, waste pile, and land treatment unit or landfill that receives hazardous waste after July 26, 1982 (hereinafter referred to as a "regulated unit") must comply with the requirements of §§ 264.91 through 264.100 in lieu of § 264.101 for purposes of detecting, characterizing and responding to releases to the uppermost aquifer. The financial responsibility requirements of § 264.101 apply to regulated units.

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(b) The owner or operator's regulated unit or units are not subject to regulation for releases into the uppermost aquifer under this subpart if :

- (1) The owner or operator is exempted under § 264.1; or
- (2) The owner or operator operates a unit which the Department finds:
  - (i) Is an engineered structure,
  - (ii) Does not receive or contain liquid waste or waste containing free liquids,
  - (iii) Is designed and operated to exclude liquid, precipitation, and other run-on and run-off,
  - (iv) Has both inner and outer layers of containment enclosing the waste,
  - (v) Has a leak detection system built into each containment layer,
  - (vi) The owner or operator will provide continuing operation and maintenance of these leak detection systems during the active life of the unit and the closure and post-closure care periods, and
  - (vii) To a reasonable degree of certainty, will not allow hazardous constituents to migrate beyond the outer layer of the containment prior to the end of the post-closure care period.
- (3) The Department finds, pursuant to § 264.280(d), that the treatment zone of a land treatment unit that qualifies as a regulated unit does not contain levels of those constituents by an amount that is statistically significant, and if an unsaturated zone monitoring program meeting the requirements of § 264.278 has not shown a statistically significant increase in hazardous constituents below the treatment zone during the operating life of the unit. An exemption under this paragraph can only relieve an owner or operator of responsibility to meet the requirements of this subpart during the post-closure care period; or
- (4) The Department finds that there is no potential for migration of liquid from a regulated unit to the uppermost aquifer during the active life of the regulated unit (including the closure period) and the post-closure care period specified under § 264.117. This demonstration must be certified by a qualified geologist or geotechnical engineer. In order to provide an adequate margin of safety in the prediction of potential migration of liquid, the owner or operator must base any predictions made under this paragraph on assumptions that maximize the rate of liquid migration.
- (5) The owner or operator designs and operates a pile in compliance with § 264.250(c).

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(c) The regulations under this subpart apply during the active life of the regulated unit (including the closure period). After closure of the regulated unit, the regulations in this subpart:

- (1) Do not apply if all waste, waste residues, contaminated containment system components, and contaminated subsoils are removed or decontaminated at closure;
- (2) Apply during the post-closure care period under § 264.117 if the owner or operator is conducting a detection monitoring program under § 264.98; or
- (3) Apply during the compliance period under § 264.96 if the owner or operator is conducting a compliance monitoring program under § 264.99 or a corrective action program under § 264.100.

(d) Regulations in this subpart may apply to miscellaneous units when necessary to comply with §§ 264.601 through 264.603.

(e) The regulations of this subpart apply to all owners and operators subject to the requirements of § 100.10(d) of these regulations, when the Department issues either a post-closure permit or an enforceable document (as defined in § 100.10(d)) at the facility. When the Department issues an enforceable document, references in this subpart to "in the permit" mean "in the enforceable document."

(f) The Director may replace all or part of the requirements of §§ 264.91 through 264.100 applying to a regulated unit with alternative requirements for groundwater monitoring and corrective action for releases to groundwater set out in the permit (or in an enforceable document) (as defined in § 100.10(d)) where the Director determines that:

- (1) The regulated unit is situated among solid waste management units (or areas of concern), a release has occurred, and both the regulated unit and one or more solid waste management unit(s) (or areas of concern) are likely to have contributed to the release; and
- (2) It is not necessary to apply the groundwater monitoring and corrective action requirements of §§ 264.91 through 264.100 because alternative requirements will protect human health and the environment.

### § 264.91 Required programs.

(a) Owners and operators subject to this subpart must conduct a monitoring and response program as follows:

- (1) Whenever hazardous constituents under § 264.93 from a regulated unit are detected at a compliance point under § 264.95, the owner or operator must institute a compliance monitoring program under § 264.99. Detected is defined as statistically significant evidence of contamination as described in § 264.98(f);

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(2) Whenever the ground-water protection standard under § 264.92 is exceeded, the owner or operator must institute a corrective action program under § 264.100. Exceeded is defined as statistically significant evidence of increased contamination as described in § 264.99(d);

(3) Whenever hazardous constituents under § 264.93 from a regulated unit exceed concentration limits under § 264.94 in ground water between the compliance point under § 264.95 and the downgradient facility property boundary, the owner or operator must institute a corrective action program under § 264.100; or

(4) In all other cases, the owner or operator must institute a detection monitoring program under § 264.98.

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(b) The Department will specify in the facility permit the specific elements of the monitoring and response program. The Department may include one or more of the programs identified in paragraph (a) of this section in the facility permit as may be necessary to protect human health and the environment and will specify the circumstances under which each of the programs will be required. In deciding whether to require the owner or operator to be prepared to institute a particular program, the Department will consider the potential adverse effects on human health and the environment that might occur before final administrative action on a permit modification application to incorporate such a program could be taken.

### § 264.92 Ground-water protection standard.

The owner or operator must comply with conditions specified in the facility permit that are designed to ensure that hazardous constituents under § 264.93 detected in the ground water from a regulated unit do not exceed the concentration limits under § 264.94 in the uppermost aquifer underlying the waste management area beyond the point of compliance under § 264.95 during the compliance period under § 264.96. The Department will establish this ground-water protection standard in the facility permit when hazardous constituents have been detected in the ground water from a regulated unit.

### § 264.93 Hazardous Constituents.

(a) The Department will specify in the facility permit the hazardous constituents to which the ground-water protection standard of § 264.92 applies. Hazardous constituents are constituents identified in Appendix VIII of Part 261 of these regulations that have been detected in ground water in the uppermost aquifer underlying a regulated unit and that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in a regulated unit, unless the Department has excluded them under paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) The Department will exclude an Appendix VIII constituent from the list of hazardous constituents specified in the facility permit if he/she finds that the constituent is not capable of posing a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment. In deciding whether to grant an exemption, the Department will consider the following:

- (1) Potential adverse effects on ground-water quality, considering:
  - (i) The physical and chemical characteristics of the waste in the regulated unit, including its potential for migration;
  - (ii) The hydrogeological characteristics of the facility and surrounding land;
  - (iii) The quantity of ground water and the direction of ground-water flow;
  - (iv) The proximity and withdrawal rates of ground-water users;

- (v) The current and future uses of ground-water in the area;
  - (vi) The existing quality of ground water, including other sources of contamination and their cumulative impact on the ground-water quality;
  - (vii) The potential for health risks caused by human exposure to waste constituents;
  - (viii) The potential damage to wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures caused by exposure to waste constituents;
  - (ix) The persistence and permanence of the potential adverse effects; and
- (2) Potential adverse effects on hydraulically-connected surface water quality, considering:
- (i) The volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the waste in the regulated unit;
  - (ii) The hydrogeological characteristics of the facility and surrounding land;
  - (iii) The quantity and quality of ground water, and the direction of ground-water flow;
  - (iv) The patterns of rainfall in the region;
  - (v) The proximity of the regulated unit to surface waters;
  - (vi) The current and future uses of surface waters in the area and any water quality standards established for those surface waters;
  - (vii) The existing quality of surface water, including other sources of contamination and the cumulative impact on surface water quality;
  - (viii) The potential for health risks caused by human exposure to waste constituents;
  - (ix) The potential damage to wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures caused by exposure to waste constituents; and
  - (x) The persistence and permanence of the potential adverse effects.
- (c) In making any determination under paragraph (b) of this section about the use of ground water in the area around the facility, the Department will consider any identification of underground sources of drinking water and exempted aquifers made under 40 CFR § 144.7.

