

UTAH STATE BULLETIN

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Kenneth A. Hansen, Director
Nancy L. Lancaster, Editor

The *Utah State Bulletin (Bulletin)* is the official noticing publication of the executive branch of Utah State Government. The Department of Administrative Services, Division of Administrative Rules produces the *Bulletin* under authority of Section 63-46a-10, *Utah Code Annotated* 1953.

Inquiries concerning administrative rules or other contents of the *Bulletin* may be addressed to the responsible agency or to: Division of Administrative Rules, PO Box 141007, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-1007, telephone (801) 538-3218, FAX (801) 538-1773. To view rules information, and on-line versions of the division's publications, visit: <http://www.rules.state.ut.us/>

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NOTICES OF PROPOSED RULES

A state agency may file a PROPOSED RULE when it determines the need for a new rule, a substantive change to an existing rule, or a repeal of an existing rule. Filings received between April 1, 2000, 12:00 a.m., and April 14, 2000, 11:59 p.m., are included in this, the May 1, 2000, issue of the *Utah State Bulletin*.

In this publication, each PROPOSED RULE is preceded by a RULE ANALYSIS. This analysis provides summary information about the PROPOSED RULE including the name of a contact person, anticipated cost impact of the rule, and legal cross-references.

Following the RULE ANALYSIS, the text of the PROPOSED RULE is usually printed. New rules or additions made to existing rules are underlined (e.g., example). Deletions made to existing rules are struck out with brackets surrounding them (e.g., [~~example~~]). Rules being repealed are completely struck out. A row of dots in the text (•••••) indicates that unaffected text was removed to conserve space. If a PROPOSED RULE is too long to print, the Division of Administrative Rules will include only the RULE ANALYSIS. A copy of rules that are too long to print is available from the filing agency or from the Division of Administrative Rules.

The law requires that an agency accept public comment on PROPOSED RULES published in this issue of the *Utah State Bulletin* until at least May 31, 2000. The agency may accept comment beyond this date and will list the last day the agency will accept comment in the RULE ANALYSIS. The agency may also hold public hearings. Additionally, citizens or organizations may request the agency to hold a hearing on a specific PROPOSED RULE. Section 63-46a-5 (1987) requires that a hearing request be received "in writing not more than 15 days after the publication date of the PROPOSED RULE."

From the end of the public comment period through August 29, 2000, the agency may notify the Division of Administrative Rules that it wants to make the PROPOSED RULE effective. The agency sets the effective date. The date may be no fewer than 31 days nor more than 120 days after the publication date of this issue of the *Utah State Bulletin*. Alternatively, the agency may file a CHANGE IN PROPOSED RULE in response to comments received. If the Division of Administrative Rules does not receive a NOTICE OF EFFECTIVE DATE or a CHANGE IN PROPOSED RULE, the PROPOSED RULE filing lapses and the agency must start the process over.

The public, interest groups, and governmental agencies are invited to review and comment on PROPOSED RULES. *Comment may be directed to the contact person identified on the RULE ANALYSIS for each rule.*

PROPOSED RULES are governed by *Utah Code* Section 63-46a-4 (1996); and *Utah Administrative Code* Rule R15-2, and Sections R15-4-3, R15-4-4, R15-4-5, R15-4-9, and R15-4-10.

The Proposed Rules Begin on the Following Page.

Administrative Services, Fleet
Operations
R27-1
(Changed to R27-10)
Identification Mark for State Motor
Vehicles

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE NO.: 22728

FILED: 04/10/2000, 07:56

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To change the size and type of markings on state-owned passenger vehicles.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: Specifies different marking types and sizes dependent on type of vehicle. Also renumbers sections.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Section 63A-9-401

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: None--there is already money budgeted for the purchase of state seals.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: None--this does not affect local governments.

❖OTHER PERSONS: None--this rule does not apply to persons outside of state government.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: None--this rule does not apply to persons outside of state government.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: This does not apply to businesses.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Administrative Services
Fleet Operations
4120 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84114, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Alison Taylor at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-3306, by FAX at (801) 538-1773, or by Internet E-mail at ataylor@fo.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Steve Saltzgeber, Director

R27. Administrative Services, Fleet Operations.

~~[R27-1.]~~**R27-10. Identification Mark for State Motor Vehicles.**
~~[R27-1-1.]~~**R27-10-1. Authority.**

(1) Pursuant to Section 63A-9-401(5), the Department of Administrative Services is responsible for ensuring that state-owned vehicles for all departments, universities and colleges are marked as required by Section 41-1a-407. If "EX" license plates are required, the identification mark is also required, as described herein, for these agencies.

(2) Subsection ~~[41-7-1.5(1)(b)]~~63A-9-601(1)(c) requires the Department of Administrative Services to enact rules relating to the size and design of the identification mark.

~~[R27-1-2.]~~**R27-10-2. Identification Mark.**

(1) The identification mark shall be a likeness of the Great Seal of the State of Utah. ~~It shall be four inches in diameter. At the option of the entity operating the motor vehicle, the identification mark may include a banner not more than four inches high which may bear the entity's logo and such name of department or division as the entity may specify.]~~

(a) Light/Heavy duty trucks, service vehicles and off-road equipment shall be clearly marked, on each front door, with an eight-inch seal. At the option of the entity operating the motor vehicle, the identification mark may include a banner not more than four inches high which may bear the entity's logo and such name of department or division. All identification markings must be approved by the Division of Fleet Operations prior to use.

(b) Non-law enforcement passenger vehicles shall be marked with a translucent identification sticker, four inches in diameter on the furthest rearward window in the lower most rearward corner, on each side of the of the vehicle.

(c) Exemptions to the translucent markings shall be decided by the Director of Fleet Operations on a case by case basis.

(2) An identification mark shall be placed on both sides of the motor vehicle. The required portion of the identification mark (State Seal) shall be placed on in a visible location on each side of the vehicle.

(3) The requirement for the display of the identification mark is not intended to preclude other markings to identify special purpose vehicles.

(4) Vehicles used for law enforcement purposes may, at the discretion of the operating agency, display a likeness of the Great Seal of the State of Utah, worked in the same colors as the identification mark described in Subsection R27-1-2[-](1), in the center of a gold star for identification purposes. Other emergency response vehicles are not precluded from displaying additional appropriate markings. At the option of the agency, this seal may be placed on the front door above any molding and, where practicable, below the window at least four inches. The optional banner portion of the identification mark shall be placed immediately below the State Seal portion.

(5) It is the intent of these rules that these identification marks clearly identify the vehicles as being the property of the State of Utah. Additional markings should be applied discriminately so as not to detract from that intent.

[R27-1-3.]R27-10-3. License Plates.

(1) Every vehicle owned and operated or leased for the exclusive use of the state shall have placed on it a registration plate displaying the letters "EX." At the option of the Division of Fleet operations, a plate signifying that the vehicle is assigned to the central motor pool may be allowed.

(2) Plates issued to Utah Highway Patrol vehicles may bear the capital letters "UHP," a beehive logo, and the call number of the vehicle for which the plate is issued. In lieu of the identification mark herein described, the Utah Highway Patrol may use a substitute identification mark of its own specification.

[R27-1-4.]R27-10-4. Exceptions.

(1) Neither the "EX" license plates nor the identification marks need be displayed on state-owned motor vehicles if:

(a) the motor vehicle is in the direct service of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, State Auditor or State Treasurer of Utah;

(b) the motor vehicle is used in official investigative work where secrecy is essential;

(c) the motor vehicle is provided to an official as part of a compensation package allowing unlimited personal use of that vehicle; or

(d) the personal security of the occupants of the vehicle would be jeopardized if the identification mark were in place.

(2) State vehicles which meet the criteria described in Subsection R27-1-4 (1) may be excused from these rules to display the identification mark and "EX" license plates. Exceptions shall be requested in writing from the Executive Director of the Department of Administrative Services and shall continue in force only so long as the use of the vehicle continues.

(3) Exceptions shall expire when vehicles are replaced. New exceptions shall be requested when new vehicles are placed in use.

(4) No motor vehicle required to display "EX" license plates shall be exempt from displaying the identification mark.

[R27-1-5.]R27-10-5. Effective Date.

(1) All motor vehicles obtained or leased for use after the effective date of these rules shall display the prescribed identification mark.

(2) All passenger motor vehicles owned, leased for use or operated by the state, except as herein excepted, shall display an identification mark as required by these rules no later than two years following the effective date of this rule. Special purpose vehicles currently displaying markings other than as prescribed herein may retain such markings until the vehicle bearing them is disposed of.

KEY: motor vehicles

~~[1988]2000~~ **41-1a-407**
Notice of Continuation December 2, 1997 [41-7-1.5]63A-9-401
63A-9-601(1)(c)



Administrative Services, Fleet Operations, Surplus Property
R28-1
State Surplus Property Disposal

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE No.: 22729

FILED: 04/10/2000, 07:56

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To add requirements concerning the deletion of information from computers prior to sending them to surplus.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: Agencies will be responsible for removing information from memory storage devices prior to sending the items to surplus.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Section 63A-9-401

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖**THE STATE BUDGET:** There will be no additional cost as it will be a part of the agency personnel's assigned duties.

❖**LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:** This rule does not apply to local governments; therefore no cost or savings.

❖**OTHER PERSONS:** None--this rule does not apply to other persons outside of state government.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: None--this rule does not apply to other persons outside of state government.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: This does not apply to businesses.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Administrative Services
Fleet Operations, Surplus Property
PO Box 141152
Salt Lake City, UT 84116-1152, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

David Regan at the above address, by phone at (801) 576-8280, by FAX at (801) 576-8279, or by Internet E-mail at dregan@fo.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Steve Saltzgeber, Director

1. The cost to the state;
2. The potential liability to the state;
3. The overall best interest of the state.

.....

R28. Administrative Services, Fleet Operations, Surplus Property.

R28-1. State Surplus Property Disposal.

.....

R28-1-3. Procedures.

A. State-owned personal property shall not be destroyed, sold, transferred, traded-in, traded, discarded, donated or otherwise disposed of without first submitting a properly completed form SP-1 to and receiving authorization from the USASP.

This rule applies to and includes any residue that may be remaining from agency cannibalization of property.

B. When a department or agency of state government determines that state-owned personal property is in excess to current needs, they will make such declaration using Form SP-1. State-owned personal property shall not be processed by the USASP unless the appropriate form is executed.

C. A standard form SP-3 is required when it is determined that state-owned personal property should be abandoned and destroyed. The SP-3 is generated by the USASP after receiving a form SP-1 and reviewing the property being disposed of by the agency.

D. State-owned information technology equipment may be transferred directly to public institutions, such as schools and libraries by the owning agency. However, a form SP-1 must still be completed and forwarded to the USASP to account for the transfer of the equipment. In such cases, the USASP will not assess a fee to the donating agency. Similarly, the USASP is authorized to donate computer equipment received as surplus property from agencies to the Utah Correctional Industries (UCI) for refurbishment and upgrade. Subsequent to refurbishing and upgrading, UCI may sale the equipment to public schools. In such cases, the costs associated with refurbishing and upgrading the equipment shall be borne by UCI and subsequent sale to public schools shall be governed by the Department of Corrections.

E. Prior to submitting information technology equipment to Surplus Property, or donating it directly to the public institutions, agencies shall delete all information from all storage devices. Information shall be deleted in such a manner as to not be retrievable by data recovery technologies.

~~E.~~E. Federal surplus property is not available for sale to the general public, on a day-to-day basis. Donation of federal surplus property shall be administered in accordance with the procedures identified in the State Plan of Operation for the Federal Property Assistance Program. Public auctions of federal surplus property are authorized under certain circumstances and conditions. The USASP Manager shall coordinate such auctions when deemed necessary or appropriate. Federal surplus property auctions are conducted locally, but are regulated and accomplished by a representative of the U.S. General Services Administration.

~~F.]G.~~G. The USASP Manager or designee may make an exception to the written authorization requirement identified in paragraph A above. Exceptions must be for good cause and must consider:

KEY: state property

~~[November 1, 1999]~~2000

Notice of Continuation March 19, 1997

63A-9-801



Commerce, Administration
R151-46b
 Department of Commerce
 Administrative Procedures Act Rules

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE NO.: 22761

FILED: 04/13/2000, 14:43

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: The department formed a task force to review possible changes to these rules to eliminate ambiguous provisions, address problematic procedural issues, provide for a more efficient prehearing process, and enhance case management.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: The proposed rule changes would change various provisions which presently govern departmental adjudicative proceedings. Subsection R151-46b-5(5) establishes the factors to be considered by a presiding officer to extend a time period or grant a continuance of a hearing. Subsection R151-46b-5(7) provides that disclosure of records in an adjudicative proceeding is subject to the Utah Government Records Access and Management Act. Subsections R151-46b-7(6)(b) and R151-46b-7(6)(c) govern the time for filing a motion to dismiss and memorandum or affidavits in support of such a motion. Section R151-46b-8 clarifies how pleadings are to be filed and served. Subsection R151-46b-10(10) establishes the procedures that govern the entry of default. Subsection R151-46b-10(11) provides a record shall be made of all prehearing conferences. Subsection R151-46b-10(12) reflects the payment of fees and mileage costs to witnesses who appear for hearings. Subsection R151-46b-11(1) clarifies the notice requirements for possible relief from default orders. Subsection R151-46b-12(1) provides agency review is not available as to the entry of default and orders issued subsequent to a default order. Subsection R151-46b-12(3)(d) clarifies that rule applies to both formal and informal proceedings. Subsection R151-46b-12(3)(e) reflects the nature of the record to be provided on agency review of an order entered in an informal proceeding. Section R151-46b-9 governs discovery in formal adjudicative proceedings. There

are various changes to many of the existing provisions of that rule and new rules are also being proposed which would govern various aspects of discovery. Subsections R151-46b-9(1), R151-46b-9(2), and R151-46b-9(3) define the general scope of discovery and identify the manner in which parties are to disclose information relative to an adjudicative proceeding. Subsection R151-46b-9(4) eliminates the availability of written interrogatories and requests for admissions in discovery. The existing rule which governs the limits on the use of discovery, now redesignated as Subsection R151-46b-9(5), has been modified to reflect language relocated, modified, or deleted in other proposed rules. Subsection R151-46b-9(6) is clarified to provide that a sealed deposition may only be opened by order of a presiding officer. Subsection R151-46b-9(7) governs the timing, completion, and sequence of discovery. Generally, discovery is to be completed 120 days after the date of the initial prehearing conference. The proposed rule includes those factors to be considered to determine whether that time period should be modified. Subsection R151-46b-9(8) clarifies the process for supplemented disclosures and amended responses during the discovery process. Subsection R151-46b-9(9) governs when an initial prehearing conference is to be conducted and the order to be issued resulting from that conference. Subsection R151-46b-9(10) clarifies the process for signing of disclosures made of information in discovery. Subsection R151-46b-9(12) clarifies the issuance and service of subpoenas for depositions and hearings. That rule also clarifies the process which governs motions to quash subpoenas. Subsection R151-46b-9(13) provides that depositions may only be taken under certain circumstances and sets forth the standards upon which a deposition may be permitted. Other nonsubstantive changes have been made to that rule. Subsection R151-46b-9(14) requires permission from a presiding officer before a party may serve a request for production of documents. Finally, Subsection R151-46b-9(16) governs motions to compel discovery and clarifies sanctions which may be entered for failure to make or cooperate in discovery.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Section 13-1-6 and Subsection 63-46b-1(6)

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: This rule will not reduce the actual cost of legal representation for the Department, but the limited legal resources available to the Department can be allocated to provide greater protection for the public.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: This rule does not apply to local governments; therefore, no cost or savings.

❖OTHER PERSONS: Licensees who are the subject of adjudicative proceedings will probably realize fewer legal costs in defending those cases.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: No costs are anticipated, only savings as identified previously.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The purpose of these

changes is to clarify ambiguous provisions and address certain problems with the present rule which have been observed since the last major overhaul of the rule in 1995. The amendment further seeks to establish guidelines more easily understood by the parties and to permit presiding officers in formal proceedings to exercise a greater degree of control over the progression of the cases before them and promote a greater efficiency in moving cases toward ultimate resolution. It is anticipated that the proposed changes will have a positive effect on the state budget in an indeterminate amount realized through the freeing up of a portion of the finite legal resources available to the department for utilization in the protection of the public. These changes will not impact local governments. There should be a positive impact upon the regulated professionals through a possible reduction of legal costs for defending against state allegations. The regulated professions should enjoy a nonmonetary benefit created by a public perception of increased expediency in addressing alleged dangers to the public health, safety, and welfare. The general public will benefit through a more streamlined resolution of disciplinary cases and a more efficient use of state resources, allowing for the handling of a larger caseload without additional personnel--Douglas C. Borba

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Commerce
Administration
Second Floor, Heber M. Wells Building
160 East 300 South
PO Box 146701
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6701, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Mike Medley at the above address, by phone at (801) 530-7663, by FAX at (801) 530-6511, or by Internet E-mail at brmain.mmedley@email.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000; OR ATTENDING A PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULED FOR 05/12/2000, 9:00 a.m., 160 East 300 South, Conference Room 205 (Second Floor), Salt Lake City, UT.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Douglas C. Borba, Executive Director

R151. Commerce, Administration.

R151-46b. Department of Commerce Administrative Procedures Act Rules.

R151-46b-5. General Provisions.

(1) Liberal Construction.

These rules shall be liberally construed to secure the just, speedy, and economical determination of all issues presented in adjudicative proceedings before the department.

(2) Deviation from Rules.

The presiding officer may permit or require a deviation from these rules upon a determination that compliance therewith is impractical or unnecessary.

(3) Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

The Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and case law thereunder may be looked to as persuasive authority upon these rules, but shall not, except as otherwise provided by Title 63, Chapter 46b, Administrative Procedures Act, or by these rules, be considered controlling authority.

(4) Computation of Time.

(a) Periods of time prescribed or allowed by these rules, by any applicable statute or by an order of a presiding officer shall be computed as to exclude the first day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time begins to run. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. When the period of time prescribed or allowed is less than seven days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays shall be excluded in the computation. Whenever a party has the right or is required to do some act or take some action within a prescribed period after the service of a notice or other paper upon him and service is by mail, three days shall be added to the prescribed period.

(b) For good cause shown, the presiding officer may extend a time period under these rules on his own motion or upon application from either party.

(5) Extension of Time; Continuance of Hearing.

When a statute, or these rules, authorizes the presiding officer to extend a time period or grant a continuance of a hearing, the presiding officer shall consider the following factors, and such other factors as may be appropriate, in determining whether to grant such extension or continuance:

(a) whether there is good cause for granting the extension or continuance;

(b) the number of extensions or continuances the requesting party has already received;

(c) whether the extension or continuance will work a significant hardship upon the other party;

(d) whether the extension or continuance will be prejudicial to the health, safety or welfare of the public; and

(e) whether the other party objects to the extension or continuance.

(5) Conflict.

In the event of a conflict between these rules and any statutory provision, the statute shall govern.

(7) Necessity of Compliance with GRAMA.

To the extent that the Utah Government Records Access and Management Act ("GRAMA") would impose a restriction on the ability of a party to disclose any record which would otherwise have to be disclosed under these rules, such record shall not be disclosed except upon compliance with the requirements of that Act.

R151-46b-7. Pleadings.

(1) Docket Number and Title.

The department shall assign a docket number to each notice of agency action and request for agency action. The docket number shall consist of a letter code identifying the division or committee

in which the matter originated (CORP-Corporations; CP-Consumer Protection; CCS-Committee of Consumer Services; DOPL-Occupational and Professional Licensing; RE-Real Estate, AP-Real Estate Appraisers; SEC-Securities), a ~~two-digit~~ numerical code indicating the year the matter arose, and another number indicating chronological position among notices of agency action or requests for agency action filed during the year. The department shall give each adjudicative proceeding a title which shall be in substantially the following form:

TABLE I

BEFORE THE (DIVISION/COMMITTEE)
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OF THE STATE OF UTAH

In the Matter of
(the application,
petition or license
of John Doe)

(Notice of Agency Action)
(Request for Agency Action)

No. AA-~~96~~2000-001

(2) Content and Size of Pleadings.

Pleadings shall be double-spaced, typewritten and presented on standard 8 1/2 x 11 inch white paper. Pleadings shall contain a clear and concise statement of the allegations or facts relied upon as the basis for the pleading, together with an appropriate prayer for relief when relief is sought.

(3) Signing of Pleadings.

Pleadings shall be signed by the party or the party's representative and shall show the signer's address. The signature shall be deemed to be a certification that the signer has read the pleading and that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, there is good ground to support it.

(4) Amendments to Pleadings.

A party may amend a pleading once as a matter of course at any time before a responsive pleading is served. Otherwise, a party may amend a pleading only by leave of the presiding officer or by written consent of the adverse party. Leave shall be freely given when justice so requires. A party shall plead in response to an amended pleading within the time remaining for response to the original pleading or within ten days after service of the amended pleading, whichever period may be longer, unless the presiding officer otherwise orders. Defects in a pleading which do not affect substantial rights of a party need not be amended and shall be disregarded.

(5) Response to a Notice of Agency Action.

(a) Formal Adjudicative Proceedings.

In accordance with Subsection 63-46b-3(2)(a)(vi), a respondent in a formal adjudicative proceeding shall file a response to the notice of agency action.

(b) Informal Adjudicative Proceedings.

(i) In accordance with Subsection 63-46b-5(1)(a), a respondent in an informal adjudicative proceeding may file, but is not required to file except as provided in Subsection (ii), a response to a notice of agency action.

(ii) The presiding officer may, upon a determination of good cause, require a person against whom an informal adjudicative proceeding has been initiated to submit a response by so ordering in the notice of agency action or the notice of receipt of request for agency action.

(c) Time Period for Filing a Response.

Unless a different date is established by law, rule, or by the presiding officer, a response to a notice of agency action or a notice of receipt of request for agency action shall be filed within 30 days of the mailing date of the notice.

(6) Motions.

(a) General. Any motion which is relevant to an adjudicative proceeding and is timely may be filed. All motions shall be filed in writing, unless the necessity for a motion arises at a hearing and could not have been anticipated prior to the hearing. Subsection 63-46b-1(4)(b) shall not be construed to prohibit a presiding officer from granting a timely motion to dismiss for failure to prosecute, failure to comply with these rules, failure to establish a claim upon which relief may be granted, or any other good cause basis.

(b) ~~[Specific] Time [Periods] for Filing Motions to Dismiss. [A motion directed toward a notice of agency action shall be filed no later than 20 days from the date of the filing of the notice of agency action or the time period for filing a response, whichever is later. A motion directed toward a request for agency action shall be filed no later than 20 days from the filing date of the request for agency action. A motion directed toward a response to an adjudicative proceeding shall be filed no later than 20 days from the filing of the response.] Any motion to dismiss on a ground described in Rule 12(b)(1) through (7) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure shall be filed prior to filing a responsive pleading if such a pleading is permitted unless the presiding officer allows additional time no later than the time periods specified in Rules 12(b) or 41(b) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, or other period established by the presiding officer upon a determination of good cause. [Unless otherwise governed by a scheduling order issued by the presiding officer, a response to any motion or a response to a petition to intervene shall be filed no later than ten days after the filing of the motion or petition and any final reply shall be filed no later than five days after the filing of the response.]~~

(c) ~~[Affidavits and] Memoranda and Affidavits.~~

The presiding officer shall permit and may require ~~[affidavits and] memoranda and affidavits [or both]~~ in support or contravention of a motion. Unless otherwise governed by a scheduling order issued by the presiding officer, any memorandum or affidavits in support of a motion shall be filed concurrently with the motion, any memorandum or affidavits in response to a motion shall be filed no later than ten days after service of the motion, and any final reply shall be filed no later than five days after service of the response.

(d) Oral Argument.

The presiding officer may permit or require oral argument on a motion.

R151-46b-8. Filing and Service.

(1) Filing ~~[Requirement].~~

Pleadings shall be filed with the ~~[presiding officer designated to conduct the adjudicative proceeding] division or committee in which the adjudicative proceeding is being conducted. If an administrative law judge is conducting part of the adjudicative proceeding, then the party shall cause a courtesy copy of such pleadings to be filed with the administrative law judge. The filing of discovery documents is governed by Subsection R151-46b-9(11)(a).~~

(2) Service.

~~[— (a) Service Requirement.]~~

Pleadings filed by the parties and documents issued by the presiding officer shall be served upon the parties to the adjudicative proceeding concurrently ~~[upon] with~~ the filing or issuance thereof. The party who files the pleading shall be responsible for service of the pleading. The presiding officer who issues a document shall be responsible for service of the document.

~~[(b)a] [Whom Service may be Made Upon.~~

~~—] Service may be made upon any person upon whom a summons may be served in accordance with the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and may be made personally or upon the agent of the person being served. If a party is represented by an attorney, service may be made upon the attorney.~~

~~[(c)b] [Method of Service.~~

~~—] Service may be accomplished by hand delivery or by mail to the last known address of the intended recipient.~~

~~[(d)c] [Proof of Service.~~

~~—] There shall appear on all documents required to be served a certificate of service in substantially the following form:~~

TABLE 11

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this day served the foregoing document upon the parties of record in this proceeding set forth below (by delivering a copy thereof in person) (by mailing a copy thereof, properly addressed by first class mail with postage prepaid, to):

(Name(s) of parties of record)
(Address(es))

Dated this (day) day of (month), (year).

(Signature)
(Title)

R151-46b-9. Discovery - Formal Proceedings Only.

This rule applies only to formal adjudicative proceedings. Discovery is prohibited in informal adjudicative proceedings.

(1) Scope of discovery.

(a) Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the proceeding, whether it relates to the claim or defense of the party seeking discovery or to the claim or defense of any other party.

(b) Subject to the provisions of Subsections R151-46b-9(1)(c) and R151-46b-9(3)(a), a party may obtain discovery of documents and tangible things otherwise discoverable under Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(a) and prepared in anticipation of litigation or for hearing by or for another party or by or for that party's representative, including his attorney, consultant, insurer or other agent, only upon a showing that the party seeking discovery has substantial need of the materials in the preparation of his case and that he is unable without undue hardship to obtain the substantial equivalent of the materials by other means. In ordering discovery of such materials when the required showing has been made, the presiding officer shall protect against disclosure of the mental impressions, conclusions, opinions, or legal theories of an attorney or other representative of a party concerning the litigation.

(c) Discovery of facts known and opinions held by experts, otherwise discoverable under the provisions of Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(a) and acquired or developed in anticipation of litigation

or for hearing, may be obtained only through the disclosures required by Subsection R151-46b-9(3)(a).

(2) Disclosures Required By Initial Prehearing Order.

(a) Pursuant to the initial prehearing order issued in accordance with Subsection R151-46b-9(9)(c), the presiding officer may require each party to disclose:

(i) the name and, if known, the address and telephone number of each individual likely to have discoverable information supporting its claims or defenses, identifying the subjects of the information; and

(ii) a copy of, or a description by category and location of, and reasonable access to, all discoverable documents, data compilations, and tangible things which are in its possession, custody, or control and which support its claims or defenses.

(b) The order shall not require disclosure of expert testimony, which is governed by Subsection R151-46b-9(3)(a). The order also shall not require the disclosure of information regarding persons or things intended to be used solely for impeachment.

(c) The disclosures required by Subsection R151-46b-9(2)(a) shall be made within 14 days after the written initial prehearing order is issued unless that order provides otherwise. A party joined after the initial prehearing conference shall make these disclosures within 30 days after being served unless otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered by the presiding officer. A party shall make initial disclosures based on the information then reasonably available and is not excused from making disclosures because the party has not fully completed the investigation of the case or because the party challenges the sufficiency of another party's disclosures or because another party has not made disclosures.

(3) Disclosures Otherwise Required.

(a) Expert Testimony.

A party shall disclose the name, address and telephone number of any person who may be called as an expert witness at the hearing.

(i) Except as otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered by the presiding officer, this disclosure shall, with respect to a witness who is retained or specially employed to provide expert testimony in the case or whose duties as an employee of the party regularly involve giving expert testimony, be accompanied by a written report prepared and signed by the witness. The report shall contain a complete statement of all opinions to be expressed and the basis and reasons therefor; the data or other information considered by the witness in forming the opinions; any exhibits to be used as a summary of or support for the opinions; the qualifications of the witness, including a list of all publications authored by the witness within the preceding ten years; the compensation to be paid for the study and testimony; and a listing of any other cases in which the witness has testified as an expert at trial or by deposition within the preceding four years.

(ii) Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered by the presiding officer, the disclosures required by Subsection R151-46b-9(3)(a) shall be made within 30 days after the expiration of discovery as provided by Subsection R151-46b-9(7)(b) or, if the evidence is intended solely to contradict or rebut evidence on the same subject matter identified by another party under Subsection R151-46b-9(3)(a)(i), within 60 days after the disclosure made by the other party.

(b) Prehearing Disclosures.

In addition to the disclosures required pursuant to Subsection R151-46b-9(3)(a), a party shall disclose the following information

regarding the evidence that it may present at trial other than solely for impeachment purposes:

(i) the name and, if not previously provided, the address and telephone number of each witness, including the general scope of their anticipated testimony, separately identifying those whom the party expects to present and those whom the party may call if the need arises;

(ii) the designation of those witnesses whose testimony is expected to be presented by means of a deposition and, if not taken stenographically, a transcript of the pertinent portions of the deposition testimony; and

(iii) an appropriate identification of each document or other exhibit, including summaries of other evidence, separately identifying those which the party expects to offer and those which the party may offer if the need arises.

These disclosures shall be made at least 30 days before the hearing unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer. A party may serve and file any objection to the use under Subsection R151-46b-9(13)(i) of a deposition designated by another party under Subsection R151-46b-9(3)(b)(ii) and any objection, together with the grounds therefor, as to the admissibility of materials identified under Subsection R151-46b-9(3)(b)(iii). Any such objections shall be made within 14 days after service of the disclosures required by Subsection R151-46b-9(3)(b) unless a different time is specified by the presiding officer. Objections not timely made under this Subsection, other than objections on grounds of relevancy, shall be deemed waived unless excused by the presiding officer for good cause shown.

(c) Form of Disclosures.

Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered by the presiding officer, all disclosures under Subsections R151-46b-9(2) through (3)(b) shall be made in writing, signed and served.

(4) Other Discovery Methods.

Parties [Any party to a formal adjudicative proceeding may engage in discovery consistent with the provisions of this rule and the requirements of Section R151-46b-8. Discovery is prohibited in informal adjudicative proceedings. However, all parties in such proceedings shall have access to information contained in departmental files and to information and materials gathered in any investigation, to the extent permitted by law:

— (1) General Discovery Provisions:

— (a) Discovery Methods. In formal adjudicative proceedings, parties may also obtain discovery by one or more of the following methods: depositions upon oral examination as provided in these rules, [written interrogatories,] production of documents or things, permission to enter upon land or other property for inspection and other purposes, and physical and mental examinations. [— and requests for admission. Subsection R151-46b-9(5) allows the use of already existing depositions taken in prior actions for limited purposes in informal adjudicative proceedings:

— (b) Discovery Scope and Limits. Unless otherwise limited by order of the presiding officer, the scope of discovery in formal adjudicative proceedings is as follows:

— (i) In General. Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the proceeding, whether it relates to the claim or defense of any other party, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having

knowledge of any discoverable matter. It is not grounds for objection that the information sought will be inadmissible at the hearing if the information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

~~— In addition to other limits set in those rules, the]~~

~~(5) Limits on Use of Discovery.~~

~~The frequency and extent of use of the discovery methods set forth in Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(4)(a) shall be limited by the presiding officer if it is determined that:~~

~~(A)a) the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative, duplicative or is obtainable from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive;~~

~~(B)b) the party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity by discovery in the action to obtain the information sought; or~~

~~(C)c) the discovery is unduly burdensome or expensive, taking into account the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, limitations on the parties' resources, and the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation. The presiding officer may act on his own motion after reasonable notice or pursuant to a motion under Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(6)(c).~~

~~— (ii) Hearing Preparation: Materials. Subject to the provisions of Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(b)(iii), a party may obtain discovery of documents and tangible things otherwise discoverable under Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(b)(i) and prepared in anticipation of litigation or for hearing by or for another party or by or for that other party's representative, including his attorney, consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer, or agent, only upon a showing that the party seeking discovery has substantial need of the materials in the preparation of his case and that he is unable without undue hardship to obtain the substantial equivalent of the materials by other means. In ordering discovery of such materials when the required showing has been made, the presiding officer shall protect against disclosure of the mental impressions, conclusions, opinions, or legal theories of an attorney or other representative of a party concerning the litigation.~~

~~— A party may obtain without the required showing a statement concerning the action or its subject matter previously made by that party. Upon request, a person not a party may obtain without the required showing a statement concerning the action or its subject matter previously made by that person. If the request is refused, the person may move for an order. For purposes of this paragraph, a statement previously made is either a written statement signed or otherwise adopted or approved by the person making it, or a stenographic, mechanical, electrical, or other recording, or a transcription thereof, which is a substantially verbatim record of an oral statement by the person making it and contemporaneously recorded.~~

~~— (iii) Hearing Preparation: Experts. Discovery of facts known and opinions held by experts, otherwise discoverable under the provisions of Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(b)(i) and acquired or developed in anticipation of litigation or for hearing, may be obtained only as follows:~~

~~— (A)~~

~~(1) A party may through interrogatories require any other party to identify each person whom the other party expects to call as an expert witness at hearing, to state the subject matter on which the expert is expected to testify, and to state the substance of the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify and a summary of the grounds for each opinion.~~

~~— (H) Upon motion, the presiding officer may order further discovery by other means, subject to such restrictions as to scope and such provisions concerning fees and expenses as the presiding officer may deem appropriate.~~

~~(B) A party may discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who has been retained or specially employed by another party in anticipation of litigation or preparation for hearing and who is not expected to be called as a witness at hearing, only as provided in Subsection R151-46b-9(8) or upon a showing of exceptional circumstances whereby it is impracticable for the party seeking discovery to obtain facts or opinions on the same subject by other means.~~

~~— (C) Unless manifest injustice would result, the presiding officer shall require the party seeking discovery to pay the expert a reasonable fee for time spent in responding to discovery. With respect to discovery obtained under Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(b)(iii)(A), the presiding officer may require, and with respect to discovery obtained under Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(b)(iii)(B), the presiding officer shall require, the party seeking discovery to pay the other party a fair portion of the fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the latter party in obtaining facts and opinions from the expert.]~~

~~(e)6) Protective Orders.~~

~~—] Upon motion by a party or by the person from whom discovery is sought, and for good cause shown, the presiding officer may make any order which justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following:~~

~~((i)a) that the discovery not be had;~~

~~((ii)b) that the discovery may be had only on specified terms and conditions, including a designation of the time or place;~~

~~((iii)c) that the discovery may be had only by a method of discovery other than that selected by the party seeking discovery;~~

~~((iv)d) the certain matters not be inquired into, or that the scope of the discovery be limited to certain matters;~~

~~((v)e) that discovery be conducted with no one present except persons designated by the presiding officer;~~

~~((vi)f) that a deposition after being sealed be opened only by order of [a court of competent jurisdiction]the presiding officer;~~

~~((vii)g) that a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information not be disclosed or be disclosed only in a designated way;~~

~~((viii)h) that the parties simultaneously file specified documents or information enclosed in sealed envelopes to be opened as directed by the presiding officer.~~

~~If the motion for a protective order is denied in whole or in part, the presiding officer may, on such terms and conditions as are just, order that any party or person provide or permit discovery.~~

~~(d)7) [Sequence and Timing of Discovery:]Timing, Completion and Sequence of Discovery.~~

~~(a) A party may not use any of the discovery methods described in Subsection R151-46b-9(4) prior to the date that the disclosures required in the initial prehearing order are received unless otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered by the presiding officer. If the initial prehearing order does not require the parties to make disclosures, then the parties may use those discovery methods at any time after the date of the initial prehearing conference.~~

(b) Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered by the presiding officer for good cause shown, all discovery, except for prehearing disclosures governed by Subsection R151-46b-9(3), shall be completed within 120 days after the date of the initial prehearing conference. Factors the presiding officer shall consider in determining whether a party has demonstrated good cause to shorten this time period include whether that party's interests will be prejudiced if the time period is not shortened, whether the relative simplicity or nonexistence of factual issues justifies a shortening of discovery time, and whether the health, safety or welfare of the public will be prejudiced if the time period is not shortened. Factors the presiding officer shall consider in determining whether a party has demonstrated good cause to extend this time period include, in addition to those set forth in R151-46b-5(5), whether the complexity of the case warrants additional discovery time, and whether that party has made reasonable and prudent use of the discovery time that has already been available to the party since the proceeding commenced.

(c) Unless the presiding officer upon motion, for the convenience of parties and witnesses and in the interests of justice, orders otherwise, and except as otherwise provided by these rules, methods of discovery described in Subsection R151-46b-9(4) may be used in any sequence. The fact that a party is conducting discovery[~~whether by deposition or otherwise,~~] shall not operate to delay any other party's discovery.

[(e) Supplementation of Responses. A party who has responded to a request for discovery with a response that was complete when made is under no duty to supplement his response to include information thereafter acquired, except as follows:

— (i) A party is under a duty seasonably to supplement his response with respect to any question directly addressed to the identity and location of persons having knowledge of discoverable matters and the identity of each person expected to be called as an expert witness at hearing, the subject matter on which he is expected to testify, and the substance of his testimony.

— (ii) A party is under duty seasonably to amend a prior response if he obtains information upon the basis of which he knows that the response was incorrect when made, or he knows that the response, though correct when made, is no longer true and the circumstances are such that a failure to amend the response is in substance a knowing concealment.

— (iii) A duty to supplement responses may be imposed by order of the presiding officer, agreement of the parties, or at any time prior to hearing through new requests for supplementation of prior responses.](8) Supplemented Disclosures and Amended Responses.

A party who has made a disclosure under Subsections (2) or (3) or responded to a request for discovery with a response that was complete when made shall supplement the disclosure or amend the response to include information thereafter acquired if ordered by the presiding officer or in the following circumstances:

(a) A party shall supplement at appropriate intervals disclosures under Subsections R151-46b-9(2) and (3) if the party learns that in some material respect the information disclosed is incomplete or incorrect and if the additional or corrective information has not otherwise been made known to the other parties during the discovery process or in writing. With respect to testimony of an expert from whom a report is required under Subsection R151-46b-9(3)(a), the duty extends to information contained in the report, and any additions or other changes to this

information shall be disclosed by the time the party's disclosures under Subsection R151-46b-9(3)(b) are due.

(b) A party shall amend a prior response to a request for production within a reasonable time after the party learns that the response is in some material respect incomplete or incorrect and if the additional or corrective information has not otherwise been made known to the other parties during the discovery process or in writing.

[(f) Discovery Conference. At any time after commencement of an action, the presiding officer may direct the parties to appear for a conference on the subject of discovery. The presiding officer shall do so upon motion by any party if the motion includes:

— (i) a statement of the issues, as they then appear;

— (ii) a proposed plan and schedule of discovery;

— (iii) any special limitations proposed to be placed on discovery;

— (iv) any other proposed orders with respect to discovery; and

— (v) a statement showing that the party making the motion has made a reasonable effort to reach agreement with opposing parties on the matters set forth in the motion.

Each party and his attorney are under a duty to participate in good faith in the framing of a discovery plan if a plan is proposed by the attorney for any party. Notice of the motion shall be served on all parties. Objections or additions to matters set forth in the motion shall be served no later than ten days after the service of the motion:

— Following a discovery conference, the presiding officer shall enter an order tentatively identifying the issues for discovery purposes, establishing a plan and schedule for discovery, setting limitations on discovery, if any, and determining such other matters, including the allocation of expenses, as are necessary for the proper management of discovery in the action. An order may be altered or amended whenever justice so requires.](9) Initial Prehearing Conference.

(a) The party initiating the adjudicative proceeding shall file a written request for the scheduling of an initial prehearing conference and provide a copy to the presiding officer within 10 days after the filing of the response to the notice of agency action or within 10 days after the filing of the request for agency action in a case commenced by such a request. The presiding officer shall contact the parties upon receiving that request for the scheduling of the conference and arrange for that conference to be held at the earliest feasible time. Nothing in this rule shall limit the ability of the presiding officer to contact the parties and schedule the conference on his own initiative.

(b) The conference may be conducted either in person or telephonically. All parties, or their counsel, shall participate in the conference. The conference shall include discussion of discovery, prehearing motions and other matters pertaining to the orderly management of the proceeding.

(c) During the initial prehearing conference, the presiding officer shall issue a verbal order regarding the following matters, and shall issue a written order to the same effect after the conference is concluded:

(i) scheduling any additional prehearing conferences;

(ii) setting a deadline for the filing of prehearing motions, including motions for summary judgment;

(iii) modifying, if appropriate, any of the deadlines for disclosures under Subsection R151-46b-9(3);

(iv) resolving any discovery issues;
(v) scheduling a tentative hearing date; and
(vi) dealing with any other matters appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

(d) A party joined after the initial prehearing conference is bound by the order issued as a result of that conference, unless the presiding officer orders on stipulation or motion a modification of that order. Any such stipulation or motion shall be filed within a reasonable time after joinder.

(g)10 Signing of Disclosures, Discovery Requests, Responses, and Objections.

(a) Every disclosure made pursuant to Subsections R151-46b-9(2) and (3) shall be signed by at least one attorney of record or by the party if not represented, whose address shall be stated. The signature of the attorney or party constitutes a certification that to the best of the signer's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after a reasonable inquiry, the disclosure is complete and correct as of the time it was made.

(b) Every request for discovery or any response or objection thereto made by a party [represented by an attorney] shall be signed by at least one attorney of record [in his individual name] or by the party if not represented, whose address shall be stated. [A party who is not represented by an attorney shall sign the request, response, or objection and state his address.] The signature of the attorney or party constitutes a certification that he has read the request, response, or objection, and that to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief formed after a reasonable inquiry it is:

(i) consistent with these rules and warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law;

(ii) not interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation; and

(iii) not unreasonable or unduly burdensome or expensive, given the needs of the case, the discovery already had in the case, [the amount of controversy,] and the importance of the issues at stake in the proceeding.

(c) If a request, response, or objection is not signed, it shall be stricken unless it is signed promptly after the omission is called to the attention of the party making the request, response or objection and a party shall not be obligated to take any action with respect to it until it is signed.

(11) Filing of Discovery Requests or Disclosures.

(a) Unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer, a party shall not file any request for or response to discovery, but shall file only the original certificate of service stating that the request or response has been served on the other parties and the date of service. Unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer, a party shall not file any of the disclosures required by the initial prehearing order pursuant to Subsection R151-46b-9(2) or any of the disclosures required by Subsection R151-46b-9(3)(a), but shall file only the original certificate of service stating that the disclosures have been served on the other parties and the date of service. Except as provided in Subsection R151-46b-9(13)(f)(i) or unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer, depositions shall not be filed. A party shall file the disclosures required by Subsection R151-46b-9(3)(b) unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer.

(b) A party filing a motion for a protective order or a motion for an order compelling discovery shall attach to the motion a copy of the request for discovery or the response which is at issue.

(2)12 Subpoenas.

(a) [For Attendance of Witnesses; Form; Issuance.—] Every subpoena shall be issued by the presiding officer under the seal of the department or applicable division, shall state the title of the action, and shall command every person to whom it is directed to attend and give testimony at a hearing or deposition at a time and place therein specified. A subpoena may also command the person to whom it is directed to produce books, papers, or tangible things designated therein, and in the case of a subpoena for a deposition, to also permit inspection and copying of such items. A subpoena for a deposition must limit its designation of such items to matters which properly fall within the scope of discoverable information as provided in Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(a). The presiding officer shall issue a subpoena, or a subpoena for the production of documentary evidence, signed and sealed but otherwise in blank, to a party requesting it, who shall fill it in before service.

[—(b) For Production of Documentary Evidence. A subpoena may also command the person to whom it is directed to produce the books, papers, documents, or tangible things designated therein. Upon motion made promptly, and in any event at or before the time specified in the subpoena for compliance therewith, the presiding officer may:

—(i) quash or modify the subpoena, if it is shown to be unreasonable and oppressive; or

—(ii) condition denial of the motion upon the advancement by the person in whose behalf the subpoena is issued of the reasonable cost of producing the books, papers, documents, or tangible things.]

(c) [Fee.—] Service of a subpoena upon a person named therein shall be accompanied by a tender of fees for one day's attendance and the mileage allowed by law.

(c) A subpoena commanding a person to appear at a hearing or a deposition being held in this state may be served at any place within this state. A person who resides in this state may be required to appear at a deposition only in the county where the person resides, or is employed, or transacts business in person, or at such other place as the presiding officer may order. A person who does not reside in this state may be required to appear at a deposition only in the county of this state where the person is served with a subpoena, or at such other place as the presiding officer may order.

(d) A subpoena commanding a person to appear at a deposition or to produce or allow the inspection of documents, tangible things or premises located outside this state shall be served in accordance with the requirements of the jurisdiction in which such service is made. (d) Subpoena for Taking Depositions; Place of Examination:

—(i) The subpoena may command the person to whom it is directed to produce and permit inspection and copying of designated books, papers, documents, or tangible things which constitute or contain matters within the scope of the examination permitted by Subsection R151-46b-9(5)(b). In that event the subpoena is governed by both Subsections R151-46b-9(5)(c) and R151-46b-9(2)(b):

— The person to whom the subpoena is directed may, within ten days after the service thereof or on or before the time specified in the subpoena for compliance if such time is less than ten days after

service, serve upon the attorney designated in the subpoena written objection to inspection or copying of any or all of the designated materials. If objection is made, the party serving the subpoena shall not be entitled to inspect and copy the materials except pursuant to a further order of the presiding officer who issued the subpoena. The party serving the subpoena may, if objection has been made, move upon notice to the deponent for an order at any time before or during the taking of the deposition:

— (ii) A person to whom a subpoena for the taking of a deposition is directed may be required to attend at any place within 20 miles from the place where that person resides, is employed or transacts business in person, or is served, or at such other convenient place as is fixed by an order of the presiding officer.

