

15A NCAC 13B .1602 DEFINITIONS

The definitions in Article 9 of Chapter 130A of the General Statutes, the definitions in Rule .0101 of this Subchapter, and the following definitions shall apply to the rules of this Section.

- (1) "Active life" means the period of operation beginning with the initial receipt of solid waste and ending at completion of closure activities in accordance with Rule .1627 of this Section.
- (2) "Active portion" means that part of a facility or unit that has received or is receiving wastes and that has not been closed in accordance with Rule .1627 of this Section.
- (3) "Aquifer" means a geological formation, group of formations, or portion of a formation capable of yielding groundwater.
- (4) "Areas susceptible to mass movement" means those areas characterized as having an active or substantial possibility of mass movement where the movement of earth material at, beneath, or adjacent to the MSWLF unit(s), because of natural or man-induced events, results in the downslope transport of soil and rock material by means of gravitational influence. Areas of mass movement may include landslides, avalanches, debris slides and flows, soil fluction, block sliding, and rock fall.
- (5) "Base liner system" means the liner system installed on the MSWLF unit's foundation to control the flow of leachate.
- (6) "Cap system" means a liner system installed over the MSWLF unit to minimize infiltration of precipitation and contain the wastes.
- (7) "Gas condensate" means the liquid generated as a result of gas recovery processes at a MSWLF unit.
- (8) "Groundwater" means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.
- (9) "Household waste" means any solid waste derived from households including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas.
- (10) "Karst terranes" means areas where karst topography, with its characteristic surface and subterranean features, is developed as the result of dissolution of limestone, dolomite, or other soluble rock. Characteristic physiographic features present in karst terranes may include sinkholes, sinking streams, caves, large springs, and blind valleys.
- (11) "Landfill facility" means all contiguous land and structures, waste management unit(s), other appurtenances, and improvements on the land within the legal description of the site included in or proposed for the permit issued in accordance with this Section.
- (12) "Landfill unit" means a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives a particular type of waste such as construction and demolition, industrial, or municipal solid waste, and is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as defined under 40 CFR 257.2. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned, and may be located at a municipal solid waste landfill facility, a construction and demolition solid waste landfill facility, an industrial solid waste landfill facility, or other waste management facility.
- (13) "Liner system" means an engineered environmental control system which can incorporate filters, drainage layers, compacted soil liners, geomembrane liners, piping systems, and connected structures.
- (14) "Liquid waste" means any waste material that is determined to contain "free liquids" as defined by EPA SW-846 Test Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test), which is incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments or editions; and can be obtained free of charge at the US EPA website at www.epa.gov/hw-sw846/sw-846-test-method-9095b-paint-filter-liquids-test.
- (15) "Municipal solid waste landfill unit" or "MSWLF unit" means a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste, and is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as defined under 40 CFR 257.2. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned. A MSWLF unit may also be permitted to receive other types of non-hazardous solid waste.
- (16) "Poor foundation conditions" means those areas where features exist that indicate that a natural or man-induced event may result in a loss or reduction of foundation support for the structural components of a MSWLF unit(s).
- (17) "Project engineer" means a licensed professional engineer that represents the permittee and is responsible for observing, documenting, and certifying that activities related to the quality assurance of the construction of the solid waste management facility conform to the permit to

construct, incorporated plans, and the rules of this Section. All certifications shall bear the seal and signature of a licensed professional engineer and the date of certification.

- (18) "Seasonal high groundwater table" and "SHGT" means the highest level of the uppermost aquifer during a year with normal rainfall. SHGT may be determined in the field through identification of redoximorphic features in the soil profile, monitoring of the water table elevation, or modeling of predicted groundwater elevations.
- (19) "Structural components" means liners, leachate collection systems, final covers, systems that manage rainwater that drains over land from or onto any part of the facility or unit, and any other component used in the construction and operation of the MSWLF facility.
- (20) "Unstable area" means a location that is susceptible to natural or human-induced events or forces capable of impairing the integrity of some or all of the landfill structural components responsible for preventing releases from a landfill. Unstable areas may include poor foundation conditions, areas susceptible to mass movements, and Karst terranes.
- (21) "Uppermost aquifer" means the geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the facility's property boundary.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 130A-294;
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