**§ 264.94 Concentration limits.**

(a) The Department will specify in the facility permit concentration limits in the ground water for hazardous constituents established under § 264.93. The concentration of a hazardous constituent:

- (1) Must not exceed the background level of that constituent in the ground water at the time that limit is specified in the permit; or
- (2) For any of the constituents listed in Table 1, must not exceed the respective value given in that Table if the background level of the constituent is below the value given in Table 1; or
- (3) Must not exceed an alternate limit established by the Department under paragraph (b) of this section.

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Table 1 -- Maximum Concentration of Constituents for Ground-water Protection

Constituent	Maximum concentration <sup>1</sup>
Arsenic	0.05
Barium	1.0
Cadmium	0.01
Chromium	0.05
Lead	0.05
Mercury	0.002
Selenium	0.01
Silver	0.05
Endrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,9a-octahydro-1,4-endo,endo-5,8-dimethano naphthalene)	0.0002
Lindane (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma isomer)	0.004
Methoxychlor (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-methoxyphenylethane)	0.1
Toxaphene (C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>10</sub> Cl <sub>6</sub> , Technical chlorinated camphene, 67-69 percent chlorine)	0.005
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	0.1
2,4,5-TP Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid)	0.01

FOOTNOTE: <sup>1</sup>Milligrams per liter.

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(b) The Director will establish an alternate concentration limit for a hazardous constituent if he/she finds that the constituent will not pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment as long as the alternate concentration limit is not exceeded. In establishing alternate concentration limits, the Director will consider the following factors:

- (1) Potential adverse effects on ground-water quality considering:
  - (i) The physical and chemical characteristics of the waste in the regulated unit, including its potential for migration;
  - (ii) The hydrogeological characteristics of the facility and surrounding land;
  - (iii) the quantity of ground water and the direction of ground-water flow;
  - (iv) The proximity and withdrawal rates of ground water users;
  - (v) The current and future uses of ground water in the area;
  - (vi) The existing quality of ground water, including other sources of contamination and their cumulative impact on the ground-water quality;
  - (vii) The potential for health risks caused by human exposure to waste constituents;
  - (viii) The potential damage to wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures caused by exposure to waste constituents;
  - (ix) The persistence and permanence of the potential adverse effects; and
- (2) Potential adverse effects on hydraulically-connected surface-water quality, considering:
  - (i) The volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the waste in the regulated unit;
  - (ii) The hydrogeological characteristics of the facility and surrounding land;
  - (iii) The quantity and quality of ground water, and the direction of ground-water flow;
  - (iv) The patterns of rainfall in the region;
  - (v) The proximity of the regulated unit to surface waters;
  - (vi) The current and future uses of surface waters in the area and any water quality standards established for those surface waters;

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- (vii) The existing quality of surface water, including other sources of contamination and the cumulative impact on surface-water quality;
- (viii) The potential for health risks caused by human exposure to waste constituents;
- (ix) The potential damage to wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures caused by exposure to waste constituents; and
- (x) The persistence and permanence of the potential adverse effects.

(c) In making any determination under paragraph (b) of this section about the use of ground water in the area around the facility the Department will consider any identification of underground sources of drinking water and exempted aquifers made under 40 CFR § 122.35.

### § 264.95 Point of compliance.

- (a) The Department will specify in the facility permit the point of compliance at which the ground-water protection standard of § 264.92 applies and at which monitoring must be conducted. The point of compliance is a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the waste management area that extends down into the uppermost aquifer underlying the regulated units.
- (b) The waste management area is the limit projected in the horizontal plane of the area on which waste will be placed during the active life of a regulated unit.
  - (1) The waste management area includes horizontal space taken up by any liner, dike, or other barrier designed to contain waste in a regulated unit.
  - (2) If the facility contains more than one regulated unit, the waste management area is described by an imaginary line circumscribing the several regulated units.

### § 264.96 Compliance period.

- (a) The Department will specify in the facility permit the compliance period during which the ground-water protection standard of § 264.92 applies. The compliance period is the number of years equal to the active life of the waste management area (including any waste management activity prior to permitting, and the closure period.)
- (b) The compliance period begins when the owner or operator initiates a compliance monitoring program meeting the requirements of § 264.99.

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(c) If the owner or operator is engaged in a corrective action program at the end of the compliance period specified in paragraph (a) of this section, the compliance period is extended until the owner or operator can demonstrate that the ground-water protection standard of § 264.92 has not been exceeded for a period of three consecutive years.

**§ 264.97 General ground-water monitoring requirements.**

The owner or operator must comply with the following requirements for any ground-water monitoring program developed to satisfy § 264.98, § 264.99, or § 264.100:

(a) The ground-water monitoring system must consist of a sufficient number of wells, installed at appropriate locations and depths to yield ground-water samples from the uppermost aquifer that:

(1) Represent the quality of background water that has not been affected by leakage from a regulated unit;

(i) A determination of background quality may include sampling of wells that are not hydraulically upgradient of the waste management area where:

(A) Hydrogeologic conditions do not allow the owner or operator to determine what wells are hydraulically upgradient; and

(B) Sampling at other wells will provide an indication of background ground-water quality that is representative or more representative than that provided by the upgradient wells; and

(2) Represent the quality of ground water passing the point of compliance.

(3) Allow for the detection of contamination when hazardous waste or hazardous constituents have migrated from the waste management area to the uppermost aquifer.

(b) If a facility contains more than one regulated unit, separate ground-water monitoring systems are not required for each regulated unit provided that provisions for sampling the ground water in the uppermost aquifer will enable detection and measurement at the compliance point of hazardous constituents from the regulated units that have entered the ground water in the uppermost aquifer.

(c) All monitoring wells must be cased in a manner that maintains the integrity of the monitoring-well bore hole. This casing must be screened or perforated and packed with gravel or sand, where necessary, to enable collection of ground-water samples. The annular space (i.e., the space between the bore hole and well casing) above the sampling depth must be sealed to prevent contamination of samples and the ground water.

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(d) The ground-water monitoring program must include consistent sampling and analysis procedures that are designed to ensure monitoring results that provide a reliable indication of ground-water quality below the waste management area. At a minimum the program must include procedures and techniques for:

- (1) Sample collection;
- (2) Sample preservation and shipment;
- (3) Analytical procedures; and
- (4) Chain of custody control.

(e) The ground-water monitoring program must include sampling and analytical methods that are appropriate for ground-water sampling and that accurately measure hazardous constituents in ground-water samples.

(f) The ground-water monitoring program must include a determination of the ground-water surface elevation each time ground water is sampled.

(g) In detection monitoring or where appropriate in compliance monitoring, data on each hazardous constituent specified in the permit will be collected from background wells and wells at the compliance point(s). The number and kinds of samples collected to establish background shall be appropriate for the form of statistical test employed, following generally accepted statistical principles. The sample size shall be as large as necessary to ensure with reasonable confidence that a contaminant release to ground water from a facility will be detected. The owner or operator will determine an appropriate sampling procedure and interval for each hazardous constituent listed in the facility permit which shall be specified in the unit permit upon approval by the Department. This sampling procedure shall be:

- (1) A sequence of at least four samples, taken at an interval that assures, to the greatest extent technically feasible, that an independent sample is to be obtained, by reference to the uppermost aquifer's porosity, hydraulic conductivity, and hydraulic gradient, and the fate and transport characteristics of the potential contaminants, or
- (2) An alternative sampling procedure proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the Department.
- (3) In developing the data base used to determine a background value for each parameter or constituent, the owner or operator must take a minimum of one sample from each well and a minimum of four samples from the entire system used to determine background ground-water quality, each time the system is sampled.

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(h) The owner or operator will specify one of the following statistical methods to be used in evaluation ground-water monitoring data for each hazardous constituent which, upon approval by the Department, will be specified in the unit permit. The statistical test chosen shall be conducted separately for each hazardous constituent in each well. Where practical quantification limits (pql's) are used in any of the following statistical procedures to comply with § 264.97(i)(5), the pql must be proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the Department. Use of any of the following statistical methods must be protective of human health and the environment and must comply with the performance standards outlined in paragraph (i) of this section.