— (c) Subpoena for a Hearing. At the request of any party, subpoenas for attendance at a hearing shall be issued by the presiding officer. A subpoena requiring the attendance of a witness at a hearing may be served at any place within this state, or at a place within the state where a state statute or rule of court permits service of a subpoena issued by a district court sitting in the place where the district court is held.]

(e) Upon motion made promptly, and in any event at or before the time specified in the subpoena for compliance therewith, the presiding officer may:

(i) quash or modify the subpoena, if it is shown to be unreasonable and oppressive; or

(ii) condition denial of the motion upon the advancement by the person in whose behalf the subpoena is issued of the reasonable cost of producing the books, papers, documents, or tangible things.

(f) In the case of subpoenas requiring the production of books, papers, or other tangible things at a deposition, the person to whom the subpoena is directed may, within 10 days after the service thereof or on or before the time specified in the subpoena for compliance if such time is less than 10 days after service, serve upon the attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to production, inspection or copying of any or all of the designated materials. If such objection is made, the party serving the subpoena shall not be entitled to production, inspection or copying of the materials except pursuant to a further order of the presiding officer who issued the subpoena.

([4]13) Depositions Upon Oral Examination: General provision; Persons who may be deposed.

Under the limited circumstances prescribed in this Subsection, a party may with leave of the presiding officer take the testimony by deposition upon oral examination of certain persons, including parties, who have knowledge of facts relevant to the claims or defenses of any party in the proceeding. The attendance of witnesses may be compelled by subpoena as provided in Subsection R151-46b-9(12). Depositions of expert witnesses shall not be permitted.

(a) [When Depositions May Be Taken. After commencement of the action, any party may petition the presiding officer for permission to take the testimony of any person, including a party, by deposition upon oral examination. The attendance of witnesses may be compelled by subpoena as provided in Subsection R151-46b-9(2).] Before a party may request leave to take a person's deposition, the party must first make diligent efforts to obtain discovery from that person by means of an informal interview. A party shall not be granted leave to take a deposition unless the party, upon motion, demonstrates to the satisfaction of the presiding

officer that the person has knowledge of facts relevant to the claims or defenses of any party in the proceeding and:

(i) has refused a reasonable request by the moving party for an informal interview;

(ii) after having notice of at least two reasonable requests by that party for an informal interview, has failed to respond to those requests;

(iii) has refused to answer reasonable questions propounded to him by that party in an informal interview; or

(iv) will be unavailable to testify at the hearing.

In deciding whether to issue such an order, the presiding officer shall take into consideration the probative value which the testimony of that witness is likely to have in the proceeding. The burden of demonstrating the need for a deposition shall be upon the party requesting the deposition.

(b) Notice of Examination: General Requirements; Notice; Non-Stenographic Recording; Production of Documents and Things; Deposition of Organization; Deposition by Telephone.

(i) A party permitted to take the deposition of any person upon oral examination shall give reasonable notice in writing to every other party to the action. The notice shall state the time and place for taking the deposition and the name and address of each person to be examined, if known, and, if the name is not known, a general description sufficient to identify him or the particular class or group to which he belongs. If a subpoena duces tecum is to be served on the person to be examined, the designation of the materials to be produced, as set forth in the subpoena, shall be attached to or included in the notice.

~~— (ii) The presiding officer may, for good cause shown, enlarge or shorten the time for taking depositions.]~~

~~(iii)ii~~ The parties may stipulate in writing or, upon motion, the presiding officer may order the testimony at a deposition be recorded by other than stenographic means. The stipulation or order shall designate the person before whom the deposition shall be taken, the manner of recording, preserving and filing the deposition, and may include other provisions to assure that the recorded testimony will be accurate and trustworthy. A party may arrange to have a stenographic transcription made at his own expense. Any objections under Subsection R151-46b-9(~~[4]13~~)(c), any changes made by the witness, his signature identifying the deposition as his own or the statement of the officer that is required if the witness does not sign, as provided in this rule, and the certification of the officer required by Subsection R151-46b-9(~~[4]13~~)(f), shall be set forth in a writing to accompany a deposition recorded by non-stenographic means.

~~(iv)iii~~ The notice to a party deponent may be accompanied by a request made in compliance with Subsection R151-46b-9(~~[7]14~~) for the production of documents and tangible things at the taking of the deposition.~~[-Subsection R151-46b-9(7) shall apply to the request.]~~

(iv) A party may, in his notice and in a subpoena, name as the deponent a public or private corporation or a partnership or association or governmental agency and describe with reasonable particularity the matters on which examination is requested. In that event, the organization so named shall designate one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or other persons who consent to testify on its behalf, and may set forth, for each person designated, the matters on which he will testify. A subpoena shall advise a non-party organization of its duty to make such a

designation. The persons so designated shall testify as to matters known or reasonably available to the organization. This subsection does not preclude taking a deposition by any other procedure authorized in these rules.

(v[i]) The parties may stipulate in writing or, upon motion, the presiding officer may order a deposition be taken by telephone.

(c) Examination and Cross-Examination; Record of Examination; Oath; Objections.[-]

Examination and cross-examination of witnesses may proceed as permitted at the hearing under the provisions of the Utah Administrative Procedures Act and the Utah Rules of Evidence. The officer before whom the deposition is to be taken shall put the witness on oath and shall personally, or by someone acting under his direction and in his presence, record the testimony of the witness. The testimony shall be taken stenographically or recorded by any other means ordered in accordance with Subsection R151-46b-9(13)(b)([iii]ii) of this rule. If requested by one of the parties, the testimony shall be transcribed. All objections made at the time of the examination to the qualifications of the officer taking the deposition, to the manner of taking it, to the evidence presented, or to the conduct of any party, and any other objection to the proceedings, shall be noted by the officer upon the deposition. Evidence objected to shall be taken subject to the objections. In lieu of participating in the oral examination, parties may serve written questions in a sealed envelope on the party taking the deposition and he shall transmit them to the officer, who shall propound them to the witness and record the answer verbatim.

(d) Motion to Terminate or Limit Examination.[-]

At any time during the taking of the deposition, on motion of either a party or the deponent and upon a showing that the examination is being conducted in bad faith or in such manner as unreasonably to annoy, embarrass, or oppress the deponent or party, the presiding officer may order the officer conducting the examination to cease forthwith from taking the deposition or may limit the scope and manner of the taking of the deposition, as provided in Subsection R151-46b-9([+)(c)](6). If the order made terminates the examination, it shall be resumed thereafter only upon the order of the presiding officer. Upon demand of the objecting party or deponent, the taking of the deposition shall be suspended for the time necessary to make a motion for an order.

(e) Submission to Witness; Changes; Signing.[-]

When the testimony is fully transcribed, the deposition shall be submitted to the witness for examination and shall be read to or by him, unless such examination and reading are waived by the witness and by the parties. Any changes in form or substance which the witness desires to make shall be entered upon the deposition by the officer with a statement of the reasons given by the witness for making them. The deposition shall then be signed by the witness, unless the parties by stipulation waive the signing or the witness is ill or cannot be found or refuses to sign. If the deposition is not signed by the witness within 30 days of its submission to him, the officer shall sign it and state on the record the fact of the waiver or of the illness or absence of the witness or the fact of the refusal to sign together with the reason, if any, given therefore. The deposition may then be used as though signed, unless a motion to suppress is filed pursuant to Subsection R151-46b-9([5)(c)(iv)](13)(i)(c)(v) and the presiding officer holds that the reasons given for the refusal to sign require rejection of the deposition in whole or in part.

(f) Certification and Filing by Officer; Exhibits; Copies; Notice of Filing.

(i) The officer shall certify on the deposition that the witness was duly sworn by him and that the deposition is a true record of the testimony given by the witness. Unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer, he shall then securely seal the deposition in an envelope indorsed with the title of the action and marked "Deposition of (here insert name of witness)" and shall promptly ~~file it with the presiding officer~~ send the sealed transcript of the deposition to the attorney who arranged for the transcript to be made. If the party taking the deposition is not represented by an attorney, the transcript of the deposition shall be filed with the division or committee before which the proceeding is being held unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer. An attorney receiving the transcript of the deposition shall store it under conditions that will protect it against loss, destruction, tampering or deterioration. The officer shall file, and serve upon all parties, a certificate indicating to whom he delivered the transcript, and the date he did so.

Documents and things produced for inspection during the examination of the witness shall, upon the request of a party, be marked for identification and annexed to the deposition, and may be inspected and copied by any party, except that if the person producing the materials desires to retain them, he may either offer copies to be marked for identification and annexed to the deposition and to serve thereafter as originals, if he affords to all parties fair opportunity to verify the copies by comparison with the originals, or offer the originals to be marked for identification, after giving to each party an opportunity to inspect and copy them, in which event the materials may then be used in the same manner as if annexed to the deposition. Any party may move for an order that the original be annexed to ~~and returned with the deposition to the presiding officer;~~ the original transcript of the deposition pending final disposition of the case.

(ii) Upon payment of reasonable charges therefor, the officer shall furnish a copy of the deposition to any party or to the deponent.

~~— (iii) The party taking the deposition shall give prompt notice of its filing to all other parties.[-]~~

(g) Failure to Attend or to Serve Subpoena; Expenses.

(i) If the party giving the notice of the taking of a deposition fails to attend and proceed therewith and another party attends in person or by attorney pursuant to the notice, the presiding officer may order the party giving the notice to pay to such other party the reasonable expenses incurred by him and his attorney in attending, including reasonable attorney's fees.

(ii) If the party giving the notice of the taking of a deposition of a witness fails to serve a subpoena upon him and the witness because of such failure does not attend, and if another party attends in person or by attorney because he expects the deposition of that witness to be taken, the presiding officer may order the party giving the notice to pay to such other party the reasonable expenses incurred by him and his attorney in attending, including reasonable attorney's fees.

([3]h) Persons Before Whom Depositions May Be Taken.

([a]i) ~~Within the United States.[-]~~ Within the United States or within a territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, depositions shall be taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths by the laws of the United States or

of the place where the examination is held, or before a person appointed by the presiding officer in which the action is pending. A person so appointed has power to administer oaths and take testimony.

~~(b)ii~~ ~~[In Foreign Countries.—]~~In a foreign country, depositions may be taken:

(r)A on notice before a person authorized to administer oaths in the place in which the examination is held, either by the law thereof or by the law of the United States; or

(r)B before a person commissioned by the presiding officer. The person so commissioned shall have the power, by virtue of his commission, to administer any necessary oath and take testimony. A commission shall be issued on application and notice and on terms that are just and appropriate. It is not requisite to the issuance of a commission that the taking of the deposition in any other manner in impracticable or inconvenient; and a commission may be issued in proper cases. A notice or commission may designate the person before whom the deposition is to be taken either by name or descriptive title.

(c)iii ~~[Disqualification for Interest.—]~~No deposition shall be taken before a person who is a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties, or is a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or is financially interested in the proceeding.

(5)j Use of Depositions in Agency Adjudicative Proceedings.

(a) Use of Depositions.[-]

At a hearing or upon argument of a motion or an interlocutory proceeding, any part or all of a deposition, so far as admissible under the rules of evidence applied as though the witness were then present and testifying, may be used against any party who was present or represented at the taking of the deposition or who had reasonable notice thereof, in accordance with any of the following provisions:

(i) Any deposition may be used by any party for the purpose of contradicting or impeaching the testimony of the deponent as a witness, or for any other purpose permitted by the Utah Rules of Evidence.

(ii) The deposition of either a party or anyone who, at the time of taking the deposition, was an officer, director, or managing agent, or a person designated under Subsection R151-46b-9(4)13(b)(iv) to testify on behalf of a public or private corporation, partnership or association or governmental agency which is a party, may be used by an adverse party for any purpose.

(iii) The deposition of a witness, whether or not a party, may be used by any party for any purpose if the presiding officer finds that:

(A) the witness is dead;

(B) the witness is at a greater distance than 100 miles from the place of hearing, or is out of the United States, unless it appears that the absence of the witness was procured by the party offering the deposition;

(C) the witness is unable to attend or testify because of age, illness, infirmity, or imprisonment;

(D) the party offering the deposition has been unable to procure the attendance of the witness by subpoena; or

(E) upon application and notice, such exceptional circumstances exist as to make it desirable, in the interest of justice and with due regard to the importance of presenting the testimony of witnesses orally in open court, to allow the deposition to be used.

(iv) If only part of a deposition is offered in evidence by a party, an adverse party may require him to introduce any other part which ought, in fairness, to be considered with the part introduced, and any party may introduce any other parts.

All depositions lawfully taken and duly filed in any court or another agency of this state may be used as if originally taken in the pending proceeding. A deposition previously taken may also be used as permitted by the Utah Rules of Evidence.

(b) Objections to Admissibility.

Subject to the provisions of Subsection R151-46b-9(13)(i)(c), objection~~[Objection]~~ may be made at the hearing to receiving in evidence any deposition or part thereof for any reason which would require the exclusion of the evidence if the witness were then present and testifying.

(c) Effect of Errors and Irregularities in Depositions.

(i) ~~[As to Notice.—]~~All errors and irregularities in the notice for taking a deposition are waived unless written objection is promptly served upon the party giving the notice.

(ii) ~~[As to Disqualification of Officer.—]~~Objection to taking a deposition because of disqualification of the officer before whom it is to be taken is waived unless made before the taking of the deposition begins or as soon thereafter as the disqualification becomes known or could be discovered with reasonable diligence.

(iii) ~~[As to Taking of Deposition.—]~~

~~(A)~~Objections to the competency of a witness or to the competency, relevancy, or materiality of testimony are not waived by failure to make them before or during the taking of the deposition, unless the ground of the objection is one which might have been obviated or removed if presented at that time.

(B)iv Errors and irregularities occurring at the oral examination in the manner of taking the deposition, in the form of the questions or answers, in the oath or affirmation, or in the conduct of parties, and errors of any kind which might be obviated, removed, or cured if promptly presented, are waived unless seasonable objection thereto is made at the taking of the deposition.

(f)v Errors and irregularities in the manner in which the testimony is transcribed or the deposition is prepared, signed, certified, sealed, indorsed, transmitted, filed, or otherwise dealt with are waived unless a motion to suppress the deposition or some part thereof is made with reasonable promptness after such defect is, or with due diligence might have been, ascertained.

~~[(6) Interrogatories to Parties:—]~~

~~(a) Availability; Procedures for Use.—Any party may serve upon any other party up to a total of 20 written interrogatories to be answered by the party served or, if the party served is a public or private corporation or a partnership or association or governmental agency, by any officer or agent, who shall furnish such information as is available to the party. Interrogatories may be served at any time after commencement of a proceeding.~~

~~Each interrogatory shall be answered separately and fully in writing under oath, unless it is objected to, in which event the reasons for objection shall be stated in lieu of an answer. The answers are to be signed by the person making them, and the objections signed by the attorney making them. The party upon whom the interrogatories have been served shall serve a copy of the answers and any objections within 20 days after the service of the interrogatories. The presiding officer may allow a shorter or longer time. The party submitting the interrogatories may move for an~~

~~order under Subsection R151-46b-9(10) with respect to any objection to or other failure to answer an interrogatory.~~

~~—(b) Scope; Use. Interrogatories may relate to any matters discoverable under Subsection R151-46b-9(1). Answers to interrogatories may be used to the extent permitted by the rules of evidence.~~

~~—An interrogatory otherwise proper is not necessarily objectionable merely because an answer to the interrogatory involves an opinion or contention that relates to fact or the application of law to fact. However, the presiding officer may order that such an interrogatory need not be answered until after designated discovery has been completed.~~

~~—(c) Option to Produce Business Records. Where the answer to an interrogatory may be derived or ascertained from the business records of the party upon whom the interrogatory has been served or from an examination, audit or inspection of such business records, including a compilation, abstract or summary thereof and the burden of deriving or ascertaining the answer is substantially the same for the party serving the interrogatory as for the party served, it is a sufficient answer to such interrogatory to specify the records from which the answer may be derived or ascertained and to afford to the party serving the interrogatory reasonable opportunity to examine, audit or inspect such records and to make copies, compilations, abstracts or summaries. A specification shall be in sufficient detail to permit the interrogating party to locate and to identify, as readily as can the party served, the records from which the answer may be ascertained.~~

~~(7)14~~ Production of Documents and Things and Entry Upon Land for Inspection and Other Purposes.

(a) Scope.[-]

Upon approval by the presiding officer, any party may serve on any other party a request:

(i) to produce and permit the party making the request, or someone acting on his behalf, to inspect and copy any designated documents, including writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phonorecords, and other data compilations from which information can be obtained, translated, if necessary, by the respondent through detection devices into reasonably usable form, or to inspect and copy, test, or sample any tangible things which constitute or contain matters within the scope of Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(a) and which are in the possession, custody or control of the party upon whom the request is served; or

(ii) to permit entry upon designated land or other property in the possession or control of the party upon whom the request is served for the purpose of inspection and measuring, surveying, photographing, testing, or sampling the property or any designated object or operation thereon, within the scope of Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(a).

(b) Procedure.

Before permitting a party to serve a request for production of documents, the presiding officer must first find that the party seeking such leave has demonstrated that the records he seeks have not already been provided to him in the initial disclosures submitted by another party. After approval by the presiding officer, the request may be served upon any party. The request shall set forth the items to be inspected either by individual item or by category, and describe each item and category with reasonable particularity. The request shall specify a reasonable time, place, and manner of making the inspection and performing the related acts.

The party upon whom the request is served shall serve a written response within 20 days after the service of the request. The presiding officer may allow a shorter or longer time. The response shall state, with respect to each item or category, that inspection and related activities will be permitted as requested, unless the request is objected to, in which event the reasons for objection shall be stated. If objection is made to part of an item or category, the part shall be specified. The party submitting the request may move for an order under Subsection R151-46b-9(~~10~~16) with respect to any objection to or other failure to respond to the request or any part thereof, or any failure to permit inspection as requested.

A party who produces documents for inspection shall produce them as they are kept in the usual course of business or shall organize and label them to correspond with the categories in the request.

(~~8~~15) Physical and Mental Examination of Persons.

(a) Order for Examination.[-]

When the mental or physical condition, including the blood group, of a party or of a person in the custody or under the legal control of a party is in controversy, the presiding officer may order the party to submit to a physical or mental examination by a physician or to produce for examination the person in his custody or legal control. The order may be made only on motion for good cause shown and upon notice to the person to be examined and to all parties and shall specify the time, place, manner, conditions, and scope of the examination and the person or person by whom it is to be made.

(b) Report of Examining Physician.

(i) If requested by the party against whom an order is made under Subsection (a) of this rule or the person examined, the party causing the examination to be made shall deliver to him a copy of a detailed written report of the examining physician setting out his findings, including results of all tests made, diagnoses and conclusions, together with like reports of all earlier examinations of the same condition. After delivery, the party causing the examination shall be entitled, upon request, to receive from the party against whom the order is made a like report of any examination, previously or thereafter made, of the same condition unless, in the case of a report of examination of a person not a party, the party shows that he is unable to obtain it. The presiding officer on motion may make an order against a party requiring delivery of a report on such terms as are just, and if a physician fails or refuses to make a report, the presiding officer may exclude his testimony if offered at the hearing.

(ii) By requesting and obtaining a report of the examination so ordered or by taking the deposition of the examiner, the party examined waives any privilege he may have in that action or any other involving the same controversy, regarding the testimony of every other person who has examined or may thereafter examine him in respect of the same mental or physical condition.

(iii) Subsection R151-46b-9(~~8~~15)(b) applies to examination made by agreement of the parties[;] unless the agreement expressly provides otherwise. Subsection R151-46b-9(~~8~~15)(b) does not preclude discovery of a report of an examining physician or the taking of a deposition of the physician in accordance with the provisions of any other rule.

~~—(9) Requests for Admission.~~

~~—(a) Request for Admission. A party may serve upon any other party a written request for the admission, for purposes of the~~

proceeding only, of the truth of any matters within the scope of Subsection R151-46b-9(1) set forth in the request that relate to statements or opinions of fact or of the application of law to fact, including the genuineness of any documents described in the request. Copies of documents shall be served with the request unless they have been or are otherwise furnished or made available for inspection and copying. The request may, without leave of the presiding officer, be served after commencement of the action.

Each matter of which an admission is requested shall be separately set forth. The matter is admitted unless, within 20 days after service of the request, or within such shorter or longer time as the presiding officer may allow, the party to whom the request is directed serves upon the party requesting the admission a written answer or objection addressed to the matter, signed by the party or by his attorney. If objection is made, the reasons therefor shall be stated. The answer shall specifically deny the matter or set forth, in detail, the reasons why the answering party cannot truthfully admit or deny the matter. A denial shall fairly meet the substance of the requested admission, and when good faith requires that a party qualify his answer or deny only a part of the matter of which an admission is requested, he shall specify so much of it as is true and qualify or deny the remainder. An answering party may not give lack of information or knowledge as a reason for failure to admit or deny unless he states that he has made reasonable inquiry and that the information known or readily obtainable by him is insufficient to enable him to admit or deny. A party who considers that a matter of which an admission has been requested presents a genuine issue for hearing may not, on that ground alone, object to the request; he may, subject to the provisions of Subsection R151-46b-9(10) deny the matter or set forth reasons why he cannot admit or deny it.

The party who has requested the admissions may move to determine the sufficiency of the answers or objections. Unless the presiding officer determines that an objection is justified, it shall order that an answer be served. If the presiding officer determines an answer does not comply with the requirements of this rule, the presiding officer may order the matter is admitted or an amended answer be served. The presiding officer may, in lieu of these orders, determine that final disposition of the request be made at a designated time prior to hearing. Subsection R151-46b-9(10) governs the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

(b) Effect of Admission. Any matter admitted under this rule is conclusively established unless the presiding officer on motion permits withdrawal or amendment of the admission. The presiding officer may permit withdrawal or amendment when the presentation of the merits of the action will be subserved thereby and the party who obtained the admission fails to satisfy the presiding officer that withdrawal or amendment will prejudice him in maintaining his action or defense on the merits. Any admission made by a party under this rule is for the purpose of the proceeding only and is not an admission by him for any other purpose nor may it be used against him in any other proceeding.

~~(16) [Failure to Make or Cooperate in Discovery – Sanctions] Motion to Compel Discovery; Sanctions for Failure to Make or Cooperate in Discovery.~~

(a) ~~[Motion for Order Compelling Discovery.]~~ A party, upon reasonable notice to other parties and all persons affected thereby, may apply may request entry of [for] an order compelling discovery as follows:

(i) ~~[Motion.]~~ If a party fails to make disclosures required by an initial prehearing order pursuant to R151-46b-9(2), or a party fails to make the disclosures required by R151-46b-9(3), or a deponent fails to answer a question propounded under Subsection R151-46b-9(4)(13), or a corporation or other entity fails to make a designation under Subsection R151-46b-9(4)(13)(b)(iv), [a party fails to answer an interrogatory submitted under Subsection R151-46b-9(6)] or a party, in response to a request for inspection submitted under Subsection R151-46b-9(7)(14), fails to respond that inspection will be permitted as requested or fails to permit inspection as requested, the discovering party may move for an order compelling such disclosures, or an answer, or a designation, or an order compelling inspection in accordance with the request. When taking a deposition on oral examination, the proponent of the question may complete or adjourn the examination before he applies for an order.

If the presiding officer denies the motion in whole or in part, the presiding officer may make such protective order as he would have been empowered to make on a motion made pursuant to Subsection R151-46b-9(6)(1)(c).

(ii) ~~[Evasive or Incomplete Answer.]~~ For purposes of Subsection R151-46b-9(10)(16)(a)(i), an evasive or incomplete answer is to be treated as a failure to answer.

(b) ~~[Failure to Comply with Order] Discovery Sanctions.~~

(i) If a party or other person fails to comply with an order compelling discovery issued by the presiding officer, the department may seek enforcement of that order by seeking civil enforcement in the district court as provided in Section 63-46b-19. ~~(i) Sanctions by presiding officer in District Where Deposition is Taken. If a deponent fails to be sworn or to answer a question after being directed to do so by the presiding officer, the failure may be considered a contempt of the department and the department may file an appropriate action in district court under Section 63-46b-19.]~~

(ii) ~~[Sanctions by presiding officer.]~~ If a party, an officer, director, or managing agent of a party or a person designated under Subsection R151-46b-9(4)(13)(b)(iv) to testify on behalf of a party fails to obey an order or provide or permit discovery, including an order made under Subsection R151-46b-9(16)(a) ~~[of this rule, or if a party fails to obey an order entered under Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(f)],~~ the presiding officer may make such orders in regard to the failure as are just, including:

(A) An order that the matters regarding which the order was made or any other designated facts shall be taken to be established for the purposes of the action in accordance with the claim of the party obtaining the order;

(B) An order refusing to allow the disobedient party to support or oppose designated claims or defenses, or prohibiting him from introducing designated matters in evidence;

(C) An order striking out pleadings or parts thereof, or staying further proceedings until the order is obeyed, or dismissing the action or proceeding or any part thereof, or rendering a judgment by default against the disobedient party;

(iii) ~~[Where]~~ If a party ~~[has failed]~~ fails to comply with an order under Subsection R151-46b-9(8)(15)(a) requiring him to produce another for examination, the presiding officer may enter any order listed in paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) of Subsection R151-46b-9(10)(16)(b)(ii) unless the party failing to comply shows that he is unable to produce such person for examination.

~~[(c) Expenses on Failure to Admit. If a party fails to admit the genuineness of any document or the truth of any matter as requested under Subsection R151-46b-9(9), and if the party requesting the admissions thereafter proves the genuineness of the document or the truth of the matter, he may apply to the presiding officer for an order requiring the other party to pay him the reasonable expenses incurred in making that proof, including reasonable attorney's fees. The presiding officer shall make the order unless it finds the request was held objectionable pursuant to Subsection R151-46b-9(9), the admission sought was of no substantial importance, the party failing to admit had reasonable ground to believe that he might prevail on the matter, or there was other good reason for the failure to admit.]~~

~~[(d)iv] [Failure of Party to Attend at Own Deposition or Serve Answers to Interrogatories or Respond to Request for Inspection.] If a party, an officer, director, or managing agent of a party or a person designated under Subsection R151-46b-9(13)(b)(iv) to testify on behalf of a party fails to appear before the officer who is to take his deposition, after being served with a proper notice, [fails to serve answers or objections to interrogatories submitted under Subsection R151-46b-9(6), after proper service of the interrogatories, or] fails to serve a written response to a request for inspection submitted under Subsection R151-46b-9(7)14, after proper service of the request, the presiding officer on motion may make such orders in regard to the failure as are just and may take any action authorized under paragraphs (A), (B) and (C) of Subsection R151-46b-9(16)(b)(ii). In lieu of any order or in addition thereto, the presiding officer shall require the party failing to act or the attorney advising him or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure, unless the presiding officer finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.~~

The failure to act described in Subsection R151-46b-9(16) may not be excused on the ground that the discovery sought is objectionable unless the party failing to act has applied for a protective order as provided in Subsection R151-46b-9(1)(c)6.

~~[(e)v] The failure to comply with Subsections R151-46b-9(1) through R151-46b-9(9)15 or to honor any certification made under those rules may be found by the presiding officer to be a default under Section 63-46b-11.~~

R151-46b-10. Hearings.

(1) Hearings ~~[to be Held]~~ Required or Permitted.

A hearing shall be held in all adjudicative proceedings in which a hearing is:

(a) required by statute or rule and not waived by the parties;

or

(b) permitted by statute or rule and timely requested.

(2) Time to Request Permissive Hearing ~~[Period for Requesting a Hearing Permitted by Statute or Rule].~~

A request for a hearing permitted by statute or rule must be received no later than:

(a) the time period for filing a response to a notice of agency action if a response is required or permitted;

(b) twenty days following the issuance of a notice of agency action if a response is not required or permitted; or

(c) the filing of the request for agency action.

(3) Scheduling of Hearings.

(a) The date, time, and place of a hearing shall be set forth in the notice of agency action or the notice of receipt of request for

agency action, or, if not known at the time of the notice, in a separate notice of hearing.

(b) The presiding officer may, upon a determination of good cause, issue an order modifying the date, time, or place of a hearing.

(4) Hearings Open to Public; ~~[-]Exceptions.~~

(a) Any hearing in an adjudicative proceeding is open to the public unless closed by the presiding officer conducting the hearing, pursuant to Title 63, Chapter 46b, the Administrative Procedures Act, or by a presiding officer who is a public body, pursuant to Title 52, Chapter 4, the Open and Public Meetings Act.

(b) The deliberative process of an adjudicative proceeding is a quasi-judicial function exempt from the Open and Public Meetings Act. Deliberations are closed to the public.

(5) Bifurcation of Hearing.

The presiding officer, good cause appearing, may order a hearing bifurcated into a findings phase relative to the allegations set forth in the petition, and a sanctions phase, if required, based upon the findings.

(6) Order of Presentation in Hearings.

The order of presentation of evidence in hearings in formal adjudicative proceedings shall normally be as follows:

(a) opening statement of the party with the burden of proof;

(b) opening statement of the opposing party, unless the party reserves the opening statement until the presentation of its case-in-chief;

(c) case-in-chief of the party which has the burden of proof and cross examination of witnesses by opposing party;

(d) case-in-chief of the opposing party and cross examination of witnesses by the party with the burden of proof;

(e) rebuttal case by the party which has the burden of proof;

(f) surrebuttal case by the opposing party;

(g) further rebuttal or surrebuttal as permitted by the presiding officer;

(h) closing argument by the party which has the burden of proof;

(i) closing argument by the opposing party; and

(j) final argument by the party which has the burden of proof.

(7) Telephonic Testimony.

(a) Telephonic testimony is only permissible in a formal adjudicative proceeding upon the consent of the parties or if warranted by exigent circumstances. Normally, expenses which would be incurred by a party to produce in-person testimony do not constitute an exigent circumstance as to justify telephonic testimony in a formal adjudicative proceeding. Telephonic testimony is generally permissible in an informal proceeding upon the request of any party.

(b) When telephonic testimony is to be presented, the presiding officer shall require that the identity of any witness so testifying be established. The presiding officer shall also provide safeguards to assure the witness does not refer to documents improperly and to reduce the possibility the witness may be coached or influenced during their testimony.

(8) Standard of Proof.

The standard of proof in all proceedings under these rules, whether initiated by a notice of agency action or request for agency action, shall be a preponderance of the evidence.

(9) Burden of Proof.

The department has the burden of proof in any proceeding initiated by a notice of agency action. The party who seeks action

from the department has the burden of proof in any proceeding initiated by a request for agency action.

(10) Default Procedures.

(a) Order entering the default of a party.

~~(a)j) The presiding officer may enter [an order]~~[the -of]~~ default [against] a party in accordance with Section 63-46b-11, sua sponte or upon motion of a party.~~

~~(ii) A party filing a motion for entry of default shall also file an affidavit substantiating the grounds for the motion.~~

~~(iii) If the submissions establish a basis for entry of default, the presiding officer may enter the default without notice to the defaulting party or a hearing.~~

(b) Additional proceedings.

~~(i) Following the entry of default, the presiding officer may, sua sponte or upon motion of a party, conduct further proceedings and enter a final order based on the submissions filed without notice to or participation by the defaulting party when:~~

~~(A) the relief sought against the party is specifically set forth in the pleadings that were served upon that party;~~

~~(B) the factual allegations contained in those pleadings are supported by affidavit or by a verified petition; and~~

~~(C) those factual allegations, and applicable law, support the granting of the relief sought against that party.~~

~~(ii) In all other cases, the presiding officer shall not enter a final order without conducting a hearing in which the party seeking relief may submit proffers, evidence, or legal arguments in support of the relief it requests against the defaulting party. The hearing may be held without notice to or participation by the defaulting party if the pleadings served upon the defaulting party set forth the potential relief which could be obtained against such party.~~

~~(c) The order of default and the final order may be concurrently issued.~~(b) When a motion for entry of default is based on the failure to file a required response or to participate in an adjudicative proceeding, the motion shall be supported by an affidavit which sets forth the facts alleged in the motion. The presiding officer shall serve notice of any hearing on a motion for entry of default.~~~~

~~(c) If the respondent appears for a hearing on a motion for entry of default, the presiding officer shall inquire into the basis for the default set forth in the motion. For good cause shown, the presiding officer may allow the respondent a reasonable time to file a response or to take other required action, and may further provide for the entry of respondent's default without further notice if the response or action is not accordingly filed or taken. The presiding officer may also enter a further scheduling order as may be warranted.~~

~~(d) If the respondent fails to appear for a hearing on a motion to enter default, the respondent's default shall be entered. Further proceedings shall then be conducted, whereby the department shall submit a proffer of evidence as to the allegations set forth in the petition. Based thereon, the presiding officer shall enter an order in accordance with Section R151-46b-11.]~~

(11) Record of Hearing.

(a) Record Requirement.

The presiding officer shall cause a record to be made of all prehearing conferences and all hearings which are conducted.

(b) Record Methods.

(i) Formal Adjudicative Proceedings.

The presiding officer shall cause the record of a hearing in a formal adjudicative proceeding to be made by means of a certified shorthand reporter, unless the presiding officer determines it to be unnecessary or impracticable, in which case he shall cause the record to be made by means of an audio or video cassette recorder or other recording device.

(ii) Informal Adjudicative Proceedings.

The presiding officer may cause a record of a hearing in an informal adjudicative proceeding to be made by a method set forth in Subsection (i) or by minutes prepared or adopted by the presiding officer.

(c) Record Expense.

The hearing in an adjudicative proceeding shall be recorded at the expense of the agency.

(d) Transcription of Record.

(i) The record of a hearing is not required to be transcribed. However, a party may elect to have the record of a hearing transcribed by the reporter who reported the hearing or by a reporter approved by the presiding officer.

(ii) The party requesting the transcript shall bear the cost of the transcription.

(iii) The original transcript of a record of a hearing shall be filed with the presiding officer.

(12) Fees.

(a) Witness Fees.

Witnesses appearing upon the demand or at the request of a party shall be entitled to receive payment from that party in the amount of ~~[\$17 per day]~~ \$18.50 for each day in attendance and, if ~~[actually and necessarily]~~ traveling more than 50 miles to attend and return from the hearing~~[or more to attend and return from the hearing]~~, shall be entitled to receive 25 cents per mile for each mile ~~thus actually and necessarily traveled~~~~[a mileage fee computed at the same rate of reimbursement provided to state employees who use their personal automobiles for a work-related purpose]~~. Any witness subpoenaed by a party other than the department may, at the time of service of the subpoena, demand one day's witness fee and mileage in advance and unless such fee is tendered, the witness shall not be required to appear.

(b) Interpreter and Translator Fees.

Interpreters and translators, including those skilled in foreign languages and communication with the deaf, shall be allowed such compensation for their services as the presiding officer may allow.

(c) Officers and Employees not Entitled to Fees - Exception.

No officer or employee of the United States, or of the State of Utah, or of any county, incorporated city or town within the State of Utah, shall receive any witness fee when testifying in an adjudicative proceeding unless the officer or employee is required to testify at a time other than during his normal working hours.

(d) Only One Fee Per Day Allowed.

No witness shall receive fees in more than one adjudicative proceeding on the same day.

R151-46b-11. Orders.

(1) Requirements.

All orders issued by a presiding officer shall comply with the requirements of Subsection 63-46b-5(1)(i) or Section 63-46b-10, respectively. In the case of default orders and orders issued

subsequent to a default order, the requirements of Subsections 63-46b-5(1)(i)(iii) and (iv) and 63-46b-10(1)(e),(f) and (g) are satisfied if the order includes a notice of the right to seek to set aside the order as provided in Subsection 63-46b-11(3).

(2) Effective Date.

The effective date of the final order in an adjudicative proceeding shall be 30 days after the issuance thereof unless otherwise provided in the order.

(3) Clerical Mistakes.

Clerical mistakes in orders or other parts of the record and errors therein arising from oversight or omission may be corrected by the department on its own initiative or on the motion of any party and after such notice, if any, as the department orders. Such mistakes may be so corrected at any time prior to the docketing of a petition for judicial review or as governed by Rule 11(h) of the Utah Rules of Appellate Procedure.

R151-46b-12. Agency Review.

(1) Availability of Agency Review.

Except as otherwise provided in Subsection 63-46b-11(3)(c), an~~an~~ aggrieved party may obtain agency review of a final order by filing a request with the executive director of the department within thirty days following the issuance of the order.

(2) Exception to filing requirements.

Agency review is not available as to any order or decision entered by the Real Estate Appraiser Registration and Certification Board. However, agency reconsideration is available pursuant to R151-46b-13.

(3) Content of a Request for Agency Review and Submission of the Record.

(a) The content of a request for agency review shall be in accordance with Subsection 63-46b-12(1)(b). The request for agency review shall include a copy of the order which is the subject of the request.

(b) A party requesting agency review shall set forth any factual or legal basis in support of that request, including adequate supporting arguments and citation to appropriate legal authority and to the relevant portions of the record developed during the adjudicative proceeding.

(c) If a party challenges a finding of fact in the order subject to review, the party must demonstrate, based on the entire record, that the finding is not supported by substantial evidence. A party challenging a legal conclusion must support their argument with citation to any relevant authority and also cite to those portions of the record which are relevant to that issue.

(d) If the grounds for agency review ~~[of a formal proceeding]~~ include any challenge to a determination of fact or conclusion of law as unsupported by or contrary to the evidence, the party seeking agency review shall order and cause a transcript of the record relevant to such finding or conclusion to be prepared. When a request for agency review is filed under such circumstances, the party seeking review shall certify that a transcript has been ordered and shall notify the department when the transcript will be available for filing with the department. The party seeking agency review shall bear the cost of the transcript.

(e) When agency review is sought of an order entered in an informal proceeding, the division or committee which issued the order shall provide the record of the proceeding to the department.

The record shall include the audio or video tape of the proceeding, or the minutes prepared or adopted by the presiding officer pursuant to Subsection R151-46b-10(1)(b)(ii).

(f) Failure to comply with this rule may result in dismissal of the request for agency review.

(4) Effect of Filing.

(a) Upon the timely filing of a request for agency review, the party seeking review may request that the effective date of the order subject to review be stayed pending the completion of review. If a stay is not timely requested, the order subject to review shall take effect according to its terms.

(b) The division or committee which issued the order subject to review may oppose the request for a stay in writing within ten days from the date the stay is requested. Failure to oppose a timely request for a stay shall result in an order granting the stay unless the department determines that a stay would not be in the best interest of the public. The department may also enter an interim order granting a stay pending a decision on the motion for a stay.

(c) In determining whether to grant a request for a stay or a motion opposing that request, the department shall review the division's or committee's findings of fact, conclusions of law and order to determine whether granting a stay would, or might reasonably be expected to, pose a significant threat to the public health, safety and welfare. The department may also issue a conditional stay by imposing terms, conditions or restrictions on a party pending agency review.

(5) Memoranda.

(a) The department may order or permit the parties to file memoranda to assist in conducting agency review. Any memoranda shall be filed consistent with these rules or as otherwise governed by any scheduling order entered by the department.

(b) When no transcript is necessary to conduct agency review, any memoranda supporting a request for such review shall be concurrently filed with the request. If a transcript is necessary to conduct agency review, any supporting memoranda shall be filed no later than 15 days after the filing of the transcript with the department.

(c) Any response to a request for agency review and any memoranda supporting that response shall be filed no later than 15 days from the filing of the request for agency review or no later than 15 days from the filing of any subsequent memoranda supporting that request. Any final reply memoranda shall be filed no later than five days after the filing of a response to the request for agency review.

(6) Oral Argument.

The request for agency review or the response thereto shall state whether oral argument is sought in conjunction with agency review. The department may order or permit oral argument if the department determines such argument is warranted to assist in conducting agency review.

(7) Standard of Review.

The standards for agency review correspond to the standards for judicial review of formal adjudicative proceedings, as set forth in Subsection 63-46b-16(4).

(8) Type of Relief.

The type of relief available on agency review shall be the same as the type of relief available on judicial review, as set forth in Subsection 63-46b-17(1)(b).

(9) Order on Review.

The order on review shall identify the effective date of the order and shall comply with the requirements of Subsection 63-46b-12(6).

KEY: administrative procedure, government hearings
~~March 4, 1996~~ 2000 13-1-6
 Notice of Continuation August 6, 1996 63-46b-1(6)

◆ ————— ◆

Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing

R156-55b

Electricians Licensing Rules

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE NO.: 22740

FILED: 04/11/2000, 12:07

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: The division needed to establish standards for qualified continuing education and to reestablish the requirement for written approval to take a trade examination.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: Subsection R156-55b-302a(4) is being added, which indicates that admission to the examination is permitted after the applicant has completed all requirements for licensure set forth in Sections R156-55b-302b (Education Requirements) and R156-55b-302c (Work Experience). In prior years electricians needed to provide evidence of completion of education requirements and practical experience before they could get written permission to take the trade examinations. This requirement was deleted and has resulted in many problems because applicants who have taken the test too early either gave up on their schooling and experience and demanded a license because they passed the test; or, in some instances, the applicant has to retest the code portion of the examination because of the time lapse between testing and licensing. The addition to Section R156-55b-302a is designed to alleviate both of these problems. In Section R156-55b-304, additions are being made to define the standards for qualified continuing education regarding content and instructor qualifications. Added that Electricians Licensing Board members, acting in their official capacity as a board member, may attend any continuing education course at no charge, at any time, for no credit, to monitor the quality of instruction. Deleted the provision that if a renewal period is shortened or extended, the continuing education hours required for that renewal period shall be increased or decreased accordingly as a pro rata amount of the requirements of a two-year period.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Subsections 58-55-308(1), 58-1-106(1), and 58-1-202(1)

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖ **THE STATE BUDGET:** The division will incur only minimal costs to reprint the rules once they are made effective. Any costs involved will be absorbed in the current division budget.

❖ **LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:** Proposed rules do not apply to local governments; therefore, no cost or savings.

❖ **OTHER PERSONS:** The division does not anticipate any costs or savings to the general public or the regulated profession (electricians) since the proposed changes only effect the time of the taking of the trade examinations and clarify the standards for qualified continuing education courses.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: The division does not anticipate any costs or savings to the general public or the regulated profession (electricians) since the proposed changes only effect the time of the taking of the trade examinations and clarify the standards for qualified continuing education courses.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The proposed amendments have two purposes: 1) to designate when a prospective licensee may seek admission to the licensing examination, and 2) to clarify the standards for continuing education. In the case of the examination, applicants will have to have completed all of the requirements for licensure before being permitted to take the examination. The rules previously only indicated that continuing education was 16 hours "related to the electrical trade" during each two-year licensing period. The proposed rules establish criteria for content and minimum qualifications for instructors. The proposed changes only affect the timing of the taking of the examination and do not alter the number of continuing education hours. It is not anticipated that there will be any impact on the state budget and will not impact local governments. No additional requirements are being imposed so there should be no impact upon the regulated profession--Douglas C. Borba

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Commerce
Occupational and Professional Licensing
Fourth Floor, Heber M. Wells Building
160 East 300 South
PO Box 146741
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6741, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Craig Cottle at the above address, by phone at (801) 530-6375, by FAX at (801) 530-6511, or by Internet E-mail at brdopl.cottle@email.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000; OR ATTENDING A PUBLIC

HEARING SCHEDULED FOR 05/18/2000, 9:00 a.m., 160 East 300 South, Conference Room 4B, Salt Lake City, UT.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: A. Gary Bowen, Director

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing. R156-55b. Electricians Licensing Rules. R156-55b-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-55-302(1)(c)(i), the following examinations, each consisting of a theory section, a code section and a practical section, are approved by the division in collaboration with the board:

- (a) Utah Electrical Licensing Examination for Master Electricians;
- (b) Utah Electrical Licensing Examination for Master Residential Electricians;
- (c) Utah Electrical Licensing Examination for Journeyman Electricians; and
- (d) Utah Electrical Licensing Examination for Residential Journeyman Electricians.

(2) The minimum passing score for each section of each examination is 70%.

(3) If an applicant passes any one section of the examination and fails any one or more of the other sections, he is only required to retake the section of the examination failed.

(4) Admission to the examination is permitted after the applicant has completed all requirements for licensure set forth in Sections R156-55b-302b and R156-55b-302c.

R156-55b-304. Continuing Education.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(7) and 58-1-308(3)(b), there is created a continuing education requirement as a condition for renewal or reinstatement of master, journeyman, residential master, residential journeyman and apprentice electrician licenses issued under Title 58, Chapter 55.

(2) Continuing education shall consist of 16 hours of course work ~~[related to the electrical trade]~~ in each preceding two year period of licensure or expiration of licensure.

(3) ~~[If a renewal period is shortened or extended to effect a change of renewal cycle, the continuing education hours required for that renewal period shall be increased or decreased accordingly as a pro rata amount of the requirements of a two-year period.~~

~~(4)~~ A minimum of eight hours shall be on the current edition of the National Electrical Code, as identified in Subsection R156-56-701(1)(b).

