

## **15A NCAC 13B .1602 DEFINITIONS**

This Rule contains definitions for terms that appear throughout this Section; additional definitions appear in the specific Rules to which they apply.

- (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 significant quantities of ground water to wells or springs.
- (4) "Base liner system" means the liner system installed on the MSWLF unit's foundation to control the flow of leachate.
- (5) "Cap system" means a liner system installed over the MSWLF unit to minimize infiltration of precipitation and contain the wastes.
- (6) "Commercial solid waste" means all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.
- (7) "Existing MSWLF unit" means any municipal solid waste landfill unit that is receiving solid waste as of October 9, 1993 and is not a new MSWLF unit. Waste placement in existing units must be consistent with past operating practices or modified practices to ensure good management.
- (8) "Ground water" means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.
- (9) "Hazardous Waste" means a solid waste as defined in G.S. 130A-290 (a)(8). "Hazardous Waste" does not include those solid wastes excluded from regulation pursuant to 40 CFR 261.4, incorporated by reference in 15A NCAC 13A .0006. "Hazardous Waste" does include hazardous waste generated by conditionally exempt small quantity generators as defined in 40 CFR 261.5, incorporated by reference in 15A NCAC 13A .0006.
- (10) "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.
- (11) "Industrial solid waste" means solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay, and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and water treatment. This term does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste.
- (12) "Landfill facility" means all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land within the legal description of the site included in or proposed for the Solid Waste Permit. Existing facilities are those facilities which were permitted by the Division prior to October 9, 1993. Facilities permitted on or after October 9, 1993 are new facilities.
- (13) "Landfill unit" means a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives solid waste, and is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as defined under 40 CFR Part 257. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned.
- (14) "Lateral expansion" means a horizontal expansion of the waste boundaries of an existing MSWLF unit.
- (15) "Leachate" means a liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.
- (16) "Liner system" means an engineered environmental control system which can incorporate filters, drainage layers, compacted soil liners, geomembrane liners, piping systems, and connected structures.
- (17) "Municipal solid waste landfill 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 Part 257. 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. A MSWLF unit may be a new MSWLF unit, an existing MSWLF unit or a lateral expansion.
- (18) "New MSWLF unit" means any municipal solid waste landfill unit that has not received waste prior to October 9, 1993.
- (19) "Open burning" means the combustion of solid waste without:

- (a) Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion;
  - (b) Containment of the combustion reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion; and
  - (c) Control of the emission of the combustion products.
- (20) "Project engineer" means the official representative of the permittee who is licensed to practice engineering in the State of North Carolina, who is responsible for observing, documenting, and certifying that activities related to the quality assurance of the construction of the solid waste management facility conforms to the Division approved plan, the permit to construct and the Rules specified in this Section. All certifications must bear the seal and signature of the professional engineer and the date of certification.
- (21) "Run-off" means any rainwater that drains over land from any part of a facility.
- (22) "Run-on" means any rainwater that drains over land onto any part of a facility.
- (23) "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.
- (24) "Waste management unit boundary" means a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the unit. This vertical surface extends down into the uppermost aquifer.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 130A-294;  
Eff. October 9, 1993.*