(1) A parametric analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by multiple comparisons procedures to identify statistically significant evidence of contamination. The method must include estimation and testing of the contrasts between each compliance well's mean and the background mean levels for each constituent.

(2) An analysis of variance (ANOVA) based on ranks followed by multiple comparisons procedures to identify statistically significant evidence of contamination. The method must include estimation and testing of the contrasts between each compliance well's median and the background median levels for each constituent.

(3) A tolerance or prediction interval procedure in which an interval for each constituent is established from the distribution of the background data, and the level of each constituent in each compliance well is compared to the upper tolerance or prediction limit.

(4) A control chart approach that gives control limits for each constituent.

(5) Another statistical test method submitted by the owner or operator and approved by the Department.

(i) Any statistical method chosen under § 264.97(h) for specification in the unit permit shall comply with the following performance standards, as appropriate:

(1) The statistical method used to evaluate ground-water monitoring data shall be appropriate for the distribution of chemical parameters or hazardous constituents. If the distribution of the chemical parameters or hazardous constituents is shown by the owner or operator to be inappropriate for a normal theory test, then the data should be transformed or a distribution-free theory test should be used. If the distributions for the constituents differ, more than one statistical test may be needed.

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- (2) If an individual well comparison procedure is used to compare an individual compliance well constituent concentration with background constituent concentrations or a ground-water protection standard, the test shall be done at a Type I error level no less than 0.01 for each testing period. If a multiple comparisons procedure is used, the Type I experimentwise error rate for each testing period shall be no less than 0.05; however, the Type I error of no less than 0.01 for individual well comparisons must be maintained. This performance standard does not apply to tolerance intervals, prediction intervals or control charts.
- (3) If a control chart approach is used to evaluate groundwater monitoring data, the specific type of control chart and its associated parameter values shall be proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the Department if the Department finds it to be protective of human health and the environment.
- (4) If the tolerance interval or a prediction interval is used to evaluate ground water monitoring data, the levels of confidence and, for tolerance intervals, the percentage of the population that the interval must contain, shall be proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the Department if the Department finds these parameters to be protective of human health and the environment. These parameters will be determined after considering the number of samples in the background data base, the data distribution, and the range of the concentration values for each constituent of concern.
- (5) The statistical method shall account for data below the limit of detection with one or more statistical procedures that are protective of human health and the environment. Any practical quantification limit (pql) approved by the Department under § 264.97(h) that is used in the statistical method shall be the lowest concentration level that can be reliably achieved within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions that are available to the facility.
- (6) If necessary, the statistical method shall include procedures to control or correct for seasonal and spatial variability as well as temporal correlation in the data.
- (j) Ground-water monitoring data collected in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section including actual levels of constituents must be maintained in the facility operating record. The Department will specify in the permit when the data must be submitted for review.

**§ 264.98 Detection monitoring program.**

An owner or operator required to establish a detection monitoring program under this subpart must, at a minimum, discharge the following responsibilities:

(a) The owner or operator must monitor for indicator parameters (e.g., specific conductance, total organic carbon, or total organic halogen), waste constituents, or reaction products that provide a reliable indication of the presence of hazardous constituents in ground water. The Department will specify the parameters or constituents to be monitored in the facility permit, after considering the following factors:

- (1) The types, quantities, and concentrations of constituents in wastes managed at the regulated unit;
- (2) The mobility, stability, and persistence of waste constituents or their reaction products in the unsaturated zone beneath the waste management area;
- (3) The detectability of indicator parameters, waste constituents, and reaction products in ground water; and
- (4) The concentrations or values and coefficients of variation of proposed monitoring parameters or constituents in the ground-water background.

(b) The owner or operator must install a ground-water monitoring system at the compliance point as specified under § 264.95. The ground-water monitoring system must comply with § 264.97(a)(2),(b), and (c).

(c) The owner or operator must conduct a ground-water monitoring program for each chemical parameter and hazardous constituent specified in the permit pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section in accordance with § 264.97(g). The permit will specify the background values for each parameter or specify the procedures to be used to calculate the background values. The owner or operator must comply with § 264.97(g) in developing the data base used to determine background values.

The owner or operator must maintain a record of ground-water analytical data as measured and in a form necessary for the determination of statistical significance under § 264.97(h). In taking samples used in the determination of background values, the owner or operator must use a ground-water monitoring system that complies with § 264.97(a)(1),(b), and (c).

(d) The Department will specify the frequencies for collecting samples and conducting statistical tests to determine whether there is statistically significant evidence of contamination for any parameter or hazardous constituent specified in the permit conditions under paragraph (a) of this section in accordance with § 264.97(g).

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(e) The owner or operator must determine the ground water flow rate and direction in the uppermost aquifer at least annually.

(f) The owner or operator must determine whether there is statistically significant evidence of contamination for any chemical parameter of hazardous constituent specified in the permit pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section at a frequency specified under paragraph (d) of this section.

(1) In determining whether statistically significant evidence of contamination exists, the owner or operator must use the method(s) specified in the permit under § 264.97(h). These method(s) must compare data collected at the compliance point(s) to the background ground-water quality data.

(2) The owner or operator must determine whether there is statistically significant evidence of contamination at each monitoring well at the compliance point within a reasonable period of time after completion of sampling. The Department will specify in the facility permit what period of time is reasonable, after considering the complexity of the statistical test and the availability of laboratory facilities to perform the analysis of ground-water samples.

(g) If the owner or operator determines pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section that there is statistically significant evidence of contamination for chemical parameters or hazardous constituents specified pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section at any monitoring well at the compliance point, he or she must:

(1) Notify the Department of this finding in writing within seven days. The notification must indicate what chemical parameters or hazardous constituents have shown statistically significant evidence of contamination;

(2) Immediately sample the ground water in all monitoring wells and determine whether constituents in the list of Appendix IX of Part 264 are present, and if so, in what concentration. However, the Department, on a discretionary basis, may allow sampling for a site-specific subset of constituents from the Appendix IX list of Part 264 and other representative/related waste constituents.

(3) For any Appendix IX compounds found in the analysis pursuant to paragraph (g)(2) of this section, the owner or operator may resample within one month or at an alternative site-specific schedule approved by the Department and repeat the analysis for those compounds detected. If the results of the second analysis confirm the initial results, then these constituents will form the basis for compliance monitoring. If the owner or operator does not resample for the compounds in paragraph (g)(2) of this section, the hazardous constituents found during this initial Appendix IX analysis will form the basis for compliance monitoring.

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(4) Within 90 days submit to the Department an application for a permit modification to establish a compliance monitoring program meeting the requirements of § 264.99. The application must include the following information:

- (i) An identification of the concentration of any Appendix IX constituent detected in the ground water at each monitoring well at the compliance point;
- (ii) Any proposed changes to the ground-water monitoring system at the facility necessary to meet the requirements of § 264.99;
- (iii) Any proposed additions or changes to the monitoring frequency, sampling and analysis procedures or methods, or statistical methods used at the facility necessary to meet the requirements of § 264.99;
- (iv) For each hazardous constituent detected at the compliance point, a proposed concentration limit under § 264.94(a) (1) or (2), or a notice of intent to seek an alternate concentration limit under § 264.94(b); and

(5) Within 180 days, submit to the Department:

- (i) All data necessary to justify an alternate concentration limit sought under § 264.94(b); and
- (ii) An engineering feasibility plan for a corrective action program necessary to meet the requirement of § 264.100, unless:
  - (A) All hazardous constituents identified under paragraph (g)(2) of this section are listed in Table 1 of § 264.94 and their concentrations do not exceed the respective values given in that Table; or
  - (B) The owner or operator has sought an alternate concentration limit under § 264.94(b) for every hazardous constituent identified under paragraph (g)(2) of this section.