~~[5]~~ The licensee is responsible for maintaining competent records of completed qualified continuing education for a period of four years after the close of the two year renewal period to which the records pertain.

(5) The standards for qualified continuing education are as follows:

(a) the content may be relevant to the electrical trade and consistent with the laws and rules of this state;

(b) an instructor must either be currently teaching or have taught courses related to the electrical trade within the preceding two years for one of the following:

(i) a trade school, college or university whose electrical program is approved in accordance with Subsections R156-55b-302b(1)(a) and (5);

(ii) a professional association or organization representing licensed electricians whose program objectives relate to the electrical trade;

(iii) the licensing agency of another state; or

(iv) the Division's Building Codes Education program.

(6) Electricians Licensing Board members, acting in their official capacity as a board member, may attend any continuing education course at no charge, at any time, for no credit, to monitor the quality of instruction.

KEY: occupational licensing, licensing, contractors, electricians*

[November 16, 1999] 2000	58-1-106(1)
Notice of Continuation February 18, 1997	58-1-202(1)
	58-55-308(1)



Commerce, Real Estate
R162-103
Appraisal Education Requirements

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE
(Amendment)

DAR FILE NO.: 22768
FILED: 04/14/2000, 08:46
RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To increase effectiveness of the appraisal schools' final exams.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This rule change increases the effectiveness of the appraisal schools' final exams by requiring a student who initially fails the school exam to wait for at least three days before testing again and for the student to be given a different test than originally taken. If the second test is failed, the student will be required to wait at least two weeks before testing again. The rule will also prevent students from passing the course if a school test has been failed three times.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Title 61, Chapter 2b

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: This rule change has minimal potential to reduce the number of new licensees by weeding out students who cannot pass the schools' final exams, thus slightly reducing income to the state budget.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: Because real estate appraisal schools have no affiliation to local government, and the changes are directed at the timing and security of school exams, the effect on local government will be minimal, if affected at all.

❖OTHER PERSONS: The rule changes will affect students who cannot pass school exams to fail the course, thereby forfeiting their investment in the school tuition and time taken to attend the classes.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: Tuition ranges slightly from school to school, but the changes will bring in more revenue to the schools if the schools require students who fail the course (by failing the school exam three times) to pay tuition again if they want to retake the course. The students who fail will lose the investment of their tuition and time spent in classes.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The amendment proposed would offer better protection for the public by providing that appraiser candidates who fail the examination three times be required to repeat the course. Additional protection is built in by requiring a time period between testing after a failure, and the requirement for a different examination being given from the one previously failed. There will be no perceptible fiscal impact on the state budget and local governments from this amendment. There will be a potential cost to be incurred by prospective members of the regulated profession who are unable to pass the examination on the first three tries, for retaking the appraiser education course, but such cost is more than justified through the protection afforded the public.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Commerce
Real Estate
Second Floor, Heber Wells Building
160 East 300 South
PO Box 146711
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6711, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Karen Post at the above address, by phone at (801) 530-6753, by FAX at (801) 530-6749, or by Internet E-mail at kpost@br.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Theodore "Ted" Boyer, Jr., Director

R162. Commerce, Real Estate.
R162-103. Appraisal Education Requirements.

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R162-103-3. Course Certification.

103.3.1 Each school requesting approval of a course designed to meet the education requirements of licensure or certification shall make application for approval on a form prescribed by the Division and shall pay the applicable fee. The application shall include, and the Board may consider, the following information in determining eligibility for approval:

(a) A course outline including a description of the course, the length of time to be spent on each subject area broken into segments of no more than 30 minutes each, and three to five learning objectives for every three hours;

(b) Indication of any method of instruction other than lecture method including: a slide presentation, cassette, video tape, movie, home study, or other.

(c) A copy of the three final examinations of the course~~[-if one is administered,]~~ and the answer keys which [is]are used to determine if the student has passed the course;

(d) An explanation of what the school procedure is ~~[if the student fails the final examination]~~for maintaining the security of the final exams and the answer keys;

(e) A list of the titles, authors and publishers of all required textbooks;

(f) A list of the instructors and evidence of their certification by the Division, and a list of any guest lecturers to be used and evidence of their qualifications as an instructor for a specific course; and

(g) Days, times, and location of classes.

103.3.2 Upon approval by the Board, a course will be issued certification. All certifications expire January 1.

103.3.3 Each course of study will meet the minimum standards set forth in the State Approved Course Outline provided for each approved course. The school may alter the sequence of presentation of the required topics. Specific nonappraisal courses being used to satisfy the educational requirements shall have prior approval as to their applicability.

103.3.4 All courses of study will meet the minimum hourly requirement of that course. A credit hour is defined as 50 minutes of supervised contact by a certified instructor within a 60-minute time period. A 10-minute break will be given for each 50 minutes in class. Registration or certification credit will be limited to a maximum of eight credit hours per day. The limitation applies only to the credit a student may receive and is not intended to limit the number of classroom hours offered.

103.3.5 A public school or institution may use any faculty member to teach an approved course provided the individual demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Division and the Board academic training or appraisal experience qualifying him to teach the course.

103.3.6 Distance education is defined as any educational process based on the geographical separation of instructor and student (e.g., CD ROM, On-line learning, correspondence courses, video conferencing, etc.). Distance education courses must provide interaction between the learner and instructor and must include testing. A distance education course may be acceptable to meet the classroom hour requirement or its equivalent providing each course meets the following conditions:

103.3.6.1 The course (a) has been presented by an accredited college or university which offers distance education programs in other disciplines and where accreditation has been made by the

Commission on Colleges or a regional accreditation association; or (b) has received approval for college credit by the American Council on Education's Program on Non-collegiate Sponsored Instruction, also known as PONSI; or (c) has been approved under the AQB Course Approval Program.

(a) The learner must successfully complete a written examination personally proctored by an official approved by the college or university or by the presenting entity; and

(b) The course must meet the requirements established by the AQB and be equivalent to the minimum of 15 classroom hours.

103.3.7 A maximum of 10% of the required class time may be spent in testing, including review test and final examination. A student cannot challenge a course or any part of a course of study by taking an exam in lieu of attendance.

103.3.7.1 If a student fails a school final examination, he will not be allowed to retest for a minimum of three days. The student will not be allowed to retake the same final exam, but will be given a new exam with different questions.

103.3.7.2 If the student fails the final exam a second time, he will not be allowed to retest for a minimum of two weeks at which time he will be given an entirely new exam with completely new questions. If the student fails this third exam, he will fail the course.

103.3.8 All texts, workbooks, supplement pamphlets and any other materials shall be appropriate and current in their application to the required course outline.

103.3.9 Within 15 calendar days after the occurrence of any material change in a course which could affect approval, the school shall give the Division written notice of the change.

R162-103-4. Education Credit for Noncertified Courses.

103.4.1 Education credit will be granted towards licensure or certification for an appraisal education course which has been taken and which has not been previously certified in Utah for prelicensing education credit, and has been provided by a school which meets the criteria as outlined in 103.1.

103.4.1.1 The course content shall have met the minimum standards set forth in the Utah State Approved Course Outline.

103.4.1.2 A course must be at least 15 hours in duration, including the examination. An hour is defined as 50 minutes of supervised contact by a certified instructor within a 60-minute time period.

103.4.1.3 A final examination will be administered at the end of each course pertinent to that education offering.

103.4.2 Credit will not be granted for a course taken in which the applicant obtained credit from the course provider by challenge examination without having attended the course.

103.4.3 Credit will not be given for duplicate or highly comparable classes. Each course must represent a progression in which the appraiser's knowledge is increased.

103.4.4 There is no time limit regarding when education credit must have been obtained.

103.4.5 Hourly credit for a course taken from a professional appraisal organization will be granted based upon the Division approved list which verifies hours for these courses.

103.4.6 Credit will only be granted for a course that has been successfully completed. Successful completion of a course means that the applicant has attended a minimum of 90% of the scheduled class hours, has completed all required exercises and assignments,

and has achieved a passing score on a course final examination. The final examination shall not be an open book examination.

103.4.7 Submission for Education Approval.

103.4.7.1 Courses that have not been previously certified for prelicensing credit will be reviewed by the Education Review Committee. It is the responsibility of the applicant to establish that a particular education offering will qualify to meet the education requirement for registration licensing or certification.

103.4.7.2 The applicant shall submit on a form provided by the Division a list of the courses that documents the course title, the name of the sponsoring organization, the number of classroom hours, and the date the course was completed.

103.4.7.3 The applicant will attest on a notarized affidavit that the courses have been completed as documented.

103.4.7.4 The applicant will support the claim for education credit if requested by the Division by providing proof of completion of the courses in the form of certificates, transcripts, report cards, letters of verification, or similar proof.

103.4.7.5 Applicants having appraisal education in categories other than those in the State Approved Course Outline may petition the Board on an individual basis for evaluation and approval of their education as being substantially equivalent to that required for registration licensing or certification.

.....

KEY: real estate appraisal, education

[July 16, 1999]2000

61-2b-8

Notice of Continuation October 21, 1997



**Commerce, Real Estate
R162-104
Experience Requirement**

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE
(Amendment)**

DAR FILE NO.: 22769

FILED: 04/14/2000, 08:46

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To make a technical correction to clarify appraiser experience points schedule.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: Adds the word "industrial" to the applicable section in the experience points schedule.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Title 61, Chapter 2b

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: Because this rule change is a minor technical correction, state budget will not be affected by either cost or savings.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: Because this rule change is a minor technical correction, local government will not be affected by either cost or savings.

❖OTHER PERSONS: Because this rule change is a minor technical correction, other persons will not be affected by either cost or savings.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: Because this rule change is a minor technical correction, there will be no compliance costs.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The amendment proposed comprises only a minor technical change to the language of the appraiser experience points schedule and adds the word "industrial" as an appraisal classification in addition to commercial and multifamily. There will be no fiscal impact on the state budget, local governments, or the regulated profession from this amendment.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Commerce
Real Estate
Second Floor, Heber Wells Building
160 East 300 South
PO Box 146711
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6711, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Karen Post at the above address, by phone at (801) 530-6753, by FAX at (801) 530-6749, or by Internet E-mail at kpost@br.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Theodore "Ted" Boyer, Jr., Director

R162. Commerce, Real Estate.

R162-104. Experience Requirement.

.....

R162-104-2. Maximum Points Per Year.

104.2 All experience points cannot be earned in one 12-month period. For applicants for certification, [A] a maximum of 375 points will be credited for any one 12-month period. For applicants for licensure, a maximum of 300 points will be credited for any one 12-month period.

.....

R162-104-18. Appraisal Experience Points Schedule.

104.18 Points shall be awarded as follows:

104.18.1 Residential Experience Points Schedule. The following points shall be awarded to form appraisals. Three points may be added to the points shown if the appraisal was a narrative appraisal instead of a form appraisal.

TABLE 1

(a) One-unit dwelling, including a site	1 point
(b) Multiple one-unit dwellings in the same subdivision or condominium project which are substantially similar 1-25 dwellings	1 point per dwelling up to a maximum of 6 points
Over 25 dwellings	A total of 10 points
(c) Two- to four-unit dwelling	4 points
(d) Employee Relocation Counsel reports completed on currently accepted Employee Relocation Counsel form	2 points
(e) Residential lot, 1-4 family	1 point
(f) Multiple lots in the same subdivision which are substantially similar 1-25 lots	1 point per lot up to a maximum of 6 points
Over 25 lots	A total of 10 points
(g) Small parcel up to 5 acres	1 point
(h) Vacant land, 20-500 acres	4 points
A maximum of 50 points may be awarded for appraisal of vacant land.	
(i) Recreational, farm, or timber acreage suitable for a house site, up to 10 acres	2 points
Over 10 acres	3 points
(j) All other unusual structures or acreages, which are much larger or more complex than typical properties	1-5 points as determined by the Board
(k) Residential appraisal textbook	As determined by the Board
(l) Residential appraisal articles in journals of approved national appraisal organizations, not to exceed 20 points per year	10 points
(m) Instructing an approved residential course of 20 classroom hours or more	10 points

104.18.2 General Experience Points Schedule. All appraisal reports claimed must be narrative appraisal reports.

TABLE 2

(a) Apartment buildings, 5-100 units	8 points
Over 100 units	10 points
(b) Hotel or motels, 50 units or fewer	6 points
51-150 units	8 points
Over 150 units	10 points
(c) Nursing home, rest home, care facilities, Fewer than 80 beds	8 points
Over 80 beds	10 points
(d) Industrial or warehouse building, Fewer than 20,000 square feet	6 points
Over 20,000 square feet, single tenant	8 points
Over 20,000 square feet, multiple tenants	10 points
(e) Office buildings, Fewer than 10,000 square feet	6 points
Over 10,000 square feet, single tenant	8 points
Over 10,000 square feet, multiple tenants	10 points
(f) Entire condominium projects, using income approach to value	
5- to 30-unit project	6 points
31- or more-unit project	10 points

(g) Retail buildings		
Fewer than 10,000 square feet	6 points	
More than 10,000 square feet, single tenant	8 points	
More than 10,000 square feet, multiple tenants	10 points	
(h) Commercial, multi-family, industrial, or other nonresidential [or multiple family] use acreage [which is nonresidential]		
Fewer than 10 acres	4 points	
[100 10] acres or more	6 points	
100 acres or more, income approach to value	10 points	
(i) All other unusual structures or assignments which are much larger or more complex than the properties described in (a) to (h) herein.	1 to 20 points as determined by Board	
(j) Instructing an approved general appraisal course of 20 classroom hours or more, not to exceed 20 points per year	10 points	
(k) Textbook authorship in general appraisal topics, not to exceed 20 points per year	As determined by Board	
(l) General field journal articles in journals of approved national appraisal organizations, not to exceed 20 points per year	10 points	
(m) Entire Subdivisions or Planned Unit Developments (PUDs)		
1- to 25-unit subdivision or PUD	6 points	
Over 25-unit subdivision or PUD	10 points	
(n) Feasibility or market analysis, maximum 100 points	1 to 20 points as determined by Board	
Ad Valorem appraisals		
(o) Development and implementation of multiple regression model - land valuation guide, up to 5000 parcels	20 points	
For each additional 5000 parcels, add 1 point		
(p) Depreciation study and analysis	20 points	
(q) Sales ratio study and implementation - physical inspection and review, maximum 50 points	10 points	
(r) Development of standards of practice for assessment administration and writing of those guidelines, maximum 40 points	10-20 points as determined by Board	
(s) State-assessed property - gravel pits, mines, utilities	1-20 points as determined by Board	
Farm and Ranch appraisals		
(t) Irrigated cropland, pasture other than rangeland, 1 to 10 acres	Form 2 pts.	Narrative 3 pts.
11-50 acres	2.5 pts.	4 pts.
51-200 acres	3 pts.	5 pts.
201-1000 acres	5 pts.	8 pts.
More than 1000 acres	8 pts.	10 pts.
(u) Dry farm, 1 to 1000 acres	3 pts.	5 pts.
More than 1000 acres	4 pts.	8 pts.
(v) Improvements on properties other than a rural residence, maximum 2 points:		
Dwelling	1 pt.	1 pt.
Sheds	0.5 pt.	0.5 pt.
(w) Cattle ranches		
0-200 head	3 pts.	4 pts.
201-500 head	5 pts.	6 pts.
501-1000 head	6 pts.	8 pts.
More than 1000 head	8 pts.	10 pts.
(x) Sheep ranches		
0-2000 head	5 pts.	6 pts.
More than 2000 head	7 pts.	9 pts.
(y) Dairies, includes all improvements except a dwelling		
1-100 head	4 pts.	5 pts.
101-300 head	5 pts.	6 pts.
More than 300 head	6 pts.	7 pts.
(z) Orchards		
5-50 acres	6 pts.	8 pts.

More than 50 acres	8 pts.	10 pts.
(aa) Rangeland/timber		
0-640 acres	4 pts.	5 pts.
More than 640 acres	6 pts.	7 pts.
(bb) Poultry		
0-100,000 birds	6 pts.	8 pts.
More than 100,000 birds	8 pts.	10 pts.
(cc) Mink		
0-5000 cages	6 pts.	7 pts.
More than 5000 cages	8 pts.	10 pts.
(dd) Fish farms	8 pts.	10 pts.
(ee) Hog farms	8 pts.	10 pts.
(ff) Separate grazing privileges or permits	4 pts.	5 pts.

104.18.2.1 Appraisals on commercial or multifamily form reports shall be worth 75% of the points normally awarded for the appraisal.

KEY: real estate appraisal, experience*
[July 16, 1999]2000 61-2b-1 through 61-2b-40
Notice of Continuation April 1, 1997



Commerce, Real Estate
R162-105
 Scope of Authority

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE
 (Amendment)
 DAR FILE No.: 22770
 FILED: 04/14/2000, 08:46
 RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To update changes previously submitted, which will not be made effective. These changes conform the rule to the statute regarding unclassified individuals.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: The changes specify how an unclassified individual may accumulate experience points.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Title 61, Chapter 2b

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖**THE STATE BUDGET:** State budget will be minimally affected because the rule changes only specify the ways in which an unclassified individual earns and documents their experience. This process occurs before the individual is licensed by the state.

❖**LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:** Local government will be minimally affected because the rule changes only specify the ways in which an unclassified individual earns and documents their experience. This process is not affiliated with local government.

❖**OTHER PERSONS:** Other persons will be minimally affected because the rule changes only specify the ways in which an

unclassified individual earns and documents their experience. This process is not relevant to other persons. COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: Compliance costs for affected persons will be minimal, in that the changes only specify the way in which they earn and document their experience, costs to affected persons would not necessarily be monetary, but rather in the time spent to be in compliance.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The proposed amendment specifies the ways in which unclassified (apprentice) individuals may obtain and accumulate experience points towards meeting licensing requirements of the licensing act. There will be no fiscal impact on the state budget, local governments, or the regulated profession from this amendment. There will be a time, even if nonmonetary, impact upon those seeking to gain the experience required prior to application, but it is not possible to place a dollar figure on the expense to the prospective applicant for licensure of obtaining such experience.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Commerce
Real Estate
Second Floor, Heber Wells Building
160 East 300 South
PO Box 146711
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6711, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Karen Post at the above address, by phone at (801) 530-6753, by FAX at (801) 530-6749, or by Internet E-mail at kpost@br.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Theodore "Ted" Boyer, Jr., Director

R162. Commerce, Real Estate.

R162-105. Scope of Authority.

R162-105-1. Scope of Authority.

105.1 Transaction value. "Transaction value" means:

105.1.1 For loans or other extensions of credit, the amount of the loan or extension of credit;

105.1.2 For sales, leases, purchases, and investments in or exchanges of real property, the market value of the real property interest involved; and

105.1.3 For the pooling of loans or interests in real property for resale or purchase, the amount of the loan or market value of the real property calculated with respect to each such loan or interest in real property.

105.2 State-Licensed Appraisers. In federally-related transactions, the Utah Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act and the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 and related federal regulations allow State-Licensed Appraisers to perform the appraisal of non-complex one to four residential units having a transaction value of less than \$250,000.

105.2.1 Subject to the transaction value limits in Section 105.2, State-Licensed Appraisers may also perform appraisals in federally-related transactions of vacant or unimproved land that is utilized for one to four family purposes, or for which the highest and best use is 1-4 family purposes, so long as net income capitalization analysis is not required by the terms of the assignment.

105.2.2 State-Licensed Appraisers may not perform appraisals of subdivisions in federally-related transactions for which a development analysis/appraisal is necessary or for which discounted cash flow analysis is required by the terms of the assignment.

105.3 Unclassified individuals.

105.3.1 Unclassified individuals who have not yet accumulated 100 experience points and who have not successfully completed the education required for licensure may perform the following duties under the direct supervision of a state-licensed or state-certified appraiser: typing an appraiser's research notes; typing an appraisal report; accompanying an appraiser on an inspection visit to a property; assisting an appraiser in measuring a property; taking photographs of specific properties selected and inspected by the appraiser; performing routine calculations; and obtaining copies of assessment records, deeds, maps, and data from real property data bases relating to properties selected by the appraiser.

105.3.1.1 The unclassified individual may accumulate the first 100 experience points with each duty listed in the following table being worth 20% of the total points awarded from the Appraisal Experience Points Schedule under Section 104-18.1. or 104-18.2. not to exceed the maximum number of points awarded for each property. Applicants must have experience in at least five of the following categories and no more than one-third of the experience can come from any one of the following categories.

(a) type an appraiser's research notes - 20% of total points

(b) type an appraisal report - 20% of total points

(c) accompany an appraiser on an inspection visit - 20% of total points

(d) assist an appraiser in measuring property - 20% of total points

(e) take photographs of specific properties selected and inspected by the appraiser - 20% of total points

(f) perform routine calculations - 20% of total points

(g) obtain copies of assessment records, deeds, maps and data from real property databases relating to properties selected by the supervising appraiser - 20% of total points

105.3.1.[+]2. Unclassified individuals who have not yet accumulated 100 experience points and who have not successfully completed the education required for licensure may not participate in: selecting comparables for an appraisal assignment; making adjustments to comparables; drafting an appraisal report; and, except when working in the presence of a state-licensed or state-certified appraiser, inspecting a property that is the subject of an appraisal or that may be used as a comparable in an appraisal, or measuring a property.

105.3.2. Unclassified individuals who have accumulated 100 experience points and have successfully completed at least 30 hours of the education required for licensure may act in the capacity of an appraisal "trainee" under the direct supervision of a state-licensed or state-certified appraiser. A "trainee" is permitted to have more than one supervising appraiser.

105.3.2.1. An appraiser "trainee" may, under the direct supervision of a state-licensed or state-certified appraiser, participate in selecting comparables for an appraisal assignment, participate in making adjustments to comparables, draft appraisal reports, and when working in the presence of a state-licensed or state-certified appraiser, inspect a property that is the subject of an appraisal or that may be used as a comparable in an appraisal, and measure a property.

105.3.2.2. The unclassified individual who is a "trainee" may accumulate the experience points with each duty listed in the following table being worth 33.3% of the total points awarded from the Appraisal Experience Points Schedule under Section 104-18.1. or 104-18.2. not to exceed the maximum number of points awarded for each property. "Trainee" experience must be earned in at least three of the following categories and no more than one-third of their experience can come from any one of the following categories.

(a) participate in selecting comparables for an appraisal assignment - 33.3% of total points

(b) participate in making adjustments to comparables - 33.3% of total points

(c) draft appraisal reports - 33.3% of total points

(d) when working in the presence of a state-licensed or state-certified appraiser, inspect a property that is the subject of an appraisal or that may be used as a comparable in an appraisal, and measure the property - 33.3% of total points

105.3.3. All experience points cannot be earned in one 12-month period. For applicants for licensure, a maximum of 300 points will be credited for any one 12-month period. Credit will be given for appraisal experience earned only within five years immediately preceding the licensure or certification application. Applicants who believe the Experience Points Schedule does not adequately reflect their experience may refer to Section 104-17.

105.3.4. All unclassified individuals are prohibited from signing an appraisal report or discussing an appraisal assignment with anyone other than the appraiser responsible for the assignment, state enforcement agencies and such third parties as may be authorized by due process of law, or a duly authorized professional peer review committee.

~~105.3.[4]5. A classified appraiser who supervises an unclassified individual shall be responsible for the training and direct supervision of the unclassified individual[and shall require the unclassified appraiser to maintain a log in form satisfactory to the Board which shall contain, at minimum, the following information for each appraisal:]~~

~~[105.3.4.1](a) Type of property;]~~

~~105.3.4.2 Client name and address;]~~

~~[105.3.4.3](b) Address of appraised property;~~

~~[105.3.4.4](c) Description of work performed;~~

~~[105.3.4.5](d) Number of work hours;~~

~~[105.3.4.6](e) Signature and state license/certification number of the supervising appraiser.~~

105.3.[4.7]6. The unclassified individual ~~[shall]~~may maintain a separate appraisal log for each supervising appraiser.

KEY: real estate appraisal
[July 16, 1999]2000

61-2b



Commerce, Real Estate
R162-107
Unprofessional Conduct

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE
(Amendment)

DAR FILE No.: 22771
FILED: 04/14/2000, 08:46
RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To clarify issues of unprofessional conduct for an appraiser.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: The rule changes specify in greater detail unacceptable activities for appraisers which constitute unprofessional conduct, including: signing an appraisal without having given adequate supervision; allowing an appraiser for whom he is responsible to engage in conduct which is in violation of Title 61, Chapter 2b; allowing an appraiser to exceed the authority of their classification, etc.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Title 61, Chapter 2b

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: The changes dictate the conduct of appraisers, specifically between a supervisor and those under his employ. Therefore, no interaction will occur with the state budget.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: The changes dictate the conduct of appraisers, specifically between a supervisor and those under his employ. Therefore, no interaction will occur with local government.

❖OTHER PERSONS: The changes dictate the conduct of appraisers, specifically between a supervisor and those under his employ. The cost or savings to other persons will be minimal, if anything at all.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: Because the changes deal strictly with the conduct amongst appraisers, compliance costs will be minimal.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The proposed amendment clarifies and specifies in greater detail the activities of a real estate appraiser which would be considered unprofessional conduct. There will be a potential impact upon the state budget for investigation of unprofessional conduct committed under this amendment, but such costs would be absorbed in the division's investigative budget. There should be no impact upon local governments. There will be no costs caused by these rules

to the general profession, but individual licensees accused under these rule provisions would have the expense of defending against the allegations of unprofessional conduct.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Commerce
Real Estate
Second Floor, Heber Wells Building
160 East 300 South
PO Box 146711
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6711, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Karen Post at the above address, by phone at (801) 530-6753, by FAX at (801) 530-6749, or by Internet E-mail at kpost@br.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Theodore "Ted" Boyer, Jr., Director

R162. Commerce, Real Estate.

R162-107. Unprofessional Conduct.

R162-107-1. Unprofessional Conduct.

107.1 Unprofessional conduct includes the following specific acts or omissions:

107.1.1 ~~(a)~~ Violating or disregarding a disciplinary order of the Utah Appraiser ~~Registration~~ Licensing and Certification Board or the division; ~~and~~

107.1.2 ~~(b)~~ Signing an appraisal report containing a statement indicating that an appraiser has inspected a property if the appraiser has not inspected the property ~~[-];~~

107.1.3 Signing an appraisal report as the supervising appraiser without having given adequate supervision to the registered appraiser or the unclassified assistant;

107.1.4 Allowing an appraiser in his employ, or an appraiser whom he is otherwise responsible to supervise, to:

(a) exceed the authority of the subordinate appraiser's classification;

(b) engage in conduct which is a violation of Title 61, Chapter 2b.

107.1.5 Allowing a non-appraiser to:

(a) exceed the authority granted to an unclassified person by these rules;

(b) engage in conduct which would be a violation of Title 61, Chapter 2b if done by an appraiser; or

107.1.6 Splitting appraisal fees with an unclassified person, except that an unclassified person may be paid a reasonable salary or a reasonable hourly rate for lawful services actually performed in connection with appraisals.

107.2 The Board may appoint members of the appraisal industry to serve as a Technical Advisory Panel to provide advice

to the Division concerning technical appraisal issues and conduct constituting unprofessional conduct.

KEY: real estate appraisal, conduct
[July 16, 1999]2000

61-2b-8

◆ ————— ◆

Environmental Quality, Air Quality

R307-102-1

Air Pollution Prohibited

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE NO.: 22727

FILED: 04/07/2000, 09:37

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To replace a paragraph which was inadvertently deleted.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: When the inventory rules (R307-150) were revised (DAR No. 21590 and 21591, published in the November 15, 1998, issue of the *Utah State Bulletin*), a paragraph was inadvertently deleted. Because the deletion was inadvertent, it was not properly advertised at the time the change was made. The paragraph had been moved into Rule R307-150 when all air quality rules were reorganized (published June 1, 1998), but should not have been located there. The paragraph had been in the rules unchanged since at least 1975 and has been approved by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a required part of our New Source Review program. The paragraph is authorized by Subsection 19-2-104(1)(c) of the Utah Code.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Subsection 19-2-104(1)(c)

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: No change in cost--this amendment restores a paragraph that was deleted a year ago and the rule has been enforced as usual.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: No change in cost--this amendment restores a paragraph that was deleted a year ago and the rule has been enforced as usual.

❖OTHER PERSONS: No change in cost--this amendment restores a paragraph that was deleted a year ago and the rule has been enforced as usual.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: No change in cost--this amendment restores a paragraph that was deleted a year ago and the rule has been enforced as usual.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: There is no change in cost as this amendment restores language which was deleted inadvertently a year ago. The rule has been in place for at least 25 years--Dianne R. Nielson

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Air Quality
150 North 1950 West
PO Box 144820
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4820, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Jan Miller at the above address, by phone at (801) 536-4042, by FAX at (801) 536-4099, or by Internet E-mail at jmiller@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000; OR ATTENDING A PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULED FOR 05/17/2000, 1:30 p.m., Room 201, Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Building, 168 North 1950 West, Salt Lake City, UT.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 07/06/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Rick Sprott, Planning Branch Manager

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.

R307-102. General Requirements: Broadly Applicable Requirements.

R307-102-1. Air Pollution Prohibited; Periodic Reports Required.

(1) Emission of air contaminants in sufficient quantities to cause air pollution as defined in R307-101-2 is prohibited. The State statute provides for penalties up to \$50,000/day for violation of State statutes, regulations, rules or standards (See Section 19-2-115 for further details).

(2) Periodic Reports and Availability of Information. The owner or operator of any stationay air contaminant source in Utah shall furnish to the Board the periodic reports required under Section 19-2-104(1)(c) and any other information as the Board may deem necessary to determine whether the source is in compliance with Utah and Federal regulations and standards. The information thus obtained will be correlated with applicable emission standards or limitations and will be available to the public during normal business hours at the Division of Air Quality.

KEY: air pollution, confidentiality of information, administrative procedure, hearings*

[September 15, 1998]2000

19-2-104

63-46b-4

19-2-113



Environmental Quality, Drinking Water **R309-102** Responsibilities of Public Water System Owners and Operators

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE No.: 22731

FILED: 04/10/2000, 10:27

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: This rule filing is in response to a federal Safe Drinking Water Act requirement for all community and all nontransient noncommunity water systems to have a certified operator.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This rule filing requires all community and nontransient noncommunity water systems to have a certified operator. Previously, only community water systems serving a population of 800 or more were required to have a certified operator. Not affected by this rule change is the requirement for any public water system that employs treatment techniques for surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water to have a certified operator.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Section 19-4-104

FEDERAL REQUIREMENT FOR THIS RULE: Safe Drinking Water Act (amended August 6, 1996), Title XIV, Section 1419

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: The division will face an increase in certified operators of 40%. The increased workload will be handled by the increase in collection of certification fees and by the federal State Revolving Loan Fund. If the rule is not adopted, then the state will lose 20% of the federal State Revolving Loan Funds, or approximately \$1,200,000 per year (20% of \$6,000,000).

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: Municipalities and districts operating public water systems for populations of under 800 will incur an initial \$70 certification fee, the cost of 20 training hours over a 3-year period and certification renewal cost of \$50 ever 3 years.

❖OTHER PERSONS: Owners and operators of other public water systems for populations of under 800 will incur an initial \$70 certification cost, the cost of 20 training hours over a 3-year period and certification renewal cost of \$50 ever 3 years. Consumers are unlikely to face increased water rates as a result of this rule.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: This rule change will impose slight additional costs on the small community

and nontransient noncommunity systems across the state. In return, water systems will be run by more knowledgeable individuals who have met basic educational requirements, as shown by water system compliance or an examination process.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The Department of Environmental Quality agrees with the comments given under "aggregate anticipated costs and savings" and "compliance costs for affected persons." It is to the benefit of the state, regulated public water systems, and the public to adopt this rule and to retain the full federal allotment for the State Revolving Loan Fund. These loan funds are critical to upgrading the aging drinking water infrastructure throughout the state and thereby protecting public health--Dianne R. Nielson

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:
Environmental Quality
Drinking Water
150 North 1950 West
PO Box 144830
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4830, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Ken Bousfield or Patti Fauver at the above address, by phone at (801) 536-4207 or (801) 536-4196, by FAX at (801) 536-4211, or by Internet E-mail at kbousfie@deq.state.ut.us or pfauver@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Kevin W. Brown, Director, Division of Water Quality, and Executive Secretary, Drinking Water Board

**R309. Environmental Quality, Drinking Water.
R309-102. Responsibilities of Public Water System Owners and Operators.**

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R309-102-9. Operator Certification.

All [public]community and non-transient non-community water systems[servng more than 800 individuals] or any public system that [employ]employs treatment techniques for surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water must have an appropriately certified operator in accordance with the requirements of the Drinking Water Board's Rules. Refer to R309-301, Required Certification Rules for Water Supply Operators in the State of Utah, for specific requirements.

.....

KEY: drinking water, watershed management
[1993]2000 **19-4-104**
Notice of Continuation May 15, 1996



**Environmental Quality, Drinking Water
R309-113
(Changed to R309-600)
Drinking Water Source Protection**

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE
(Amendment)
DAR FILE NO.: 22732
FILED: 04/10/2000, 10:27
RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To require public water systems to notify their consumers about the results of their Drinking Water Source Protection planning. These changes also establish procedures for delineating protection zones for ground-water sources under the direct influence of surface water. Additionally, this rule is being renumbered to conform to the recently adopted rule numbering format that is being implemented by the division. Some definitions have been revised to clarify their meaning.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: Public water systems must develop a public notification plan, which is appended to each Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for ground-water sources that is submitted to the division. Their first public notification must be contained in the "Recordkeeping Section" of the plan and be released to the public within 30 days or be included in their next Consumer Confidence Report. Public notifications must notify the public water system's consumers of the general conclusions of their Drinking Water Source Protection planning and generally address all of their ground-water sources of drinking water. Drinking Water Source Protection zones for existing ground-water sources under the direct influence of surface water must be accomplished through the delineation of both the ground water and surface water contribution areas. Additionally, the Utah Administrative Code reference number is being changed from Rule R309-113 to Rule R309-600.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Subsection 19-4-104(1)(a)(iv)

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

- ❖THE STATE BUDGET: There will be a minimal cost to the state to print material associated with the change and to notify affected public water systems. The aggregate cost is estimated to be less than \$500.
- ❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: There should be minimal additional cost for public notifications since there is already a federal requirement that public water systems prepare and release

Consumer Confidence Reports to their consumers annually. A section of these reports must address source protection. The purpose of this rule change is to specify what needs to be addressed in public notifications. This rule change will affect five sources that are under the direct influence of surface water. It is estimated that each source can be delineated for approximately \$3,000. The aggregate cost is estimated to be \$15,000.

❖OTHER PERSONS: This rule change will affect two sources that are under the direct influence of surface water. It is estimated that each source can be delineated for approximately \$3,000. The aggregate cost is estimated to be \$6,000.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: The compliance cost for any one person should not exceed \$3,000.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: This rule change will have a fiscal impact of approximately \$6,000 on businesses--Dianne R. Nielson

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Drinking Water
Airport East #1, Second Floor
150 North 1950 West
PO Box 144830
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4830, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Bob Lowe at the above address, by phone at (801) 536-4194, by FAX at (801) 536-4211, or by Internet E-mail at blowe@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/12/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Kevin W. Brown, Director, Division of Water Quality, and Executive Secretary, Drinking Water Board

R309. Environmental Quality, Drinking Water.
R309-~~H3~~600. Drinking Water Source Protection For Ground-Water Sources.

R309-~~H3~~600-1. Authority.
Under authority of Section 19-4-104(1)(a)(iv), the Drinking Water Board adopts this rule which governs the protection of ground-water sources of drinking water.

R309-~~H3~~600-2. Purpose.
Public Water Systems (PWSs) are responsible for protecting their sources of drinking water from contamination. R309-~~H3~~600 sets forth minimum requirements to establish a uniform,

statewide program for implementation by PWSs to protect their ground-water sources of drinking water. PWSs are encouraged to enact more stringent programs to protect their sources of drinking water if they decide they are necessary.

R309-~~H3~~600 applies to ~~all~~ ground-water sources and to ground-water sources which are under the direct influence of surface water~~[of drinking water]~~ which are used by PWSs to supply their systems with drinking water~~[except sources which are under the direct influence of surface water and are treated in accordance with surface water treatment rules (refer to R309-206 through R309-208)].~~ ~~However~~Additionally, compliance with this rule is voluntary for existing ground-water sources of drinking water which are used by public (transient) non-community water systems.

R309-~~H3~~600-3. Implementation.

(1) New Ground-Water Sources - Each PWS shall submit a Preliminary Evaluation Report (PER) in accordance with R309-~~H3~~600-13(2) for each of its new ground-water sources to the Division of Drinking Water (DDW). A PWS shall not begin construction of a new source until DDW concurs with its PER.

(2) Existing Ground-Water Sources - Each PWS shall submit a Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) Plan in accordance with R309-~~H3~~600-7(1) for each of its existing ground-water sources to DDW according to the following schedule. Well fields or groups of springs may be considered to be a single source.

TABLE 1

Population Served By PWS:	Percent Of Sources:	DWSP Plans Due By:
Over 10,000	50% of wells	December 31, 1995
Over 10,000	100% of wells	December 31, 1996
3,300-10,000	100% of wells	December 31, 1997
Less than 3,300 Springs and other sources	100% of wells	December 31, 1998
		December 31, 1999

(3) DWSP for existing ground-water sources under the direct influence of surface water shall be accomplished through delineation of both the ground water and surface water contribution areas. The requirements of R309-600-7(1) apply to the ground water portion and the requirements of R309-605 apply to the surface water portion, except that the schedule for submitting these DWSP plans to DDW is based on the schedule in R309-605-3(1).

(4)~~3~~ PWSs shall maintain all land use agreements which were established under previous rules to protect their ground-water sources of drinking water from contamination. Additionally, PWSs shall maintain land ownership and land-use agreements established under previous rules with new owners which prohibit these new owners from locating pollution sources within protection zones.

R309-~~H3~~600-4. Exceptions.

(1) Exceptions to the requirements of R309-~~H3~~600 or parts thereof may be granted by the Executive Secretary to PWSs if: due to compelling factors (which may include economic factors), a PWS is unable to comply with these requirements, and the granting of an exception will not result in an unreasonable risk to health.

(2) The Executive Secretary may prescribe a schedule by which the PWS must come into compliance with the requirements of R309-~~H3~~600.

R309-~~113~~600-5. Designated Person.

(1) A designated person shall be appointed and reported in writing to the Executive Secretary by each PWS within 180 days of the effective date of R309-~~113~~600. The designated person's address and telephone number shall be included in the written correspondence. Additionally, the above information must be included in each DWSP Plan and PER that is submitted to DDW.

(2) Each PWS shall notify the Executive Secretary in writing within 30 days of any changes in the appointment of a designated person.

R309-~~113~~600-6. Definitions.

(1) The following terms are defined for the purposes of this rule:

(a) "Collection area" means the area surrounding a ground-water source which is underlain by collection pipes, tile, tunnels, infiltration boxes, or other ground-water collection devices.

(b) "Controls" means the codes, ordinances, rules, and regulations currently in effect to regulate a potential contamination source. "Controls" also means physical controls which may prevent contaminants from migrating off of a site and into surface or ground water. "Controls" also means negligible quantities of contaminants.

(c) "Criteria" means the conceptual standards that form the basis for DWSP area delineation to include distance, ground-water time of travel, aquifer boundaries, and ground-water divides.

(d) "Criteria threshold" means a value or set of values selected to represent the limits above or below which a given criterion will cease to provide the desired degree of protection.

(e) "DDW" means Division of Drinking Water.

(f) "DWSP Program" means the program to protect drinking water source protection zones and management areas from contaminants that may have an adverse effect on the health of persons.

(g) "DWSP Zone" means the surface and subsurface area surrounding a ground-water source of drinking water supplying a PWS, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such ground-water source.

(h) "Designated person" means the person appointed by a PWS to ensure that the requirements of R309-~~113~~600 are met.

(i) "Executive Secretary" means the individual authorized by the Drinking Water Board to conduct business on its behalf.

(j) "Existing ground-water source of drinking water" means a public supply ground-water source for which plans and specifications were submitted to DDW on or before July 26, 1993.

(k) "Ground-water Source" means any well, spring, tunnel, adit, or other underground opening from or through which ground-water flows or is pumped from subsurface water-bearing formations.

(l) "Hydrogeologic methods" means the techniques used to translate selected criteria and criteria thresholds into mappable delineation boundaries. These methods include, but are not limited to, arbitrary fixed radii, analytical calculations and models, hydrogeologic mapping, and numerical flow models.

(m) "Land management strategies" means zoning and non-zoning ~~strategies~~controls which include, but are not limited to, the following: zoning and subdivision ordinances, site plan reviews, design and operating standards, source prohibitions, purchase of property and development rights, public education programs, ground-water monitoring, household hazardous waste collection

programs, water conservation programs, memoranda of understanding, written contracts and agreements, and so forth.

(n) "Land use agreement" means a written agreement wherein the owner(s) agrees not to locate or allow the location of uncontrolled potential contamination sources or pollution sources within zone one of new wells in protected aquifers. The owner(s) must also agree not to locate or allow the location of pollution sources within zone two of new wells in unprotected aquifers and new springs unless the pollution source agrees to install design standards which prevent contaminated discharges to ground water. This restriction must be binding on all heirs, successors, and assigns. Land use agreements must be recorded with the property description in the local county recorder's office. Refer to R309-~~113~~600-13(2)(d).

Land use agreements for protection areas on publicly owned lands need not be recorded in the local county recorder office. However, a letter must be obtained from the Administrator of the land in question and meet the requirements described above.

(o) "Management area" means the area outside of zone one and within a two-mile radius where the Optional Two-mile Radius Delineation Procedure has been used to identify a protection area.

For wells, land may be excluded from the DWSP management area at locations where it is more than 100 feet lower in elevation than the total drilled depth of the well.

For springs and tunnels, the DWSP management area is all land at elevation equal to or higher than, and within a two-mile radius, of the spring or tunnel collection area. The DWSP management area also includes all land lower in elevation than, and within 100 horizontal feet, of the spring or tunnel collection area. The elevation datum to be used is the point of water collection. Land may also be excluded from the DWSP management area at locations where it is separated from the ground-water source by a surface drainage which is lower in elevation than the spring or tunnel collection area.

(p) "New ground-water source of drinking water" means a public supply ground-water source of drinking water for which plans and specifications are submitted to DDW after July 26, 1993.

(q) "Nonpoint source" means any ~~conveyance~~diffuse source of pollutants or contaminants not otherwise defined as a~~meeting the definition of~~ point source.

(r) "PWS" means public water system.

(s) "Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete ~~conveyance~~source of pollutants or contaminants, including but not limited to any site, pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, animal feeding operation with more than ten animal units, landfill, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. ~~[This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.]~~

(t) "Pollution source" means point source discharges of contaminants to ground water or potential discharges of the liquid forms of "extremely hazardous substances" which are stored in containers in excess of "applicable threshold planning quantities" as specified in SARA Title III. Examples of possible pollution sources include, but are not limited to, the following: storage facilities that store the liquid forms of extremely hazardous substances, septic tanks, drain fields, class V underground injection wells, landfills, open dumps, landfilling of sludge and septage,

manure piles, salt piles, pit privies, drain lines, and animal feeding operations with more than ten animal units.

The following definitions are part of R309-[43]600 and clarify the meaning of "pollution source:"

(i) "Animal feeding operation" means a lot or facility where the following conditions are met: animals have been or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12 month period, and crops, vegetation forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility. Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered to be a single feeding operation if they adjoin each other, if they use a common area, or if they use a common system for the disposal of wastes.

(ii) "Animal unit" means a unit of measurement for any animal feeding operation calculated by adding the following numbers; the number of slaughter and feeder cattle multiplied by 1.0, plus the number of mature dairy cattle multiplied by 1.4, plus the number of swine weighing over 55 pounds multiplied by 0.4, plus the number of sheep multiplied by 0.1, plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0.

(iii) "Extremely hazardous substances" means those substances which are identified in the Sec. 302(EHS) column of the "Title III List of Lists: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(R) of the Clean Air Act, As Amended." (550B98017)[~~"TITLE III LIST OF LISTS - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to Reporting Under SARA Title III," (EPA 550-B-96-015)~~]. A copy of this document may be obtained from: NCEPI, PO Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45202. Online ordering is also available at <http://www.epa.gov/ncepihom/orderpub.html>.

(u) "Potential contamination source" means any facility or site which employs an activity or procedure which may potentially contaminate ground water. A pollution source is also a potential contamination source.

(v) "Protected aquifer" means a producing aquifer in which the following conditions are met:

(i) A naturally protective layer of clay, at least 30 feet in thickness, is present above the aquifer;

(ii) the PWS provides data to indicate the lateral continuity of the clay layer to the extent of zone two; and

(iii) the public-supply well is grouted with a grout seal that extends from the ground surface down to at least 100 feet below the surface, and for a thickness of at least 30 feet through the protective clay layer.

(w) "Replacement well" means a public-supply well drilled for the sole purpose of replacing an existing public-supply well which is impaired or made useless by structural difficulties and in which the following conditions are met:

(i) the proposed well location shall be within a radius of 150 feet from an existing ground-water supply well, as defined in R309-[43]600-6(1)(j); and

(ii) the PWS provides a copy of the replacement application approved by the State Engineer (refer to Section 73-3-28 of the Utah Code Annotated).

(x) "Time of travel" means the time required for a particle of water to move in the producing aquifer from a specific point to a ground-water source of drinking water.