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(6) If the owner or operator determines, pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section, that there is a statistically significant difference for chemical parameters or hazardous constituents specified pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section at any monitoring well at the compliance point, he or she may demonstrate that a source other than a regulated unit caused the contamination or that the detection is an artifact caused by an error in sampling, analysis, or statistical evaluation or natural variation in the ground water. The owner/operator may make a demonstration under this paragraph in addition to, or in lieu of, submitting a permit modification application under paragraph (g)(4) of this section; however, the owner or operator is not relieved of the requirement to submit a permit modification application within the time specified in paragraph (g)(4) of this section unless the demonstration made under this paragraph successfully shows that a source other than a regulated unit caused the increase, or that the increase resulted from error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation. In making a demonstration under this paragraph, the owner or operator must:

(i) Notify the Department in writing within seven days of determining statistically significant evidence of contamination at the compliance point that he/she intends to make a demonstration under this paragraph;

(ii) Within 90 days, submit a report to the Department which demonstrates that a source other than a regulated unit caused the contamination or that the contamination resulted from error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation;

(iii) Within 90 days, submit to the Department an application for a permit modification to make any appropriate changes to the detection monitoring program facility; and

(iv) Continue to monitor in accordance with the detection monitoring program established under this section.

(h) If the owner or operator determines that the detection monitoring program no longer satisfies the requirements of this section, he or she must, within 90 days, submit an application for a permit modification to make any appropriate changes to the program.

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**§ 264.99 Compliance monitoring program.**

An owner or operator required to establish a compliance monitoring program under this subpart must, at a minimum, discharge the following responsibilities:

(a) The owner or operator must monitor the ground-water to determine whether regulated units are in compliance with the ground-water protection standard under § 264.92. The Department will specify the ground-water protection standard in the facility permit including:

- (1) A list of the hazardous constituents identified under § 264.93;
- (2) Concentration limits under § 264.94 for each of these hazardous constituents;
- (3) The compliance point under § 264.95; and
- (4) The compliance period under § 264.96.

(b) The owner or operator must install a ground-water monitoring system at the compliance point as specified under § 264.95. The ground-water monitoring system must comply with § 264.97(a)(2), (b), and (c).

(c) The Department will specify the sampling procedures and statistical methods appropriate for the constituents and the facility, consistent with § 264.97 (g) and (h).

- (1) The owner or operator must conduct a sampling program for each chemical parameter or hazardous constituent in accordance with § 264.97(g).
- (2) The owner or operator must record ground-water analytical data as measured and in form necessary for the determination of statistical significance under § 264.97(h) for the compliance period of the facility.
- (3) The owner or operator must:
  - (i) Comply with § 264.97(g) in developing the data base used to determine background values;
  - (ii) Express background values in a form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases under § 264.97(h); and
  - (iii) Use a ground-water monitoring system that complies with § 264.97(a)(1), (b), and (c).

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(d) The owner or operator must determine whether there is statistically significant evidence of increased contamination for any chemical parameter or hazardous constituent specified in the permit, pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, at a frequency specified under paragraph (f) under this section.

(1) In determining whether statistically significant evidence of increased contamination exists, the owner or operator must use the method(s) specified in the permit under § 264.97(h). The method(s) must compare data collected at the compliance point(s) to a concentration limit developed in accordance with § 264.94.

(2) The owner or operator must determine whether there is statistically significant evidence of increased contamination at each monitoring well at the compliance point within a reasonable time period after completion of sampling. The Department will specify that time period in the facility permit, after considering the complexity of the statistical test and the availability of laboratory facilities to perform the analysis of ground-water samples.

(e) The owner or operator must determine the ground-water flow rate and direction in the uppermost aquifer at least annually.

(f) The Department will specify the frequencies for collecting samples and conducting statistical tests to determine statistically significant evidence of increased contamination in accordance with § 264.97(g).

(g) Annually, the owner or operator must determine whether additional hazardous constituents from Appendix IX of this part, which could possibly be present but are not on the detection monitoring list in the permit, are actually present in the uppermost aquifer and, if so, at what concentration, pursuant to procedures in § 264.98(f). To accomplish this, the owner or operator must consult with the Department to determine on a case-by-case basis: which sample collection event during the year will involve enhanced sampling; the number of monitoring wells at the compliance point to undergo enhanced sampling; the number of samples to be collected from each of these monitoring wells; and, the specific constituents from Appendix IX of this part for which these samples must be analyzed. If the enhanced sampling event indicates that Appendix IX constituents are present in the ground water that are not already identified in the permit as monitoring constituents, the owner or operator may resample within one month or at an alternative site-specific schedule approved by the Department, and repeat the analysis. If the second analysis confirms the presence of new constituents, the owner or operator must report the concentration of these additional constituents to the Department within seven days after the completion of the second analysis and add them to the monitoring list. If the owner or operator chooses not to resample, then he or she must report the concentrations of these additional constituents to the Department within seven days after completion of the initial analysis and add them to the monitoring list.

(h) If the owner or operator determines, pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section that any concentration limits under § 264.94 are being exceeded at any monitoring well at the point of compliance he or she must:

(1) Notify the Department of this finding in writing within seven days. The notification must indicate what concentration limits have been exceeded.

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(2) Submit to the Department an application for a permit modification to establish a corrective action program meeting the requirements of § 264.100 within 180 days or within 90 days if an engineering feasibility study has been previously submitted to the Department under § 264.98 (g)(5). The application must at a minimum include the following information:

(i) A detailed description of corrective actions that will achieve compliance with the ground-water protection standard specified in the permit under paragraph (a) of this section; and

(ii) A plan for a ground-water monitoring program that will demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrective action. Such a ground-water monitoring program may be based on a compliance monitoring program developed to meet the requirements of this section.

(i) If the owner or operator determines, pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, that the ground-water concentration limits under this section are being exceeded at any monitoring well at the point of compliance, he or she may demonstrate that a source other than a regulated unit caused the contamination or that the detection is an artifact caused by an error in sampling, analysis, or statistical evaluation or natural variation in the ground water. In making a demonstration under this paragraph, the owner or operator must:

(1) Notify the Department in writing within seven days that he/she intends to make a demonstration under this paragraph;

(2) Within 90 days, submit a report to the Department which demonstrates that a source other than a regulated unit caused the standard to be exceeded or that the apparent noncompliance with the standards resulted from error in sampling analysis, or evaluation;

(3) Within 90 days, submit to the Department an application for a permit modification to make any appropriate changes to the compliance monitoring program at the facility; and

(4) Continue to monitor in accord with the compliance monitoring program established under this section.

(j) If the owner or operator determines that the compliance monitoring program no longer satisfies the requirements of this section, he/she must, within 90 days, submit an application for a permit modification to make any appropriate changes to the program.

**§ 264.100 Corrective action program.**

An owner or operator required to establish a corrective action program under this subpart must, at a minimum, discharge the following responsibilities:

- (a) The owner or operator must take corrective action to ensure that regulated units are in compliance with the ground-water protection standard under § 264.92. The Department will specify the ground-water protection standard in the facility permit, including:
  - (1) A list of the hazardous constituents identified under § 264.93;
  - (2) Concentration limits under § 264.94 for each of those hazardous constituents;
  - (3) The compliance point under § 264.95; and
  - (4) The compliance period under § 264.96.
- (b) The owner or operator must implement a corrective action program that prevents hazardous constituents from exceeding their respective concentration limits at the compliance point by removing the hazardous waste constituents or treating them in place. The permit will specify the specific actions that will be taken.
- (c) The owner or operator must begin corrective action within a reasonable time period after the ground-water protection standard is exceeded. The Department will specify that time period in the facility permit. If a facility permit includes a corrective action program in addition to a compliance monitoring program, the permit will specify when the corrective action will begin and such a requirement will operate in lieu of § 264.99(i)(2).
- (d) In conjunction with a corrective action program, the owner or operator must establish and implement a ground-water monitoring program to demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrective action program. Such a monitoring program may be based on the requirements for a compliance monitoring program under § 264.99 and must be as effective as that program in determining compliance with the ground-water protection standard under § 264.92 and in determining the success of a corrective action program under paragraph (e) of this section, where appropriate.
- (e) In addition to the other requirements of this section, the owner or operator must conduct a corrective action program to remove or treat in place any hazardous constituents under § 264.93 that exceed concentration limits under § 264.94 in ground water:
  - (1) Between the compliance point under § 264.95 and the downgradient property boundary; and

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(2) Beyond the facility boundary, where necessary to protect human health and the environment, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that, despite the owner or operator's best efforts, the owner or operator was unable to obtain the necessary permission to undertake such action. The owner/operator is not relieved of all responsibility to clean up a release that has migrated beyond the facility boundary where off-site access is denied. On-site measures to address such releases will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply to all regulated units, except land treatment units, including any new units, replacements of existing units, or lateral expansions of existing units. The permit will specify the measures to be taken.