(y) "Unprotected aquifer" means any aquifer that does not meet the definition of a protected aquifer.

(z) "Wellhead" means the physical structure, facility, or device at the land surface from or through which ground-water flows or is pumped from subsurface, water-bearing formations.

R309-[43]600-7. DWSP Plans.

(1) Each PWS shall develop, submit, and implement a DWSP Plan for each of its ground-water sources of drinking water.

Required Sections for DWSP Plans - DWSP Plans should be developed in accordance with the "Standard Report Format for Existing Wells and Springs." This document may be obtained from DDW. DWSP Plans must include the following seven sections:

(a) DWSP Delineation Report - A DWSP Delineation Report in accordance with R309-[43]600-9(5) is the first section of a DWSP Plan.

(b) Potential Contamination Source Inventory and Assessment of Controls - A Prioritized Inventory of Potential Contamination Sources and an assessment of their controls in accordance with R309-[43]600-10 is the second section of a DWSP Plan.

(c) Management Program to Control Each Preexisting Potential Contamination Source - A Management Program to Control Each Preexisting Potential Contamination Source in accordance with R309-[43]600-11 is the third section of a DWSP Plan.

(d) Management Program to Control or Prohibit Future Potential Contamination Sources - A Plan for Controlling or Prohibiting Future Potential Contamination Sources is the fourth section of a DWSP Plan. This must be in accordance with R309-[43]600-12, consistent with the general provisions of this rule, and implemented to an extent allowed under the PWS's authority and jurisdiction.

(e) Implementation Schedule - Each PWS shall develop a step-by-step implementation schedule which lists each of its proposed land management strategies with an implementation date for each strategy.

(f) Resource Evaluation - Each PWS shall assess the financial and other resources which may be required for it to implement each of its DWSP Plans and determine how these resources may be acquired.

(g) Recordkeeping - Each PWS shall document changes in each of its DWSP Plans as they are continuously updated to show current conditions in the protection zones and management areas. As a DWSP Plan is executed, the PWS shall document any land management strategies that are implemented. These documents may include any of the following: ordinances, codes, permits, memoranda of understanding, public education programs, public notifications, and so forth.

(2) DWSP Plan Administration - DWSP Plans shall be submitted, corrected, retained, implemented, updated, and revised according to the following:

(a) Submitting DWSP Plans - Each PWS shall submit a DWSP Plan to DDW in accordance with the schedule in R309-[43]600-3(~~2~~) for each of its ground-water sources of drinking water.

(b) Correcting Deficiencies - Each PWS shall correct any deficiencies in a disapproved DWSP Plan and resubmit it to DDW within 90 days of the disapproval date.

(c) Retaining DWSP Plans - Each PWS shall retain on its premises a current copy of each of its DWSP Plans. ~~[-DWSP Plans shall be made available to the public upon request.]~~

(d) Implementing DWSP Plans - Each PWS shall begin implementing each of its DWSP Plans in accordance with its schedule in R309-~~[H3]600-7(1)(e)~~, within 180 days after submittal if they are not disapproved by DDW.

(e) Updating and Resubmitting DWSP Plans - Each PWS shall update its DWSP Plans as often as necessary to ensure they show current conditions in the DWSP zones and management areas. Updated plans also document the implementation of land management strategies in the recordkeeping section. DWSP Plans are initially due according to the schedule in R309-~~[H3]600-3~~. Thereafter, updated DWSP Plans are due every six years from their original due date. This applies even though a PWS may have been granted an extension beyond the original due date.

(f) Revising DWSP Plans - Each PWS shall submit a revised DWSP Plan to DDW within 180 days after the reconstruction or redevelopment of any ground-water source of drinking water which addresses changes in source construction, source development, hydrogeology, delineation, potential contamination sources, and proposed land management strategies.

R309-~~[H3]600-8~~. DWSP Plan Review.

(1) DDW shall review each DWSP Plan submitted by PWSs and "concur," "concur with recommendations," "conditionally concur" or "disapprove" the plan.

(2) DDW may "disapprove" DWSP Plans for any of the following reasons:

(a) An inaccurate DWSP Delineation Report, a report that uses a non-applicable delineation method, or a DWSP Plan that is missing this report or any of the information and data required in it (refer to R309-~~[H3]600-9(5)~~);

(b) an inaccurate Prioritized Inventory of Potential Contamination Sources or a DWSP Plan that is missing this report or any of the information required in it (refer to R309-~~[H3]600-10(1)~~);

(c) an inaccurate assessment of current controls (refer to R309-~~[H3]600-10(2)~~);

(d) a missing Management Program to Control Each Preexisting Potential Contamination Source which has been assessed as "not adequately controlled" by the PWS (refer to R309-~~[H3]600-11(1)~~);

(e) a missing Management Program to Control or Prohibit Future Potential Contamination Sources (refer to R309-~~[H3]600-12~~);

(f) a missing or incomplete Implementation Schedule, Resource Evaluation, Recordkeeping Section, ~~[-or]~~ Contingency Plan, or Public Notification Plan (refer to R309-~~[H3]600-7(1)(e)~~), ~~[-and]~~ R309-~~[H3]600-14~~, and R309-600-15).

(3) DDW may "concur with recommendations" when PWSs propose management programs to control preexisting potential contamination sources or management programs to control or prohibit future potential contamination sources for existing or new drinking water sources which appear inadequate or ineffective.

(4) DDW may "conditionally concur" with a DWSP Plan or PER. The PWS must implement the conditions and report compliance the next time the DWSP Plan is due and submitted to DDW.

R309-~~[H3]600-9~~. Delineation of Protection Zones and Management Areas.

(1) PWSs shall delineate protection zones or a management area around each of their ground-water sources of drinking water using the Preferred Delineation Procedure or the Optional Two-mile Radius Delineation Procedure. The hydrogeologic method used by PWSs shall produce protection zones or a management area in accordance with the criteria thresholds below. PWSs may also choose to verify protected aquifer conditions to reduce the level of management controls applied in applicable protection areas.

(2) Criteria Thresholds for Ground-water Sources of Drinking Water:

(a) Preferred Delineation Procedure - Four zones are delineated for management purposes:

(i) Zone one is the area within a 100-foot radius from the wellhead or margin of the collection area.

(ii) Zone two is the area within a 250-day ground-water time of travel to the wellhead or margin of the collection area, the boundary of the aquifer(s) which supplies water to the ground-water source, or the ground-water divide, whichever is closer. If the available data indicate a zone of increased ground-water velocity within the producing aquifer(s), then time-of-travel calculations shall be based on this data.

(iii) Zone three (waiver criteria zone) is the area within a 3-year ground-water time of travel to the wellhead or margin of the collection area, the boundary of the aquifer(s) which supplies water to the ground-water source, or the ground-water divide, whichever is closer. If the available data indicate a zone of increased ground-water velocity within the producing aquifer(s), then time-of-travel calculations shall be based on this data.

(iv) Zone four is the area within a 15-year ground-water time of travel to the wellhead or margin of the collection area, the boundary of the aquifer(s) which supplies water to the ground-water source, or the ground-water divide, whichever is closer. If the available data indicate a zone of increased ground-water velocity within the producing aquifer(s), then time-of-travel calculation shall be based on this data.

(b) Optional Two-mile Radius Delineation Procedure - In place of the Preferred Delineation Procedure, PWSs may choose to use the Optional Two-mile Radius Delineation Procedure to delineate a management area. This procedure is best applied in ~~[rural]~~remote areas where few if any potential contamination sources are located. Refer to R309-~~[H3]600-6(1)(o)~~ for the definition of a management area.

(3) Protected Aquifer Classification - PWSs may choose to verify protected aquifer conditions to reduce the level of management controls for a public-supply well which produces water from a protected aquifer(s) or to meet one of the requirements of a VOC or pesticide susceptibility waiver (R309-~~[H3-15]600-16(4)~~). Refer to R309-~~[H3]600-6(1)(v)~~ for the definition of a "protected aquifer."

(4) Special Conditions - Special scientific or engineering studies may be conducted to support a request for an exception (refer to R309-~~[H3]600-4~~) due to special conditions. These studies must be approved by DDW before the PWS begins the study. Special studies may include confined aquifer conditions, ground-water movement through protective layers, wastewater transport and fate, etc.

(5) DWSP Delineation Report - Each PWS shall submit a DWSP Delineation Report to DDW for each of its ground-water sources using the Preferred Delineation Procedure or the Optional Two-mile Radius Delineation Procedure.

(a) Preferred Delineation Procedure - Delineation reports for protection zones delineated using the Preferred Delineation Procedure shall include the following information and a list of all sources or references for this information:

(i) Geologic Data - A brief description of geologic features and aquifer characteristics observed in the well and area of the potential protection zones. This should include the formal or informal stratigraphic name(s), lithology of the aquifer(s) and confining unit(s), and description of fractures and solution cavities (size, abundance, spacing, orientation) and faults (brief description of location in or near the well, and orientation). Lithologic descriptions can be obtained from surface hand samples or well cuttings; core samples and laboratory analyses are not necessary. Fractures, solution cavities, and faults may be described from surface outcrops or drill logs.

(ii) Well Construction Data - If the source is a well, the report shall include the well drillers log, elevation of the wellhead, borehole radius, casing radius, total depth of the well, depth and length of the screened or perforated interval(s), well screen or perforation type, casing type, method of well construction, type of pump, location of pump in the well, and the maximum projected pumping rate of the well. The maximum pumping rate of the well must be used in the delineation calculations. Averaged pumping rate values shall not be used.

(iii) Spring Construction Data - If the source is a spring or tunnel the report shall include a description or diagram of the collection area and method of ground-water collection.

(iv) Aquifer Data for New Wells - A summary report including the calculated hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer, transmissivity, hydraulic gradient, direction of ground-water flow, estimated effective porosity, and saturated thickness of the producing aquifer(s). The PWS shall obtain the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer from a constant-rate aquifer test and provide the data as described in R309-204-6(10)(b). Estimated effective porosity must be between 1% and 30%. Clay layers shall not be included in calculations of aquifer thickness or estimated effective porosity. This report shall include graphs, data, or printouts showing the interpretation of the aquifer test.

(v) Aquifer Data for Existing Wells - A summary report including the calculated hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer, transmissivity, hydraulic gradient, direction of ground-water flow, estimated effective porosity, and saturated thickness of the producing aquifer(s). The PWS shall obtain the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer from a constant-rate aquifer test using the existing pumping equipment. Aquifer tests using observation wells are encouraged, but are not required. If a previously performed aquifer test is available and includes the required data described below, data from that test may be used instead. Estimated effective porosity must be between 1% and 30%. Clay layers shall not be included in calculations of aquifer thickness or estimated effective porosity. This report shall include graphs, data, or printouts showing the interpretation of the aquifer test.

If a constant-rate aquifer test is not practical, then the PWS shall obtain hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer using another appropriate method, such as data from a nearby well in the same

aquifer, specific capacity of the well, published hydrogeologic studies of the same aquifer, or local or regional ground-water models. A constant-rate test may not be practical for such reasons as insufficient drawdown in the well, inaccessibility of the well for water-level measurements, or insufficient overflow capacity for the pumped water.

The constant-rate test shall:

(A) Provide for continuous pumping for at least 24 hours or until stabilized drawdown has continued for at least six hours. Stabilized drawdown is achieved when there is less than one foot of change of ground-water level in the well within a six-hour period.

(B) Provide data as described in R309-204-6(10)(b)(v) through (vii).

(vi) Additional Data for Observation Wells - If the aquifer test is conducted using observation wells, the report shall include the following information for each observation well: location and surface elevation; total depth; depth and length of the screened or perforated intervals; radius, casing type, screen or perforation type, and method of construction; prepumping ground-water level; the time-drawdown or distance-drawdown data and curve; and the total drawdown.

(vii) Hydrogeologic Methods and Calculations - These include the ground-water model or other hydrogeologic method used to delineate the protection zones, all applicable equations, values, and the calculations which determine the delineated boundaries of zones two, three, and four. The hydrogeologic method or ground-water model must be reasonably applicable for the aquifer setting. For wells, the hydrogeologic method or ground-water model must include the effects of drawdown (increased hydraulic gradient near the well) and interference from other wells.

(viii) Map Showing Boundaries of the DWSP Zones - A map showing the location of the ground-water source of drinking water and the boundary for each DWSP zone. The base map shall be a 1:24,000-scale (7.5-minute series) topographic map, such as is published by the U.S. Geological Survey. Although zone one (100-foot radius around the well or margin of the collection area) need not be on the map, the complete boundaries for zones two, three, and four must be drawn and labeled. More detailed maps are optional and may be submitted in addition to the map required above.

The PWS shall also include a written description of the distances which define the delineated boundaries of zones two, three, and four. These written descriptions must include the maximum distances upgradient from the well, the maximum distances downgradient from the well, and the maximum widths of each protection zone.

(b) Optional Two-Mile Radius Delineation Procedure - Delineation Reports for protection areas delineated using the Optional Two-mile Radius Delineation Procedure shall include the following information:

(i) Map Showing Boundaries of the DWSP Management Area - A map showing the location of the ground-water source of drinking water and the DWSP management area boundary. The base map shall be a 1:24,000-scale (7.5-minute series) topographic map, such as is published by the U.S. Geological Survey. Although zone one (100-foot radius around the well or margin of the collection area) need not be on the map, the complete two-mile radius must be drawn and labeled. More detailed maps are optional and may be submitted in addition to the map required above.

(ii) Hydrogeologic Report to Exclude a Potential Contamination Source - To exclude a potential contamination source from the inventory which is required in R309-~~H3~~600-10(1), a hydrogeologic report is required which clearly demonstrates that the potential contamination source has no capacity to contaminate the source.

(6) Protected Aquifer Conditions - If a PWS chooses to verify protected aquifer conditions, it shall submit the following additional data to DDW for each of its ground-water sources for which the protected aquifer conditions apply. The report must state that the aquifer meets the definition of a protected aquifer based on the following information:

(a) thickness, depth, and lithology of the protective clay layer;

(b) data to indicate the lateral continuity of the protective clay layer over the extent of zone two. This may include such data as correlation of beds in multiple wells, published hydrogeologic studies, stratigraphic studies, potentiometric surface studies, and so forth; and

(c) evidence that the well has been grouted or otherwise sealed from the ground surface to a depth of at least 100 feet and for a thickness of at least 30 feet through the protective clay layer in accordance with R309-~~H3~~600-6(1)(v) R309-204-6(6)(i).

R309-~~H3~~600-10. Potential Contamination Source Inventory and Identification and Assessment of Controls.

(1) Prioritized Inventory of Potential Contamination Sources - Each PWS shall list all potential contamination sources within each DWSP zone or management area in priority order and state the basis for this order. This priority ranking shall be according to relative risk to the drinking water source. The name and address of each commercial and industrial potential contamination source is required. Additional information should include the name and phone number of a contact person and a list of the chemical, biological, and/or radiological hazards associated with each potential contamination source. Additionally, each PWS shall identify each potential contamination source as to its location in zone one, two, three, four or in a management area and plot it on the map required in R309-~~H3~~600-9(5)(a)(viii) or R309-~~H3~~600-9(5)(b)(i).

(a) List of Potential Contamination Sources - A List of Potential Contamination Sources is found in the "Source Protection User's Guide for Ground-Water Sources." This document may be obtained from DDW. This list may be used by PWSs as a guide to inventorying potential contamination sources within their DWSP zones and management areas.

(b) Refining, Expanding, Updating, and Verifying Potential Contamination Sources - Each PWS shall update its list of potential contamination sources to show current conditions within DWSP zones or management areas. This includes adding potential contamination sources which have moved into DWSP zones or management areas, deleting potential contamination sources which have moved out, improving available data about potential contamination sources, and all other appropriate refinements.

(2) Identification and Assessment of Current Controls - PWSs are not required to plan and implement land management strategies for potential contamination source hazards that are assessed as "adequately controlled." If controls are not identified, the potential contamination source will be considered to be "not adequately controlled." Additionally, if the hazards at a potential

contamination source cannot be identified, the potential contamination source must be assessed as "not adequately controlled." Identification and assessment should be limited to one of the following controls for each applicable hazard: regulatory, best management/pollution prevention, physical, or~~and~~ negligible quantity~~[controls]~~. Each of the following topics for a control must be addressed before identification and assessment will be considered to be complete. Refer to the "Source Protection User's Guide for Ground-Water Sources" for a list of government agencies and the programs they administer to control potential contamination sources. This guide may be obtained from DDW.

(a) Regulatory Controls - Identify the enforcement agency and verify that the hazard is being regulated by them; cite and/or quote applicable references in the regulation, rule or ordinance which pertain to controlling the hazard; explain how the regulatory control prevents ground-water contamination; assess the hazard; and set a date to reassess the hazard.

(b) Best Management/Pollution Prevention Practice Controls - List the specific best management/pollution prevention practices which have been implemented by potential contamination source management to control the hazard and indicate that they are willing to continue the use of these practices; explain how these practices prevent ground-water contamination; assess the hazard; and set a date to reassess the hazard.

(c) Physical Controls - Describe the physical control(s) which have been constructed to control the hazard; explain how these controls prevent contamination; assess the hazard; and set a date to reassess the hazard.

(d) Negligible Quantity Control - Identify the quantity of the hazard that is being used, disposed, stored, manufactured, and/or transported; explain why this amount should be considered a negligible quantity; assess the hazard; and set a date to reassess the hazard.

(3) For the purpose of meeting the requirements of R309-~~H3~~600, DDW will consider a PWS's assessment that a potential contamination source which is covered by a permit or approval under one of the regulatory programs listed below sufficient to demonstrate that the source is adequately controlled unless otherwise determined by the Executive Secretary. For all other state programs, the PWS's assessment is subject to review by DDW; as a result, a PWS's DWSP Plan may be disapproved if DDW does not concur with its assessment(s).

(a) The Utah Ground-Water Quality Protection program established by Section 19-5-104 and R317-6;

(b) closure plans or Part B permits under authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1984 regarding the monitoring and treatment of ground water;

(c) the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) established by Section 19-5-104 and R317-8;

(d) the Underground Storage Tank Program established by Section 19-6-403 and R311-200 through R311-208; and

(e) the Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program for classes I-IV established by Sections 19-5-104 and 40-6-5 and R317-7 and R649-5.

R309-~~H3~~600-11. Management Program to Control Each Preexisting Potential Contamination Source.

(1) PWSs shall plan land management strategies to control each preexisting potential contamination source in accordance with

their authority and jurisdiction. Land management strategies must be consistent with the provisions of R309-[REDACTED], designed to control potential contamination, and may be regulatory or non-regulatory. Each potential contamination source listed on the inventory required in R309-[REDACTED]-10(1) and assessed as "not adequately controlled" must be addressed. Land management strategies must be implemented according to the schedule required in R309-[REDACTED]-7(1)(e).

(2) PWSs with overlapping protection zones and management areas may cooperate in controlling a particular preexisting potential contamination source if one PWS will agree to take the lead in planning and implementing land management strategies and the remaining PWS(s) will assess the preexisting potential contamination source as "adequately controlled."

R309-[REDACTED]-12. Management Program to Control or Prohibit Future Potential Contamination Sources for Existing Drinking Water Sources.

(1) PWSs shall plan land management strategies to control or prohibit future potential contamination sources within each of its DWSP zones or management areas consistent with the provisions of R309-[REDACTED] and to an extent allowed under its authority and jurisdiction. Land management strategies must be designed to control potential contamination and may be regulatory or non-regulatory. Additionally land management strategies must be implemented according to the schedule required in R309-[REDACTED]-7(1)(e).

(2) Protection areas may extend into neighboring cities, towns, and counties. Since it may not be possible for some PWSs to enact regulatory land management strategies outside of their jurisdiction, except as described below, it is recommended that these PWSs contact their neighboring cities, towns, and counties to see if they are willing to implement protective ordinances to prevent ground-water contamination under joint management agreements.

(3) Cities and towns have extraterritorial jurisdiction in accordance with Section 10-8-15 of the Utah Code Annotated to enact ordinances to protect a stream or "source" from which their water is taken... "for 15 miles above the point from which it is taken and for a distance of 300 feet on each side of such stream..." Section 10-8-15 includes ground-water sources.

(4) Zoning ordinances are an effective means to control potential contamination sources that may want to move into protection areas. They allow PWSs to prohibit facilities that would discharge contaminants directly to ground water. They also allow PWSs to review plans from potential contamination sources to ensure there will be adequate spill protection and waste disposal procedures, etc. If zoning ordinances are not used, PWSs must establish a plan to contact potential contamination sources individually as they move into protection areas, identify and assess their controls, and plan land management strategies if they are not adequately controlled.

R309-[REDACTED]-13. New Ground-water Sources of Drinking Water.

(1) Prior to constructing a new ground-water source of drinking water, each PWS shall develop a PER which demonstrates whether the source meets the requirements of this section and submit it to DDW. Additionally, engineering information in accordance with R309-204-6(5)(a) or R309-204-7(4) must be

submitted to DDW. DDW will not grant plan approval until both source protection and engineering requirements are met. Construction standards relating to protection zones and management areas (fencing, diversion channels, sewer line construction, and grouting, etc.) are found in R309-204. After the source is constructed a DWSP Plan must be developed, submitted, and implemented accordingly.

(2) Preliminary Evaluation Report for New Sources of Drinking Water - PERs shall cover all four zones or the entire management area. PERs should be developed in accordance with the "Standard Report Format for New Wells and Springs." This document may be obtained from DDW. PWSs shall include the following four sections in each PER:

(a) Delineation Report for Estimated DWSP Zones - The same requirements apply as in R309-[REDACTED]-9(5), except that the hydrogeologic data for the PER must be developed using the best available data which may be obtained from: surrounding wells, published information, or surface geologic mapping. PWSs must use the Preferred Delineation Procedure to delineate protection zones for new wells.

(b) Inventory of Potential Contamination Sources and Identification and Assessment of Controls - The same requirements apply as in R309-[REDACTED]-10(1) and (2). Additionally, the PER must demonstrate that the source meets the following requirements:

(i) Protection Areas Delineated using the Preferred Delineation Procedure in Protected Aquifers - A PWS shall not locate a new ground-water source of drinking water where an uncontrolled potential contamination source or a pollution source exists within zone one.

(ii) Protection Areas Delineated using the Preferred Delineation Procedure in Unprotected Aquifers - A PWS shall not locate a new ground-water source of drinking water where an uncontrolled potential contamination source or an uncontrolled pollution source exists within zone one. Additionally, a new ground-water source of drinking water may not be located where a pollution source exists within zone two unless the pollution source implements design standards which prevent contaminated discharges to ground water.

(iii) Management Areas Delineated using the Optional Two-Mile Radius Delineation Procedure - A PWS shall not locate a new spring where an uncontrolled potential contamination source or a pollution source exists within zone one. Additionally, a new spring may not be located where a pollution source exist within the management area unless: a hydrogeologic report in accordance with R309-[REDACTED]-9(5)(b)(ii) which verifies that it does not impact the spring; or the pollution source implements design standards which prevent contaminated discharges to ground water.

(c) Land Ownership Map - A land ownership map which includes all land within zones one and two or the entire management area. Additionally, include a list which exclusively identifies the land owners in zones one and two or the management area, the parcel(s) of land which they own, and the zone in which they own land. A land ownership map and list are not required if ordinances are used to protect these areas.

(d) Land Use Agreements, Letters of Intent, or Zoning Ordinances - Land use agreements which meet the requirements of the definition in R309-[REDACTED]-6(1)(n). Zoning ordinances which are already in effect or letters of intent may be substituted for land use agreements; however, they must accomplish the same level of

protection that is required in a land use agreement. Letters of intent must be notarized, include the same language that is required in land use agreements, and contain the statement that "the owner agrees to record the land use agreement in the county recorder's office, if the source proves to be an acceptable drinking water source." The PWS shall not introduce a new source into its system until copies of all applicable recorded land use agreements are submitted to DDW.

(3) Sewers Within DWSP Zones and Management Areas - Sewer lines may not be located within zones one and two or a management area unless the criteria identified below are met. If sewer lines are located or planned to be located within zones one and two or a management area, the PER must demonstrate that they comply with this criteria. Sewer lines that comply with this criteria may be assessed as adequately controlled potential contamination sources.

(a) Zone One - If the conditions specified in R309-~~600~~-13(3)(a)(i and ii) below are met, all sewer lines within zone one shall be constructed in accordance with R309-204-6(4) and must be at least 10 feet from the wellhead.

(i) There is at least 5 feet of suitable soil between the bottom of the sewer lines and the top of the maximum seasonal ground-water table or perched water table. (Suitable soils contain adequate sand/silt/clay to act as an effective effluent filter within its depth for the removal of pathogenic organisms and fill the voids between coarse particles such as gravel, cobbles, and angular rock fragments); and

(ii) there is at least 5 feet of suitable soil between the bottom of the sewer lines the top of any bedrock formations. (For the purposes of this rule, unsuitable soils or bedrock formations shall include soil or bedrock formations which have such low permeability that they prevent downward passage of effluent, or soil or bedrock formations with open joints or solution channels which permit such rapid flow that effluent is not renovated. This includes coarse particles such as gravel, cobbles, or angular rock fragments with insufficient soil to fill the voids between the particles. Solid or fractured bedrock such as shale, sandstone, limestone, basalt, or granite are unacceptable.)

(b) Zones One and Two - If the conditions identified in R309-~~600~~-13(3)(a)(i and ii) above cannot be met, any sewer lines within zones one and two or a management area shall be constructed in accordance with R309-204-6(4) and must be at least 300 feet from the wellhead or margin of the collection area.

(4) Use waivers for the VOC and pesticide parameter groups may be issued if the inventory of potential contamination sources indicates that the chemicals within these parameter groups are not used, disposed, stored, transported, or manufactured within zones one, two, and three or the management area.

(5) Replacement Wells - A PER is not required for proposed wells, if the PWS receives written notification from DDW that the well is classified as a replacement well. The PWS must submit a letter requesting that the well be classified as a replacement well and include documentation to show that the conditions required in R309-~~600~~-6(1)(w) are met. If a proposed well is classified as a replacement well, the PWS is still required to submit and obtain written approval for all other information as required in:

(a) DWSP Plan for New Sources of Drinking Water (refer to R309-~~600~~-13(6), and

(b) the Outline of Well Approval Process (refer to R309-204-6(5)).

(6) DWSP Plan for New Sources of Drinking Water - The PWS shall submit a DWSP Plan in accordance with R309-~~600~~-7(1) for any new ground-water source of drinking water within one year after the date of DDW's concurrence letter for the PER. In developing this DWSP Plan, PWSs shall refine the information in the PER by applying any new, as-constructed characteristics of the source (i.e., pumping rate, aquifer test, etc.).

R309-~~600~~-14. Contingency Plans.

PWSs shall submit a Contingency Plan which includes all sources of drinking water for their entire water system to DDW concurrently with the submission of their first DWSP Plan. Guidance for developing Contingency Plans may be found in the "Source Protection User's Guide for Ground-Water Sources." This document may be obtained from DDW.

R309-600-15. Public Notification.

(1) Public Notification Plan - Each PWS shall append a Public Notification Plan to its next DWSP plan that is submitted to DDW in accordance with the schedules in R309-600-3(2), R309-600-3(3), R309-600-7(2)(e), and R309-600-13(6). This includes plans that are submitted late or have been granted extensions. This Public Notification Appendix shall specify a schedule and method(s) to notify the PWS's customers and consumers of the general conclusions of their DWSP planning and shall generally address all of its ground-water sources of drinking water.

(2) Public Notifications - The first public notification shall be included in the Recordkeeping Section of the plan which is submitted in accordance with R309-600-15(1). This public notification must be released to the public within 30 days of the plan being submitted, whether or not the plan has been reviewed by DDW, or it must be contained in the PWS's next Consumer Confidence Report. Consumer Confidence Reports are released to the public annually by July 31st of the current year. All other public notifications shall be in accordance with the Public Notification Plan schedule and method(s) required in R309-600-15(1) and be included in the Recordkeeping Section of the designated plan. Public notifications shall address all of the PWS's ground-water sources and include a discussion of the following:

(a) The general geologic and physical setting of the sources;
(b) the general types of potential contamination sources within the protection zones;

(c) a susceptibility analysis that addresses the following:
(i) the geologic characteristics of the aquifer(s) (protected, unprotected, unknown);

(ii) the integrity of the grout seal of the well(s) or the impervious seal over the spring collection area(s);

(iii) a general assessment of the potential contamination sources as to whether they are controlled or uncontrolled, and

(iv) a summary statement of how susceptible the PWSs wells and springs are to contamination from the highest ranking potential contamination sources on their prioritized list; and

(d) a summary of the land management strategies that are being implemented to manage existing and future potential contamination source hazards.

Examples of means of notifying the public and examples of public notification material are discussed in the "Source Protection User's Guide for Ground-Water Sources" which may be obtained from DDW. Additionally, the public must be notified that complete DWSP plans are available to them upon request.

R309-[113]600-[15]16. Monitoring Reduction Waivers.

(1) Three types of monitoring waivers are available to PWSs. They are: a) reliably and consistently, b) use, and c) susceptibility. The criteria for establishing a reliably and consistently waiver is set forth in R309-104. The criteria for use and susceptibility waivers follows.

(2) If a source's DWSP plan is due according to the schedule in R309-[113]600-3, and is not submitted to DDW, its use and susceptibility waivers for the VOC and pesticide parameter groups (refer to R309-104-4.3.1 e and f; and R309-104-4.3.2 h and i) will expire unless an exception (refer to R309-[113]600-4) for a new due date has been granted. Additionally, current use and susceptibility waivers for the VOC, pesticide and unregulated parameter groups will expire upon review of a DWSP plan, if these waivers are not addressed in the plan.

(3) Use Waivers - If the chemicals within the VOC and/or pesticide parameter group(s) (refer to R309-103 table 103-3 and 103-2) have not been used, disposed, stored, transported, or manufactured within the past five years within zones one, two, and three, the source may be eligible for a use waiver. To qualify for a VOC and/or pesticide use waiver, a PWS must complete the following two steps:

(a) List the chemicals which are used, disposed, stored, transported, and manufactured at each potential contamination source within zones one, two, and three where the use of the chemicals within the VOC and pesticide parameter groups are likely; and

(b) submit a dated statement which is signed by the system's designated person that none of the VOCs and pesticides within these respective parameter groups have been used, disposed, stored, transported, or manufactured within the past five years within zones one, two, and three.

(4) Susceptibility Waivers - If a source does not qualify for use waivers, and if reliably and consistently waivers have not been issued, it may be eligible for susceptibility waivers. Susceptibility waivers tolerate the use, disposal, storage, transport, and manufacture of chemicals within zones one, two, and three as long as the PWS can demonstrate that the source is not susceptible to contamination from them. To qualify for a VOC and/or pesticide susceptibility waiver, a PWS must complete the following steps:

(a) Submit the monitoring results of at least one applicable sample from the VOC and/or pesticide parameter group(s) that has been taken within the past five years. A non-detectable analysis for each chemical within the parameter group(s) is required;

(b) submit a dated statement from the designated person verifying that the PWS is confident that a susceptibility waiver for the VOC and/or pesticide parameter group(s) will not threaten public health; and

(c) verify that the source is developed in a protected aquifer, as defined in R309-[113]600-6(1)(v), and have a public education program which addresses proper use and disposal practices for pesticides and VOCs which is described in the management sections of the DWSP plan.

(5) Special Waiver Conditions - Special scientific or engineering studies or best management practices may be developed to support a request for an exception to paragraph R309-[113-15]600-16(4)(c) due to special conditions. These studies must be approved by DDW before the PWS begins the study. Special waiver condition studies may include:

(a) geology and construction/grout seal of the well to demonstrate geologic protection;

(b) memoranda of agreement which addresses best management practices for VOCs and/or pesticides with industrial, agricultural, and commercial facilities which use, store, transport, manufacture, or dispose of the chemicals within these parameter groups;

(c) public education programs which address best management practices for VOCs and/or pesticides;

(d) contaminant quantities;

(e) affected land area; and/or

(f) fate and transport studies of the VOCs and/or pesticides which are listed as hazards at the PCSs within zones one, two, and three, and any other conditions which may be identified by the PWS and approved by DDW.

KEY: drinking water, environmental health
~~[January 15, 1999]~~2000 19-4-104(1)(a)(iv)
 Notice of Continuation April 10, 1997



Environmental Quality, Environmental Response and Remediation
R311-201-4
Eligibility for Certification

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE
 (Amendment)

DAR FILE NO.: 22762
 FILED: 04/13/2000, 15:14
 RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: This rule is being amended to facilitate the administration of a less comprehensive UST (underground storage tanks) Consultant Renewal Certification Examination, as an accommodation to requests by Certified UST Consultants. The current rule allows such a test to be administered, but this amendment clarifies which consultants are eligible to take the Renewal Certification Examination.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: The amended rule provides for the administration of a Renewal Certification Examination for UST (underground storage tanks) Consultants who are certified on the date the examination is given. The changes do not alter the meaning or intent of the current rule, but do clarify the administration of the Renewal Certification Examination. The amended rule clarifies that noncertified UST Consultants, including those whose

certification has expired by its own terms, must take an Initial Certification Examination, but that those UST Consultants who are certified on the date the examination is given may take a Renewal Certification Examination that may be less comprehensive than the Initial Certification Examination.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Subsection 19-6-403(1)(a)(vi)

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR) anticipate that there will be no additional cost or savings to the state budget. DEQ and DERR anticipate that UST Consultant certification fees will cover the costs of administering the Renewal Certification Examination based on the number of consultants expected to take the quarterly examination and the estimated staff time to administer the examination.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: There will be no cost or savings to local government, as the examination will still be administered by the DEQ/DERR.

❖OTHER PERSONS: DEQ/DERR do not anticipate any costs or savings to other persons, as certification fees are expected to cover the costs of the test administration.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: DEQ/DERR do not anticipate any costs for affected persons (UST Consultants). UST Consultants are already required to pay a certification fee to become certified, and DERR anticipates that the certification fee will adequately cover the administration of the Renewal Certification Examination.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: There is no anticipated fiscal impact on businesses from the proposed changes because the current certification fee is expected adequately to cover the administration of the Renewal Certification Examination.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Environmental Response and Remediation
Building 2, First Floor
168 North 1950 West
PO Box 144840
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4840, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Kimberlee Sellers at the above address, by phone at (801) 536-4114, by FAX at (801) 359-8853, or by Internet E-mail at ksellers@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000; OR ATTENDING A PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULED FOR 05/09/2000, 10:00 a.m., Department of Environmental Quality/Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DEQ/DERR), 168 North 1950 West, Building 2, Room 101, Salt Lake City, UT.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/09/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Brent C. Bradford, Deputy Director

R311. Environmental Quality, Environmental Response and Remediation.

R311-201. Underground Storage Tanks: Certification Programs.

R311-201-4. Eligibility for Certification.

(a) Certified UST Consultant.

(1) Training. For initial and renewal certification, an applicant must meet Occupational Safety and Health Agency safety training requirements in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and any other applicable safety training, as required by federal and state law, and within a six-month period prior to application must complete an approved training course or equivalent in a program approved by the Executive Secretary to provide training to include the following areas: state and federal statutes, rules and regulations, groundwater and soil sampling, and other applicable and related Department of Environmental Quality policies.

(2) Experience. Each applicant must provide with the application a signed statement or other evidence demonstrating three years, within the past seven years, of appropriately related experience in underground storage tank release abatement, investigation, or corrective action, or an equivalent combination of appropriate education and experience, as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(3) Education. Each applicant must provide with the application college transcripts or other evidence demonstrating the following:

(A) a bachelor's or advanced degree from an accredited college or university with major study in environmental health, engineering, biological, chemical, environmental, or physical science, or a specialized or related scientific field, or equivalent education/experience as determined by the Executive Secretary; or

(B) a professional engineering certificate licensed under Title 58, Chapter 22, of the Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Licensing Act or equivalent certification as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(4) Initial Certification Examination. Each applicant who is not certified pursuant to R311-201-3 must successfully pass an initial certification examination or equivalent administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial[~~and subsequent~~] examination[s;] based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(a)(1). An individual who successfully passes [~~an~~the] examination will be provided with documentation to [~~include with~~complete] the application requirements.

(5) Renewal Certification Examination. Certified UST Consultants seeking to renew their certification pursuant to R311-201-5 must successfully pass a renewal certification examination or equivalent administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the renewal examination based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(a)(1). The Executive Secretary may offer a renewal certification examination that is less comprehensive than the initial certification examination. An individual who successfully passes the renewal certification

examination will be provided with documentation to complete the application requirements.

(6) Examination for Revoked or Expired Certification. Any applicant who is not a Certified UST Consultant on the date the renewal certification examination is given, because the consultant's prior UST Consultant certification was revoked or expired prior to completing a renewal application, must successfully pass the initial certification examination administered under R311-201-4(a)(4).

(b) UST Inspector.

(1) Training. For initial certification, an applicant must have successfully completed an underground storage tank inspector training course or equivalent within the six month period prior to application in a program approved by the Executive Secretary to provide training to include the following areas: corrosion, geology, hydrology, tank handling, tank testing, product piping testing, disposal, safety, sampling methodology, state site inspection protocol, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. Renewal certification training will be established by the Executive Secretary. The applicant must provide documentation of training with the application.

(2) Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and subsequent examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(b)(1), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. An individual who successfully passes an examination will be provided with documentation to include with the application.

(c) UST Tester.

(1) Financial Assurance. An applicant or applicant's employer shall have insurance, surety bonds, liquid company assets or other appropriate kinds of financial assurance which covers UST testing and which, in combination, represent an unencumbered value of the largest UST testing contract performed by the applicant or the applicant's employer, as appropriate, during the previous two years, or \$50,000, whichever is greater. An applicant who uses his employer's financial assurance must also provide evidence of his employer's approval of the certification application.

(2) Training. For initial certification, an applicant must have successfully passed a training course conducted by the manufacturer of the UST testing equipment that he will be using, or a training course determined by the Executive Secretary to be equivalent to the manufacturer training, in the correct use of the necessary equipment, and testing procedures required to operate the UST test system. An applicant for renewal of certification must have successfully passed an appropriate refresher training course conducted by the manufacturer of the UST testing equipment that he will be using, or training as determined by the Executive Secretary to be equivalent to the manufacturer training, in the correct use of the necessary equipment, and testing procedures required to operate the UST test system. For renewal certification, refresher training or equivalent must be completed within one year prior to the expiration date of the certificate. In addition, an applicant must complete underground storage tank testers training within the six month period prior to application in a program approved by the Executive Secretary to provide training to include applicable and related areas of state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. Renewal certification training will be established by

the Executive Secretary. The applicant must provide documentation of training with the application.

(3) Performance Standards of Equipment. An applicant shall submit documentation which demonstrates the UST testing equipment used by the applicant meets performance standards of 40 CFR Part 280.40(a)(3), 280.43(c), and 280.44(b) for tank and product piping tightness testing. This documentation shall be obtained through an independent lab, professional engineering firm, or some other independent organization or individual approved by the Executive Secretary. The documentation shall be submitted at the time of application for certification.

(4) Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and subsequent examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(c)(2), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. An individual who successfully passes an examination will be provided with documentation to include with the application.

(d) Groundwater and soil sampler.

(1) Training. For initial and renewal certification an applicant shall successfully complete an underground storage tank groundwater and soil sampler training course or equivalent within the six month period prior to application in a program approved by the Executive Secretary to provide training to include the following areas: chain of custody, decontamination, EPA testing methods, groundwater and soil sampling protocol, preservation of samples during transportation, coordination with Utah certified labs, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. Renewal certification training will be determined by the Executive Secretary. The applicant shall provide documentation of training with the application.

(2) Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and subsequent examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(d)(1), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. An individual who successfully passes an examination will be provided with documentation to include with the application.

(e) UST Installer.

(1) Financial assurance. An applicant or the applicant's employer shall have insurance, surety bonds, liquid company assets or other appropriate kinds of financial assurance which covers underground storage tank installation and which, in combination, represents an unencumbered value of not less than the largest underground storage tank installation contract performed by the applicant or the applicant's employer, as appropriate, during the previous two years, or \$250,000, whichever is greater. Evidence of financial assurance shall be provided with the application. An applicant who uses his employer's financial assurance must also provide evidence of his employer's approval of the application.

(2) Training. For initial and renewal certification, an applicant must have successfully completed an underground storage tank installer approved training course or equivalent within the six-month period prior to the application in a program approved by the Executive Secretary to provide training to include the following

areas: tank installation, preinstallation tank testing, product piping testing, excavation, anchoring, backfilling, secondary containment, leak detection methods, piping, electrical, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. The applicant must provide documentation of training with the application.

(3) Experience. Each applicant must provide with his application a sworn statement or other evidence that he has actively participated in a minimum of three underground storage tank installations.

(4) Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and subsequent examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(e)(2), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. An individual who successfully passes an examination will be provided with documentation to include with the application.

(f) UST Remover.

(1) Financial assurance. An applicant or the applicant's employer shall have insurance, surety bonds, liquid company assets or other appropriate kinds of financial assurance which covers underground storage tank removal and which, in combination, represents an unencumbered value of not less than the largest underground storage tank removal contract performed by the applicant or the applicant's employer, as appropriate, during the previous two years, or \$250,000, whichever is greater. Evidence of financial assurance shall be provided with the application. An applicant who uses his employer's financial assurance must also provide evidence of his employer's approval of the application.

(2) Training. For initial and renewal certification, an applicant must have successfully completed an underground storage tank remover approved training course or equivalent within the six-month period prior to the application in a program approved by the Executive Secretary to provide training to include the following areas: tank removal, tank removal safety practices, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. The applicant must provide documentation of training with the application.

(3) Experience. Each applicant must provide with his application a sworn statement or other evidence that he has actively participated in a minimum of three underground storage tank removals.

(4) Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and subsequent examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(f)(2), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. An individual who successfully passes an examination will be provided with documentation to include with the application.

KEY: hazardous substances, petroleum, underground storage tanks*

~~[October 9, 1998]~~2000 19-6-105
 Notice of Continuation March 12, 1997 19-6-402
 19-6-403



**Environmental Quality, Environmental
 Response and Remediation
 R311-401-2
 Hazardous Substances Priority List**

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE No.: 22767

FILED: 04/14/2000, 08:45

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: The amendment is to add a National Priority List (NPL) site to the Hazardous Substances Priority List.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: The amendment adds the Jacobs Smelter NPL site to the Hazardous Substances Priority List.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Section 19-6-311

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: Cost of approximately \$800,000 out of the Hazardous Substances Mitigation Fund (Fund).

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: None--the state's share of cleanup costs will be paid from the Fund and local governments will have no responsibility for the costs.

❖OTHER PERSONS: None--the state's share of cleanup costs will be paid from the Fund and other persons will have no responsibility for the costs.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: None--the state's share of cleanup costs will be paid from the Hazardous Substances Mitigation Fund and affected persons will have no responsibility for the costs.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The amendment will have no impact on businesses.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
 Environmental Response and Remediation
 Room 105

168 North 1950 West
 PO Box 144840
 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4840, or
 at the Division of Administrative Rules.

KEY: hazardous substances, hazardous substances priority list*
[1991]2000 [26-144-501]19-6-311
Notice of Continuation September 29, 1997

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
 Alan Fletcher at the above address, by phone at (801) 536-4118, by FAX at (801) 359-8853, or by Internet E-mail at afletche@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Dianne R. Nielson, Executive Director

◆ ————— ◆

Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste

R315-1-1

Definitions

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE
 (Amendment)
 DAR FILE NO.: 22772
 FILED: 04/14/2000, 10:03
 RECEIVED BY: NL

R311. Environmental Quality, Environmental Response and Remediation.

R311-401. Utah Hazardous Substances Priority List.

R311-401-2. Hazardous Substances Priority List.

Pursuant to Section 19-6-311 of the Utah Hazardous Substances Mitigation Fund Act the hazardous substances priority list is hereby established as presented below. The listed sites are eligible to be addressed under the authority of Section 19-6-311 et seq. U.C.A. 1953 as amended.

(a) National Priority List Sites. The Federal Register publication dates are indicated below.

TABLE

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME	FEDERAL REGISTER PUBLICATION DATE
1	Hill Air Force Base	July 22, 1987
2	Monticello Vicinity Properties	June 10, 1986
3	Ogden Defense Depot	July 22, 1987
4	Portland Cement Sites 2 and 3	June 10, 1986
5	Rose Park Sludge Pit	September 8, 1983
6	Utah Power and Light, American Barrel	October 4, 1989
7	Sharon Steel	August 30, 1990
8	Tooele Army Depot, North	August 30, 1990
9	Monticello Mill Site	November 21, 1989
10	Midvale Slag	February 11, 1991
11	Wasatch Chemical, Lot 6	February 11, 1991
12	Petrochem Recycling Corp. / Ekotek Plant	October 14, 1992
13	Jacobs Smelter	February 4, 2000

(b) Proposed National Priority List Sites. The Federal Register publication dates are indicated below.

TABLE

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME	FEDERAL REGISTER PUBLICATION DATE

(c) Scored Sites
 Reserved.

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: Change the meaning of the term "permit."

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This proposed rule changes the meaning of the term "permit," which will be used throughout the Hazardous Waste Rules rather than "plan approval."

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Sections 19-6-105 and 19-6-106

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: Since the changes in the rule do not affect state entities and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: Since the changes in the rule do not affect local governments and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖OTHER PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the meaning of the term "permit."

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the meaning of the term "permit."

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The proposed changes in this rule will have no fiscal impact on businesses beyond the current statutory and regulatory impact--Dianne R. Nielson

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
 Solid and Hazardous Waste
 Cannon Health Building
 288 North 1460 West

PO Box 144880
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Susan Toronto at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-6170, by FAX at (801) 538-6715, or by Internet E-mail at storonto@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/15/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Dennis R. Downs, Executive Secretary

R315. Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste.

R315-1. Utah Hazardous Waste Definitions and References.

R315-1-1. Definitions.

(a) Terms used in R315-1 through R315-101 are defined in Sections 19-1-103 and 19-6-102.

(b) For R315-1 through R315-101, the terms defined in 40 CFR 260.10 and 279.1, 1995 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following revisions:

(1) Substitute "plan approval" for "permit."

(2) Substitute "Executive Secretary" for "Regional Administrator" or "Administrator," except in the following cases:

(i) In the actual definitions of "Administrator" and "Regional Administrator;" and

(ii) In the definitions of "hazardous waste constituent" and "industrial furnace" where "Board" shall be substituted.

(3) Insert in the definition of "existing tank system" or "existing component" the following additional phrase after "July 14, 1986," "or December 16, 1988 for purposes of implementing the non-HSWA requirements of the tank regulations as promulgated by EPA on July 14, 1986, 51 FR 25470, as they have been incorporated into the corresponding rules of R315. A non-HSWA existing tank system or non-HSWA tank component is one which does not implement any of the requirements of the federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA) as identified in Table 1 of 40 CFR 271.1."

(4) Insert in the definition of "new tank system" or "new tank component" the following additional phrase after "July 14, 1986," "or December 16, 1988 for purposes of implementing the non-HSWA requirements of the tank regulations as promulgated by EPA on July 14, 1986, 51 FR 25470, as they have been incorporated into the corresponding rules of R315; except, however, for purposes of 40 CFR 265.193(g)(2) and 40 CFR 264.193(g)(2), a new tank system is one which construction commences after July 14, 1986. A non-HSWA new tank system or non-HSWA new tank component is one which does not implement any of the requirements of the federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA) as identified in Table 1 of 40 CFR 271.1."

(c) The terms defined in 40 CFR 261.1(c), 1997 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference.

(d) For purposes of R315-3 regarding application and plan approval procedures for hazardous waste facilities, the terms

defined in 40 CFR 270.2, 1996 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following revisions:

(1) "Permit" means [~~"plan approval" under 19-6-108~~]the plan approval as required by subsection 19-6-108(3)(a), or equivalent control document issued by the Executive Secretary to implement the requirements of the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act; and

(2) "Director" or "State Director" means "Executive Secretary."

(e) The definitions of "Polychlorinated biphenyl, PCB," and "Polychlorinated item" as found in 761.3, 40 CFR, 1990 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference.

(f) In addition, the following terms are defined as follows:

(1) "Approved hazardous waste management facility" or "approved facility" means a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility which has received an EPA permit in accordance with federal requirements, has been approved under 19-6-108 and R315-3, or has been permitted or approved under any other EPA authorized hazardous waste state program.

(2) "Division" means the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste.

(3) "Hazard class" means:

(i) The DOT hazard class identified in 49 CFR 172; and

(ii) If the DOT hazard class is "OTHER REGULATED MATERIAL," ORM, the EPA hazardous waste characteristic exhibited by the waste and identified in R315-2-9.

(4) "Monitoring" means all procedures used to systematically inspect and collect data on operational parameters of the facility or on the quality of the air, ground water, surface water, or soils.

(5) "POHC's" means principle organic hazardous constituents.

(6) "Permittee" means any person who has received an approval of a hazardous waste operation plan under 19-6-108 and R315-3 or a Federal RCRA permit for a treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(7) "Precipitation run-off" means water generated from naturally occurring storm events. If the precipitation run-off has been in contact with a waste defined in R315-2-9, it qualifies as "precipitation run-off" if the water does not exhibit any of the characteristics identified in R315-2-9. If the precipitation run-off has been in contact with a waste listed in R315-2-10 or R315-2-11, then it qualifies as "precipitation run-off" when the water has been excluded under R315-2-16. Water containing any leachate does not qualify as "precipitation run-off".

(8) "Spill" means the accidental discharging, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous wastes or materials which, when spilled, become hazardous wastes, into or on any land or water.

(9) "Waste management area" means the limit projected in the horizontal plane of the area on which waste will be placed during the active life of a regulated unit. The waste management area includes horizontal space taken up by any liner, dike, or other barrier designed to contain waste in a regulated unit. If the facility contains more than one regulated unit, the waste management area is described by an imaginary line circumscribing the several regulated units.

(g) Terms used in R315-15 are defined in sections 19-6-703 and 19-6-706(2)(b)(ii).

(h) For purposes of R315-101 regarding cleanup action and risk-based closure standards, the following terms are defined as follows:

(1) "The concentration term, C" is calculated as the 95% upper confidence limit, UCL, on the arithmetic average for normally distributed data, or as the 95% upper confidence limit on the arithmetic average for lognormally distributed data. For normally distributed data, $C = \text{Mean} + t \times \text{Standard Deviation}/n^{1/2}$, where n is the number of observations, and t is Student's t distribution (at the 95% one-sided confidence level and n-1 degrees of freedom), tables of which are printed in most introductory statistics textbooks. For lognormally distributed data, $C = \exp(\text{Mean of lognormal-transformed data} + 0.5 \times \text{Variance of lognormal-transformed data} + \text{Standard Deviation of lognormal-transformed data} \times H/(n-1)^{1/2})$, where n is the number of observations, and H is Land's H statistic (at the 95% one-sided confidence level), tables of which are printed in advanced statistics books. For data which are not normally nor lognormally distributed, appropriate statistics, such as nonparametric confidence limits, shall be applied.

(2) "Area of contamination" means a hazardous waste management unit or an area where a release has occurred. The boundary is defined as the furthest extent where contamination from a defined source has migrated in any medium at the time the release is first identified.

(3) "Contaminate" means to render a medium polluted through the introduction of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents as identified in R315-50-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII.

(4) "Hazard index" means the sum of more than one hazard quotient for multiple substances, multiple exposure pathways, or both. The Hazard Index is calculated separately for chronic, subchronic, and shorter duration exposures.

(5) "Hazard quotient" means the ratio of a single substance exposure level over a specified time period, e.g. subchronic, to a reference dose for that substance derived from a similar exposure period.

(6) "Risk-based closure" means closure of a site where hazardous waste was managed or any medium has been contaminated by a release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents, and where hazardous waste or hazardous constituents remain at the site in any medium at concentrations determined, under this rule, to cause minimal levels of risk to human health and the environment so as to require no further action or monitoring on the part of the responsible party nor any notice of hazardous waste management on the deed to the property.

(7) "Reasonable maximum exposure (RME)" means the highest exposure that is reasonably expected to occur at a site. The goal of RME is to combine upper-bound and mid-range exposure factors so that the result represents an exposure scenario that is both protective and reasonable; not the worst possible case.

(8) "Release" means spill or discharge of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, or material that becomes hazardous waste when released to the environment.

(9) "Responsible party" means the owner or operator of a facility, or any other person responsible for the release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents.

(10) "Site" means the area of contamination and any other area that could be impacted by the released contaminants, or could influence the migration of those contaminants, regardless of whether the site is owned by the responsible party.

KEY: hazardous waste

[February 20, 1998]2000

Notice of Continuation March 12, 1997

19-6-105

19-6-106

Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste

R315-2

General Requirements - Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE NO.: 22773

FILED: 04/14/2000, 10:03

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: This proposed rule change makes several nonsubstantive changes.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This proposed rule change updates references to other R315 rules that have been renumbered, changes the term "plan approval" to "permit," as well as other nonsubstantive changes.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Sections 19-6-105 and 19-6-106

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖ **THE STATE BUDGET:** Since the changes in the rule do not affect state entities and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖ **LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:** Since the changes in the rule do not affect local governments and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖ **OTHER PERSONS:** The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only makes nonsubstantive changes.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the numbering and organization of the rule.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The proposed changes in this rule will have no fiscal impact on businesses beyond the current statutory and regulatory impact--Dianne R. Nielson

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Solid and Hazardous Waste
Cannon Health Building

288 North 1460 West
 PO Box 144880
 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880, or
 at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Susan Toronto at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-6170, by FAX at (801) 538-6715, or by Internet E-mail at storonto@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/15/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Dennis R. Downs, Executive Secretary

R315. Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste.
R315-2. General Requirements - Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste.
R315-2-4. Exclusions.

(a) MATERIALS WHICH ARE NOT SOLID WASTES.

The following materials are not solid wastes for the purpose of this rule:

(1) Domestic sewage or any mixture of domestic sewage and other wastes that passes through a sewer system to a publicly-owned treatment works for treatment. "Domestic sewage" means untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a sewer system.

(2) Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges subject to regulation under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. This exclusion applies only to the actual point source discharge. It does not exclude industrial wastewaters while they are being collected, stored, or treated before discharge, nor does it exclude sludges that are generated by industrial wastewater treatment.

(3) Irrigation return flows.

(4) Source, special nuclear or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Section 2011 et seq.

(5) Materials subjected to in-situ mining techniques which are not removed from the ground as part of the extraction process.

(6) Pulping liquors, black liquor that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process, unless it is accumulated speculatively as defined in subsection R315-1-1(c), which incorporates by reference 261.1(c), 40 CFR.

(7) Spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid, unless it is accumulated speculatively as defined in subsection R315-1-1(c), which incorporates by reference 261.1(c), 40 CFR.

(8) Secondary materials that are reclaimed and returned to the original process or processes in which they were generated where they are reused in the production process provided:

(i) Only tank storage is involved, and the entire process through completion of reclamation is closed by being entirely connected with pipes or other comparable enclosed means of conveyance;

(ii) Reclamation does not involve controlled flame combustion (such as occurs in boilers, industrial furnaces, or incinerators);

(iii) The secondary materials are never accumulated in such tanks for over twelve months without being reclaimed; and

(iv) The reclaimed material is not used to produce a fuel, or used to produce products that are used in a manner constituting disposal.

(9)(i) Spent wood preserving solutions that have been reclaimed and are reused for their original intended purpose; and

(ii) wastewaters from the wood preserving process that have been reclaimed and are reused to treat wood.

(iii) Prior to reuse, the wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions described in R315-2-4(a)(9)(i) and (ii), so long as they meet all of the following conditions:

(A) The wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are reused onsite at water borne plants in the production process for their original intended purpose;

(B) Prior to reuse, the wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are managed to prevent release to either land or groundwater or both;

(C) Any unit used to manage wastewaters and/or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse can be visually or otherwise determined to prevent such releases;

(D) Any drip pad used to manage the wastewaters and/or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse complies with the standards in R315-7-28, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.440 - 445, regardless of whether the plant generates a total of less than 100 kg/month of hazardous waste; and

(E) Prior to operating pursuant to this exclusion, the plant owner or operator submits to the Executive Secretary a one-time notification stating that the plant intends to claim the exclusion, giving the date on which the plant intends to begin operating under the exclusion, and containing the following language: "I have read the applicable regulation establishing an exclusion for wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions and understand it requires me to comply at all times with the conditions set out in the regulation." The plant must maintain a copy of that document in its on-site records for a period of no less than 3 years from the date specified in the notice. The exclusion applies only so long as the plant meets all of the conditions. If the plant goes out of compliance with any condition, it may apply to the Executive Secretary for reinstatement. The Executive Secretary may reinstate the exclusion upon finding that the plant has returned to compliance with all conditions and that violations are not likely to recur.

(10) EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. K060, K087, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K147, and K148, and any wastes from the coke by-products processes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the Toxicity Characteristic (TC) specified in R315-2-9(g) when, subsequent to generation, these materials are recycled to coke ovens, to the tar recovery process as a feedstock to produce coal tar or are mixed with coal tar prior to the tar's sale or refining. This exclusion is conditioned on there being no land disposal of the wastes from the point they are generated to the point they are recycled to coke ovens or the tar recovery or refining processes, or mixed with coal tar.

(11) Nonwastewater splash condenser dross residue from the treatment of K061 in high temperature metals recovery units, provided it is shipped in drums (if shipped) and not land disposed before recovery.

(12)(i) Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials, i.e., sludges, byproducts, or spent materials, that are generated at a petroleum refinery, SIC code 2911, and are inserted into the petroleum refining process, SIC code 2911 - including distillation, catalytic cracking, fractionation, or thermal cracking units, i.e., cokers, unless the material is placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being so recycled. Materials inserted into thermal cracking units are excluded under this paragraph, provided that the coke product also does not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste. Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials may be inserted into the same petroleum refinery where they are generated, or sent directly to another petroleum refinery, and still be excluded under this provision. Except as provided in R315-2-4(a)(12)(ii), oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials generated elsewhere in the petroleum industry, i.e., from sources other than petroleum refineries, are not excluded under R315-2-4. Residuals generated from processing or recycling materials excluded under this paragraph, where such materials as generated would have otherwise met a listing under R315-2-10, R315-2-11, R315-2-24, and R315-2-26, are designated as F037 listed wastes when disposed of or intended for disposal.

(ii) Recovered oil that is recycled in the same manner and with the same conditions as described in R315-2-4(a)(12)(i). Recovered oil is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials, including wastewater, generated from normal petroleum industry practices, including refining, exploration and production, bulk storage, and transportation incident thereto (SIC codes 1311, 1321, 1381, 1382, 1389, 2911, 4612, 4613, 4922, 4923, 4789, 5171, and 5152.) Recovered oil does not include oil-bearing hazardous wastes listed in R315-2-10, R315-2-11, R315-2-24, and R315-2-26; however, oil recovered from such wastes may be considered recovered oil. Recovered oil does not include used oil as defined in 19-6-703(19).

(13) Excluded scrap metal, processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal, being recycled.

(14) Shredded circuit boards being recycled provided that they are:

(i) Stored in containers sufficient to prevent a release to the environment prior to recovery; and

(ii) Free of mercury switches, mercury relays, and nickel-cadmium batteries and lithium batteries.

(15) Condensates derived from the overhead gases from kraft mill steam strippers that are used to comply with 40 CFR 63.446(e). The exemption applies only to combustion at the mill generating the condensates.

(16) Secondary materials, i.e., sludges, by-products, and spent materials as defined in R315-1-1(c), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261.1, other than hazardous wastes listed in R315-2-10 and 11, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261 Subpart D, generated within the primary mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water or other values are recovered by mineral processing, provided that:

(i) The secondary material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water or other values;

(ii) The secondary material is not accumulated speculatively;

(iii) Except as provided in (iv), the secondary material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings meeting the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with

a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen materials providing structural support, except smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors provided the secondary material is stored on the non-earthen portion, and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment as defined R315-1-1(b), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 260.10, and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents. If tanks or containers contain any particulate which may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner/operator must operate these units in a manner which controls fugitive dust. Tanks, containers, and buildings must be designed, constructed and operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these materials.

(iv) The Executive Secretary may make a site-specific determination, after public review and comment, that only solid mineral processing secondary materials may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings. Solid mineral processing secondary materials do not contain any free liquid. The Executive Secretary must affirm that pads are designed, constructed and operated to prevent significant releases of the secondary material into the environment. Pads must provide the same degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks, containers and buildings eligible for exclusion.

(A) The Executive Secretary must also consider if storage on pads poses the potential for significant releases via groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways. Factors to be considered for assessing the groundwater, surface water, air exposure pathways are: the volume and physical and chemical properties of the secondary material, including its potential for migration off the pad; the potential for human or environmental exposure to hazardous constituents migrating from the pad via each exposure pathway, and the possibility and extent of harm to human and environmental receptors via each exposure pathway.

(B) Pads must meet the following minimum standards: be designed of non-earthen material that is compatible with the chemical nature of the mineral processing secondary material, capable of withstanding physical stresses associated with placement and removal, have run on/runoff controls, be operated in a manner which controls fugitive dust, and have integrity assurance through inspections and maintenance programs.

(C) Before making a determination under this paragraph, the Executive Secretary must provide notice and the opportunity for comment to all persons potentially interested in the determination. This can be accomplished by placing notice of this action in major local newspapers, or broadcasting notice over local radio stations.

(v) The owner or operator provides a notice to the Executive Secretary, identifying the following information: the types of materials to be recycled; the type and location of the storage units and recycling processes; and the annual quantities expected to be placed in land-based units. This notification must be updated when there is a change in the type of materials recycled or the location of the recycling process.

(vi) For purposes of R315-2-4(b)(7), mineral processing secondary materials must be the result of mineral processing and may not include any listed hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes generated by non-

mineral processing industries are not eligible for the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.

(vii) R315-2-4(a)(16) becomes effective July 1, 1999.

(17) Comparable fuels or comparable syngas fuels, i.e., comparable/syngas fuels, that meet the requirements of R315.

(18) Petrochemical recovered oil from an associated organic chemical manufacturing facility, where the oil is to be inserted into the petroleum refining process, SIC code 2911, along with normal petroleum refinery process streams, provided:

(i) The oil is hazardous only because it exhibits the characteristic of ignitability, as defined in R315-2-9(d), and/or toxicity for benzene, R315-2-9(g), waste code D018; and

(ii) The oil generated by the organic chemical manufacturing facility is not placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being recycled into the petroleum refining process. An "associated organic chemical manufacturing facility" is a facility where the primary SIC code is 2869, but where operations may also include SIC codes 2821, 2822, and 2865; and is physically co-located with a petroleum refinery; and where the petroleum refinery to which the oil being recycled is returned also provides hydrocarbon feedstocks to the organic chemical manufacturing facility. "Petrochemical recovered oil" is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials, i.e., sludges, byproducts, or spent materials, including wastewater, from normal organic chemical manufacturing operations, as well as oil recovered from organic chemical manufacturing processes.

(19) Spent caustic solutions from petroleum refining liquid treating processes used as a feedstock to produce cresylic or naphthenic acid unless the material is placed on the land, or accumulated speculatively as defined in R315-1-1(c), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261.1(c).

(b) **SOLID WASTES WHICH ARE NOT HAZARDOUS WASTES.**

The following solid wastes are not hazardous wastes:

(1) Household waste, including household waste that has been collected, transported, stored, treated, disposed, recovered, such as refuse-derived fuel or reused. "Household waste" means any material, including garbage, trash and sanitary wastes in septic tanks, derived from households, including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds and day-use recreation areas. A resource recovery facility managing municipal solid waste shall not be deemed to be treating, storing, disposing of or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of regulation under this subtitle, if the facility:

(i) Receives and burns only

(A) Household waste, from single and multiple dwellings, hotels, motels, and other residential sources and

(B) Solid waste from commercial or industrial sources that does not contain hazardous waste; and

(ii) The facility does not accept hazardous wastes and the owner or operator of the facility has established contractual requirements or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to assure that hazardous wastes are not received at or burned in the facility.

(2) Solid wastes generated by any of the following and which are returned to the soil as fertilizers:

(i) The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops.

(ii) The raising of animals, including animal manures.

(3) Mining overburden returned to the mine site.

(4) Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels, except as provided by R315-14-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266.112, for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

(5) Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas or geothermal energy.

(6) The following additional solid wastes:

(i) Wastes which fail the test for the Toxicity Characteristic because chromium is present or are listed in sections R315-2-10 or R315-2-11 due to the presence of chromium, which do not fail the test for the Toxicity Characteristic for any other constituent or are not listed due to the presence of any other constituent, and which do not fail the test for any other characteristic, if it is shown by a waste generator or by waste generators that:

(A) The chromium in the waste is exclusively, or nearly exclusively, trivalent chromium; and

(B) The waste is generated from an industrial process which uses trivalent chromium exclusively, or nearly exclusively, and the process does not generate hexavalent chromium; and

(C) The waste is typically and frequently managed in non-oxidizing environments.

(ii) Specific wastes which meet the standard in paragraphs (b)(6)(i)(A),(B), and (C) of this section, so long as they do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent, and do not exhibit any other characteristic, are:

(A) Chrome blue trimmings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

(B) Chrome blue shavings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

(C) Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue.

(D) Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair/pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

(E) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

(F) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; and through-the-blue.

(G) Waste scrap leather from the leather tanning industry, the shoe manufacturing industry, and other leather product manufacturing industries.

(H) Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of TiO₂ pigment using chromium-bearing ores by the chloride process.

(7) Solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals, including coal, phosphate rock, and overburden from the mining of uranium ore, except as provided by R315-14-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266.112 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

(i) For purposes of R315-2-4(b)(7) beneficiation of ores and minerals is restricted to the following activities; crushing; grinding; washing; dissolution; crystallization; filtration; sorting; sizing; drying; sintering; pelletizing; briquetting; calcining to remove water and/or carbon dioxide; roasting, autoclaving, and/or chlorination in preparation for leaching (except where the roasting (and/or autoclaving and/or chlorination)/leaching sequence produces a final or intermediate product that does not undergo further beneficiation or processing); gravity concentration; magnetic separation; electrostatic separation; flotation; ion exchange; solvent extraction; electrowinning; precipitation; amalgamation; and heap, dump, vat, tank, and in situ leaching.

(ii) For the purposes of R315-2-4(b)(7), solid waste from the processing of ores and minerals includes only the following wastes as generated:

- (A) Slag from primary copper processing;
- (B) Slag from primary lead processing;
- (C) Red and brown muds from bauxite refining;
- (D) Phosphogypsum from phosphoric acid production;
- (E) Slag from elemental phosphorus production ;
- (F) Gasifier ash from coal gasification;
- (G) Process wastewater from coal gasification;
- (H) Calcium sulfate wastewater treatment plant sludge from primary copper processing;
- (I) Slag tailings from primary copper processing;
- (J) Fluorogypsum from hydrofluoric acid production;
- (K) Process wastewater from hydrofluoric acid production;
- (L) Air pollution control dust/sludge from iron blast furnaces;
- (M) Iron blast furnace slag;
- (N) Treated residue from roasting/leaching of chrome ore;
- (O) Process wastewater from primary magnesium processing by the anhydrous process;
- (P) Process wastewater from phosphoric acid production;
- (Q) Basic oxygen furnace and open hearth furnace air pollution control dust/sludge from carbon steel production;
- (R) Basic oxygen furnace and open hearth furnace slag from carbon steel production;
- (S) Chloride process waste solids from titanium tetrachloride production;
- (T) Slag from primary zinc processing.

(iii) A residue derived from co-processing mineral processing secondary materials with normal beneficiation raw materials remains excluded under paragraph (b) of this section if the owner or operator:

- (A) Processes at least 50 percent by weight normal beneficiation raw materials; and,
- (B) Legitimately reclaims the secondary mineral processing materials.

(8) Cement kiln dust waste, except as provided by R315-14-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266.112, for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

(9) Solid waste which consists of discarded arsenical-treated wood or wood products which fails the test for the Toxicity Characteristic for Hazardous Waste Codes D004 through D017 and which is not a hazardous waste for any other reason if the waste is generated by persons who utilize the arsenical-treated wood and wood products for these materials' intended end use.

(10) Petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the test for the Toxicity Characteristic (TC) of R315-2-9(g), Hazardous Waste Codes D018 through D043 only, and are subject to the corrective action requirements under R311-202, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 280.

(11) Injected groundwater that is hazardous only because it exhibits the Toxicity Characteristic, Hazardous Waste Codes D018 through D043 only, in R315-2-9(e) that is reinjected through an underground injection well pursuant to free phase hydrocarbon recovery operations undertaken at petroleum refineries, petroleum marketing terminals, petroleum bulk plants, petroleum pipelines, and petroleum transportation spill sites until January 25, 1993. This extension applies to recovery operations in existence, or for which contracts have been issued, on or before March 25, 1991. For groundwater returned through infiltration galleries from such operations at petroleum refineries, marketing terminals, and bulk plants, until October 2, 1991. New operations involving injection wells, beginning after March 25, 1991, will qualify for this compliance date extension until January 25, 1993, only if:

(i) Operations are performed pursuant to a written state agreement that includes a provision to assess the groundwater and the need for further remediation once the free phase recovery is completed; and

(ii) A copy of the written agreement has been submitted to: Characteristics Section (OS-333), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460 and the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Dept. of Environmental Quality, State of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880.

(12) Used chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants from totally enclosed heat transfer equipment, including mobile air conditioning systems, mobile refrigeration, and commercial and industrial air conditioning and refrigeration systems that use chlorofluorocarbons as the heat transfer fluid in a refrigeration cycle, provided the refrigerant is reclaimed for further use.

(13) Used oil re-refining distillation bottoms that are used as feedstock to manufacture asphalt products.

(14) Non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with wastes listed in R315-2-10(e) and (f) and R315-2-11, which incorporate by reference 40 CFR 261 Subpart D, if these oil filters have been gravity hot-drained using one of the following methods:

- (i) Puncturing the filter anti-drain back valve or the filter dome end and hot draining;
- (ii) Hot-draining and crushing;
- (iii) Dismantling and hot-draining; or
- (iv) Any other equivalent hot-draining method that will remove used oil.

(15) Leachate or gas condensate collected from landfills where certain solid wastes have been disposed, provided that:

(i) The solid wastes disposed would meet one or more of the listing descriptions for Hazardous Waste Codes K169, K170, K171, and K172 if these wastes had been generated after the effective date of the listing, February 11, 1999;

(ii) The solid wastes described in paragraph R315-2-4(b)(15)(i) were disposed prior to the effective date of the listing;

(iii) The leachate or gas condensate does not exhibit any characteristic of hazardous waste nor are derived from any other listed hazardous waste;

(iv) Discharge of the leachate or gas condensate, including leachate or gas condensate transferred from the landfill to a POTW by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe, is subject to regulation under R317-8 of the Utah Water Quality Rules.

(v) After February 13, 2001, leachate or gas condensate will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. There is one exception: if the surface impoundment is used to temporarily store leachate or gas condensate in response to an emergency situation, e.g., shutdown of wastewater treatment system, provided the impoundment has a double liner, and provided the leachate or gas condensate is removed from the impoundment and continues to be managed in compliance with the conditions of this paragraph after the emergency ends.

(c) HAZARDOUS WASTES WHICH ARE EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN RULES.

A hazardous waste which is generated in a product or raw material storage tank, a product or raw material transport vehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline, or in a manufacturing process unit or an associated non-waste-treatment-manufacturing unit is not subject to these regulations or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing, or for storage or transportation of products or raw materials.

(d) SAMPLES

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, a sample of solid waste or a sample of water, soil, or air, which is collected for the sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics or compositions, is not subject to any requirements of these rules when:

(i) The sample is being transported to a laboratory for the purpose of testing;

(ii) The sample is being transported back to the sample collector after testing;

(iii) The sample is being stored by the sample collector before transport to a laboratory for testing;

(iv) The sample is being stored in a laboratory before testing;

(v) The sample is being stored in a laboratory after testing but before it is returned to the sample collector; or

(vi) The sample is being stored temporarily in the laboratory after testing for a specific purpose, for example, until conclusion of a court case or enforcement action where further testing of the sample may be necessary.

(2) In order to qualify for the exemption in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section, a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a laboratory returning samples to a sample collector shall:

(i) Comply with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other applicable shipping requirements; or

(ii) Comply with the following requirements if the sample collector determines that DOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample:

(A) Assure that the following information accompanies the sample:

(1) The sample collector's name, mailing address, and telephone number;

(2) The laboratory's name, mailing address, and telephone number;

(3) The quantity of the sample;

(4) The date of shipment; and

(5) A description of the sample.

(B) Package the sample so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging.

(3) This exemption does not apply if the laboratory determines that the waste is hazardous but the laboratory is no longer meeting any of the conditions stated in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(e) TREATABILITY STUDY SAMPLES.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this Section, a person who generates or collects samples for the purpose of conducting treatability studies as defined in section R315-1-1, which incorporates by reference the definitions of 40 CFR 260.10, are not subject to any requirement of R315-2, ~~and R315-4 through R315-6~~ R315-5, and R315-6, or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA, nor are these samples included in the quantity determinations of R315-2-5, which incorporates by reference the requirements concerning conditionally exempt small quantity generators of 40 CFR 261.5 and R315-5-~~(4)~~3.34, which incorporates by reference the requirements concerning waste accumulation time for generators of 40 CFR 262.34(d) when:

(i) the sample is being collected and prepared for transportation by the generator or sample collector;

(ii) the sample is being accumulated or stored by the generator or sample collector prior to transportation to a laboratory or testing facility; or

(iii) the sample is being transported to the laboratory or testing facility for the purpose of conducting a treatability study.

(2) The exemption in paragraph (e)(1) of this section is applicable to samples of hazardous waste being collected and shipped for the purpose of conducting treatability studies provided that:

(i) The generator or sample collector uses, in "treatability studies," no more than 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 1000 kg of non-acute hazardous waste other than contaminated media, 1 kg of acute hazardous waste, 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste for each process being evaluated for each generated waste stream;

(ii) The mass of each sample shipment does not exceed 10,000 kg; the 10,000 kg quantity may be all media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, or may include 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1000 kg of hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste; and

(iii) the sample shall be packaged so that it will not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging during shipment and the requirements of paragraph A or B of this subparagraph are met;

(A) the transportation of each sample shipment complies with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other applicable shipping requirements; or

(B) if the DOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample, the following information shall accompany the sample:

(1) the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the originator of the sample;

(2) the name, address, and telephone number of the facility that will perform the treatability study;

(3) the quantity of the sample;

(4) the date of shipment; and

(5) a description of the sample, including its EPA Hazardous Waste Number.

(iv) the sample is shipped to a laboratory or testing facility which is exempt under R315-2-1.3(f) (40 CFR 261.4(f)) or has an appropriate RCRA ~~[plan approval]~~ permit or interim status;

(v) the generator or sample collector maintains the following records for a period ending 3 years after completion of the treatability study:

(A) copies of the shipping documents;

(B) a copy of the contract with the facility conducting the treatability study;

(C) documentation showing:

(1) the amount of waste shipped under this exemption;

(2) the name, address, and EPA identification number of the laboratory or testing facility that received the waste;

(3) the date the shipment was made; and

(4) whether or not unused samples and residues were returned to the generator.

(vi) the generator reports the information required under paragraph (e)(v)(C) of this section in its biennial report.

(3) The Executive Secretary may grant requests on a case-by-case basis for up to an additional two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation. The Executive Secretary may grant requests on a case-by-case basis for quantity limits in excess of those specified in paragraphs (e)(2) (i) and (ii) and (f)(4) of this section, for up to an additional 5000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 500 kg of non-acute hazardous waste, 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste:

(i) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store and conduct treatability studies on additional quantities in advance of commencing treatability studies. Factors to be considered in reviewing such requests include the nature of the technology, the type of process, e.g., batch versus continuous, size of the unit undergoing testing, particularly in relation to scale-up considerations, the time/quantity of material required to reach steady state operating conditions, or test design considerations such as mass balance calculations.

(ii) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store and conduct treatability studies on additional quantities after initiation or completion of initial treatability studies, when: There has been an equipment or mechanical failure during the conduct of a treatability study; there is a need to verify the results of a previously conducted treatability study; there is a need to study and analyze alternative techniques within a previously evaluated treatment process; or there is a need to do further evaluation of an ongoing treatability study to determine final specifications for treatment.

(iii) The additional quantities and time frames allowed in paragraph (e)(3) (i) and (ii) of this section are subject to all the provisions in paragraphs (e) (1) and (e)(2) (iii) through (vi) of this

section. The generator or sample collector must apply to the Executive Secretary and provide in writing the following information:

(A) The reason why the generator or sample collector requires additional time or quantity of sample for treatability study evaluation and the additional time or quantity needed;

(B) Documentation accounting for all samples of hazardous waste from the waste stream which have been sent for or undergone treatability studies including the date each previous sample from the waste stream was shipped, the quantity of each previous shipment, the laboratory or testing facility to which it was shipped, what treatability study processes were conducted on each sample shipped, and the available results on each treatability study;

(C) A description of the technical modifications or change in specifications which will be evaluated and the expected results;

(D) If such further study is being required due to equipment or mechanical failure, the applicant must include information regarding the reason for the failure or breakdown and also include what procedures or equipment improvements have been made to protect against further breakdowns; and

(E) Such other information that the Executive Secretary considers necessary.

(f) SAMPLES UNDERGOING TREATABILITY STUDIES AT LABORATORIES AND TESTING FACILITIES.

Samples undergoing treatability studies and the laboratory or testing facility that conducts these treatability studies, to the extent these facilities are not otherwise subject to RCRA requirements, are not subject to any requirement of this rule, R315-3 through R315-8, and R315-13, or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA provided that the conditions of paragraphs (f)(1) through (11) of this Section are met. A mobile treatment unit (MTU) may qualify as a testing facility subject to paragraphs (f)(1) through (11) of this section. Where a group of MTUs are located at the same site, the limitations specified in (f)(1) through (11) of this section apply to the entire group of MTUs collectively as if the group were one MTU.

(1) No less than 45 days before conducting treatability studies, the facility notifies the Executive Secretary in writing that it intends to conduct treatability studies under this paragraph.

(2) The laboratory or testing facility conducting the treatability study has an EPA identification number.

(3) No more than a total of 10,000 kg of "as received" media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste or 250 kg of other "as received" hazardous waste is subject to initiation of treatment in all treatability studies in any single day. "As received" waste refers to the waste as received in the shipment from the generator or sample collector.

(4) The quantity of "as received" hazardous waste stored at the facility for the purpose of evaluation in treatability studies does not exceed 10,000 kg, the total of which can include 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1000 kg of non-acute hazardous wastes other than contaminated media, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste. This quantity limitation does not include treatment materials, including nonhazardous solid waste, added to "as received" hazardous waste.

(5) No more than 90 days have elapsed since the treatability study for the sample was completed, or no more than one year, two

years for treatability studies involving bioremediation, have elapsed since the generator or sample collector shipped the sample to the laboratory or testing facility, whichever date first occurs. Up to 500 kg of treated material from a particular waste stream from treatability studies may be archived for future evaluation up to five years from the date of initial receipt. Quantities of materials archived are counted against the total storage limit for the facility.

(6) The treatability study does not involve the placement of hazardous waste on the land or open burning of hazardous waste.

(7) The facility maintains records for three years following completion of each study that show compliance with the treatment rate limits and the storage time and quantity limits. The following specific information shall be included for each treatability study conducted:

- (i) the name, address, and EPA identification number of the generator or sample collector of each waste sample;
- (ii) the date the shipment was received;
- (iii) the quantity of waste accepted;
- (iv) the quantity of "as received" waste in storage each day;
- (v) the date the treatment study was initiated and the amount of "as received" waste introduced to treatment each day;
- (vi) the date the treatability study was concluded; and
- (vii) the date any unused sample or residues generated from the treatability study were returned to the generator or sample collector or, if sent to a designated facility, the name of the facility and the EPA identification number.

(8) The facility keeps, on-site, a copy of the treatability study contract and all shipping papers associated with the transport of treatability study samples to and from the facility for a period ending three years from the completion date of each treatability study.

(9) The facility prepares and submits a report to the Executive Secretary by March 15 of each year that estimates the number of studies and the amount of waste expected to be used in treatability studies during the current year, and includes the following information for the previous calendar year:

- (i) the name, address, and EPA identification number of the facility conducting the treatability studies;
- (ii) the types, by process, of treatability studies conducted;
- (iii) the names and addresses of persons for whom studies have been conducted, including their EPA identification numbers;
- (iv) the total quantity of waste in storage each day;
- (v) the quantity and types of waste subjected to treatability studies;
- (vi) when each treatability study was conducted; and
- (vii) the final disposition of residues and unused sample from each treatability study.

(10) The facility determines whether any unused sample or residues generated by the treatability study are hazardous waste under R315-2-3 and, if so, are subject to R315-2 through R315-8, and R315-13, unless the residues and unused samples are returned to the sample originator under the exemption of paragraph (e) of this section.

(11) The facility notifies the Executive Secretary by letter when the facility is no longer planning to conduct any treatability studies at the site.

R315-2-23. Procedures for Case-by-Case Regulation of Hazardous Waste Recycling Activities.

The Executive Secretary shall use the following procedures when determining whether to regulate hazardous waste recycling activities described in R315-2-6, which incorporates by reference the requirements of 40 CFR 261.6 regarding recyclable materials, under the provisions of 40 CFR 261.6 (b) and (c), rather than under the provisions of 40 CFR 266.70 concerning precious metals recovery.

(a) If a generator is accumulating the waste, the Executive Secretary will issue a notice setting forth the factual basis for the decision and stating that the person must comply with the applicable requirements of R315-5. The notice will become final within 30 days, unless the person served requests a public hearing before the Board to challenge the decision. Upon receiving such a request, the Board will hold a hearing. The Board will provide notice of the hearing to the public and allow public participation at the hearing. The Board will issue a final order after the hearing stating whether or not compliance with R315-5 is required. The order becomes effective 30 days after service of the decision unless the Board specifies a later date.

(b) If the person is accumulating the recyclable material as a storage facility, the notice will state that the person must obtain a hazardous waste operation ~~plan approval~~ permit in accordance with all applicable provisions of R315-3. The owner or operator of the facility must apply for a hazardous waste operation plan approval within no less than 60 days and no more than six months of notice, as specified in the notice. If the owner or operator of the facility wishes to challenge the Board's decision, he may do so in his hazardous waste operation plan, in a public hearing held on the draft plan approval, or in comments filed on the draft hazardous waste operation plan approval, or on the notice of intent to deny the hazardous waste operation plan. The fact sheet accompanying the hazardous waste operation plan approval will specify the reasons for the Board's determination. The question of whether the Board's decision was proper will remain open for consideration during the public comment period discussed under R315-~~3-17~~4-1.11 and in any subsequent hearing.

KEY: hazardous waste
~~[December 15, 1999]~~2000 **19-6-105**
Notice of Continuation March 12, 1997 **19-6-106**



Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste

R315-3

Application and Plan Approval Procedures for Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Repeal and reenact)
DAR FILE No.: 22774
FILED: 04/14/2000, 10:03
RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To renumber Rule R315-3.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This proposed rule change renumbers Rule R315-3 to follow the numbering and organization of equivalent rules as found in 40 CFR 270. None of the provisions change.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Sections 19-6-105 and 19-6-106

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

- ❖THE STATE BUDGET: Since the changes in the rule do not affect state entities and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.
- ❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: Since the changes in the rule do not affect local governments and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.
- ❖OTHER PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the numbering and organization of the rule.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the numbering and organization of the rule.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The proposed changes in this rule will have no fiscal impact on businesses beyond the current statutory and regulatory impact--Dianne R. Nielson

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Solid and Hazardous Waste
Cannon Health Building
288 North 1460 West
PO Box 144880
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Susan Toronto at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-6170, by FAX at (801) 538-6715, or by Internet E-mail at storonto@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/15/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Dennis R. Downs, Executive Secretary

R315. Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste.

{**DAR Note:** Because of publication constraints, the repealed text of this rule is not printed in this *Bulletin*, but is published by reference to a copy on file at the Division of Administrative Rules. The text may also be inspected at the agency (address above) or in the *Utah Administrative Code* which is available at any state depository library.}



R315-3. Application and Permit Procedures for Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

R315-3-1. General Information.

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THESE REGULATIONS

(a) No person shall own, construct, modify, or operate any facility for the purpose of treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste without first submitting, and receiving the approval of the Executive Secretary for, a hazardous waste permit for that facility. However, any person owning or operating a facility on or before November 19, 1980, who has given timely notification as required by section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, 42 U.S.C., section 6921, et seq., and who has submitted a proposed hazardous waste permit pursuant to this section and section 19-6-108 for that facility, may continue to operate that facility without violating this section until the time as the permit is approved or disapproved pursuant to this section.

(b) The Executive Secretary shall review each proposed hazardous wastes operation plan to determine whether that plan will be in accord with the provisions of these rules and section 19-6-108 and, on that basis, shall approve or disapprove that plan within the applicable time period specified in section 19-6-108. If, after the receipt of plans, specifications, or other information required under this section and section 19-6-108 and within the applicable time period of section 19-6-108, the Executive Secretary determines that the proposed construction, installation or establishment or any part of it will not be in accord with the requirements of this section or the applicable rules, he shall issue an order prohibiting the construction, installation or establishment of the proposal in whole or in part. The date of submission shall be deemed to be the date of all required information is provided to the Executive Secretary as required by these rules.

(c) Any plan which does not meet the requirements of these rules shall be disapproved within the applicable time period specified in section 19-6-108. If within the applicable time period specified in section 19-6-108 the Executive Secretary fails to approve or disapprove that plan or to request the submission of any additional information or modification to that plan, the plan shall not be deemed approved but the applicant may petition the Executive Secretary for a decision or seek judicial relief requiring a decision of approval or disapproval.

(d) An application for approval of a hazardous waste permit consists of two parts, part A and part B. For an existing facility, the requirement is satisfied by submitting only part A of the application

until the date the Executive Secretary sets for each individual facility for submitting part B of the application, which date shall be in no case less than six months after the Executive Secretary gives notice to a particular facility that it shall submit part B of the application.

(e) Owners and operators of hazardous waste management units shall have permits during the active life, including the closure period, of the unit. Owners and operators of surface impoundments, landfills, land treatment units, and waste pile units that received waste after July 26, 1982, or that certified closure, according to R315-7-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.115, after January 26, 1983, shall have post-closure permits, unless they demonstrate closure by removal or decontamination as provided under R315-3-1.1(e)(5) and (6), or obtain an enforceable document in lieu of a post-closure permit, as provided under R315-3-1.1(e)(7). If a post-closure permit is required, the permit shall address applicable R315-8 groundwater monitoring, unsaturated zone monitoring, corrective action, and post-closure care requirements of R315. The denial of a permit for the active life of a hazardous waste management facility or unit does not affect the requirement to obtain a post-closure permit under R315-3-1.1.

(1) Specific inclusions. Owners or operators of certain facilities require hazardous waste permits as well as permits under other environmental programs for certain aspects of facility operation. Hazardous waste permits are required for:

(i) Injection wells that dispose of hazardous waste, and associated surface facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. However, the owner or operator with a State or Federal UIC permit will be deemed to have a "permit by rule" if they comply with requirements of R315-3-6.1(a).

(ii) Treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste at facilities requiring and NPDES permit. However, the owner or operator of a publicly owned treatment works receiving hazardous waste will be deemed to have a "permit by rule" if they comply with provisions of R315-3-6.1(b).

(2) Specific exclusions. The following persons are among those who are not required to obtain a permit:

(i) Generators who accumulate hazardous waste on-site for less than the time periods as provided in R315-5-3.34, which incorporates the requirements of 40 CFR 262.34.

(ii) Farmers who dispose of hazardous waste pesticides from their own use as provided in R315-5-7.

(iii) Persons who own or operate facilities solely for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste excluded from regulations under R315-2-5, small quantity generator exemption.

(iv) Owners or operators of totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in 40 CFR 260.10, which is incorporated by reference in R315-1-1.

(v) Owners or operators of elementary neutralization units or wastewater treatment units as defined in 40 CFR 260.10, which is incorporated by reference in R315-1-1.

(vi) Transporters storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of R315-5-3.32(b) at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less.

(vii) Persons adding absorbent material to waste in a container, as defined in 40 CFR 260.10, which is incorporated by reference in R315-1, and persons adding waste to absorbent material in a container, provided that these actions occur at the time

waste is first placed in the container, and R315-8-2.8(b), R315-8-9.2, and R315-8-9.3 are complied with.

(viii) Universal waste handlers and universal waste transporters (as defined in R315-16-1.7) managing the wastes listed below. These handlers are subject to regulation under R315-16.

(A) Batteries as described in R315-16-1.2;

(B) Pesticides as described in R315-16-1.3;

(C) Thermostats as described in R315-16-1.4; and

(D) Mercury lamps as described in R315-16-1.6.

(3) Further exclusions.

(i) A person is not required to obtain a permit for treatment or containment activities taken during immediate response to any of the following situations:

(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) Any person 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 for those activities.

(4) Permits for less than an entire facility. The Executive Secretary may issue or deny a permit for one or more units at a facility without simultaneously issuing or denying a permit to all units at the facility. The interim status of any unit for which a permit has not been issued or denied is not affected by the issuance or denial of a permit to any other unit at the facility.

(5) Closure by removal. Owners or operators of surface impoundments, land treatment units, and waste piles closing by removal or decontamination under R315-7 standards shall obtain a post-closure permit unless they can demonstrate to the Executive Secretary that the closure met the standards for closure by removal or decontamination in R315-8-11.5, R315-8-13.8, or R315-8-12.6, respectively. The demonstration may be made in the following ways:

(i) If the owner or operator has submitted a part B application for a post-closure permit, the owner or operator may request a determination, based on information contained in the application, that R315-8 closure by removal standards were met. If the Executive Secretary believes that R315-8 standards were met, he will notify the public of this proposed decision, allow for public comment, and reach a final determination according to the procedures in R315-3-1.1(e)(6);

(ii) If the owner or operator has not submitted a part B permit application for a post-closure permit, the owner or operator may petition the Executive Secretary for a determination that a post-closure permit is not required because the closure met the applicable R315-8 closure standards;

(A) The petition shall include data demonstrating that closure by the removal or decontamination standards of R315-8 were met.

(B) The Executive Secretary shall approve or deny the petition according to the procedures outlined in R315-3-1.1(e)(6).

(6) Procedures for Closure Equivalency Determination.