(3) Corrective action measures under this paragraph must be initiated and completed within a reasonable period of time considering the extent of contamination.

(4) Corrective action measures under this paragraph may be terminated once the concentration of hazardous constituents under § 264.93 is reduced to levels below their respective concentration limits under § 264.94.

(f) The owner or operator must continue corrective action measures during the compliance period to the extent necessary to ensure that the ground-water protection standard is not exceeded. If the owner or operator is conducting corrective action at the end of the compliance period, he/she must continue that corrective action for as long as necessary to achieve compliance with the ground-water protection standard. The owner or operator may terminate corrective action measures taken beyond the period equal to the active life of the waste management area (including the closure period) if he/she can demonstrate, based on data from the ground-water monitoring program under paragraph (d) of this section, that the ground-water protection standard of § 264.92 has not been exceeded for a period of three consecutive years.

(g) The owner or operator must report in writing to the Department on the effectiveness of the corrective action program. The owner or operator must submit these reports semi-annually.

(h) If the owner or operator determines that the corrective action program no longer satisfies the requirements of this section, he/she must within 90 days, submit an application for a permit modification to make appropriate changes to the program.

**§ 264.101 Corrective Action for Solid Waste Management Units.**

(a) The owner or operator of a facility seeking a permit for the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste must institute corrective action as necessary to protect human health and the environment for all releases of hazardous waste or constituents from any solid waste management unit at the facility, regardless of the time at which waste was placed in such unit.

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(b) Corrective action will be specified in the permit in accordance with this section and Subpart S of this part. The permit will contain schedules of compliance for such corrective action (where such corrective action cannot be completed prior to issuance of the permit) and assurances of financial responsibility for completing such corrective action.

(c) The owner or operator must implement corrective actions:

(1) Between the solid waste management unit and the down gradient facility boundary; and

(2) Beyond the facility boundary, where necessary to protect human health and the environment, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that, despite the owner's or operator's best efforts, the owner or operator was unable to obtain the necessary permission to undertake such actions. The owner/operator is not relieved of all responsibility to clean up a release that has migrated beyond the facility boundary where off-site access is denied. On-site measures to address such releases will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Assurances of financial responsibility for such corrective action must be provided.

(d) This does not apply to remediation waste management sites unless they are part of a facility subject to a permit for treating, storing or disposing of hazardous wastes that are not remediation wastes.

**§ 264.102 through § 264.109 [Reserved]**

**Subpart G -- Closure and Post-Closure**

**§ 264.110 Applicability.**

Except as § 264.1 provides otherwise:

(a) Sections 264.111 through 264.115 (which concern closure) apply to the owners and operators of all hazardous waste management facilities; and

(b) Sections 264.116 through 264.120 (which concern post-closure care) apply to the owners and operators of:

(1) All hazardous waste disposal facilities;

(2) Waste piles, and surface impoundments from which the owner or operator intends to remove the wastes at closure, to the extent that these sections are made applicable to such facilities in § 264.228 or § 264.258;

(3) Tank systems that are required under § 264.197 to meet the requirements for landfills; and

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(4) Containment buildings that are required under § 264.1102 to meet the requirements for landfills.

(c) The Director may replace all or part of the requirements of this subpart (and the unit-specific standards referenced in § 264.111(c) applying to a regulated unit), with alternative requirements set out in a permit or in an enforceable document (as defined in § 100.10(d) of these regulations), where the Director determines that:

(1) The regulated unit is situated among solid waste management units (or areas of concern), a release has occurred, and both the regulated unit and one or more solid waste management unit(s) (or areas of concern) are likely to have contributed to the release; and

(2) It is not necessary to apply the closure requirements of this subpart (and those referenced herein) because the alternative requirements will protect human health and the environment and will satisfy the closure performance standard of § 264.111 (a) and (b).

### § 264.111 Closure performance standard.

The owner or operator must close the facility in a manner that:

(a) Minimizes the need for further maintenance; and

(b) Controls, minimizes or eliminates, to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment, post-closure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated run-off, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground or surface waters or to the atmosphere; and

(c) Complies with the closure requirements of this subpart, including, but not limited to, the requirements of §§ 264.178, 264.197, 264.228, 264.258, 264.280, 264.310, 264.351, 264.601 through 264.603, and 264.1102.

### § 264.112 Closure plan; amendment of plan.

(a) **Written plan.**

(1) The owner or operator of a hazardous waste management facility must have a written closure plan. In addition, certain surface impoundments and waste piles from which the owner or operator intends to remove or decontaminate the hazardous waste at partial or final closure are required by §§ 264.228(c)(1)(i) and 264.258(c)(1)(i) to have contingent closure plans. The plan must be submitted with the permit application, in accordance with § 100.41(a)(13) of these regulations, and approved by the Department as part of the permit issuance procedures under Part 100 of these regulations. In accordance with § 100.43 of these regulations, the approved closure plan will become a condition of any State permit.

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(2) The Department's approval of the plan must assure that the approved closure plan is consistent with §§ 264.111 through 264.115 and the applicable requirements of Subpart F of this part, §§ 264.178, 264.197, 264.228, 264.258, 264.280, 264.310, 264.351, 264.601, and 264.1102. Until final closure is completed and certified in accordance with § 264.115, a copy of the approved plan and all approved revisions must be furnished to the Department upon request, including requests by mail.

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(b) **Content of plan.** The plan must identify steps necessary to perform partial and/or final closure of the facility at any point during its active life. The closure plan must include, at least:

- (1) A description of how each hazardous waste management unit at the facility will be closed in accordance with § 264.111;
- (2) A description of how final closure of the facility will be conducted in accordance with § 264.111. The description must identify the maximum extent of the operations which will be unclosed during the active life of the facility; and
- (3) An estimate of the maximum inventory of hazardous wastes ever on-site over the active life of the facility and a detailed description of the methods to be used during partial closures and final closure, including, but not limited to, methods for removing, transporting, treating, storing, or disposing of all hazardous wastes, and identification of the type(s) of the off-site hazardous waste management units to be used, if applicable; and
- (4) A detailed description of the steps needed to remove or decontaminate all hazardous waste residues and contaminated containment system components, equipment, structures, and soils during partial and final closure, including, but not limited to, procedures for cleaning equipment and removing contaminated soils, methods for sampling and testing surrounding soils, and criteria for determining the extent of decontamination required to satisfy the closure performance standard; and
- (5) A detailed description of other activities necessary during the closure period to ensure that all partial closures and final closure satisfy the closure performance standards, including, but not limited to, ground-water monitoring, leachate collection, and run-on and run-off control; and
- (6) A schedule for closure of each hazardous waste management unit and for final closure of the facility. The schedule must include, at a minimum, the total time required to close each hazardous waste management unit and the time required for intervening closure activities which will allow tracking of the progress of partial and final closure. (For example, in the case of a landfill unit, estimates of the time required to treat or dispose of all hazardous waste inventory and of the time required to place a final cover must be included.)
- (7) For facilities that use trust funds to establish financial assurance under § 266.14 and that are expected to close prior to the expiration of the permit, an estimate of the expected year of final closure.
- (8) For facilities where the Director has applied alternative requirements at a regulated unit under §§ 264.90(f), 264.110(c), and/or § 266.10(d), either the alternative requirements applying to the regulated unit, or a reference to the enforceable document containing those alternative requirements.