(i) If a facility owner or operator seeks an equivalency demonstration under R315-3-1.1(e)(5), the Executive Secretary will provide the public, through a newspaper notice, the opportunity to submit written comments on the information submitted by the

owner or operator within 30 days from the date of the notice. The Executive Secretary will also, in response to a request or at his own discretion, hold a public hearing whenever a hearing might clarify one or more issues concerning the equivalence of the R315-7 closure to an R315-8 closure. The Executive Secretary will give public notice of the hearing at least 30 days before it occurs. Public notice of the hearing may be given at the same time as notice of the opportunity for the public to submit written comments, and the two notices may be combined.

(ii) The Executive Secretary will determine whether the R315-7 closure met R315-8 closure by removal or decontamination requirements within 90 days of its receipt. If the Executive Secretary finds that the closure did not meet the applicable R315-8 standards, he will provide the owner or operator with a written statement of the reasons why the closure failed to meet R315-8 standards. The owner or operator may submit additional information in support of an equivalency demonstration within 30 days after receiving a written statement. The Executive Secretary will review any additional information submitted and make a final determination within 60 days.

(iii) if the Executive Secretary determines that the facility did not close in accordance with R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 through 264.116, closure by removal standards, the facility is subject to post-closure permit requirements.

(7) Enforceable documents for post-closure care. At the discretion of the Executive Secretary, an owner or operator may obtain, in lieu of a post-closure permit, an enforceable document imposing the requirements of R315-7-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.121. "Enforceable document" means an order, a permit, or other document issued by the Executive Secretary that meets the requirements of R315-9 and R315-101, including a corrective action order issued by EPA under section 3008(h), a CERCLA remedial action, or a closure or post-closure permit.

1.4 EFFECT OF A PERMIT

(a) Compliance with a permit during its term constitutes compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with these rules, except for those requirements not included in the permit which:

(1) Become effective by statute;

(2) Are promulgated under R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, restricting the placement of hazardous wastes in or on the land;

(3) Are promulgated under R315-8 regarding leak detection systems for new and replacement surface impoundment, waste pile, and landfill units, and lateral expansions of surface impoundment, waste pile, and landfill units. The leak detection system requirements include double liners, CQA programs, monitoring, action leakage rates, and response action permits, and will be implemented through the procedures of R315-3-4.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.42, Class 1 permit modifications; or

(4) Are promulgated under R315-7-26, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.1030 through 265.1035, R315-7-27, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.1050 through 265.1064 or R315-7-30, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.1080 through 265.1091.

(b) The issuance of a permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

(c) The issuance of a permit does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations.

R315-3-2. Permit Application.

2.1 GENERAL APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

(a) Permit Application. Any person who is required to have a permit, including new applicants and persons with expiring permits, shall complete, sign and submit, a minimum of two applications to the Executive Secretary as described in R315-3-2.1 and R315-3.7. Persons currently authorized with interim status shall apply for permits when required by the Executive Secretary. Persons covered by RCRA permits by rule, R315-3-6.1, need not apply. Procedures for applications, issuance and administration of emergency permits are found exclusively in R315-3-6.2. Procedures for application, issuance and administration of research, development, and demonstration permits are found exclusively in R315-3-6.5.

(b) Who Applies?

When a facility or activity is owned by one person but is operated by another person, it is the operator's duty to obtain a permit, except that the owner shall also sign the permit application.

(c) Completeness.

(1) The Executive Secretary shall not issue a permit before receiving a complete application for a permit except for permit by rule, or emergency permit. An application for a permit is complete when the Executive Secretary receives an application form and any supplemental information which are completed to his satisfaction. An application for a permit is complete notwithstanding the failure of the owner or operator to submit the exposure information described in R315-3-2.1(i). The Executive Secretary may deny a permit for the active life of a hazardous waste management facility or unit before receiving a complete application for a permit.

(2) The Executive Secretary shall review for completeness every application for a plan approval. Each application for a plan approval submitted by a new hazardous waste management facility, should be reviewed for completeness by the Executive Secretary in accordance with the applicable review periods of 19-6-108. Upon completing the review, the Executive Secretary shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete. If the application is incomplete, the Executive Secretary shall list the information necessary to make the application complete. When the application is for an existing hazardous waste management facility, the Executive Secretary shall specify in the notice of deficiency a date for submitting the necessary information. The Executive Secretary shall review information submitted in response to a notice of deficiency within 30 days after receipt. The Executive Secretary shall notify the applicant that the application is complete upon receiving this information. After the application is complete, the Executive Secretary may request additional information from an applicant but only when necessary to clarify, modify, or supplement previously submitted material.

(3) If an applicant fails or refuses to correct deficiencies in the application, the plan approval may be denied and appropriate enforcement actions may be taken under the applicable provisions of the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act.

(d) Existing Hazardous Waste Management Facilities and Interim Status Qualifications.

(1) Owners and operators of existing hazardous waste management facilities shall submit part A of their permit application to the Executive Secretary no later than:

(i) Six months after the date of publication of rules which first require them to comply with the standards set forth in R315-7 or R315-14, or

(ii) Thirty days after the date they first become subject to the standards set forth in R315-7 or R315-14, whichever first occurs.

(iii) For generators generating greater than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month and treats, stores, or disposes of these wastes on-site, by March 24, 1987

For facilities which had to comply with R315-7 because they handle a waste listed in EPA's May 19, 1980, Part 261 regulations, 45 FR 33006 et seq., the deadline for submitting an application was November 19, 1980. Where other existing facilities shall begin complying with R315-7 or R315-14 at a later date because of revisions to R315-1, R315-2, R315-7, or R315-14, the Executive Secretary will specify when those facilities shall submit a permit application.

(2) The Executive Secretary may extend the date by which owners and operators of specified classes of existing hazardous waste management facilities shall submit Part A of their permit application if he finds that there has been substantial confusion as to whether the owners and operators of such facilities were required to file a permit application and such confusion is attributed to ambiguities in R315-1, R315-2, R315-7 or R315-14 of the regulations.

(3) The Executive Secretary may by compliance order issued under 19-6-112 and 19-6-113 extend the date by which the owner and operator of an existing hazardous waste management facility must submit part A of their permit application.

(4) The owner or operator of an existing hazardous waste management facility may be required to submit part B of the permit application. Any owner or operator shall be allowed at least six months from the date of request to submit part B of the application. Any owner or operator of an existing hazardous waste management facility may voluntarily submit part B of the application at any time. Notwithstanding the above, any owner or operator of an existing hazardous waste management facility shall submit a part B application in accordance with the dates specified in R315-3-7.4. Any owner or operator of a land disposal facility in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments under R315 that render the facility subject to the requirement to have a permit, shall submit a part B application in accordance with the dates specified in R315-3-7.4.

(5) Failure to furnish a requested part B application on time, or to furnish in full the information required by the part B application, is grounds for termination of interim status under R315-3-4.4.

(e) New Hazardous Waste Management Facilities.

(1) Except as provided in R315-3-2.1(e)(3), no person shall begin physical construction of a new hazardous waste management facility without having submitted part A and part B of the application and having received a finally effective permit.

(2) An application for a permit for a new hazardous waste management facility, including both part A and part B, may be filed any time after promulgation of applicable regulations. The

application shall be filed with the Regional Administrator if at the time of application the State has not received final authorization for permitting such facility; otherwise it shall be filed with the Executive Secretary. Except as provided in R315-3-2.1(e)(3), all applications shall be submitted at least 180 days before physical construction is expected to commence.

(3) Notwithstanding R315-3-2.1(e)(1), a person may construct a facility for the incineration of polychlorinated biphenyls pursuant to an approval issued by the U.S. EPA Administrator under section (6)(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq., and any person owning or operating such a facility may, at any time after construction or operation of the facility has begun, file an application for a permit to incinerate hazardous waste authorizing the facility to incinerate waste identified or listed in these rules.

(f) Updating permit applications.

(1) If any owner or operator of a hazardous waste management facility has filed part A of a permit application and has not yet filed part B, the owner or operator shall file an amended part A application:

(i) With the Executive Secretary, within six months after the promulgation of revised regulations under 40 CFR 261 listing or identifying additional hazardous wastes, if the facility is treating, storing or disposing of any of those newly listed or identified wastes.

(ii) With the Executive Secretary no later than the effective date of regulatory provisions listing or designating wastes as hazardous in the State in addition to those listed or designated under the previously approved State program, if the facility is treating, storing, or disposing of any of those newly listed or designated wastes; or

(iii) As necessary to comply with changes during interim status, R315-3-7.3. Revised part A applications necessary to comply with the provisions of interim status shall be filed with the Executive Secretary.

(2) The owner or operator of a facility who fails to comply with the updating requirements of R315-3-2.1(f)(1) does not receive interim status as to the wastes not covered by duly filed part A applications.

(g) Reapplications. Any hazardous waste management facility with an effective permit shall submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of the effective permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.

(h) Recordkeeping.

Applicants shall keep records of all data used to complete permit application and any supplemental information submitted under R315-3-2.4 through R315-3-2.12, for a period of at least three years from the date the application is signed.

(i) Exposure information.

(1) Any part B permit application submitted by an owner or operator of a facility that stores, treats, or disposes of hazardous waste in a surface impoundment or a landfill shall be accompanied by information, reasonably ascertainable by the owner or operator, on the potential for the public to be exposed to hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents through releases related to the unit. At a minimum, the information shall address:

(i) Reasonably foreseeable potential releases from both normal operations and accidents at the unit, including releases associated with transportation to or from the unit;

(ii) The potential pathways of human exposure to hazardous wastes or constituents resulting from the releases described under R315-3-2.1(i)(1)(i); and

(iii) The potential magnitude and nature of the human exposure resulting from such releases.

(2) Owners and operators of a landfill or a surface impoundment who have already submitted a part B application shall submit the exposure information required in R315-3-2.1(i)(1).

(j) The Executive Secretary may require a permittee or an applicant to submit information in order to establish permit conditions under R315-3-3.2(b)(2), and R315-3-5.1(d).

2.2 SIGNATORIES TO PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND REPORTS

(a) Applications. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president;

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

(b) Reports. All reports required by permits and other information requested by the Executive Secretary shall be signed by a person described in R315-3-2.2(a), or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in R315-3-2.2(a);

(2) The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position; and

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Secretary.

(c) Changes to authorization. If an authorization under R315-3-2.2(b) is no longer accurate because different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of R315-3-2.2(b) shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

(d) Certification. Any person signing a document under R315-3-2.2(a) or (b) shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information,

including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

2.4 CONTENTS OF PART A OF THE PERMIT APPLICATION

All applicants shall provide the following information to the Executive Secretary:

(a) The activities conducted by the applicant which require it to obtain a hazardous waste operation permit.

(b) Name, mailing address, and location of the facility for which the application is submitted.

(c) Up to four SIC codes which best reflect the principal products or services provided by the facility.

(d) The operator's name, address, telephone number, ownership status, and status as Federal, State, private, public, or other entity.

(e) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner of the facility.

(f) Whether the facility is located on Indian lands.

(g) An indication of whether the facility is new or existing and whether it is a first or revised application.

(h) For existing facilities, (1) a scale drawing of the facility showing the location of all past, present, and future treatment, storage, and disposal areas; and (2) photographs of the facility clearly delineating all existing structures; existing treatment, storage, and disposal areas; and sites of future treatment, storage, and disposal areas.

(i) A description of the processes to be used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste, and the design capacity of these items.

(j) A specification of the hazardous wastes or hazardous waste mixtures listed or designated under R315-2 to be treated, stored, or disposed at the facility, an estimate of the quantity of these wastes to be treated, stored, or disposed annually, and a general description of the processes to be used for these wastes.

(k) A listing of all permits or construction approvals received or applied for under any of the following programs:

(1) Hazardous Waste Management program under the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act or RCRA.

(2) Underground Injection Control (UIC) program under Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), 42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.

(3) NPDES program under Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

(4) Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program under the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.

(5) Nonattainment program under the Clean Air Act.

(6) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Pollutants (NESHAPS) preconstruction approval under the Clean Air Act.

(7) Dredge or fill permits under section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

(8) Other relevant environmental permits, including State and Federal permits or permits.

(l) A topographic map, or other map if a topographic map is unavailable, extending one mile beyond the property boundaries of the source, depicting the facility and each of its intake and discharge structures; each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities; each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground; and those wells, springs, other surface water bodies, and drinking water wells listed in public records or

otherwise known to the applicant within 1/4 mile of the facility property boundary.

(m) A brief description of the nature of the business.

(n) For hazardous debris, a description of the debris category(ies) and contaminant category(ies) to be treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility.

(o) The legal description of the facility with reference to the land survey of the State of Utah.

2.5 GENERAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PART B

(a) Part B information requirements presented below reflect the standards promulgated in R315-8. These information requirements are necessary in order for the Executive Secretary to determine compliance with the standards of R315-8. If owners and operators of hazardous waste management facilities can demonstrate that the information prescribed in part B cannot be provided to the extent required, the Executive Secretary may make allowance for submission of the information on a case-by-case basis. Information required in part B shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary and signed in accordance with requirements in R315-3-2.2. Certain technical data, such as design drawings and specifications, and engineering studies shall be certified by a registered professional engineer. For post-closure permits, only the information specified in R315-3-2.19 is required in part B of the permit application.

(b) General information requirements. The following information is required for all hazardous waste management facilities, except as R315-8-1 provides otherwise:

(1) A general description of the facility.

(2) Chemical and physical analyses of the hazardous wastes and hazardous debris to be handled at the facility. At a minimum, these analyses shall contain all the information which must be known to treat, store, or dispose of the wastes properly in accordance with R315-8.

(3) A copy of the waste analysis plan required by R315-8-2.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.13 (b) and, if applicable 40 CFR 264.13(c).

(4) A description of the security procedures and equipment required by R315-8-2.5, or a justification demonstrating the reasons for requesting a waiver of this requirement.

(5) A copy of the general inspection schedule required by R315-8-2.6(b). Include, where applicable, as part of the inspection schedule, specific requirements in R315-8-9.5, R315-8-10, which incorporates by reference the specific provisions of 40 CFR 264.193(i) and 264.195, R315-8-11.3, R315-8-12.3, R315-8-13.4, R315-8-14.3, and R315-8-16, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.602, R315-8-17, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.1033, R315-8-18, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.1052, 264.1053, and 264.1058, and R315-8-22, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.1084, 264.1085, 264.1086, and 264.1088.

(6) A justification of any request for a waiver(s) of the preparedness and prevention requirements of R315-8-3.

(7) A copy of the contingency plan required by R315-8-4. Include, where applicable, as part of the contingency plan, specific requirements in R315-8-11.8 and R315-8-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.200.

(8) A description of procedures, structures, or equipment used at the facility to:

(i) Prevent hazards in unloading operations, for example, ramps, special forklifts;

(ii) Prevent run-off from hazardous waste handling areas to other areas of the facility or environment, or to prevent flooding, for example, berms, dikes, trenches;

(iii) Prevent contamination of water supplies;

(iv) Mitigate effects of equipment failure and power outages;

(v) Prevent undue exposure of personnel to hazardous waste, for example, protective clothing; and

(vi) Prevent releases to the atmosphere.

(9) A description of precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes as required to demonstrate compliance with R315-8-2.8 including documentation demonstrating compliance with R315-8-2.8(c).

(10) Traffic pattern, estimated volume, number, types of vehicles and control, for example, show turns across traffic lanes, and stacking lanes, if appropriate; describe access road surfacing and load bearing capacity; show traffic control signals.

(11) Facility location information:

(i) In order to determine the applicability of the seismic standard R315-8-2.9(a), the owner or operator of a new facility shall identify the political jurisdiction, e.g., county, township, or election district, in which the facility is proposed to be located. If the county or election district is not listed in R315-50-11, no further information is required to demonstrate compliance with R315-8-2.9(a).

(ii) If the facility is proposed to be located in an area listed in R315-50-11, the owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the seismic standard. This demonstration may be made using either published geologic data or data obtained from field investigations carried out by the applicant. The information provided shall be of a quality to be acceptable to geologists experienced in identifying and evaluating seismic activity. The information submitted shall show that either:

(A) No faults which have had displacement in Holocene time are present, or no lineations which suggest the presence of a fault, which have displacement in Holocene time, within 3,000 feet of a facility are present, based on data from:

(I) Published geologic studies,

(II) Aerial reconnaissance of the area within a five mile radius from the facility,

(III) An analysis of aerial photographs covering a 3,000 foot radius of the facility, and

(IV) If needed to clarify the above data, a reconnaissance based on walking portions of the area within 3,000 feet of the facility, or

(B) If faults, to include lineations, which have had displacement in Holocene time are present within 3,000 feet of a facility, no faults pass within 200 feet of the portions of the facility where treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste will be conducted, based on data from a comprehensive geologic analysis of the site. Unless a site analysis is otherwise conclusive concerning the absence of faults within 200 feet of the portions of the facility, data shall be obtained from a subsurface exploration, trenching, of the area within a distance no less than 200 feet from portions of the facility where treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste will be conducted. The trenching shall be

performed in a direction that is perpendicular to known faults, which have had displacement in Holocene time, passing within 3,000 feet of the portions of the facility where treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste will be conducted. The investigation shall document with supporting maps and other analyses, the location of any faults found. The Guidance Manual for the Location Standards provides greater detail on the content of each type of seismic investigation and the appropriate conditions under which each approach or a combination of approaches would be used.

(iii) Owners and operators of all facilities shall provide an identification of whether the facility is located within a 100-year floodplain. This identification shall indicate the source of data for the determination and include a copy of the relevant Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) flood map, if used, or the calculations and maps used where an FIA map is not available. Information shall also be provided identifying the 100-year flood level and any other special flooding factors, e.g., wave action, which shall be considered in designing, constructing, operating, or maintaining the facility to withstand washout from a 100-year flood.

Where maps for the National Flood Insurance Program produced by the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) of the Federal Emergency Management Agency are available, they will normally be determinative of whether a facility is located within or outside of the 100-year floodplain. However, where the FIA map excludes an area, usually areas of the floodplain less than 200 feet in width, these areas shall be considered and a determination made as to whether they are in the 100-year floodplain. Where FIA maps are not available for a proposed facility location, the owner or operator shall use equivalent mapping techniques to determine whether the facility is within the 100-year floodplain, and if so located, what the 100-year flood elevation would be.

(iv) Owners and operators of facilities located in the 100-year floodplain shall provide the following information:

(A) Engineering analysis to indicate the various hydrodynamic and hydrostatic forces expected to result at the site as a consequence of a 100-year flood.

(B) Structural or other engineering studies showing the design of operational units, e.g., tanks, incinerators, and flood protection devices, e.g., floodwalls, dikes, at the facility and how these will prevent washout.

(C) If applicable, and in lieu of R315-3-2.5(b)(11)(iv)(A) and (B), a detailed description of procedures to be followed to remove hazardous waste to safety before the facility is flooded, including:

(I) Timing of the movement relative to flood levels, including estimated time to move the waste, to show that the movement can be completed before floodwaters reach the facility.

(II) A description of the location(s) to which the waste will be moved and demonstration that those facilities will be eligible to receive hazardous waste in accordance with the rules under R315-3, R315-7, R315-8, and R315-14.

(III) The planned procedures, equipment, and personnel to be used and the means to ensure that the resources will be available in time for use.

(IV) The potential for accidental discharges of the waste during movement.

(v) Existing facilities NOT in compliance with R315-8-2.9(b) shall provide a plan showing how the facility will be brought into compliance and a schedule for compliance.

(12) An outline of both the introductory and continuing training programs by owners or operators to prepare persons to operate or maintain the hazardous waste management facility in a safe manner as required to demonstrate compliance with R315-8-2.7. A brief description of how training will be designed to meet actual job tasks in accordance with requirements in R315-8-2.7(a)(3).

(13) A copy of the closure plan and where applicable, the post-closure plan required by R315-8-7 which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.112, and 264.118, and R315-8-10 which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.197. Include where applicable as part of the plans specific requirements in R315-8-9.9, R315-8-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.197, R315-8-11.5, R315-8-12.6, R315-8-13.8, R315-8-14.5, R315-8-15.8, and R315-8-16, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.601 and 264.603.

(14) For hazardous waste disposal units that have been closed, documentation that notices required under R315-8-7 which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.119, have been filed.

(15) The most recent closure cost estimate for the facility prepared in accordance with R315-8-8 which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.142, and a copy of the documentation required to demonstrate financial assurance under R315-8-8 which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.143. For a new facility, a copy of the required documentation may be submitted 60 days prior to the initial receipt of hazardous wastes, if that is later than the submission of the part B.

(16) Where applicable, the most recent post-closure cost estimate for the facility prepared in accordance with R315-8-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.144, plus a copy of the financial assurance mechanism adopted in compliance with R315-8-8.3 documentation required to demonstrate financial assurance under R315-8-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.145. For a new facility, a copy of the required documentation may be submitted 60 days prior to the initial receipt of hazardous wastes, if that is later than the submission of the part B.

(17) Where applicable, a copy of the insurance policy or other documentation which comprises compliance with the requirements of R315-8-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.147. For a new facility, documentation showing the amount of insurance meeting the specification of R315-8-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.147(a), and if applicable 40 CFR 264.147(b), also incorporated by reference in R315-8-8, that the owner or operator plans to have in effect before initial receipt of hazardous waste for treatment, storage, or disposal. A request for a variance in the amount of required coverage, for a new or existing facility, may be submitted as specified in 40 CFR 264.147(c), incorporated by reference in R315-8-8.

(18) Where appropriate, proof of coverage by a financial mechanism as required in R315-8-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.149 and 150.

(19) A topographic map showing a distance of 1000 feet around the facility at a scale of 2.5 centimeters, one inch, equal to not more than 61.0 meters, 200 feet. For large hazardous waste management facilities, the Executive Secretary will allow the use of other scales on a case-by-case basis. Contours shall be shown on the map. The contour interval shall be sufficient to clearly show the pattern of surface water flow in the vicinity of and from each operational unit of the facility. For example, contours with an

interval of 1.5 meters, five feet, if relief is greater than 6.1 meters, 20 feet, or an interval of 0.6 meters, two feet, if relief is less than 6.1 meters, 20 feet. Owners and operators of hazardous waste management facilities located in mountainous areas should use larger contour intervals to adequately show topographic profiles of facilities. The map shall clearly show the following:

- (i) Map scale and date.
- (ii) 100-year floodplain area.
- (iii) Surface waters including intermittent streams.
- (iv) Surrounding land uses, residential, commercial, agricultural, recreational.
- (v) A wind rose, i.e., prevailing windspeed and direction.
- (vi) Orientation of map, north arrow.
- (vii) Legal boundaries of the hazardous waste management facility site.
- (viii) Access control, fences, gates.
- (ix) Injection and withdrawal wells both on-site and off-site.
- (x) Buildings; treatment, storage, or disposal operations; or other structures, recreation areas, run-off control systems, access and internal roads, storm, sanitary, and process sewerage systems, loading and unloading areas, fire control facilities, etc.
- (xi) Barriers for drainage or flood control.
- (xii) Location of operational units within hazardous waste management facility site, where hazardous waste is, or will be, treated, stored, or disposed, include equipment cleanup areas.

(20) Applicants may be required to submit such information as may be necessary to enable the Executive Secretary and the Board to carry out duties under State laws and Federal laws as specified in 40 CFR 270.3.

(21) For land disposal facilities, if a case-by-case extension has been approved under R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268.5, or a petition has been approved under R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268.6, a copy of the notice of approval for the extension is required.

(22) A summary of the pre-application meeting, along with a list of attendees and their addresses, and copies of any written comment or materials submitted at the meeting, as required under R315-4-2.31(c).

(c) Additional information requirements.

The following additional information regarding protection of groundwater is required from owners or operators of hazardous waste facilities containing a regulated unit except as otherwise provided in R315-8-6.1(b).

(1) A summary of the groundwater monitoring data obtained during the interim status period under R315-7-13 where applicable.

(2) Identification of the uppermost aquifer and aquifers hydraulically interconnected beneath the facility property, including groundwater flow direction and rate, and the basis for the identification, i.e., the information obtained from hydrogeologic investigations of the facility area.

(3) On the topographic map required under R315-3-2.5(b)(19), a delineation of the waste management area, the property boundary, the proposed "point of compliance" as defined in R315-8-6.6, the proposed location of groundwater monitoring wells as required by R315-8-6.8 and, to the extent possible, the information required in R315-3-2.5(c)(2);

(4) A description of any plume of contamination that has entered the groundwater from a regulated unit at the time that the application is submitted that:

(i) Delineates the extent of the plume on the topographic map required under R315-3-2.5(b)(19);

(ii) Identifies the concentration of each constituent listed in R315-50-14, which incorporates by reference Appendix IX of 40 CFR 264, throughout the plume or identifies the maximum concentrations of each constituent listed in R315-50-14 in the plume.

(5) Detailed plans and an engineering report describing the proposed groundwater monitoring program to be implemented to meet the requirements of R315-8-6.8.

(6) If the presence of hazardous constituents has not been detected in the groundwater at the time of permit application, the owner or operator shall submit sufficient information, supporting data, and analyses to establish a detection monitoring program which meets the requirements of R315-8-6.9. This submission shall address the following items as specified under R315-8-6.9:

(i) A proposed list of indicator parameters, waste constituents, or reaction products that can provide a reliable indication of the presence of hazardous constituents in the groundwater;

(ii) A proposed groundwater monitoring system;

(iii) Background values for each proposed monitoring parameters or constituent, or procedures to calculate the values; and

(iv) A description of proposed sampling, analysis and statistical comparison procedures to be utilized in evaluating groundwater monitoring data.

(7) If the presence of hazardous constituents has been detected in the groundwater at the point of compliance at the time of permit application, the owner or operator shall submit sufficient information, supporting data, and analyses to establish a compliance monitoring program which meets the requirements of R315-8-6.10. Except as provided in R315-8-6.9(g)(5), the owner or operator shall also submit an engineering feasibility plan for a corrective action program necessary to meet the requirements of R315-8-6.11, unless the owner or operator obtains written authorization in advance from the Executive Secretary to submit a proposed permit schedule for submittal of a plan. To demonstrate compliance with R315-8-6.10, the owner or operator shall address the following items:

(i) A description of the wastes previously handled at the facility;

(ii) A characterization of the contaminated groundwater, including concentrations of hazardous constituents;

(iii) A list of hazardous constituents for which compliance monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with R315-8-6.8 and R315-8-6.10;

(iv) Proposed concentration limits for each hazardous constituent, based on the criteria set forth in R315-8-6.5(a) including a justification for establishing any alternate concentration limits;

(v) Detailed plans and an engineering report describing the proposed groundwater monitoring system, in accordance with the requirements of R315-8-6.8, and

(vi) A description of proposed sampling, analysis and statistical comparison procedures to be utilized in evaluating groundwater monitoring data.

(8) If hazardous constituents have been measured in the groundwater which exceed the concentration limits established under R315-8-6.5 Table 1, or if groundwater monitoring conducted at the time of permit application under R315-8-6.1 through R315-8-6.5 at the waste boundary indicates the presence of hazardous

constituents from the facility in groundwater over background concentrations, the owner or operator shall submit sufficient information, supporting data, and analyses to establish a corrective action program which meets the requirements of R315-8-6-11. However, an owner or operator is not required to submit information to establish a corrective action program if he demonstrates to the Executive Secretary that alternate concentration limits will protect human health and the environment after considering the criteria listed in R315-8-6.5(b). An owner or operator who is not required to establish a corrective action program for this reason shall instead submit sufficient information to establish a compliance monitoring program which meets the requirements of R315-8-6.10 and R315-3-2.5(c)(6). To demonstrate compliance with R315-8-6.11, the owner or operator shall address, at a minimum, the following items:

(i) A characterization of the contaminated groundwater, including concentration of hazardous constituents;

(ii) The concentration limit for each hazardous constituent found in the groundwater as set forth in R315-8-6.5;

(iii) Detailed plans and engineering report describing the corrective action to be taken; and

(iv) A description of how the groundwater monitoring program will assess the adequacy of the corrective action.

(v) The permit may contain a schedule for submittal of the information required in R315-3-2.5(c)(8)(iii) and (iv) provided the owner or operator obtains written authorization from the Executive Secretary prior to submittal of the complete permit application.

(9) An intended schedule of construction shall be submitted with the permit application and will be incorporated into the permit as an approval condition. Facility permits shall be reviewed by the Executive Secretary no later than 18 months from the date of permit issuance, and periodically thereafter, to determine if a program of continuous construction is proceeding. Failure to maintain a program of continuous construction may result in revocation of the permit.

(d) Information requirements for solid waste management units.

(1) The following information is required for each solid waste management unit at a facility seeking a permit:

(i) The location of the unit on the topographic map required under R315-3-2.5(b)(19);

(ii) Designation of type of unit;

(iii) General dimensions and structural description, supply any available drawings;

(iv) When the unit was operated; and

(v) Specification of all wastes that have been managed at the unit, to the extent available.

(2) The owner or operator of any facility containing one or more solid waste management units shall submit all available information pertaining to any release of hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents from the unit or units.

(3) The owner or operator shall conduct and provide the results of sampling and analysis of groundwater, land surface, and subsurface strata, surface water, or air, which may include the installation of wells, where the Executive Secretary ascertains it is necessary to complete a RCRA Facility Assessment that will determine if a more complete investigation is necessary.

2.6 SPECIFIC PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTAINERS

Facilities that store containers of hazardous waste, except as otherwise provided in R315-8-9.1, shall provide the following additional information:

(a) A description of the containment system to demonstrate compliance with R315-8-9.6. Show at least the following:

(1) Basic design parameters, dimensions, and materials of construction.

(2) How the design promotes drainage or how containers are kept from contact with standing liquids in the containment system.

(3) Capacity of the containment system relative to the number and volume of containers to be stored.

(4) Provisions for preventing or managing run-on.

(5) How accumulated liquids can be analyzed and removed to prevent overflow.

(b) For storage areas that store containers holding wastes that do not contain free liquids, a demonstration of compliance with R315-8-9.6(c) including:

(1) Test procedures and results or other documentation or information to show that the wastes do not contain free liquids; and

(2) A description of how the storage area is designed or operated to drain and remove liquids or how containers are kept from contact with standing liquids.

(c) Sketches, drawings, or data demonstrating compliance with R315-8-9.7, location of buffer zone and containers holding ignitable or reactive wastes, and R315-8-9.8(c), location of incompatible wastes, where applicable.

(d) Where incompatible wastes are stored or otherwise managed in containers, a description of the procedures used to ensure compliance with R315-8-9.8(a) and (b) and R315-8-2.8(b) and (c).

(e) Information on air emission control equipment as required in R315-3-2.18, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.27.

2.7 SPECIFIC PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR TANK SYSTEMS

For facilities that use tanks to store or treat hazardous waste, the requirements of 40 CFR 270.16, 1996 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference.

2.8 SPECIFIC PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS

Facilities that store, treat, or dispose of hazardous waste in surface impoundments, except as otherwise provided in R315-8-1.1, shall provide the following additional information:

(a) A list of the hazardous wastes placed or to be placed in each surface impoundment;

(b) Detailed plans and an engineering report describing how the surface impoundment is or will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to meet the requirements of R315-8-2.10, R315-8-11.2, R315-8-11.9, R315-8-11.10, addressing the following items:

(1) The liner system, except for an existing portion of a surface impoundment. If an exemption from the requirement for a liner is sought as provided by R315-8-11.2(b), submit detailed plans and engineering and hydrogeologic reports, as appropriate, describing alternate design and operating practices that will, in conjunction with location aspects, prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents into the groundwater or surface water at any future time;

(2) The double liner and leak, leachate, detection, collection, and removal system, if the surface impoundment must meet the

requirements of R315-8-11.2(c). If an exemption from the requirements for double liners and a leak detection, collection, and removal system or alternative design is sought as provided by R315-8-11.2(d), (e), or (f), submit appropriate information;

(3) If the leak detection system is located in a saturated zone, submit detailed plans and an engineering report explaining the leak detection system design and operation, and the location of the saturated zone in relation to the leak detection system;

(4) The construction quality assurance, COA, plan if required under R315-8-2.10;

(5) Proposed action leakage rate, with rationale, if required under R315-8-11.9, and response action plan, if required under R315-8-11.10;

(6) Prevention of overtopping; and

(7) Structural integrity of dikes.

(c) A description of how each surface impoundment, including the double liner, leak detection system, cover system, and appurtenances for control of overtopping, will be inspected in order to meet the requirements of R315-8-11.3(a), (b), and (d). This information should be included in the inspection plan submitted under R315-3-2.5(b)(5);

(d) A certification by a qualified engineer which attests to the structural integrity of each dike, as required under R315-8-11.3(c). For new units, the owner or operator shall submit a statement by a qualified engineer that he will provide a certification upon completion of construction in accordance with the plans and specifications;

(e) A description of the procedure to be used for removing a surface impoundment from service, as required under R315-8-11.4(b) and (c). This information should be included in the contingency plan submitted under R315-3-2.5(b)(7);

(f) A description of how hazardous waste residues and contaminated materials will be removed from the unit at closure, as required under R315-8-11.5(a)(1). For any wastes not to be removed from the unit upon closure, the owner or operator shall submit detailed plans and an engineering report describing how R315-8-11.5(a)(2) and (b) will be complied with. This information should be included in the closure plan, and, where applicable, the post-closure plan submitted under R315-3-2.5(b)(13);

(g) If ignitable or reactive wastes are to be placed in a surface impoundment, an explanation of how R315-8-11.6 will be complied with;

(h) If incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials will be placed in a surface impoundment, an explanation of how R315-8-11.7 will be complied with.

(i) A waste management plan for EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 describing how the surface impoundment is or will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to meet the requirements of R315-8-11.8. This submission shall address the following items as specified in R315-8-11.8:

(1) The volume, physical, and chemical characteristics of the wastes, including their potential to migrate through soil or to volatilize or escape into the atmosphere;

(2) The attenuative properties of underlying and surrounding soils or other materials;

(3) The mobilizing properties of other materials co-disposed with these wastes; and

(4) The effectiveness of additional treatment, design, or monitoring techniques.

(j) Information on air emission control equipment as required by R315-3-2.18, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.27.

2.9 SPECIFIC PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR WASTE PILES

Facilities that store or treat hazardous waste in waste piles, except as otherwise provided in R315-8-1, shall provide the following additional information:

(a) A list of hazardous wastes placed or to be placed in each waste pile;

(b) If an exemption is sought to R315-8-12.2 and R315-8-6 as provided by R315-8-12.1(c) or R315-8-6(b)(2), an explanation of how the standards of R315-8-12.1(c) will be complied with or detailed plans and an engineering report describing how the requirements of R315-8-6(b)(2) will be met.

(c) Detailed plans and an engineering report describing how the waste pile is or will be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to meet the requirements of R315-8-2.10, R315-8-12.2, R315-8-12.8, and R315-8-12.9, addressing the following items:

(1)(i) The liner system, except for an existing portion of a waste pile, if the waste pile must meet the requirements of R315-8-12.2(a). If an exemption from the requirement for a liner is sought as provided by R315-8-12.2(b), submit detailed plans, and engineering and hydrogeological reports, as appropriate, describing alternate designs and operating practices that will, in conjunction with location aspects, prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents into the ground water or surface water at any future time;

(ii) The double liner and leak, leachate, detection, collection, and removal system, if the waste pile must meet the requirements of R315-8-12.2(c). If an exemption from the requirements for double liners and a leak detection, collection, and removal system or alternative design is sought as provided by R315-8-12.2(d), (e), or (f), submit appropriate information;

(iii) If the leak detection system is located in a saturated zone, submit detailed plans and an engineering report explaining the leak detection system design and operation, and the location of the saturated zone in relation to the leak detection system;

(iv) The construction quality assurance (COA) plan if required under R315-8-2.10;

(v) Proposed action leakage rate, with rationale, if required under R315-8-12.8, and response action plan, if required under R315-8-12.9;

(2) Control of run-on;

(3) Control of run-off;

(4) Management of collection and holding units associated with run-on and run-off control systems; and

(5) Control of wind dispersal of particulate matter, where applicable;

(d) A description of how each waste pile, including the double liner system, leachate collection and removal system, leak detection system, cover system, and appurtenances for control of run-on and run-off, will be inspected in order to meet the requirements of R315-8-12.3(a), (b), and (c). This information shall be included in the inspection plan submitted under R315-3-2.5(b)(5);

(e) If treatment is carried out on or in the pile, details of the process and equipment used, and the nature and quality of the residuals;

(f) If ignitable or reactive wastes are to be placed in a waste pile, an explanation of how the requirements of R315-8-12.4 will be complied with;

(g) If incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials will be placed in a waste pile, an explanation of how R315-8-12.5 will be complied with;

(h) A description of how hazardous waste residues and contaminated materials will be removed from the waste pile at closure, as required under R315-8-12.6(a). For any waste not to be removed from the waste pile upon closure, the owner or operator shall submit detailed plans and an engineering report describing how R315-8-14.5(a) and (b) will be complied with. This information should be included in the closure plan, and, where applicable, the post-closure plan submitted under R315-3-2.5(b)(13);

(i) A waste management plan for EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026 and F027 describing how a waste pile that is not enclosed, as defined in R315-8-12.1(c) is or will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to meet the requirements of R315-8-12.7. This submission shall address the following items as specified in R315-8-12.7:

(1) The volume, physical, and chemical characteristics of the wastes to be disposed in the waste pile, including their potential to migrate through soil or to volatilize or escape into the atmosphere;

(2) The attenuative properties of underlying and surrounding soils or other materials;

(3) The mobilizing properties of other materials co-disposed with these wastes; and

(4) The effectiveness of additional treatment, design, or monitoring techniques.

2.10 SPECIFIC PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INCINERATORS

For facilities that incinerate hazardous waste, except as R315-8-15.1 provides otherwise, the applicant shall fulfill the requirements of R315-3-2.10(a), (b), or (c).

(a) When seeking exemption under R315-8-15.1(b) or (c) (ignitable, corrosive or reactive wastes only):

(1) Documentation that the waste is listed as a hazardous waste in R315-2-10 solely because it is ignitable, Hazard Code I, corrosive, Hazard Code C, or both; or

(2) Documentation that the waste is listed as a hazardous waste in R315-2-10 solely because it is reactive, Hazard Code R, for characteristics other than those listed in R315-2-9(f)(1)(iv) and (v), and will not be burned when other hazardous wastes are present in the combustion zone; or

(3) Documentation that the waste is a hazardous waste solely because it possesses the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or both, as determined by the tests for characteristics of hazardous wastes under R315-2-9; or

(4) Documentation that the waste is a hazardous waste solely because it possesses the reactivity characteristics listed in R315-2-9(f)(i), (ii), (iii), (vi), (vii), or (viii) and that it will not be burned when other hazardous wastes are present in the combustion zone; or

(b) Submit a trial burn plan or the results of the trial burn, including all required determinations, in accordance with R315-3-6.3; or

(c) In lieu of a trial burn, the applicant may submit the following information:

(1) An analysis of each waste or mixture of wastes to be burned including:

(i) Heat value of the waste in the form and composition in which it will be burned.

(ii) Viscosity, if applicable, or description of physical form of the waste.

(iii) An identification of any hazardous organic constituents listed in R315-50-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR part 261 Appendix VIII, which are present in the waste to be burned, except that the applicant need not analyze for constituents listed in R315-50-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261 Appendix VIII, which would reasonably not be expected to be found in the waste. The constituents excluded from analysis shall be identified and the basis for their exclusion stated. The waste analysis shall rely on analytical techniques specified in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11, see R315-1-2, or their equivalent.

(iv) An approximate quantification of the hazardous constituents identified in the waste, within the precision produced by the analytical methods specified in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11, see R315-1-2.

(v) A quantification of those hazardous constituents in the waste which may be designated as POHC's based on data submitted from other trial or operational burns which demonstrate compliance with the performance standard in R315-8-15.4.

(2) A detailed engineering description of the incinerator, including:

(i) Manufacturer's name and model number of incinerator.

(ii) Type of incinerator.

(iii) Linear dimension of incinerator unit including cross sectional area of combustion chamber.

(iv) Description of auxiliary fuel system, type/feed.

(v) Capacity of prime mover.

(vi) Description of automatic waste feed cutoff system(s).

(vii) Stack gas monitoring and pollution control monitoring system.

(viii) Nozzle and burner design.

(ix) Construction materials.

(x) Location and description of temperature, pressure, and flow indicating devices and control devices.

(3) A description and analysis of the waste to be burned compared with the waste for which data from operational or trial burns are provided to support the contention that a trial burn is not needed. The data should include those items listed in R315-3-2.10(c)(1). This analysis should specify the POHC's which the applicant has identified in the waste for which a permit is sought, and any differences from the POHC's in the waste for which burn data are provided.

(4) The design and operating conditions of the incinerator unit to be used, compared with that for which comparative burn data are available.

(5) A description of the results submitted from any previously conducted trial burn(s) including:

(i) Sampling and analysis techniques used to calculate performance standards in R315-8-15.4.

(ii) Methods and results of monitoring temperatures, waste feed rates, air feed rates, and carbon monoxide, and an appropriate indicator of combustion gas velocity, including a statement concerning the precision and accuracy of this measurement.

(6) The expected incinerator operation information to demonstrate compliance with R315-8-15.4 and R315-8-15.6 including:

(i) Expected carbon monoxide (CO) level in the stack exhaust gas.

(ii) Waste feed rate.

(iii) Combustion zone temperature.

(iv) Indication of combustion gas velocity.

(v) Expected stack gas volume, flow rate, and temperature.

(vi) Computed residence time for waste in the combustion zone.

(vii) Expected hydrochloric acid removal efficiency.

(viii) Expected fugitive emissions and their control procedures.

(ix) Proposed waste feed cut-off limits based on the identified significant operating parameters.

(7) Any supplemental information as the Executive Secretary finds necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(8) Waste analysis data, including that submitted in R315-3-2.10(c)(1), sufficient to allow the Executive Secretary to specify as permit Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHC's) those constituents for which destruction and removal efficiencies will be required.

(d) The Executive Secretary shall approve a permit application without a trial burn if he finds that:

(1) The wastes are sufficiently similar; and

(2) The incinerator units are sufficiently similar, and the data from other trial burns are adequate to specify, under R315-8-15.6, operating conditions that will ensure that the performance standards in R315-8-15.4 will be met by the incinerator.

2.11 SPECIFIC PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR LAND TREATMENT FACILITIES

Facilities that use land treatment to dispose of hazardous waste, except as otherwise provided in R315-8-1.1, shall provide the following additional information:

(a) A description of plans to conduct a treatment demonstration as required under R315-8-13.3. The description shall include the following information:

(1) The wastes for which the demonstration will be made and the potential hazardous constituents in the wastes;

(2) The data sources to be used to make the demonstration, e.g., literature, laboratory data, field data, or operating data;

(3) Any specific laboratory or field test that will be conducted, including:

(i) The type of test, e.g., column leaching, degradation;

(ii) Materials and methods, including analytical procedures;

(iii) Expected time for completion;

(iv) Characteristics of the unit that will be simulated in the demonstration, including treatment zone characteristics, climatic conditions, and operating practices;

(b) A description of a land treatment program, as required under R315-8-13.2. This information shall be submitted with the plans for the treatment demonstration, and updated following the treatment demonstration. The land treatment program shall address the following items:

(1) The wastes to be land treated;

(2) Design measures and operating practices necessary to maximize treatment in accordance with R315-8-13.4(a) including:

(i) Waste application method and rate;

(ii) Measures to control soil pH;

(iii) Enhancement of microbial or chemical reactions;

(iv) Control of moisture content.

(3) Provisions for unsaturated zone monitoring including:

(i) Sampling equipment, procedures and frequency;

(ii) Procedures for selecting sampling locations;

(iii) Analytical procedures;

(iv) Chain of custody control;

(v) Procedures for establishing background values;

(vi) Statistical methods for interpreting results;

(vii) The justification for any hazardous constituents recommended for selection as principal hazardous constituents, in accordance with the criteria for the selection in R315-8-13.6(a);

(4) A list of hazardous constituents reasonably expected to be in, or derived from, the wastes to be land treated based on waste analysis performed pursuant to R315-8-2.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.13;

(5) The proposed dimensions of the treatment zone;

(c) A description of how the unit is or will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in order to meet the requirements of R315-8-13.4. This submission shall address the following items:

(1) Control of run-on;

(2) Collection and control of run-off;

(3) Minimization of run-off of hazardous constituents from the treatment zone;

(4) Management of collection and holding facilities associated with run-on and run-off control systems;

(5) Periodic inspection of the unit. This information should be included in the inspection plan submitted under R315-3-2.5(b)(5).

(6) Control of wind dispersal of particulate matter, if applicable;

(d) If food-chain crops are to be grown in or on the treatment zone of the land treatment unit, a description of how the demonstration required under R315-8-13.5(a) will be conducted including:

(1) Characteristics of the food-chain crop for which the demonstration will be made;

(2) Characteristics of the waste, treatment zone, and waste application method and rate to be used in the demonstration;

(3) Procedures for crop growth, sample collection, sample analysis, and data evaluation;

(4) Characteristics of the comparison crop including the location and conditions under which it was or will be grown.

(e) If food-chain crops are to be grown, and cadmium is present in the land treated waste, a description of how the requirements of R315-8-13.5(b) will be complied with;

(f) A description of the vegetative cover to be applied to closed portions of the facility, and a plan for maintaining such cover during the post-closure care period, as required under R315-8-13.8(a)(8) and R315-8-13.8(c)(2). This information should be included in the closure plan, and, where applicable, the post-closure care plan submitted under R315-3-2.5(b)(13).