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(c) **Amendment of plan.** The owner or operator must submit a written notification of or request for a permit modification to authorize a change in operating plans, facility design, or the approved closure plan in accordance with the applicable procedures in Part 100. The written notification or request must include a copy of the amended closure plan for review or approval by the Department.

(1) The owner or operator may submit a written notification or request to the Director for a permit modification to amend the closure plan at any time prior to the notification of partial or final closure of the facility.

(2) The owner or operator must submit a written notification of or request for a permit modification to authorize a change in the approved closure plan whenever:

(i) Changes in operating plans or facility design affect the closure plan, or

(ii) There is a change in the expected year of closure, if applicable, or

(iii) In conducting partial or final closure activities, unexpected events require a modification of the approved closure plan.

(iv) the owner or operator requests the Director to apply alternative requirements to a regulated unit under §§ 264.90(f), 264.110(c), and/or § 266.10(d).

(3) The owner or operator must submit a written request for a permit modification, including a copy of the amended closure plan, for approval at least 60 days prior to the proposed change in facility design or operation, or no later than 60 days after an unexpected event has occurred which has affected the closure plan. If an unexpected event occurs during the partial or final closure period, the owner or operator must request a permit modification no later than 30 days after the unexpected event. An owner or operator of a surface impoundment or waste pile who intends to remove all hazardous waste at closure and is not otherwise required to prepare a contingent closure plan under § 264.228(c)(1)(i) or § 264.258(c)(1)(i), must submit an amended closure plan to the Department no later than 60 days from the date that the owner or operator or the Department determines that the hazardous waste management unit must be closed as a landfill, subject to the requirements of § 264.310, or no later than 30 days from that date if the determination is made during partial or final closure. The Department will approve, disapprove, or modify this amended plan in accordance with the procedures in Part 100. In accordance with § 100.43 of these regulations, the approved closure plan will become a condition of any RCRA permit issued.

(4) The Department may request modifications to the plan under the conditions described in § 264.112(c)(2). The owner or operator must submit the modified plan within 60 days of the Department's request, or within 30 days if the change in facility conditions occurs during partial or final closure. Any modifications requested by the Department will be approved in accordance with procedures in Part 100.

**(d) Notification of partial closure and final closure.**

(1) The owner or operator must notify the Department in writing at least 60 days prior to the date on which he/she expects to begin closure of a surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment or landfill unit, or final closure of a facility with such a unit. The owner or operator must notify the Department in writing at least 45 days prior to the date on which he/she expects to begin final closure of a facility with only treatment or storage tanks, container storage, or incinerator units to be closed. The owner or operator must notify the Department in writing at least 45 days prior to the date on which he/she expects to begin partial or final closure of a boiler or industrial furnace, whichever is earlier.

(2) The date when he/she "expects to begin closure" must be either:

(i) No later than 30 days after the date on which any hazardous waste management unit receives the known final volume of hazardous wastes or, if there is a reasonable possibility that the hazardous waste management unit will receive additional hazardous wastes, no later than one year after the date on which the unit received the most recent volume of hazardous waste. If the owner or operator of a hazardous waste management unit can demonstrate to the Department that the hazardous waste management unit or facility has the capacity to receive additional hazardous wastes and has taken, and will continue to take, all steps to prevent threats to human health and the environment, including compliance with all applicable permit requirements, the Department may approve an extension to this one-year limit.

(ii) For units meeting the requirements of § 264.113(d), no later than 30 days after the date on which the hazardous waste management unit receives the known final volume of non-hazardous wastes, or if there is a reasonable possibility that the hazardous waste management unit will receive additional non-hazardous wastes, no later than one year after the date on which the unit received the most recent volume of non-hazardous wastes. If the owner or operator can demonstrate to the Department that the hazardous waste management unit has the capacity to receive additional non-hazardous wastes and has taken, and will continue to take, all steps to prevent threats to human health and the environment, including compliance with all applicable permit requirements, the Department may approve an extension to this one-year limit.

(3) If the facility's permit is terminated, or if the facility is otherwise ordered, by judicial decree, State compliance order, State corrective action order, or final decree under Section 3008 of RCRA, to cease receiving hazardous wastes or to close, then the requirements of this paragraph do not apply. However, the owner or operator must close the facility in accordance with the deadlines established in § 264.113.

**(e) Removal of wastes and decontamination or dismantling of equipment.** Nothing in this section shall preclude the owner or operator from removing hazardous wastes and decontaminating or dismantling equipment in accordance with the approved partial or final closure plan at any time before or after notification of partial or final closure.

**§ 264.113 Closure; time allowed for closure.**

(a) Within 90 days after receiving the final volume of hazardous wastes, or the final volume of non-hazardous wastes if the owner or operator complies with all applicable requirements in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, at a hazardous waste management unit or facility, the owner or operator must treat, remove from the unit or facility, or dispose of on-site, all hazardous wastes in accordance with the approved closure plan. The Department may approve a longer period if the owner or operator complies with all applicable requirements for requesting a modification to the permit and demonstrates that:

(1)(i) The activities required to comply with this paragraph will, of necessity, take longer than 90 days to complete; or

(ii)(A) The hazardous waste management unit or facility has the capacity to receive additional hazardous wastes, or has the capacity to receive non-hazardous wastes if the owner or operator complies with paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section; and

(B) There is a reasonable likelihood that the owner or operator, or another person will recommence operation of the hazardous waste management unit or the facility within one year; and

(C) Closure of the hazardous waste management unit or facility would be incompatible with continued operation of the site; and

(2) The owner or operator has taken and will continue to take all steps to prevent threats to human health and the environment, including compliance with all applicable permit requirements.

(b) The owner or operator must complete partial and final closure activities in accordance with the approved closure plan and within 180 days after receiving the final volume of hazardous wastes, or the final volume of non-hazardous wastes if the owner or operator complies with all applicable requirements in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, at the hazardous waste management unit or facility. The Department may approve an extension to the closure period if the owner or operator complies with all applicable requirements for requesting a modification to the permit and demonstrates that:

(1)(i) The partial or final closure activities will, of necessity, take longer than 180 days to complete; or

(ii)(A) The hazardous waste management unit or facility has the capacity to receive additional hazardous wastes, or has the capacity to receive non-hazardous wastes if the owner or operator complies with paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section; and

(B) There is reasonable likelihood that the owner or operator, or another person will recommence operation of the hazardous waste management unit or the facility within one year; and

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(C) Closure of the hazardous waste management unit or facility would be incompatible with continued operation of the site; and

(2) The owner or operator has taken and will continue to take all steps to prevent threats to human health and the environment from the unclosed but not operating hazardous waste management unit or facility, including compliance with all applicable permit requirements.

(c) The demonstrations referred to in paragraphs (a)(1) and (b)(1) of this section must be made as follows:

(1) The demonstrations in paragraph (a)(1) of this section must be made at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the 90 day period in paragraph (a) of this section; and

(2) The demonstration in paragraph (b)(1) of this section must be made at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the 180-day period in paragraph (b) of this section, unless the owner or operator is otherwise subject to the deadlines in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) The Department may allow an owner or operator to receive only non-hazardous wastes in a landfill, land treatment, or surface impoundment unit after the final receipt of hazardous wastes at that unit if:

(1) The owner or operator requests a permit modification in compliance with all applicable requirements in Part 100 of these regulations, and in the permit modification request demonstrates that:

(i) The unit has the existing design capacity as indicated on the part A application to receive non-hazardous wastes; and

(ii) There is a reasonable likelihood that the owner or operator or another person will receive non-hazardous wastes in the unit within one year after the final receipt of hazardous wastes; and

(iii) The non-hazardous wastes will not be incompatible with any remaining wastes in the unit, or with the facility design and operating requirements of the unit or facility under this part; and

(iv) Closure of the hazardous waste management unit would be incompatible with continued operation of the unit or facility; and

(v) The owner or operator is operating and will continue to operate in compliance with all applicable permit requirements; and

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(2) The request to modify the permit includes an amended waste analysis plan, ground-water monitoring and response program, human exposure assessment required under RCRA section 3019, and closure and post-closure plans, and updated cost estimates and demonstrations of financial assurance for closure and post-closure care as necessary and appropriate, to reflect any changes due to the presence of hazardous constituents in the non-hazardous wastes, and changes in closure activities, including the expected year of closure if applicable under § 264.112(b)(7), as a result of the receipt of non-hazardous wastes following the final receipt of hazardous wastes; and

(3) The request to modify the permit includes revisions, as necessary and appropriate, to affected conditions of the permit to account for the receipt of non-hazardous wastes following receipt of the final volume of hazardous wastes; and

(4) The request to modify the permit and the demonstrations referred to in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section are submitted to the Department no later than 120 days prior to the date on which the owner or operator of the facility receives the known final volume of hazardous wastes at the unit, or no later than 90 days after the effective date of this rule in Colorado, whichever is later.

(e) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (d) of this section, an owner or operator of a hazardous waste surface impoundment that is not in compliance with the liner and leachate collection system requirements in 42 U.S.C. 3004(o)(1) and 3005(j)(1) or 42 U.S.C. 3004(o)(2) or (3) or 3005(j)(2), (3), (4) or (13) must:

(1) Submit with the request to modify the permit:

(i) A contingent corrective measures plan, unless a corrective action plan has already been submitted under § 264.99; and

(ii) A plan for removing hazardous wastes in compliance with paragraph (e)(2) of this section; and

(2) Remove all hazardous wastes from the unit by removing all hazardous liquids, and removing all hazardous sludges to the extent practicable without impairing the integrity of the liner(s), if any.

(3) Removal of hazardous wastes must be completed no later than 90 days after the final receipt of hazardous wastes. The Department may approve an extension to this deadline if the owner or operator demonstrates that the removal of hazardous wastes will, of necessity, take longer than the allotted period to complete and that an extension will not pose a threat to human health and the environment.

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(4) If a release that is a statistically significant increase (or decrease in the case of pH) over background values for detection monitoring parameters or constituents specified in the permit or that exceeds the facility's ground-water protection standard at the point of compliance, if applicable, is detected in accordance with the requirements in Subpart F of this part, the owner or operator of the unit:

(i) Must implement corrective measures in accordance with the approved contingent corrective measures plan required by paragraph (e)(1) of this section no later than one year after detection of the release, or approval of the contingent corrective measures plan, whichever is later;

(ii) May continue to receive wastes at the unit following detection of the release only if the approved corrective measures plan includes a demonstration that continued receipt of wastes will not impede corrective action; and

(iii) May be required by the Department to implement corrective measures in less than one year or to cease the receipt of wastes until corrective measures have been implemented if necessary to protect human health and the environment.

(5) During the period of corrective action, the owner or operator shall provide semi-annual reports, or more frequently as may be provided in the corrective action plan, to the Department that describe the progress of the corrective action program, compile all ground-water monitoring data, and evaluate the effect of the continued receipt of non-hazardous wastes on the effectiveness of the corrective action.

(6) The Department may require the owner or operator to commence closure of the unit if the owner or operator fails to implement corrective action measures in accordance with the approved contingent corrective measures plan within one year as required in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, or fails to make substantial progress in implementing corrective action and achieving the facility's ground-water protection standard or background levels if the facility has not yet established a ground-water protection standard.

(7) If the owner or operator fails to implement corrective measures as required in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, or if the Department determines that substantial progress has not been made pursuant to paragraph (e)(6) of this section it shall:

(i) Notify the owner or operator in writing that the owner or operator must begin closure in accordance with the deadlines in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section and provide a detailed statement of reasons for this determination, and

(ii) Provide the owner or operator and the public, through a newspaper notice, the opportunity to submit written comments on the decision no later than 20 days after the date of the notice.

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(iii) If the Department receives no written comments, the decision will become final five days after the close of the comment period. The Department will notify the owner or operator that the decision is final, and that a revised closure plan, if necessary, must be submitted within 15 days of the final notice and that closure must begin in accordance with the deadlines in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(iv) If the Department receives written comments on the decision, it shall make a final decision within 30 days after the end of the comment period, and provide the owner or operator in writing and the public through a newspaper notice, a detailed statement of reasons for the final decision. If the Department determines that substantial progress has not been made, closure must be initiated in accordance with the deadlines in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

### **§ 264.114 Disposal or decontamination of equipment, structures and soils.**

During the partial and final closure periods, all contaminated equipment, structures and soils must be properly disposed of or decontaminated unless otherwise specified in §§ 264.197, 264.228, 264.258, 264.280, or 264.310, or under the authority of § 264.601 and § 264.603. By removing any hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents during partial and final closure, the owner or operator may become a generator of hazardous waste and must handle that waste in accordance with all applicable requirements of Part 262 of these regulations.

### **§ 264.115 Certification of closure and submission of draft environmental covenant.**

(a) Within 60 days of completion of closure of each hazardous waste surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment, and landfill unit, and within 60 days of the completion of final closure, the owner or operator must submit to the Department, by registered mail, a certification that the hazardous waste management unit or facility, as applicable, has been closed in accordance with the specifications in the approved closure plan. The certification must be signed by the owner or operator and by an independent registered professional engineer. Documentation supporting the independent registered professional engineer's certification must be furnished to the Department upon request until the Department releases the owner or operator from the financial assurance requirements for closure under § 266.14(1).

(b) No later than 30 days prior to completion of the final closure of a unit described in § 264.110(b), the owner or operator must submit to the Department, by registered mail, a proposed environmental covenant, together with such title information as the Department may request.

**§ 264.116 Survey plat.**

No later than the submission of the certification of closure of each hazardous waste disposal unit, the owner or operator must submit to the local zoning authority, or the authority with jurisdiction over local land use, and to the Department, a survey plat indicating the location and dimensions of landfills cells or other hazardous waste disposal units with respect to permanently surveyed benchmarks. This plat must be prepared and certified by a professional land surveyor. The plat filed with the local zoning authority, or the authority with jurisdiction over local land use, must contain a note, prominently displayed, which:

- (a) States the owner's or operator's obligation to restrict disturbance of the hazardous waste disposal unit in accordance with the applicable Subpart G regulations; and
- (b) References the property's environmental covenant.

**§ 264.117 Post-closure care and use of property.**

(a)(1) Post-closure care for each hazardous waste management unit subject to the requirements of §§ 264.117-264.120 must begin after completion of closure of the unit and continue for 30 years after that date and must consist of at least the following:

- (i) Monitoring and reporting in accordance with the requirements of Subparts F, K, L, M, N, and X of this part and
- (ii) Maintenance and monitoring of waste containment systems in accordance with the requirements of Subparts F, K, L, M, N, and X of this part.

(2) Any time preceding partial closure of a hazardous waste management unit subject to post-closure care requirements or final closure, or any time during the post-closure period for a particular unit, the Department may, in accordance with the permit modification procedures in Part 100:

- (i) Shorten the post-closure care period applicable to the hazardous waste management unit, or facility, if all disposal units have been closed, if the Department finds that the reduced period is sufficient to protect human health and the environment (e.g., leachate or groundwater monitoring results, characteristics of the hazardous wastes, application of advanced technology, or alternative disposal, treatment, or re-use techniques indicate that the hazardous waste management unit or facility is secure); or
- (ii) Extend the post-closure care period applicable to the hazardous waste management unit or facility if the Department finds that the extended period is necessary to protect human health and the environment (e.g., leachate or groundwater monitoring results indicate a potential for migration of hazardous waste at levels which may be harmful to human health and the environment).

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(b) The Department may require, at partial and final closure, continuation of any of the security requirements of § 264.14 during part or all of the post-closure period after the date of completing closure when:

- (1) Hazardous wastes may remain exposed after completion of partial or final closure; or
- (2) Access by the public or domestic livestock may pose a hazard to human health.