(g) If ignitable or reactive wastes will be placed in or on the treatment zone, an explanation of how the requirements of R315-8-13.9 will be complied with;

(h) If incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, will be placed in or on the same treatment zone, an explanation of how R315-8-13.10 will be complied with.

(i) A waste management plan for EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 describing how a land treatment facility is or will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to meet the requirements of R315-8-13.11. This submission shall address the following items as specified in R315-8-13.11:

(1) The volume, physical, and chemical characteristics of the wastes, including their potential to migrate through soil or to volatilize or escape into the atmosphere;

(2) The attenuative properties of underlying and surrounding soils or other materials;

(3) The mobilizing properties of other materials co-disposed with these wastes; and

(4) The effectiveness of additional treatment, design, or monitoring techniques.

2.12 SPECIFIC PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR LANDFILLS

Facilities that dispose of hazardous waste in landfills, except as otherwise provided in R315-8-1.1, shall provide the following additional information:

(a) A list of the hazardous wastes placed or to be placed in each landfill or landfill cell;

(b) Detailed plans and an engineering report describing how the landfill is designed and is or will be constructed, operated, and maintained to comply with the requirements of R315-8-2.10, R315-8-14.2., R315-8-14.3, and R315-8-14.12, addressing the following items:

(1)(i) The liner system, except for an existing portion of a landfill, if the landfill must meet the requirements of R315-8-14.2(a). If an exemption from the requirement for a liner is sought as provided by R315-8-14.2(b), submit detailed plans, and engineering and hydrogeological reports, as appropriate, describing alternate designs and operating practices that will, in conjunction with location aspects, prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents into the groundwater or surface water at any future time;

(ii) The double liner and leak (leachate) detection, collection, and removal system, if the landfill must meet the requirements of R315-8-14.2(c). If an exemption from the requirements for double liners and a leak detection, collection, and removal system or alternative design is sought as provided by R315-8-14.2(d), (e), or (f), submit appropriate information;

(iii) If the leak detection system is located in a saturated zone, submit detailed plans and an engineering report explaining the leak detection system design and operation, and the location of the saturated zone in relation to the leak detection system;

(iv) The construction quality assurance, CQA, plan if required under R315-8-2.10;

(v) Proposed action leakage rate, with rationale, if required under R315-8-14.12, and response action plan, if required under R315-8-14.3;

(2) Control of run-on;

(3) Control of run-off;

(4) Management of collection and holding facilities associated with run-on and run-off control systems; and

(5) Control of wind dispersal of particulate matter, where applicable.

(c) A description of how each landfill, including the double liner system, leachate collection and removal system, leak detection system, cover system, and appurtenances for control of run-on and run-off, will be inspected in order to meet the requirements of R315-8-14.3(a), (b), and (c). This information shall be included in the inspection plan submitted under R315-3-2.5(b)(5);

(d) A description of how each landfill, including the liner and cover systems, will be inspected in order to meet the requirements of R315-8-14.3(a) and (b). This information should be included in the inspection plan submitted under R315-3-2.5(b)(5).

(e) Detailed plans and engineering report describing the final cover which will be applied to each landfill or landfill cell at closure in accordance with R315-8-14.5(a), and a description of how each landfill will be maintained and monitored after closure in accordance with R315-8-14.5(b). This information should be included in the closure and post-closure plans submitted under R315-3-2.5(b)(13).

(f) If ignitable or reactive wastes will be landfilled, an explanation of how the requirements of R315-8-14.6 will be complied with;

(g) If incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials will be landfilled, an explanation of how R315-8-14.7 will be complied with;

(h) If bulk or non-containerized liquid waste or wastes containing free liquids is to be landfilled prior to May 8, 1985, an explanation of how the requirements of R315-8-14.8(a) will be complied with;

(i) If containers of hazardous waste are to be landfilled, an explanation of how the requirements of R315-8-14.9 or R315-8-14.10 as applicable, will be complied with.

(j) A waste management plan for EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 describing how a landfill is or will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to meet the requirements of R315-8-14.11. This submission shall address the following items as specified in R315-8-14.11:

(1) The volume, physical, and chemical characteristics of the wastes, including their potential to migrate through soil or to volatilize or escape into the atmosphere;

(2) The attenuative properties of underlying and surrounding soils or other materials;

(3) The mobilizing properties of other materials co-disposed with these wastes; and

(4) The effectiveness of additional treatment, design, or monitoring techniques.

2.13 SPECIFIC PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE

For facilities that burn hazardous wastes in boilers and industrial furnaces which R315-14-7 applies, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR subpart H, 266.100 through 266.112, the requirements of 40 CFR 270.22, 1991 ed., as amended by 56 FR 32688, July 17, 1991, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

Substitute "Executive Secretary" for "Director."

2.14 SPECIFIC PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR MISCELLANEOUS UNITS

Facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste in miscellaneous units except as otherwise provided in R315-8-16, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.600, shall provide the following additional information:

(a) A detailed description of the unit being used or proposed for use, including the following:

(1) Physical characteristics, materials of construction, and dimensions of the unit;

(2) Detailed plans and engineering reports describing how the unit will be located, designed, constructed, operated, maintained, monitored, inspected, and closed to comply with the requirements of R315-8-16, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.601 and 264.602; and

(3) For disposal units, a detailed description of the plans to comply with the post-closure requirements of R315-8-16, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.603.

(b) Detailed hydrologic, geologic, and meteorologic assessments and land-use maps for the region surrounding the site that address and ensure compliance of the unit with each factor in the environmental performance standards of R315-8-16, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.601. If the applicant can demonstrate that he does not violate the environmental performance standards of R315-8-16, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.601 and the Executive Secretary agrees with such demonstration, preliminary hydrologic, geologic, and meteorologic assessments will suffice.

(c) Information on the potential pathways of exposure of humans or environmental receptors to hazardous waste or hazardous constituents and on the potential magnitude and nature of these exposures;

(d) For any treatment unit, a report on a demonstration of the effectiveness of the treatment based on laboratory or field data;

(e) Any additional information determined by the Executive Secretary to be necessary for evaluation of compliance of the unit with the environmental performance standards of R315-8-16, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.601.

2.15 SPECIFIC PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCESS VENTS

For facilities that have process vents to which R315-8-17 applies, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR subpart AA of 264, the requirements of 40 CFR 270.24, 1991 ed., regarding information requirements for process vents are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

Substitute "Executive Secretary" for "Regional Administrator."

2.16 SPECIFIC PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUIPMENT

For facilities that have equipment to which R315-8-18 applies, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR subpart BB of 264, the requirements of 40 CFR 270.25, 1991 ed., regarding information requirements for equipment are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

Substitute "Executive Secretary" for "Regional Administrator."

2.17 SPECIFIC PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DRIP PADS

For facilities that have drip pads to which R315-8-19 applies, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR subpart W, 264.570 through 264.575, the requirements of 40 CFR 270.26, 1991 ed., are

adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

Substitute "Executive Secretary" for "Director."

2.18 SPECIFIC PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR AIR EMISSION CONTROLS FOR TANKS, SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, AND CONTAINERS

The requirements as found in 40 CFR 270.27 1996 ed., as amended by 61 FR 59931, November 25, 1996, are adopted and incorporated by reference.

2.19 PART B INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR POST-CLOSURE PERMITS

For post-closure permits, the owner or operator is required to submit only the information specified in R315-3-2.5(b)(1), (4), (5), (6), (11), (13), (14), (16), (18), (19), and R315-3-2.5(c) and (d), unless the Executive Secretary determines that additional information from R315-3-2.5, R315-3-2.7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.16, R315-3-2.8, R315-3-2.9, R315-3-2.11, or R315-3-2.12 is necessary. The owner or operator is required to submit the same information when an alternative authority is used in lieu of a post-closure permit as provided in R315-3-1.3(e)(7).

2.20 PERMIT DENIAL

The Executive Secretary may, pursuant to the procedures in R315-4, deny the permit application either in its entirety or as to the active life of a hazardous waste management facility or unit only.

R315-3-3. Permit Conditions.3.1 CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO PERMITS

The following conditions apply to all permits. All conditions applicable to permits shall be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation of these rules shall be given in the permit.

(a) Duty to comply. The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit, except that the permittee need not comply with the conditions of this permit to the extent and for the duration any noncompliance is authorized in an emergency permit. (See R315-3-6.2). Any plan noncompliance except under the terms of an emergency permit, constitutes a violation of the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

(b) Duty to reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall apply for and obtain a new permit.

(c) Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the approved activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

(d) In the event of noncompliance with the permit, the permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize releases to the environment, and shall carry out all measures as are reasonable to prevent significant adverse impact on human health or the environment.

(e) Proper operation and maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control, and related appurtenances, which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process

controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

(f) Permit actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of R315-3-4.2 or R315-4.4 and the procedures of R315-4-1.5. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification or planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

(g) Property rights. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

(h) Duty to provide information. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Secretary within a reasonable time, any relevant information which the Executive Secretary may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Secretary upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(i) Inspection and entry. The permittee shall allow the Executive Secretary, the Board, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

(1) Enter at reasonable times upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(3) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment, including monitoring and control equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

(4) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

(j) Monitoring and records.

(1) Sample and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

(2) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, the certification required by R315-8-5.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.73(b)(9), and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Executive Secretary and the Board at any time. The permittee shall maintain records of all groundwater quality and groundwater surface elevations, for the active life of the facility, and for the post-closure care period as well.

(3) Records of monitoring information shall include:

(i) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

(ii) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

(iii) The date(s) analyses were performed;

(iv) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

(v) The analytical techniques or methods used; and

(vi) The results of all analyses.

(k) Signatory requirement. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Executive Secretary shall be signed and certified, see R315-3-2.2.

(l) Reporting requirements.

(1) Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Secretary as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the approved facility.

(2) Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Executive Secretary of any planned changes in the approved facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. For a new facility, the permittee may not treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste; and for a facility being modified, the permittee may not treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste in the modified portion of the facility except as provided in R315-3-4.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.42, until:

(i) The permittee has submitted to the Executive Secretary by certified mail or hand delivery a letter signed by the permittee and a registered professional engineer stating that the facility has been constructed or modified in compliance with the permit; and

(ii)(A) The Executive Secretary or the Board has inspected the modified or newly constructed facility and finds it is in compliance with the conditions of the permit; or

(B) Within 15 days of the date of submission of the letter in R315-3-3.1(l)(2)(i), the permittee has not received notice from the Executive Secretary or Board of their intent to inspect, prior inspection is waived and the permittee may commence treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste.

(3) Transfers. The permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate any other requirements as may be necessary. See R315-3-4.1.

(4) Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

(5) Compliance schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

(6) Twenty-four hour reporting. See R315-9 for Emergency Controls.

(i) The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, including:

(A) Information concerning release of hazardous waste that may cause an endangerment to public drinking water supplies.

(B) Any information of a release of hazardous waste or of a fire or explosion from the hazardous waste management facility, which could threaten the environment or human health outside the facility.

(ii) The description of the occurrence and its cause shall include:

(A) Name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator;

(B) Name, address, and telephone number of the facility;

(C) Date, time, and type of incident;

(D) Name and quantity of material(s) involved;

(E) The extent of injuries, if any;

(F) An assessment of actual or potential hazards to the environment and human health outside the facility, where this is applicable; and

(G) Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

(iii) A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The Executive Secretary may waive the five-day written notice requirement in favor of a written report within 15 days.

(7) Manifest discrepancy report. If a significant discrepancy in a manifest is discovered, the permittee shall attempt to reconcile the discrepancy. If not resolved within fifteen days, the permittee shall submit a letter report, including a copy of the manifest, to the Executive Secretary. (See R315-8-5.4)

(8) Unmanifested waste report. This report shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary within 15 days of receipt of unmanifested wastes.

(9) Biennial report. A biennial report shall be submitted covering facility activities during odd numbered calendar years.

(10) Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under R315-3-3.1(l)(4), (5), and (6), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in R315-3-3.1(l)(6).

(11) Other information. Where the permittee becomes aware that he failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Executive Secretary, he shall promptly submit all facts or information.

(m) Information repository. The Executive Secretary may require the permittee to establish and maintain an information repository at any time, based on the factors set forth in R315-4-2.33(b). The information repository will be governed by the provisions in R315-4-2.33 (c) through (f).

3.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR RECORDING AND REPORTING OF MONITORING RESULTS

All permits shall specify:

(a) Requirements concerning the proper use, maintenance, and installation, when appropriate, of monitoring equipment or methods, including biological monitoring methods when appropriate;

(b) Required monitoring including type, intervals, and frequency sufficient yield data which are representative of the monitored activity including, when appropriate, continuous monitoring;

(c) Applicable reporting requirements based upon the impact of the regulated activity and as specified in R315-8 and R315-14. Reporting shall be no less frequent than specified in R315-8 and R315-14.

3.3 ESTABLISHING PERMIT CONDITIONS

In addition to the conditions established, each permit shall include:

(a) A list of the wastes or classes of wastes which will be treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility, and a description of the processes to be used for treating, storing, and disposing of these hazardous wastes at the facility including the design capacities of each storage, treatment, and disposal unit. Except in the case of containers, the description shall identify the particular wastes or classes of wastes which will be treated, stored, or disposed of in particular equipment or locations, e.g., "Halogenated organics may be stored in Tank A", and "Metal hydroxide sludges may be disposed of in landfill cells B, C, and D", and

(b)(1) Each permit shall include conditions necessary to achieve compliance with the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act and these rules, including each of the applicable requirements specified in R315-7, R315-8, R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, and R315-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266. In satisfying this provision, the Executive Secretary may incorporate applicable requirements of R315-7, R315-8, R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, and R315-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266, directly into the permit or establish other permit conditions that are based on these rules.

(2) Each permit issued under the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act shall contain terms and conditions as the Executive Secretary determines necessary to protect human health and the environment.

(c) New or reissued permits, and to the extent allowed under R315-3-4.2, modified or revoked and reissued permits, shall incorporate each of the applicable requirements referenced in R315-3-3.2 and R315-3-3.3.

(d) Incorporation. All permit conditions shall be incorporated either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the applicable requirements shall be given in the permit.

3.4 SCHEDULES OF COMPLIANCE

(a) The permit may, when appropriate, specify a schedule of compliance leading to compliance with these rules.

(1) Time for compliance. Any schedules of compliance under this section shall require compliance as soon as possible.

(2) Interim dates. Except as provided in R315-3-3.4(b)(1)(ii), if a permit establishes a schedule of compliance which exceeds one year from the date of permit issuance, the schedule shall set forth interim requirements and the dates for their achievement.

(i) The time between interim dates shall not exceed one year.

(ii) If the time necessary for completion of any interim requirement is more than one year and is not readily divisible into stages for completion, the permit shall specify interim dates for the submission of reports of progress toward completion of the interim requirements and indicate a projected completion date.

(3) Reporting. The permit shall be written to require that no later than 14 days following each interim date and the final date of compliance, the permittee shall notify the Executive Secretary or Board or both in writing, of its compliance or noncompliance with the interim or final requirement, or submit progress reports if R315-3-3.4(a)(2)(ii) is applicable.

(b) Alternative schedules of permit compliance. An applicant or permittee may cease conducting regulated activities, by receiving a terminal volume of hazardous waste, and for treatment and storage facilities, closing pursuant to applicable requirements; and for disposal facilities, closing and conducting post-closure care

pursuant to applicable requirement, rather than continue to operate and meet permit requirements as follows:

(1) If the permittee decides to cease conducting regulated activities at a given time within the term of a permit which has already been issued:

(i) The permit may be modified to contain a new or additional schedule leading to timely cessation of activities; or

(ii) The permittee shall cease conducting activities before noncompliance with any interim or final compliance schedule requirement already specified in the permit.

(2) If the decision to cease conducting regulated activities is made before issuance of a permit whose term will include the termination date, the permit shall contain a schedule leading to permit termination which will ensure timely compliance with applicable requirements.

(3) If the permittee is undecided whether to cease conducting regulated activities, the Executive Secretary may issue or modify a permit to contain two schedules as follows:

(i) Both schedules shall contain an identical interim deadline requiring a final decision on whether to cease conducting regulated activities no later than a date which ensures sufficient time to comply with applicable requirements in a timely manner if the decision is to continue conducting regulated activities;

(ii) One schedule shall lead to timely compliance with applicable requirements.

(iii) The second schedule shall lead to cessation of regulated activities by a date which will ensure timely compliance with applicable requirements;

(iv) Each permit containing two schedules shall include a requirement that after the permittee has made a final decision under R315-3-3.4(b)(3)(i) it shall follow the schedule leading to termination if the decision is to cease conducting regulated activities.

(4) The applicant's or permittee's decision to cease conducting regulated activities shall be evidenced by a firm public commitment satisfactory to the Executive Secretary, such as resolution of the board of directors of a corporation.

R315-3-4. Changes to Permit.

4.1 TRANSFER OF PERMITS

(a) A permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under R315-3-4.1(b) or R315-3-4.2(b)(2) to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the appropriate Act.

(b) Changes in the ownership or operational control of a facility may be made as a Class 1 modification with prior written approval of the Executive Secretary in accordance with R315-3-4.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.42. The new owner or operator shall submit a revised permit application no later than 90 days prior to the scheduled change. A written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility between the current and new permittees shall also be submitted to the Executive Secretary. When a transfer of ownership or operational control occurs, the old owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of R315-8-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264, subpart H, until the new owner or operator has demonstrated that he is complying with the requirements of that subpart. The new owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance

with R315-8-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264, subpart H requirements within six months of the date of the change of ownership or operational control of the facility. Upon demonstration to the Executive Secretary by the new owner or operator of compliance with R315-8-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264, subpart H, the Executive Secretary shall notify the old owner or operator that he no longer needs to comply with R315-8-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264, subpart H as of the date of demonstration.

4.2 MODIFICATION OR REVOCATION AND REISSUANCE OF PERMITS

When the Executive Secretary receives any information, for example, inspects the facility, receives information submitted by the permittee as required in the permit see R315-3-3.1, receives a request for modification or revocation and reissuance under R315-4-1.5 or conducts review of the permit file, he may determine whether one or more of the causes listed in R315-3-4.2(a) and (b) for modification or revocation and reissuance or both exist. If cause exists, the Executive Secretary may modify or revoke and reissue the permit accordingly, subject to the limitations of R315-3-4.2(c), and may request an updated application if necessary. When a permit is modified, only the conditions subject to modification are reopened. If a permit is revoked and reissued, the entire permit is reopened and subject to revision and the permit is reissued for a new term. See R315-4-1.5(c)(2). If cause does not exist under this section, the Executive Secretary shall not modify or revoke and reissue the permit, except on request of the permittee. If a permit modification is requested by the permittee, the Executive Secretary shall approve or deny the request according to the procedures of R315-3-4.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.42. Otherwise, a draft permit shall be prepared and other procedures in R315-4 followed.

(a) Causes for modification. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance of permits, and the following may be causes for revocation and reissuance as well as modification under any program when the permittee requests or agrees.

(1) Alterations. There are material and substantial alterations or additions to the approved facility or activity which occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of permit conditions that are different or absent in the existing permit.

(2) Information. The Executive Secretary has received information. Permits may be modified during their terms for this cause only if the information was not available at the time of permit issuance, other than revised rules, guidance, or test methods, and would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance.

(3) New statutory requirements or rules. The standards or rules on which the permit was based have been changed by statute, through promulgation of new or amended standards or rules or by judicial decision after the permit was issued.

(4) Compliance schedules. The Executive Secretary determined good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, such as an act of God, strike, flood, or materials shortage or other events over which the permittee has little or no control and for which there is no reasonably available remedy.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, when a permit for a land disposal facility is reviewed by the Executive Secretary under R315-3-5.1(d), the Executive Secretary shall

modify the permit as necessary to assure that the facility continues to comply with the currently applicable requirements in these rules.

(b) Causes for modification or revocation and reissuance. The following are causes to modify, or, alternatively, revoke and reissue a permit:

(1) Cause exists for termination under R315-3-4.4 and the Executive Secretary determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.

(2) The Executive Secretary has received notification as required in the permit, see R315-3-3.1(1)(3) of a proposed transfer of the permit.

(c) Facility siting. Suitability of the facility location may not be considered at the time of permit modification or revocation and reissuance unless new information or standards indicate that a threat to human health or the environment exists which was unknown at the time of permit issuance.

4.3 PERMIT MODIFICATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE PERMITTEE

The requirements of 40 CFR 270.42, including Appendix I, 1998 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

substitute "Executive Secretary" for all Federal regulation references made to "Director" or "Administrator";

4.4 TERMINATION OF PERMITS

(a) The following are causes for terminating a permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:

(1) Noncompliance by the permittee with any condition of the permit;

(2) The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time; or

(3) A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.

(b) The Executive Secretary shall follow the applicable procedures in R315-4 in terminating any permit under R315-3-4.4.

R315-3-5. Expiration and Continuation of Permits.

5.1 DURATION OF PERMITS

(a) Hazardous waste operation permits shall be effective for a fixed term not to exceed ten years.

(b) Except as provided in R315-3-5.2, the term of a permit shall not be extended by modification beyond the maximum duration specified in R315-3-5.1.

(c) The Executive Secretary may issue any permit for a duration that is less than the full allowable term under this section.

(d) Each permit for a land disposal facility shall be reviewed by the Board five years after the date of permit issuance or reissuance and shall be modified as necessary, as provided in R315-3-4.2.

5.2 CONTINUATION OF EXPIRING PERMITS

(a) The conditions of an expired permit continue in force until the effective date of a new permit if:

(1) The permittee has submitted a timely application under R315-3-2.5 and the applicable requirements of R315-3-2.5 and the applicable sections in R315-3-2.6 through R315-3-2.20, which is a complete application for a new permit; and

(2) The Executive Secretary through no fault of the permittee, does not issue a new permit with an effective date on or before the

expiration date of the previous permit, for example, when issuance is impracticable due to time or resource constraints.

(b) Effect. Permits continued under this section remain fully effective and enforceable.

(c) Enforcement. When the permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of the expiring or expired permit, the Executive Secretary or Board or both may choose to do any or all of the following:

(1) Initiate enforcement action based upon the permit which has been continued;

(2) Issue a notice of intent to deny the new permit under R315-4-1.6. If the permit is denied, the owner or operator would then be required to cease the activities authorized by the continued permit or be subject to enforcement action for operating without a permit;

(3) Issue a new permit under R315-4 with appropriate conditions;

(4) Take other actions authorized by these rules.

(d) State Continuation. If the permittee has submitted a timely and complete application, including timely and adequate response to any deficiency notice, for permit under applicable State law and rules, the terms and conditions of an EPA issued RCRA permit shall continue in force until the effective date of the State's issuance or denial of a State permit.

(e) Permits which have been issued under authority of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act will be administered by the State when hazardous waste program authorization becomes effective.

R315-3-6. Special Forms of Permits.

6.1 PERMITS BY RULE

Notwithstanding any other provision of R315-3 and R315-4, the following shall be deemed to have an approved hazardous waste permit if the conditions listed are met:

(a) Injection wells. The owner or operator of an injection well disposing of hazardous waste, if the owner or operator:

(1) Has a permit for underground injection issued under State or Federal law.

(2) Complies with the conditions of that permit and the requirements in R317-7, Underground Injection Control Program, for managing hazardous waste in a well.

(3) For UIC permits issued after November 8, 1984:

(i) Complies with R315-8-6.12; and

(ii) Where the UIC well is the only unit at a facility which requires a permit, complies with R315-3-2.5(d).

(b) Publicly owned treatment works. The owner or operator of a POTW which accepts hazardous waste, for treatment if the owner or operator:

(1) Has an NPDES permit;

(2) Complied with the conditions of that permit;

(3) Complies with the following rules:

(i) R315-8-2.2, Identification number;

(ii) R315-8-5.2, Use of manifest system;

(iii) R315-8-5.4, Manifest discrepancies;

(iv) R315-8-5.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.73(a) and (b)(1), Operating record;

(v) R315-8-5.6, Biennial report;

(vi) R315-8-5.7, Unmanifested waste report; and

(vii) R315-8-6.12, For NPDES permits issued after November 8, 1984.

(4) If the waste meets all Federal, State, and local pretreatment requirements which would be applicable to the waste if it were being discharged into the POTW through a sewer, pipe, or similar conveyance.

(c) Elementary Neutralization Units and Wastewater Treatment Units, as defined in 40 CFR 270.2, which R315-1-1(d) incorporates by reference.

6.2 EMERGENCY PERMITS

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of R315-3 or R315-4, in the event the Executive Secretary finds an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment the Executive Secretary may issue a temporary emergency permit: (1) to a non-permitted facility to allow treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste or (2) to a permitted facility to allow treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste not covered by an effective permit.

(b) This emergency permit:

(1) May be oral or written. If oral, it shall be followed in five days by a written emergency permit;

(2) Shall not exceed 90 days in duration;

(3) Shall clearly specify the hazardous waste to be received, and the manner and location of their treatment, storage, or disposal;

(4) May be terminated by the Executive Secretary at any time without process if he determines that termination is appropriate to protect human health and the environment;

(5) Shall be accompanied by a public notice published under R315-4-1.10(b) including:

(i) Name and address of the office granting the emergency authorization;

(ii) Name and location of the permitted hazardous waste management facility;

(iii) A brief description of the wastes involved;

(iv) A brief description of the action authorized and reasons for authorizing it; and

(v) Duration of the emergency permit; and

(6) Shall incorporate, to the extent possible and not inconsistent with the emergency situation, all applicable requirements of R315-3, R315-8, and R315-14.

6.3 HAZARDOUS WASTE INCINERATOR PERMITS

(a) For the purposes of determining operational readiness following completion of physical construction, the Executive Secretary shall establish permit conditions, including but not limited to allowable waste feeds and operating conditions, in the permit to a new hazardous waste incinerator. These permit conditions will be effective for the minimum time required to bring the incinerator to a point of operational readiness sufficient to conduct a trial burn, not to exceed 720 hours operating time for treatment of hazardous waste. The Executive Secretary may extend the duration of this operational period once, for up to 720 additional hours, at the request of the applicant when good cause is shown. The permit may be modified to reflect the extension according to R315-3-4.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.42.

(1) Applicants shall submit a statement, with part B of the permit application, which suggests the conditions necessary to operate in compliance with the performance standards of R315-8-15.4 during this period. This statement should include, at a

minimum, restrictions on waste constituents, waste feed rates and the operating parameters identified in R315-8-15.6.

(2) The Executive Secretary will review this statement and any other relevant information submitted with part B of the permit and specify requirements for this period sufficient to meet the performance standards of R315-8-15.4 based on its engineering judgment.

(b) For the purpose of determining feasibility of compliance with the performance standards of R315-8-15.4, and of determining adequate operating conditions under R315-8-15.6, the Executive Secretary shall establish conditions in the permit to a new hazardous waste incinerator to be effective during the trial burn.

(1) Applicants shall propose a trial burn plan, prepared under R315-3-6.3(b)(2) with part B of the permit application.

(2) The trial burn plan shall include the following information:

(i) An analysis of each waste or mixture of wastes to be burned which includes:

(A) Heat value of the waste in the form and composition in which it will be burned.

(B) Viscosity, if applicable, or description of physical form of the waste.

(C) An identification of any hazardous organic constituents listed in R315-50-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII, which are present in the waste to be burned, except that the applicant need not analyze for constituents listed in R315-50-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII, which would reasonably not be expected to be found in the waste. The constituents excluded from analysis shall be identified, and the basis for their exclusion stated. The waste analysis shall rely on analytical techniques specified in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11 and 270.6, see R315-1-2, or other equivalent.

(D) An approximate quantification of the hazardous constituents identified in the waste, within the precision produced by the analytical methods specified in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11 and 270.6, see R315-1-2, or, their equivalent.

(ii) A detailed engineering description of the incinerator for which the permit is sought including:

(A) Manufacturer's name and model number of incinerator, if available.

(B) Type of incinerator.

(C) Linear dimensions of the incinerator unit including the cross sectional area of combustion chamber.

(D) Description of the auxiliary fuel system type and feed.

(E) Capacity of prime mover.

(F) Description of automatic waste feed cut-off system(s).

(G) Stack gas monitoring and pollution control equipment.

(H) Nozzle and burner design.

(I) Construction materials.

(J) Location and description of temperature, pressure, and flow indicating and control devices.

(iii) A detailed description of sampling and monitoring procedures, including sampling and monitoring locations of the system, the equipment to be used, sampling and monitoring frequency, and planned analytical procedures for sample analysis.

(iv) A detailed test schedule for each waste for which the trial burn is planned including date(s), duration, quantity of waste to be burned, and other factors relevant to the Executive Secretary's decision under R315-3-6.3(b)(5).

(v) A detailed test protocol, including, for each waste identified, the ranges of temperature, waste feed rate, combustion gas velocity, use of auxiliary fuel, and any other relevant parameters that will be varied to affect the destruction and removal efficiency of the incinerator.

(vi) A description of, and planned operating conditions for, any emission control equipment which will be used.

(vii) Procedures for rapidly stopping waste feed, shutting down the incinerator, and controlling emissions in the event of an equipment malfunction.

(viii) All other information as the Executive Secretary reasonably finds necessary to determine whether to approve the trial burn plan in light of the purpose of this paragraph and the criteria in R315-3-6.3(b)(5).

(3) The Executive Secretary, in reviewing the trial burn plan, shall evaluate the sufficiency of the information provided and may require the applicant to supplement this information, if necessary, to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(4) Based on the waste analysis data in the trial burn plan, the Executive Secretary will specify as trial Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHCs), those constituents for which destruction and removal efficiencies shall be calculated during the trial burn. These trial POHCs will be specified by the Executive Secretary based on his estimate of the difficulty of incineration of the constituents identified in the waste analysis, their concentration or mass in the waste feed, and, for wastes listed in R315-2-10, the hazardous waste organic constituent or constituents identified in R315-50-9 as the basis for listing.

(5) The Executive Secretary shall approve a trial burn plan if it finds that:

(i) The trial burn is likely to determine whether the incinerator performance standard required by R315-8-15.4 can be met;

(ii) The trial burn itself will not present an imminent hazard to human health or the environment;

(iii) The trial burn will help the Executive Secretary to determine operating requirements to be specified under R315-8-15.6; and

(iv) The information sought in R315-3-6.3(b)(5)(i) and (ii) cannot reasonably be developed through other means.

(6) The Executive Secretary shall send a notice to all persons on the facility mailing list as set forth in R315-4-1.10(c)(1)(v) and to the appropriate units of State and local government as set forth in R315-4-1.10(c)(1)(iv) announcing the scheduled commencement and completion dates for the trial burn. The applicant may not commence the trial burn until after the Executive Secretary has issued such notice.

(i) This notice shall be mailed within a reasonable time period before the scheduled trial burn. An additional notice is not required if the trial burn is delayed due to circumstances beyond the control of the facility or the Division.

(ii) This notice shall contain:

(A) The name and telephone number of the applicant's contact person;

(B) The name and telephone number of the Division;

(C) The location where the approved trial burn plan and any supporting documents can be reviewed and copied; and

(D) An expected time period for commencement and completion of the trial burn.

(7) During each approved trial burn, or as soon after the burn as is practicable, the applicant shall make the following determinations:

(i) A quantitative analysis of the trial POHCs in the waste feed to the incinerator.

(ii) A quantitative analysis of the exhaust gas for the concentration and mass emissions of the trial POHC, oxygen (O₂) and hydrogen chloride (HCl).

(iii) A quantitative analysis of the scrubber water, if any, ash residues, and other residues, for the purpose of estimating the fate of the trial POHCs.

(iv) A computation of destruction and removal efficiency (DRE), in accordance with the DRE formula specified in R315-8-15.4(a).

(v) If the HCl emission rate exceeds 1.8 kilograms of HCl per hour (4 pounds per hour), a computation of HCl removal efficiency in accordance with R315-8-15.4(b).

(vi) A computation of particulate emissions in accordance with R315-8-15.4(c).

(vii) An identification of sources of fugitive emissions and their means of control.

(viii) A measurement of average, maximum, and minimum temperatures and combustion gas velocity.

(ix) A continuous measurement of carbon monoxide (CO) in the exhaust gas.

(x) All other information as the Executive Secretary may specify as necessary to ensure that the trial burn will determine compliance with the performance standards in R315-8-15.4 and to establish the operating conditions required by R315-8-15.6 as necessary to meet that performance standard.

(8) The applicant shall submit to the Executive Secretary a certification that the trial burn has been carried out in accordance with the approved trial burn plan, and shall submit the results of all the determinations required in R315-3-6.3(b)(6). This submission shall be made within 90 days of completion of the trial burn, or later if approved by the Executive Secretary.

(9) All data collected during any trial burn shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary following the completion of the trial burn.

(10) All submissions required by this paragraph shall be certified on behalf of the applicant by the signature of a person authorized to sign a permit application or a report under R315-3-2.2.

(11) Based on the results of the trial burn, the Executive Secretary shall set the operating requirements in the final permit according to R315-8-15.6. The permit modification shall proceed according to R315-3-4.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.42.

(c) For the purpose of allowing operation of a new hazardous waste incinerator following completion of the trial burn and prior to final modification of the permit conditions to reflect the trial burn results, the Executive Secretary may establish permit conditions, including but no limited to allowable waste feeds and operating conditions sufficient to meet the requirements of R315-8-15.6, in the permit to a new hazardous waste incinerator. These permit

conditions will be effective for the minimum time required to complete sample analysis, data computation and submission of the trial burn results by the applicant, and modification of the facility permit by the Executive Secretary.

(1) Applicants shall submit a statement, with part B of the permit application, which identifies the conditions necessary to operate in compliance with the performance standards of R315-8-15.4 during this period. This statement should include, at a minimum, restrictions on waste constituents, waste feed rates and the operating parameters identified in R315-8-15.6.

(2) The Executive Secretary will review this statement and any other relevant information submitted with part B of the permit application and specify those requirements for this period most likely to meet the performance standards of R315-8-15.4 based on its engineering judgment.

(d) For the purposes of determining feasibility of compliance with the performance standards of R315-8-15.4 and of determining adequate operating conditions under R315-8-15.6, the applicant for a permit for an existing hazardous waste incinerator shall prepare and submit a trial burn plan and perform a trial burn in accordance with R315-3-2.10(b) and R315-3-6.3(b)(2) through (b)(5) and (b)(7) through (b)(10) or, instead, submit other information as specified in R315-3-2.10(c). The Executive Secretary shall announce his or her intention to approve the trial burn plan in accordance with the timing and distribution requirements of R315-3-6.3(b)(6). The contents of the notice shall include: the name and telephone number of a contact person at the facility; the name and telephone number of a contact office at the Division; the location where the trial burn plan and any supporting documents can be reviewed and copied; and a schedule of the activities that are required prior to permit issuance, including the anticipated time schedule for agency approval of the plan and the time period during which the trial burn would be conducted. Applicants submitting information under R315-3-6.10(a) are exempt from compliance with R315-8-15.4 and R315-8-15.6 and, therefore, are exempt from the requirement to conduct a trial burn. Applicants who submit trial burn plans and receive approval before submission of a permit application shall complete the trial burn and submit the results, specified in R315-3-6.3(b)(7), with part B of the permit application. If completion of this process conflicts with the date set for submission of the part B application, the applicant shall contact the Executive Secretary to establish a later date for submission of the part B application or the trial burn results. Trial burn results shall be submitted prior to issuance of the permit. When the applicant submits a trial burn plan with part B of the permit application, the Executive Secretary will specify a time period prior to permit issuance in which the trial burn shall be conducted and the results submitted.

6.4 PERMITS FOR LAND TREATMENT DEMONSTRATIONS USING FIELD TEST OR LABORATORY ANALYSES

(a) For the purpose of allowing an owner or operator to meet the treatment demonstration requirements of R315-8-13.3, the Executive Secretary may issue a treatment demonstration permit. The permit shall contain only those requirements necessary to meet the standards in R315-8-13.3(c). The permit may be issued either as a treatment or disposal approval covering only the field test or laboratory analyses, or as a two-phase facility approval covering the

field tests, or laboratory analyses, and design, construction, operation and maintenance of the land treatment unit.

(1) The Executive Secretary may issue a two-phase facility permit if they find that, based on information submitted in part B of the application, substantial, although incomplete or inconclusive, information already exists upon which to base the issuance of a facility permit.

(2) If the Executive Secretary finds that not enough information exists upon which they can establish permit conditions to attempt to provide for compliance with all the requirements of R315-8-13, he shall issue a treatment demonstration permit covering only the field test or laboratory analyses.

(b) If the Executive Secretary finds that a phased permit may be issued, he will establish, as requirements in the first phases of the facility permit, conditions for conducting the field tests or laboratory analyses. These permit conditions will include design and operating parameters, including the duration of the tests or analyses and, in the case of field tests, the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the treatment zone, monitoring procedures, post-demonstration cleanup activities, and any other conditions which the Executive Secretary finds may be necessary under R315-8-13.3(c). The Executive Secretary will include conditions in the second phase of the facility permit to attempt to meet all R315-8-13 requirements pertaining to unit design, construction, operation, and maintenance. The Executive Secretary will establish these conditions in the second phase of the permit based upon the substantial but incomplete or inconclusive information contained in the part B application.

(1) The first phase of the permit will be effective as provided in R315-4-1.15.

(2) The second phase of the permit will be effective as provided in R315-3-6.4(d).

(c) When the owner or operator who has been issued a two-phase permit has completed the treatment demonstration, he shall submit to the Executive Secretary certification, signed by a person authorized to sign a permit application or report under R315-3-2.2, that the field tests or laboratory analyses have been carried out in accordance with the conditions specified in phase one of the permit for conducting the tests or analyses. The owner or operator shall also submit all data collected during the field tests or laboratory analyses within 90 days of completion of those tests or analyses unless the Executive Secretary approves a later date.

(d) If the Executive Secretary determines that the results of the field tests or laboratory analyses meet the requirements of R315-8-13.3, he will modify the second phase of the permit to incorporate any requirement necessary for operation of the facility in compliance with R315-8-13, based upon the results of the field tests or laboratory analyses.

(1) This permit modification may proceed under R315-3-4.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.42, or otherwise will proceed as a modification under R315-3-4.2(a)(2). If such modifications are necessary, the second phase of the permit will become effective only after those modifications have been made.

(2) If no modification of the second phase of the permit are necessary, the Executive Secretary will give notice of his final decision to the permit applicant and to each person who submitted written comments on the phased permit or who requested notice of final decision on the second phase of the permit. The second phase

of the permit then will become effective as specified in R315-4-1.15(b).
6.5 RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION PERMITS

(a) The Executive Secretary may issue a research, development, and demonstration permit for any hazardous waste treatment facility which proposes to utilize an innovative and experimental hazardous waste treatment technology or process for which permit standards for any experimental activity have not been promulgated under R315-8 and R315-14. Any such permits shall include such terms and conditions as will assure protection of human health and the environment. These permits:

(1) Shall provide for the construction of these facilities as necessary, and for operation of the facility for not longer than one year unless renewed as provided in R315-3-6.5(d), and

(2) Shall provide for the receipt and treatment by the facility of only those types and quantities of hazardous waste which the Executive Secretary deems necessary for purposes of determining the efficiency and performance capabilities of the technology or process and the effects of the technology or process on human health and the environment; and

(3) Shall include all requirements as the Executive Secretary deems necessary to protect human health and the environment, including, but not limited to requirements regarding monitoring, operation, financial responsibility, closure, and remedial action, and all requirements as the Executive Secretary or Board or both deems necessary regarding testing and providing of information to the Executive Secretary with respect to the operation of the facility.

(b) For the purpose of expediting review and issuance of permit under this section, the Executive Secretary may, consistent with the protection of human health and the environment, modify or waive permit application and permit issuance requirements in R315-3 and R315-4 except that there may be no modification or waiver of regulations regarding financial responsibility, including insurance, or of procedures regarding public participation.

(c) The Executive Secretary or Board or both may order an immediate termination of all operations at the facility at any time they determine that termination is necessary to protect human health and the environment.

(d) Any permit issued under this section may be renewed not more than three times. Each renewal shall be for a period of not more than one year.

6.6 PERMITS FOR BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE

The requirements of 40 CFR 270.66, 1996 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

Substitute "Executive Secretary" for all references made to "Director."

R315-3-7. Interim Status.

7.1 QUALIFYING FOR INTERIM STATUS

(a) Any person who owns or operates an "existing hazardous waste management facility" or a facility in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments under the State or Federal Act that render the facility subject to the requirement to have a RCRA permit or State permit shall have interim status and shall be treated as having been issued a permit to the extent he or she has:

(1) Complied with the Federal requirements of section 3010(a) of RCRA pertaining to notification of hazardous waste activity or the notification requirements of these rules.

Comment: Some existing facilities may not be required to file a notification under section 3010(a) of RCRA. These facilities may qualify for interim status by meeting R315-3-7.1(a)(2).

(2) Complied with the requirements of 40 CFR 270.10 or R315-3-2.1 governing submission of part A applications;

(b) Failure to qualify for interim status. If the Executive Secretary has reason to believe upon examination of a part A application that it fails to meet the requirements of R315-3-2.4, the Executive Secretary shall notify the owner or operator in writing of the apparent deficiency. The notice shall specify the grounds for the Executive Secretary's belief that the application is deficient. The owner or operator shall have 30 days from receipt to respond to the notification and to explain or cure the alleged deficiency in his part A application. If, after the notification and opportunity for response, the Executive Secretary determines that the application is deficient he may take appropriate enforcement action.

(c) R315-3-7.1(a) shall not apply to any facility which has been previously denied a permit or RCRA permit or if authority to operate the facility under State or Federal authority has been previously terminated.

7.2 OPERATION DURING INTERIM STATUS

(a) During the interim status period the facility shall not:

(1) Treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste not specified in part A of the permit or permit application;

(2) Employ processes not specified in part A of the permit or permit application; or

(3) Exceed the design capacities specified in part A of the permit or permit application.

(b) Interim status standards. During interim status, owners or operators shall comply with the interim status standards in R315-7.

7.3 CHANGES DURING INTERIM STATUS

(a) Except as provided in R315-3-7.3(b), the owner or operator of an interim status facility may make the following changes at the facility:

(1) Treatment, storage, or disposal of new hazardous wastes not previously identified in part A of the permit application and, in the case of newly listed or identified wastes, addition of the units being used to treat, store, or dispose of the hazardous wastes on the effective date of the listing or identification if the owner or operator submits a revised part A permit application prior to treatment, storage, or disposal;

(2) Increases in the design capacity of processes used at the facility if the owner or operator submits a revised part A permit application prior to a change, along with a justification explaining the need for the change, and the Executive Secretary approves the changes because:

(i) There is a lack of available treatment, storage, or disposal capacity at other hazardous waste management facilities, or

(ii) The change is necessary to comply with a Federal, State, or local requirement.

(3) Changes in the processes for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste or addition of processes if the owner or operator submits a revised part A permit application prior to such change, along with a justification explaining the need for the change, and the Executive Secretary approves the change because:

(i) The change is necessary to prevent a threat to human health and the environment because of an emergency situation, or

(ii) The change is necessary to comply with a Federal, State, or local requirement.

(4) Changes in the ownership or operational control of a facility if the new owner or operator submits a revised part A permit application no later than 90 days prior to the scheduled change. When a transfer of operational control of a facility occurs, the old owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of R315-7-15, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265 subpart H, until the new owner or operator has demonstrated to the Executive Secretary that he is complying with the requirements of that subpart. The new owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with R315-7-15, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265 subpart H, within six months of the date of the change in ownership or operational control of the facility. Upon demonstration to the Executive Secretary by the new owner or operator of compliance with R315-7-15, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265 subpart H, the Executive Secretary shall notify the old owner or operator in writing that he no longer needs to comply with R315-7-15, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265 subpart H, as of the date of demonstration. All other interim status duties are transferred effective immediately upon the date of the change in ownership or operational control of the facility.

(5) Changes made in accordance with an interim status corrective action order issued, under 19-6-105(d), or by EPA under section 3008(h) RCRA or other Federal authority or by a court in a judicial action brought by EPA or by an authorized State. Changes under this paragraph are limited to the treatment, storage, or disposal of solid waste from releases that originate within the boundary of the facility.

(6) Addition of newly regulated units for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste if the owner or operator submits a revised part A permit application on or before the date on which the unit becomes subject to the new requirements.

(b) Except as specifically allowed under this paragraph, changes listed under R315-3-7.3(a) may not be made if they amount to reconstruction of the hazardous waste management facility. Reconstruction occurs when the capital investment in the changes to the facility exceeds 50 percent of the capital cost of a comparable entirely new hazardous waste management facility. If all other requirements are met, the following changes may be made even if they amount to a reconstruction:

(1) Changes made solely for the purposes of complying with the requirements of R315-7-17, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.193, for tanks and ancillary equipment.

(2) If necessary to comply with Federal, State, or local requirements, changes to an existing unit, changes solely involving tanks or containers, or addition of replacement surface impoundments that satisfy the standards of section 3004(o) of RCRA.

(3) Changes that are necessary to allow owners or operators to continue handling newly listed or identified hazardous wastes that have been treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility prior to the effective date of the rule establishing the new listing or identification.

(4) Changes during closure of a facility or of a unit within a facility made in accordance with an approved closure plan.

(5) Changes necessary to comply with an interim status corrective action order issued, under subsection 19-6-105(d), or by EPA under section 3008(h) of RCRA or other Federal authority, or by a court in a judicial proceeding brought by EPA, provided that such changes are limited to the treatment, storage, or disposal of solid waste from releases that originate within the boundary of the facility.