(c) Post-closure use of property on or in which hazardous wastes remain after partial or final closure must never be allowed to disturb the integrity of the final cover, liner(s), or any other components of any containment system, or the function of the facility's monitoring systems, unless:

- (1) The Department finds that the disturbance is necessary to the proposed use of the property, and will not increase the potential hazard to human health or the environment, or is necessary to reduce a threat to human health or the environment; and
- (2) If applicable, the environmental covenant is modified or terminated accordingly.

(d) All post-closure care activities must be in accordance with the provisions of the approved post-closure plan as specified in § 264.118.

### § 264.118 Post-closure plan; amendment of plan.

(a) **Written plan.** The owner or operator of a hazardous waste disposal unit must have a written post-closure plan. In addition, certain waste piles and surface impoundments from which the owner or operator intends to remove or decontaminate the hazardous wastes at partial or final closure are required by §§ 264.228(c)(1)(ii) and 264.258(c)(1)(ii) to have contingent post-closure plans. Owners or operators of surface impoundments and waste piles not otherwise required to prepare contingent post-closure plans under §§ 264.228(c)(1)(ii) and 264.258(c)(1)(ii) must submit a post-closure plan to the Department within 90 days from the date that the owner or operator or Department determines that the hazardous waste management unit must be closed as a landfill, subject to the requirements of §§ 264.117 through 264.120. The plan must be submitted with the permit application, in accordance with § 100.41(a)(13) of these regulations, and approved by the Department as part of the permit issuance procedures under Part 100 of these regulations. In accordance with § 100.43 of these regulations, the approved post-closure plan will become a condition of any permit issued.

(b) For each hazardous waste management unit subject to the requirements of this section, the post-closure plan must identify the activities that will be carried on after closure of each disposal unit and the frequency of these activities, and include at least:

- (1) A description of the planned monitoring activities and frequencies at which they will be performed to comply with Subparts F, K, L, M, N, and X of this part during the post closure care period;

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(2) A description of the planned maintenance activities, and frequencies at which they will be performed, to ensure:

- (i) The integrity of the cap and final cover or other containment systems in accordance with the requirements of Subparts F, K, L, M, N, and X of this part; and
- (ii) The function of the facility monitoring equipment in accordance with the requirements of Subparts F, K, L, M, N, and X of this part;

(3) The name, address, and phone number of the person or office to contact about the hazardous waste disposal unit or facility during the post-closure care period;

(4) For facilities where the Director has applied alternative requirements at a regulated unit under §§ 264.90(f), 264.110(c), and/or § 266.10(d), either the alternative requirements that apply to the regulated unit, or a reference to the enforceable document containing those requirements; and

(5) A draft environmental covenant, including proposed environmental use restrictions.

(c) Until final closure of the facility, a copy of the approved post-closure plan must be furnished to the Department upon request, including request by mail. After final closure has been certified, the person or office specified in § 264.118(b)(3) must keep the approved post-closure plan during the remainder of the post-closure period.

(d) **Amendment of plan.** The owner or operator must submit a written notification of or request for a permit modification to authorize a change in the approved post-closure plan in accordance with the applicable requirements of Part 100. The written notification or request must include a copy of the amended post-closure plan for review or approval by the Department.

(1) The owner or operator may submit a written notification or request to the Department for a permit modification to amend the post-closure plan at any time during the active life of the facility or during the post-closure care period.

(2) The owner or operator must submit a written notification of or request for a permit modification to authorize a change in the approved post-closure plan whenever:

- (i) Changes in operating plans or facility design affect the approved post-closure plan, or
- (ii) There is a change in the expected year of final closure, if applicable, or
- (iii) Events which occur during the active life of the facility, including partial and final closures, affect the approved post-closure plan.
- (iv) The owner or operator requests the Director to apply alternative requirements to a regulated unit under §§ 264.90(f), 264.110(c), and/or § 266.10(d).

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(3) The owner or operator must submit a written request for a permit modification at least 60 days prior to the proposed change in facility design or operation, or no later than 60 days after an unexpected event has occurred which has affected the post-closure plan. An owner or operator of a surface impoundment or waste pile that intends to remove all hazardous waste at closure and is not otherwise required to submit a contingent post-closure plan under §§ 264.228(c)(1)(ii) and 264.258(c)(1)(ii) must submit a post-closure plan to the Department no later than 90 days after the date that the owner or operator or Department determines that the hazardous waste management unit must be closed as a landfill, subject to the requirements of § 264.310. The Department will approve, disapprove or modify this plan in accordance with the procedures in Part 100. In accordance with § 100.43 of these regulations, the approved post-closure plan will become a permit condition.

(4) The Department may request modifications to the plan under the conditions described in § 264.118(d)(2). The owner or operator must submit the modified plan no later than 60 days after the Department's request, or no later than 90 days if the unit is a surface impoundment or waste pile not previously required to prepare a contingent post-closure plan. Any modifications requested by the Department will be approved, disapproved, or modified in accordance with the procedures in Part 100.

### § 264.119 Post-closure notices.

(a) No later than 60 days after certification of closure of each hazardous waste disposal unit, the owner or operator must submit to the local zoning authority, or the authority with jurisdiction over local land use, and to the Department a record of the type, location, and quantity of hazardous wastes disposed of within each cell or other disposal unit of the facility. For hazardous wastes disposed of before January 12, 1981, the owner or operator must identify the type, location, and quantity of the hazardous wastes to the best of his/her knowledge and in accordance with any records he/she has kept.

(b) Within 60 days of certification of closure of the first hazardous waste disposal unit and within 60 days of certification of closure of the last hazardous waste disposal unit, the owner or operator must:

(1) Record an environmental covenant as required in accordance with C.R.S. §§ 25-15-317 et seq. The covenant shall contain:

(i) a statement that the land has been used to manage hazardous wastes;

(ii) appropriate environmental use restrictions, as defined in § 25-15-101(4.7), C.R.S.; and

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(iii) a notation that the survey plat and record of the type, location, and quantity of hazardous wastes disposed of within each cell or other hazardous waste disposal unit of the facility required by §§ 264.116 and 264.119(a) have been filed with the local zoning authority or the authority with jurisdiction over local land use and with the Director of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment; and

(2) Submit a certification, signed by the owner or operator, that he/she has recorded the notation specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, including a copy of the document in which the notation has been placed, to the Department.

(c) If the owner or operator or any subsequent owner or operator of the land upon which a hazardous waste disposal unit is located wishes to remove hazardous wastes and hazardous waste residues, the liner, if any, or contaminated soils, he/she must request a modification to the post-closure permit in accordance with the applicable requirements in Part 100, or in accordance with the provisions of the enforceable document, if one is used in lieu of a post-closure permit. The owner or operator must demonstrate that the removal of hazardous wastes will satisfy the criteria of § 264.117(c). The owner or operator must further comply with the modification and termination provisions of any environmental covenant. By removing hazardous waste, the owner or operator may become a generator of hazardous waste and must manage it in accordance with all applicable requirements of these regulations. If he/she is granted a permit modification or otherwise granted approval to conduct such removal activities, the owner or operator may request that the Department approve either:

(1) The removal of the notation on the deed to the facility property or other instrument normally examined during title search;

(2) The addition of a notation to the deed or instrument indicating the removal of the hazardous waste; or

(3) Modification or termination of the environmental covenant, as appropriate.

**§ 264.120 Certification of completion of post-closure care.**

No later than 60 days after completion of the established post-closure care period for each hazardous waste disposal unit, the owner or operator must submit to the Department, by registered mail, a certification that the post-closure care period for the hazardous waste disposal unit was performed in accordance with the specifications in the approved post-closure plan. The certification must be signed by the owner or operator and an independent registered professional engineer. Documentation supporting the independent registered professional engineer's certification must be furnished to the Department upon request until the Department releases the owner or operator from the financial assurance requirements for post-closure care under § 266.14(l).

**Subpart H [Reserved]**