(6) Changes to treat or store, in tanks or containers, or containment buildings, hazardous wastes subject to land disposal restrictions imposed by R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, or R315-8, provided that these changes are made solely for the purpose of complying with R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, or R315-8.

(7) Addition of newly regulated units under R315-3-7.3(a)(6).

(8) Changes necessary to comply with standards under 40 CFR part 63, subpart EEE - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Hazardous Waste Combustors.

7.4 TERMINATION OF INTERIM STATUS

Interim status terminates when:

(a) Final administrative disposition of a permit or permit application is made; or

(b) Interim status is terminated as provided in R315-3-2.1(d)(5).

(c) For owners or operators of each land disposal facility which has been granted interim status prior to November 8, 1984, on November 8, 1985, unless:

(1) The owner or operator submits a part B application for a permit for a facility prior to that date; and

(2) The owner or operator certifies that the facility is in compliance with all applicable groundwater monitoring and financial responsibility requirements.

(d) For owners or operators of each land disposal facility which is in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments under the Federal Act that render the facility subject to the requirement to have a RCRA permit and which is granted interim status, twelve months after the date on which the facility first becomes subject to the permit requirement unless the owner or operator of the facility:

(1) Submits a part B application for a permit for the facility before the date 12 months after the date on which the facility first becomes subject to the permit requirement; and

(2) Certifies that the facility is in compliance with all applicable groundwater monitoring and financial responsibility requirements.

(e) For owners or operators of any land disposal unit that is granted authority to operate under R315-3-7.3(a)(1), (2) or (3), on the date 12 months after the effective date of the requirement, unless the owner or operator certifies that this unit is in compliance with all applicable groundwater monitoring and financial responsibility requirements.

(f) For owners or operators of each incinerator facility which has achieved interim status prior to November 8, 1984, interim status terminates on November 8, 1989, unless the owner or operator of the facility submits a part B application for a permit for an incinerator facility by November 8, 1986.

(g) For owners or operators of any facility, other than a land disposal or an incinerator facility, which has achieved interim status prior to November 8, 1984, interim status terminates on November 8, 1992, unless the owner or operator of the facility submits a part

B application for a hazardous waste permit for the facility by November 8, 1988.

KEY: hazardous waste
[December 15, 1999]2000 **19-6-105**
Notice of Continuation March 12, 1997 **19-6-106**

◆ ————— ◆

**Environmental Quality, Solid and
 Hazardous Waste
 R315-4
 Hazardous Waste Manifest**

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE
 (Repeal and reenact)
 DAR FILE NO.: 22775
 FILED: 04/14/2000, 10:03
 RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To move rules out of Rule R315-4 and into other areas of the rules and insert rules equivalent to 40 CFR 124 into Rule R315-4.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This proposed rule change takes the current rules relating to the manifest and places them in other areas of the Hazardous Waste Rules as they are found in 40 CFR. The rules pertaining to decisionmaking, as currently found in Rule R315-3, are now found in Rule R315-4, which becomes equivalent to 40 CFR 124. One subsection is added that is not in the current rules, Subsection R315-4-1(15) (Issuance and Effective Date of Permit).

(DAR Note: The rules previously found in Rule R315-4 are now found in Subsections R315-5-2(20) through R315-5-2(23); R315-6-2(20) and R315-6-2(21); and R315-8-5(2). All of the new Rule R315-4 was previously found in Rule R315-3. The proposed repeal and reenactments of R315-3 (DAR No. 22774), R315-5 (DAR No. 22776), and R315-6 (DAR No. 22777), and the proposed amendment to R315-8 (DAR No. 22779), are in this issue of the *Bulletin*.)

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Sections 19-6-105 and 19-6-106

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

- ◆THE STATE BUDGET: Since the changes in the rule do not affect state entities and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.
- ◆LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: Since the changes in the rule do not affect local governments and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.
- ◆OTHER PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the organization of the rule and one section of the rule that is added will not affect costs or savings.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the organization of the rule and one section of the rule that is added will not effect compliance costs.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The proposed changes in this rule will have no fiscal impact on businesses beyond the current statutory and regulatory impact--Dianne R. Nielson

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:
 Environmental Quality
 Solid and Hazardous Waste
 Cannon Health Building
 288 North 1460 West
 PO Box 144880
 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880, or
 at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
 Susan Toronto at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-6170, by FAX at (801) 538-6715, or by Internet E-mail at storonto@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/15/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Dennis R. Downs, Executive Secretary

R315. Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste.

~~[R315-4. Hazardous Waste Manifest:~~

~~**R315-4-1. Hazardous Waste Manifest Standards:**~~

~~— A sample hazardous waste manifest form containing information required pursuant to these rules is found in the Appendix to 40 CFR 262. All applicable sections of each manifest shall be completely and legibly filled out.~~

~~**R315-4-2. The Manifest:**~~

~~— (a) A generator who transports, or offers for transportation, hazardous waste for off-site treatment, storage or disposal shall prepare a Manifest OMB control number 2050-0039 on EPA form 8700-22, and, if necessary, EPA form 8700-22A, according to the instructions, including the additional information requirements, found in R315-50-1, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262, Appendix:~~

~~— (b) A generator shall designate on the manifest one facility which is permitted to handle the waste described on the manifest.~~

~~— (c) A generator may designate on the manifest one facility which is permitted to handle his waste in the event an emergency prevents delivery of the waste to the primary designated facility.~~

~~— (d) If the transporter is unable to deliver the hazardous waste to the designated facility or the alternate facility, the generator shall~~

either designate another facility or instruct the transporter to return the waste:

— (e) If the State to which the shipment is manifested, consignment State, supplies the Manifest and requires its use, then the generator must use that Manifest.

— (f) If the consignment State does not supply the Manifest, but the State in which the generator is located, generator State, supplies the Manifest and requires its use, then the generator must use that State's Manifest.

— (g) If neither the generator State nor the consignment State supplies the Manifest, then the generator may obtain the Manifest from any source.

— (h) The manifest shall consist of at least the number of copies which will provide the generator, each transporter, and the owner or operator of the designated facility with one copy each for their records and another copy to be returned to the generator.

— (i) The generator shall:

— (1) Sign the manifest certification by hand; and

— (2) Obtain the handwritten signature of the initial transporter and date of acceptance on the manifest; and

— (3) Retain one copy, in accordance with R315-5-5(a).

— (j) The generator shall give the transporter the remaining copies of the manifest.

— (k)(1) Hazardous wastes to be shipped within Utah solely by water, bulk shipments only, require that the generator send three copies of the manifest dated and signed in accordance with this section to the owner and operator of the designated facility. Copies of the manifest are not required for each transporter.

— (2) For rail shipments of the hazardous wastes within Utah which originate at the site of generation, the generator shall send at least three copies of the manifest dated and signed in accordance with this section to:

— (i) The next non-rail transporter, if any; or

— (ii) The designated facility if transported solely by rail; or

— (iii) The last rail transporter to handle the waste in the United States if exported by rail.

— (3) The description of the hazardous waste(s) as set forth in the regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation in 49 CFR 172.101, 172.202, and 172.203:

— (l) These manifest requirements do not apply to hazardous waste produced by generators of greater than 100 kg but less than 1000 kg in a calendar month where:

— (1) The waste is reclaimed under a contractual agreement pursuant to which:

— (i) The type of waste and frequency of shipments are specified in the agreement;

— (ii) The vehicle used to transport the waste to the recycling facility and to deliver regenerated material back to the generator is owned and operated by the reclaimer of the waste; and

— (2) The generator maintains a copy of the reclamation agreement in his files for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

— (m) For shipments of hazardous waste to a designated facility in an authorized state which has not yet obtained federal authorization to regulate that particular waste as hazardous, the generator must assure that the designated facility agrees to sign and return the manifest to the generator, and that any out-of-state transporter signs and forwards the manifest to the designated facility.

— (n) The requirements of R315-4-2 and R315-5-9(d) do not apply to the transport of hazardous wastes on a public or private right-of-way within or along the border of contiguous property under the control of the same person, even if such contiguous property is divided by a public or private right-of-way. Notwithstanding R315-6-1(a), the generator or transporter shall comply with the requirements for transporters set forth in R315-9-1 and R315-9-3 in the event of a discharge of hazardous waste on a public or private right-of-way.

R315-4-3. Transporter Manifest Procedures:

— (a) A transporter may not accept hazardous waste from a generator unless it is accompanied by a manifest signed in accordance with the provisions of R315-4-2. In the case of exports other than those subject to R315-5-15, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 Subpart H, a transporter may not accept hazardous waste from a primary exporter or other person:

— (1) if he knows the shipment does not conform to the EPA Acknowledgement of Consent; and

— (2) unless, in addition to a manifest signed in accordance with the provisions of R315-4-2, the waste is also accompanied by an EPA Acknowledgement of Consent which, except for shipment by rail, is attached to the manifest, or shipping paper for exports by water, bulk shipments. For exports of hazardous waste subject to the requirements of R315-5-15, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 Subpart H, a transporter may not accept hazardous waste without a tracking document that includes all information required by 40 CFR 262.84, which R315-5-15 incorporates by reference.

— (b) Before transporting the hazardous waste, the transporter shall hand sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste from the generator. The transporter shall return a signed copy to the generator before leaving the generator's property.

— (c) The transporter must ensure that the manifest accompanies the hazardous waste. In the case of exports, the transporter must ensure that a copy of the EPA Acknowledgement of Consent also accompanies the hazardous waste.

— (d) A transporter who delivers a hazardous waste to another transporter or to the designated facility shall obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of that transporter or of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest, shall retain one copy of the manifest in accordance with R315-6-5, and shall give the remaining copies of the manifest to the accepting transporter or designated facility.

— (e) The requirements of R315-4-3(c), (d), and (f) do not apply to water, bulk shipment, transporters if:

— (1) The hazardous waste is delivered by water, bulk shipment; to the designated facility; and

— (2) A shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest, excluding the EPA identification numbers, generators certification, and signatures, and, for exports, an EPA Acknowledgement of Consent accompanies the hazardous waste; and

— (3) The delivering transporter obtains the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility on either the manifest or the shipping paper; and

— (4) The person delivering the hazardous waste to the initial water, bulk shipment, transporter obtains the date of delivery and

signature of the water, bulk shipment transporter on the manifest and forwards it to the manifested facility, and

—(5) A copy of the shipping paper or manifest is retained by each water, bulk shipment, transporter in accordance with R315-6-5.

—(f) For shipments involving rail transportation, the requirements of paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) do not apply. The following requirements do apply to shipments involving rail transportation:

—(1) When accepting hazardous waste from a non-rail transporter, the initial rail transporter shall:

—(i) Sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste;

—(ii) Return a signed copy of the manifest to the non-rail transporter;

—(iii) Forward at least three copies of the manifest to:

—(A) The next non-rail transporter, if any; or

—(B) The designated facility, if the shipment is delivered to that facility by rail; or

—(C) The last rail transporter designated to handle the waste in the United States.

—(iv) Retain one copy of the manifest and rail shipping paper in accordance with R315-6-5.

—(2) Rail transporters must ensure that a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest, excluding the EPA identification numbers, generator certification, and signatures, and, for exports, an EPA Acknowledgement of Consent accompanies the hazardous waste at all times.

—(3) When delivering hazardous waste to the designated facility, a rail transporter shall:

—(i) Obtain the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest or the shipping paper, if the manifest has not been received by the facility; and

—(ii) Retain a copy of the manifest or signed shipping paper in accordance with R315-6-5.

—(4) When delivering hazardous waste to a non-rail transporter a rail transporter shall:

—(i) Obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of the next non-rail transporter on the manifest; and

—(ii) Retain a copy of the manifest in accordance with R315-6-5.

—(5) Before accepting hazardous waste from a rail transporter, a non-rail transporter shall sign and date the manifest and provide a copy to the rail transporter.

—(g) Transporters who transport hazardous waste out of the United States shall indicate on the manifest the date the hazardous waste left the United States; shall sign the manifest and retain one copy as specified in R315-6-5; and shall return a signed copy of the manifest to the generator, and give a copy of the manifest to a U.S. Customs official at the point of departure from the United States.

—(h) A transporter should not transport hazardous waste not properly labeled or hazardous waste containers which are leaking or appear to be damaged, since those packages become the transporter's responsibility during transport.

—(i) The transporter shall deliver the entire quantity of hazardous waste accepted from a generator or a transporter to the approved facility designated as "primary" on the manifest by the generator, or the alternate designated facility, if the hazardous waste

cannot be delivered to the facility designated as primary; or the next designated transporter; or the point of departure from the United States, for hazardous wastes designated by the generator to a foreign consignee.

—(j) If the hazardous waste cannot be delivered in accordance with R315-4-3(a) through (i), the transporter shall contact the generator for further directions, shall revise all copies of the manifest according to the generator's directions, and shall follow those directions:

—(k) If a transporter has a discharge of hazardous waste he shall comply with R315-9 and all other applicable laws and regulations.

—(l) A transporter transporting hazardous waste from a generator who generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month need not comply with the requirements of R315-4-3 or those of R315-6-5 provided that:

—(1) The waste is being transported pursuant to a reclamation agreement as provided for in R315-4-2(f);

—(2) The transporter records, on a log or shipping paper, the following information for each shipment;

—(i) The name, address, and U.S. EPA Identification Number of the generator of the waste;

—(ii) The quantity of waste accepted;

—(iii) All DOT-required shipping information

—(iv) The date the waste is accepted; and

—(3) The transporter carries this record when transporting waste to the reclamation facility; and

—(4) The transporter retains these records for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

R315-4-4. Off-Site Hazardous Waste Storage, Treatment or Disposal Facilities Manifest Procedures:

—(a) An owner or operator of a facility which receives hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest shall:

—(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 R315-4-4(c), 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 to the generator; however, if the manifest has not been received within 30 days after delivery, the owner or operator, or his agent, shall send a copy of the signed and dated shipping paper to the generator; and

—(5) Retain at the facility a copy of the manifest and shipping, if signed in lieu of the manifest at the time of delivery, for at least three years from the date of delivery.

—(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 agent, shall:

~~— (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 R315-4-4(c), 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 to the generator; however, if the manifest has not been received within 30 days after delivery, the owner or operator, or his agent, shall send a copy of the signed and dated shipping paper 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) Manifest Discrepancies~~

~~— (1) Manifest discrepancies are differences between the quantity or type of hazardous waste designated on the manifest or shipping paper, and the quantity or type of hazardous waste a facility actually receives. Significant discrepancies in quantity are (1) for batch waste, any variation in piece count, such as a discrepancy of one drum in a truckload, and (2) for bulk waste, variations greater than 10 percent in weight. Significant discrepancies 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.~~

~~— (2) Upon discovering a significant discrepancy, the owner or operator shall 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 shall immediately submit to the Executive Secretary a letter describing the discrepancy and attempts to reconcile it, and a copy of the manifest or shipping paper at issue. The Executive Secretary does not intend that the owner or operator of a facility should perform the appropriate waste analysis before signing the shipping paper or manifest and giving it to the transporter. However, unreconciled discrepancies discovered during later analysis shall be reported.~~

~~— (d) Whenever a shipment of hazardous waste is initiated from a facility, the owner or operator of that facility shall comply with the generator requirements of R315-4-2.~~

~~— (e) Within three working days of the receipt of a shipment subject to R315-5-15, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 Subpart H, the owner or operator of the facility must provide a copy of the tracking document bearing all required signatures to the notifier, to the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, P.O. Box 144880, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84114-4880 and the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Compliance, Enforcement Planning, Targeting and Data Division (2222A), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, and to all other concerned countries. The original copy of the tracking document must be maintained at the facility for at least three years from the date of signature.~~**R315-4. Procedures for Decisionmaking.**

R315-4-1. General Program Requirements.

1.4 CONSOLIDATION OF PERMIT PROCESSING

(a) If the Executive Secretary decides that a site visit is necessary for any reason in conjunction with the processing of an application, he shall notify the applicant and a reasonable date shall be scheduled.

(b) The effective date of an application is the date on which the Executive Secretary notifies the applicant that the application is complete as provided in R315-3-2.1(c).

(c) For each application from a major new hazardous waste management facility, the Executive Secretary shall no later than the effective date of the application, prepare and mail to the applicant a project decision schedule. The schedule shall specify target dates by which the Executive Secretary intends to:

(1) Prepare a draft permit;

(2) Give public notice;

(3) Complete the public comment period, including any public hearing; and

(4) Issue a final permit.

1.5 MODIFICATION, REVOCATION AND REISSUANCE, OR TERMINATION OF PERMITS

(a) Permits may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person, including the permittee, or upon the Executive Secretary's initiative. However, permits may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in R315-3-4.2 or R315-3-4.4. All requests shall be in writing and shall contain facts or reasons supporting the request.

(b) If the Executive Secretary decides the request is not justified, they shall send the requester a brief written response giving a reason for the decision. Denials of requests for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination are not subject to public notice, comment, or hearings. Denials by the Executive Secretary may be appealed to the Board by a letter briefly setting forth the relevant facts. The Board may direct the Executive Secretary to begin modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination proceedings under R315-4-1.5(c). The Board shall take action on any request within 60 days after receiving it. The Board shall either approve or deny the request, or advise the requestor that an extension of time is necessary for the Board to render a decision on the request.

(c)(1) If the Executive Secretary tentatively decides to modify or revoke and reissue a permit under R315-3-4.2 or R315-3-4.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.42(c), he shall prepare a draft permit under R315-4-1.6 incorporating the proposed changes. The Executive Secretary may request additional information and, in the case of a modified permit, may require the submission of an updated permit application. In the case of revoked and reissued permits, the Executive Secretary shall require the submission of a new application.

(2) In a permit modification under this section, only those conditions to be modified shall be reopened when a new draft permit is prepared. All other aspects of the existing permit shall remain in effect for the duration of the unmodified plan. When a plan is revoked and reissued under this section, the entire permit is reopened just as if the permit had expired and was being reissued. During any revocation and reissuance proceeding, the permittee shall comply with all conditions of the existing permit until a new final permit is reissued.

(3) Classes 1 and 2 modifications, as defined in R315-3-4.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.42(a) and (b), are not subject to the requirements of this section.

(d) If the Executive Secretary tentatively decides to terminate a permit under R315-3-4.4, he shall issue a notice of intent to terminate. A notice of intent to terminate is a type of draft permit which follows the same procedures as any draft permit prepared under R315-4-1.6.

1.6 DRAFT PERMIT

(a) Once an application is complete, the Executive Secretary shall tentatively decide whether to prepare a draft permit or to deny the application.

(b) If the Executive Secretary tentatively decides to deny the plan, he shall issue a notice of intent to deny. A notice of intent to deny the permit application is a type of draft permit which follows the same procedures as any draft permit prepared under this section. If the Executive Secretary's final decision is that the tentative decision to deny the permit application was incorrect, he shall withdraw the notice of intent to deny and proceed to prepare a draft permit under R315-4-1.6(c).

(c) If the Executive Secretary decides to prepare a draft permit, he shall prepare a draft permit that contains the following information:

(1) All conditions under R315-3-3.1 and R315-3-3.3;

(2) All compliance schedules under R315-3-3.4;

(3) All monitoring requirements under R315-3-.2; and

(4) Standards for treatment, storage, or disposal or all and other permit conditions under R315-3-3.1.

(d) All draft permits prepared by the Executive Secretary under this section shall be publicly noticed and made available for public comment. The Executive Secretary shall give notice of opportunity for a public hearing, issue a final decision, and respond to comments.

1.8 FACT SHEET REQUIRED

(a) A fact sheet shall be prepared by the Executive Secretary for every draft permit. The fact sheet shall briefly set forth the principal facts and the significant factual, legal, methodological and policy questions considered in preparing the draft permit. The Executive Secretary shall send this fact sheet to the applicant and, on request, to any other person.

(b) The fact sheet shall include, when applicable:

(1) A brief description of the type of facility or activity which is the subject of the draft permit.

(2) The type and quantity of wastes, fluids, or pollutants which are proposed to be or are being treated, stored, disposed of, injected, emitted, or discharged.

(3) A brief summary of the basis of the draft permit conditions including references to applicable statutory or regulatory provisions and appropriate supporting references.

(4) Reasons why any requested variance or alternatives to required standards do or do not appear justified.

(5) A description of the procedures for reaching a final decision on the draft permit including:

(i) The beginning and ending dates of the comment period under R315-4-1.10 and the address where comments will be received;

(ii) Procedures for requesting a hearing and the nature of that hearing; and

(iii) Any other procedures by which the public may participate in the final decision.

(6) Name and telephone number of a person to contact for additional information.

1.10 PUBLIC NOTICE OF PERMIT ACTIONS AND PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

(a) Scope.

(1) The Executive Secretary shall give public notice that the following actions have occurred:

(i) The permit application has been tentatively denied under R315-4-1.6(b).

(ii) A draft permit has been prepared under R315-4-1.6(c).

(iii) A hearing has been scheduled under R315-4-1.12; or

(iv) An appeal has been granted by the Board.

(2) No public notice is required when a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination is denied under R315-4-1.5(b). Written notice of that denial shall be given to the requestor and to the permittee.

(3) Public notices may describe more than one permit or permit action.

(b) Timing.

(1) Public notice of the preparation of a draft permit, including a notice of intent to deny a permit application, required under R315-4-1.10(a), shall allow at least 45 days for public comment.

(2) Public notice of a public hearing shall be given at least 30 days before the hearing. Public notice of the hearing may be given at the same time as public notice of the draft permit and the two notices may be combined.

(c) Methods.

Public notices of activities described in R315-4-1.10(a)(1) shall be given by the following methods:

(1) By mailing a copy of a notice to the following persons:

(i) The applicant;

(ii) Any other agency which the Executive Secretary knows has issued or is required to issue a permit, for the same facility or activity including EPA;

(iii) Federal and State agencies with jurisdiction over fish, and wildlife resources, State Historic Preservation Officers, and other appropriate government authorities;

(iv) Persons on a mailing list developed by:

(A) Including those who request in writing to be on the list;

(B) Soliciting persons for area lists from participants in past permit proceedings in the area of the facility; and

(C) Notifying the public of the opportunity to be put on the mailing list through periodic publication in the public press and in regional- and state-funded newsletters, environmental bulletins, or law journals. The Executive Secretary may update the mailing list by requesting written indication of continued interest from those listed. The Executive Secretary may delete from the list the name of any person who fails to respond to a request from the Executive Secretary to remain on the mailing list; and

(v)(A) To any unit of local government having jurisdiction over the area where the facility is proposed to be located;

(B) To each State agency having any authority under State law with respect to the construction or operation of the facility.

(2) Publication of a notice in a daily or weekly newspaper within the area affected by the facility or activity and broadcast over local radio stations;

(3) In a manner constituting legal notice to the public under State law; and

(4) Any other method reasonably calculated to give actual notice of the action in question to the person potentially affected by it, including press releases or any other forum or medium to elicit public participation.

(d)(1) All public notices issued under this section shall contain the following minimum information:

(i) Name and address of the permittee or permit applicant and, if different, of the facility or activity regulated by the permit;

(ii) A brief description of the business conducted at the facility or activity described in the permit application or draft permit;

(iii) Name, address and telephone number of a person from whom interested persons may obtain further information, including copies of the draft permit or fact sheet, and the application;

(iv) A brief description of the comment procedures required by R315-4-1.11 and R315-4-1.12, and the time and place of any hearing that will be held, including a statement of procedures to request a hearing, unless a hearing has already been scheduled and other procedures by which the public may participate in the final permit decision; and

(v) Any additional information considered necessary or proper.

(2) Public notices of hearings. In addition to the general public notice described in R315-4-1.10(d)(1), the public notice of a hearing under R315-4-1.12, shall contain the following information:

(i) Reference to the date of previous public notices relating the permit;

(ii) Date, time, and place of the hearing;

(iii) A brief description of the nature and purpose of the hearing, including the applicable rules and procedures; and

(e) In addition to the general public notice described in R315-4-1.10(d)(1), all persons identified in R315-4-1.10(c)(1)(i), (ii), and (iii) shall be mailed a copy of the fact sheet.

1.11 PUBLIC COMMENTS AND REQUESTS FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

During the public comment period provided under R315-4-1.10, any interested person may submit written comments on the draft permit and may request a public hearing, if no hearing has already been scheduled. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. All comments shall be considered in making the final decision and shall be answered as provided in R315-4-1.17.

1.12 PUBLIC HEARINGS

(a)(1) The Executive Secretary shall hold a public hearing whenever he finds, on the basis of requests, a significant degree of public interest in a draft permit.

(2) The Executive Secretary may also hold a public hearing at his discretion, whenever, for instance, a hearing might clarify one or more issues involved in the permit decision.

(3)(i) The Executive Secretary shall hold a public hearing whenever he receives written notice of opposition to a draft permit and a request for a hearing within 45 days of public notice under R315-4-1.10(b).

(ii) Whenever possible the Executive Secretary shall schedule a hearing under this section at a location convenient to the nearest population center to the proposed facility.

(4) Public notice of the hearing shall be given as specified in R315-4-1.10.

(b) Any person may submit oral or written statements and data concerning the draft permit. Reasonable limits may be set upon the time allowed for oral statements, and the submission of statements in writing may be required. The public comment period under R315-4-1.10 shall automatically be extended to the close of any public hearing under this section. The hearing officer may also extend the comment period by so stating at the hearing.

(c) A tape recording or written transcript of the hearing shall be made available to the public.

1.15 ISSUANCE AND EFFECTIVE DATE OF PERMIT

(a) After the close of the public comment period under R315-4-1.10 on a draft permit, the Executive Secretary shall issue a final permit decision (or a decision to deny a permit for the active life of a hazardous waste management facility or unit under R315-3-2.20). The Executive Secretary shall notify the applicant and each person who has submitted written comments or requested notice of the final permit decision. This notice shall include reference to the procedures for appealing a decision on a hazardous waste permit or a discussion to terminate a hazardous waste permit. For the purposes of R315-4-1.15, a final permit decision means a final decision to issue, deny, modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate a permit.

(b) A final permit decision (or a decision to deny a permit for the active life of a hazardous waste management facility or unit under R315-3-2.20) shall become effective 30 days after the service of notice of the decision unless:

(1) A later effective date is specified in the decision; or

(2) Review is requested under R315-3-2.10; or

(3) No comments requested a change in the draft permit, in which case the permit shall become effective immediately upon issuance.

1.17 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

(a) At the time that any final permit decision is issued, the Executive Secretary shall issue a response to comments. This response shall:

(1) Specify which provisions, if any, of the draft permit have been changed in the final permit decision, and the reasons for the change; and

(2) Briefly describe and respond to all significant comments on the draft permit or permit application raised during the public comment period, or during any hearing.

(b) The response to comments shall be available to the public.

R315-4-2. Specific Procedures Applicable to Hazardous Waste Permits.

2.31 PRE-APPLICATION PUBLIC MEETING AND NOTICE

(a) Applicability. The requirements of this section shall apply to all part B applications seeking initial permits for hazardous waste management units. The requirements of this section shall also apply to part B applications seeking renewal of permits for such units, where the renewal application is proposing a significant change in facility operations. For the purposes of this section, a "significant change" is any change that would qualify as a class 3 permit modification under R315-3-4.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.42. The requirements of this section do not apply to permit modifications under R315-3-4.3, which incorporates by

reference 40 CFR 270.42, or to applications that are submitted for the sole purpose of conducting post-closure activities or post-closure activities and corrective action at a facility.

(b) Prior to the submission of a part B permit for a facility, the applicant shall hold at least one meeting with the public in order to solicit questions from the community and inform the community of proposed hazardous waste management activities. The applicant shall post a sign-in sheet or otherwise provide a voluntary opportunity for attendees to provide their names and addresses.

(c) The applicant shall submit a summary of the meeting, along with the list of attendees and their addresses developed under R315-4-2.31(b), and copies of any written comments or materials submitted at the meeting, to the Executive Secretary as a part of the part B application in accordance with R315-3-2.5(b).

(d) The applicant shall provide public notice of the pre-application meeting at least 30 days prior to the meeting. The applicant shall maintain, and provide to the Division upon request, documentation of the notice.

(1) The applicant shall provide public notice in all of the following forms:

(i) A newspaper advertisement. The applicant shall publish a notice, fulfilling the requirements in R315-4-2.31(d)(2), in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or equivalent jurisdiction that hosts the proposed location of the facility. In addition, the Executive Secretary shall instruct the applicant to publish the notice in newspapers of general circulation in adjacent counties or equivalent jurisdictions, where the Executive Secretary determines that such publication is necessary to inform the affected public. The notice shall be published as a display advertisement.

(ii) A visible and accessible sign. The applicant shall post a notice on a clearly marked sign at or near the facility, fulfilling the requirements in 315-4-2.31(d)(2). If the applicant places the sign on the facility property, then the sign shall be large enough to be readable from the nearest point where the public would pass by the site.

(iii) A broadcast media announcement. The applicant shall broadcast a notice, fulfilling the requirements in R315-4-2.31(d)(2), at least once on at least one local radio station or television station. The applicant may employ another medium with prior approval from the Executive Secretary.

(iv) A notice to the permitting agency. The applicant shall send a copy of the newspaper notice to the Division and local governments in accordance with R315-4-1.10(c)(1)(v).

(2) The notices required under R315-4-2.31(d)(1) shall include:

(i) The date, time, and location of the meeting;

(ii) A brief description of the purpose of the meeting;

(iii) A brief description of the facility and proposed operations, including the address or a map, e.g., a sketched or copied street map, of the facility location;

(iv) A statement encouraging people to contact the facility at least 72 hours before the meeting if they need special access to participate in the meeting; and

(v) The name, address, and telephone number of a contact person for the applicant.

2.32 PUBLIC NOTICE REQUIREMENTS AT THE APPLICATION STAGE

(a) Applicability. The requirements of this section shall apply to all part B applications seeking initial permits for hazardous waste

management units. The requirements of this section shall also apply to part B applications seeking renewal of permits for such units under R315-3-5.2(b) through (d). The requirements of this section do not apply to permit modifications under R315-3-4.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 270.42, or permit applications submitted for the sole purpose of conducting post-closure activities or post-closure activities and corrective action at a facility.

(b) Notification at application submittal.

(1) The Executive Secretary shall provide public notice as set forth in R315-4-1.10(c)(1)(iv), and notice to appropriate units of State and local government as set forth in R315-4-1.10(c)(1)(v), that a part B permit application has been submitted to the Division and is available for review.

(2) The notice shall be published within a reasonable period of time after the application is received by the Executive Secretary. The notice shall include:

(i) The name and telephone number of the applicant's contact person;

(ii) The name and telephone number of the Division, and a mailing address to which information, opinions, and inquiries may be directed throughout the permit review process;

(iii) An address to which people can write in order to be put on the facility mailing list;

(iv) The location where copies of the permit application and any supporting documents can be viewed and copied;

(v) A brief description of the facility and proposed operations, including the address or a map, e.g., a sketched or copied street map, of the facility location on the front page of the notice; and

(vi) The date that the application was submitted.

(c) Concurrent with the notice required under R315-4-2.32(b), the Executive Secretary shall place the permit application and any supporting documents in a location accessible to the public in the vicinity of the facility or at the Division's office.

2.33 INFORMATION REPOSITORY

(a) Applicability. The requirements of this section shall apply to all part B applications seeking initial permits for hazardous waste management units.

(b) The Executive Secretary may assess the need, on a case-by-case basis, for an information repository. When assessing the need for an information repository, the Executive Secretary shall consider a variety of factors, including: the level of public interest; the type of facility; the presence of an existing repository; and the proximity of the nearest copy of the administrative record. If the Executive Secretary determines, at any time after submittal of a permit application, that there is a need for a repository, then the Executive Secretary shall notify the facility that it shall establish and maintain an information repository. See R315-3-3.1(m) for similar provisions relating to the information repository during the life of a permit.

(c) The information repository shall contain all documents, reports, data, and information deemed necessary by the Executive Secretary to fulfill the purposes for which the repository is established. The Executive Secretary shall have the discretion to limit the contents of the repository.

(d) The information repository shall be located and maintained at a site chosen by the facility. If the Executive Secretary finds the site unsuitable for the purposes and persons for which it was established, due to problems with the location, hours of availability,

access, or other relevant considerations, then the Executive Secretary shall specify a more appropriate site.

(e) The Executive Secretary shall specify requirements for informing the public about the information repository. At a minimum, the Executive Secretary shall require the facility to provide a written notice about the information repository to all individuals on the facility mailing list.

(f) The facility owner/operator shall be responsible for maintaining and updating the repository with appropriate information throughout a time period specified by the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary may close the repository at his or her discretion, based on the factors in R315-4-2.33(b).

R315-4-10. Public Participation.

In addition to hearings required under the State Administrative Procedures Act and proceedings otherwise outlined or referenced in these rules, the Executive Secretary will investigate and provide written response to all citizen complaints duly submitted. In addition, the Executive Secretary shall not oppose intervention in any civil or administrative proceeding by any citizen where permissive intervention may be authorized by statute, rule or regulation. The Executive Secretary will publish notice of and provide at least 30 days for public comment on any proposed settlement of any enforcement action.

R315-4-11. Commercial Hazardous Waste Facility Siting Criteria.

(a) Applicability.

R315-4-11 applies to all plan approval applications for commercial facilities that have been submitted and that have not yet been approved, as well as all future applications.

(b) Land Use Compatibility and Location.

(1) Siting of commercial hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, including commercial hazardous waste incinerators, is prohibited within:

(i) national, state, and county parks, monuments, and recreation areas; designated wilderness and wilderness study areas; wild and scenic river areas;

(ii) ecologically and scientifically significant natural areas, including but not limited to, wildlife management areas and habitat for listed or proposed endangered species as designated pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1982;

(iii) 100 year floodplains, unless, for non-land based facilities only, the conditions found in subsection R315-8-2.9 are met to the satisfaction of the Executive Secretary;

(iv) 200 ft. of Holocene faults;

(v) underground mines, salt domes and salt beds;

(vi) dam failure flood areas;

(vii) areas likely to be impacted by landslide, mudflow, or other earth movement;

(viii) farmlands classified or evaluated as "prime," "unique," or of "statewide importance" by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service under the Prime Farmland Protection Act;

(ix) areas above aquifers containing ground water which has a total dissolved solids (TDS) content of less than 500 mg/l and which does not exceed applicable ground water quality standards for any contaminant. Land disposal facilities are also prohibited above aquifers containing ground water which has a TDS content

of less than 3000 mg/l and which does not exceed applicable ground water quality standards for any contaminant. Non-land-based facilities above aquifers containing ground water which has a TDS content of 500 to 3000 mg/l and all facilities above aquifers containing ground water which has a TDS content between 3000 and 10,000 mg/l are permitted only where the depth to ground water is greater than 100 ft. The applicant for the proposed facility will make the demonstration of ground water quality necessary to determine the appropriate aquifer classification;

(x) recharge zones of aquifers containing ground water which has a TDS content of less than 3000 mg/l. Land disposal facilities are also prohibited in recharge zones of aquifers containing ground water which has a TDS content of less than 10,000 mg/l;

(xi) designated drinking water source protection areas or, if no source protection area is designated, a distance to existing drinking water wells and watersheds for public water supplies of one year ground water travel time plus 1000 feet for non-land-based facilities and five years ground water travel time plus 1000 feet for land disposal facilities. This requirement does not include on-site facility operation wells. The applicant for the proposed facility will make the demonstration, acceptable to the Executive Secretary, of hydraulic conductivity and other information necessary to determine the one or five year ground water travel distance as applicable. The facility operator may be required to conduct vadose zone or other near surface monitoring if determined to be necessary and appropriate by the Executive Secretary;

(xii) five miles of existing permanent dwellings, residential areas, and other incompatible structures including, but not limited to, schools, churches, and historic structures;

(xiii) five miles of surface waters including intermittent streams, perennial streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, and wetlands; and

(xiv) 1000 ft. of archeological sites to which adverse impacts cannot reasonably be mitigated.

(c) Emergency Response and Transportation Safety.

(1) An assessment of the availability and adequacy of emergency services, including medical and fire response, shall be included in the plan approval application. The application shall also contain evidence that emergency response plans have been coordinated with local and regional emergency response personnel. Plan approval may be delayed or denied if these services are deemed inadequate.

(2) Trained emergency response personnel and equipment are to be retained by the facility and be capable of responding to emergencies both at the site and involving wastes being transported to and from the facility within the state. Details of the proposed emergency response capability shall be given in the plan approval application and will be stipulated in the plan approval.

(3) Proposed routes of transport within the state shall be specified in the plan approval application. No hazardous waste shall be transported on roads where weight restrictions for the road or any bridge on the road will be exceeded in the selected route of travel. Prime consideration in the selection of routes shall be given to roads which bypass population centers. Route selection should consider residential and non-residential populations along the route; the width, condition, and types of roads used; roadside development along the route; seasonal and climatic factors; alternate emergency access to the facility site; the type, size, and configuration of vehicles expected to be hauling to the site; transportation

restrictions along the proposed routes; and the transportation means and routes available to evacuate the population at risk in the event of a major accident, including spills and fires.

(d) Exemptions.

Exemptions from the criteria of this section may be granted upon application on a case by case basis by the Solid and Hazardous Waste Control Board after an appropriate public comment period and when the Board determines that there will be no adverse impacts to public health or the environment. The Board cannot grant exemptions which would conflict with applicable regulations and restrictions of other regulatory authorities.

(e) Completeness of Application.

The plan approval application shall not be considered complete until the applicant demonstrates compliance with the criteria given herein.

(f) Siting Authority.

It is recognized that Titles 10 and 17 of the Utah Code give cities and counties authority for local land use planning and zoning. Nothing in these rules precludes cities and counties from establishing additional requirements as provided by applicable state and federal law.

KEY: hazardous waste

~~[December 15, 1999]~~2000

Notice of Continuation March 12, 1997

19-6-105

19-6-106



Environmental Quality, Solid and
Hazardous Waste
R315-5
Hazardous Waste Generator
Requirements

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Repeal and reenact)
DAR FILE NO.: 22776
FILED: 04/14/2000, 10:03
RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To renumber and reorganize Rule R315-5.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This proposed rule change renumbers and reorganizes Rule R315-5 to correspond with 40 CFR 262. This proposed change also moves manifest requirements that are currently found in Rule R315-4 into Rule R315-5.

(DAR Note: The rules previously found in Rule R315-4 are now found in Subsections R315-5-2(20) through R315-5-2(23); R315-6-2(20) and R315-6-2(21); and R315-8-5(2). The proposed repeal and reenactments of R315-4 (DAR No. 22775) and R315-6 (DAR No. 22777), and the proposed amendment to R315-8 (DAR No. 22779), are in this issue of the *Bulletin*.)

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Sections 19-6-105 and 19-6-106

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: Since the changes in the rule do not affect state entities and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: Since the changes in the rule do not affect local governments and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖OTHER PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the organization of the rule.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the numbering and organization of the rule.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT

THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The proposed changes in this rule will have no fiscal impact on businesses beyond the current statutory and regulatory impact--Dianne R. Nielson

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Solid and Hazardous Waste
Cannon Health Building
288 North 1460 West
PO Box 144880
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Susan Toronto at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-6170, by FAX at (801) 538-6715, or by Internet E-mail at storonto@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/15/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Dennis R. Downs, Executive Secretary

R315. Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste.

~~**R315-5. Hazardous Waste Generator Requirements.**~~

~~**R315-5-1. Purpose, Scope, and Applicability.**~~

~~— (a) R315-5 establishes standards for generators of hazardous waste:~~

~~— (b) R315-2-5, which incorporates by reference, 40 CFR 261.5 (c) and (d), must be used to determine the applicability of provisions of this part that are dependent on calculations of the quantity of hazardous waste generated per month:~~

~~— (c) A generator who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site shall only comply with the following sections of this rule with respect to that waste: R315-5-2 for determining whether~~

or not he has a hazardous waste, R315-5-3 for obtaining an EPA identification number, R315-5-10 for accumulation of hazardous waste, R315-5-5(c) and (d) for recordkeeping, R315-5-8 for additional reporting, and if applicable, R315-5-11 for farmers:

— (d) Any person who exports or imports hazardous waste as identified in 40 CFR 262.80(a) and is subject to the manifesting requirements of R315-4, or subject to the universal waste management standards as found in R315-16, to or from the countries listed in 40 CFR 262.58(a)(1), which R315-5-13 incorporates by reference, for recovery shall comply with R315-5-15, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 Subpart H.

— (e) Any person who imports hazardous waste into the United States shall comply with the standards applicable to generators established in this rule:

— (f) A farmer who generates waste pesticides which are hazardous wastes and who complies with all the requirements of R315-5-11 is not required to comply with other standards in this rule or R315-3, R315-7, R315-8, or R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, with respect to these pesticides.

— (g) A person who generates a hazardous waste as defined by R315-2 is subject to the compliance requirements and penalties prescribed in The Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act if he does not comply with the requirements of this rule:

— A generator who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site shall comply with the applicable standards and plan approval requirements set forth in R315-3, R315-7, and R315-8:

— (h) An owner or operator who initiates a shipment of hazardous waste from a treatment, storage or disposal facility shall comply with the generator standards established in this rule. The provisions of R315-5-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.34, are applicable to the on-site accumulation of hazardous waste by generators. Therefore, the provisions of R315-5-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.34, only apply to owners or operators who are shipping hazardous waste which they generated at that facility. A generator who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site shall comply with the applicable standards and permit requirements set forth in R315-3, R315-7, R315-8, and R315-13.

R315-5-2. Determination of Whether a Waste is a Hazardous Waste.

— The requirements of 40 CFR 262.11, 1994 ed., as amended by 60 FR 25540, May 11, 1995, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

— (a) Substitute "Board" for all federal regulation references made to "Administrator".

R315-5-3. Identification Numbers.

— (a) Prior to offering for transport, transporting, treating, storing, or disposing of a hazardous waste, generators shall obtain an EPA Identification Number. This number will be assigned upon receipt of the generator's hazardous waste notification under Section 3010 of RCRA. Generators who did not notify under Section 3010, e.g., new generators, shall obtain an EPA Identification Number. Information on obtaining this number can be acquired by contacting the Utah Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management. See R315-9-2 or Emergency Control Variances.

— (b) A generator shall not offer his hazardous waste to transporters or to treatment, storage, or disposal facilities that do not have an EPA Identification Number.

R315-5-4. Manifest.

— Any generator who transports, or offers for transportation, hazardous wastes for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal shall comply with R315-4-1 and R315-4-2 prior to off-site transportation of the waste.

R315-5-5. Recordkeeping.

— (a) A generator shall keep a copy of each manifest signed in accordance with R315-4-2(i) for three years or until a signed copy is received from the designated facility which received the waste. The signed copy shall be retained as a record for at least three years from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

— (b) A generator shall keep a copy of each Biennial Report and Exception Report for a period of at least three years from the due date of the report:

— (c) Records maintained in accordance with this section and any other records which the Board or Executive Secretary deems necessary to determine quantities and disposition of hazardous waste or other determinations, test results, or waste analyses made in accordance with R315-5-2, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.11, July 1, 1992, shall be available for inspection by any duly authorized officer, employee or representative of the Department or the Board as provided in R315-2-12 for a period of at least three years from the date the waste was last sent to on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facilities:

— (d) The periods of retention referred to in this section are automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Board or its duly appointed representative:

R315-5-6. Biennial Reporting.

— (a) A generator who ships any hazardous waste off-site to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility within the United States must prepare and submit a single copy of a biennial report to the Executive Secretary by March 1 of each even numbered year. The biennial report shall be submitted on EPA Form 8700-13A and must cover generator activities during the previous calendar year, and must include the following information:

— (1) The EPA identification number, name, and address of the generator;

— (2) The calendar year covered by the report;

— (3) The EPA identification number, name, and address for each off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility in the United States to which waste was shipped during the year;

— (4) The name and EPA identification number of each transporter used during the reporting year for shipments to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility within the United States;

— (5) A description, EPA hazardous waste number, from R315-2-9, R315-2-10, or R315-2-11, DOT hazard class, and quantity of each hazardous waste shipped off-site for shipments to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility within the United States. This information must be listed by EPA Identification number of each off-site facility to which waste was shipped;

— (6) A description of the efforts undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated;

— (7) A description of the changes in volume and toxicity of waste actually achieved during the year in comparison to previous years to the extent the information is available for years prior to 1984;

— (8) The certification signed by the generator or authorized representative:

— (b) Any generator who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site shall submit a biennial report covering those wastes in accordance with the provisions of R315-3, R315-7, and R315-8. Reporting for exports of hazardous waste is not required on the Biennial Report form. A separate annual report requirement is set forth in R315-5-13.

R315-5-7. Exception Reporting:

— (a)(1) A generator of greater than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month who does not receive a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated treatment, storage or disposal facility within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter shall contact the transporter or the owner or operator of the designated facility to determine the status of the hazardous waste:

— (2) A generator of greater than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month shall submit an Exception Report to the Executive Secretary if he has not received a signed copy of the manifest from the owner or operator of the designated facility within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. The Exception Report shall consist of a legible copy of the manifest for which the generator does not have confirmation of delivery and a cover letter signed by the generator or his authorized representative explaining the efforts taken by the generator to locate the hazardous waste, and the results of those efforts:

— (b) A generator of greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month who does not receive a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 60 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter must submit a legible copy of the manifest, with some indication that the generator has not received confirmation of delivery, to the Executive Secretary. The submission to the Executive Secretary need only be a hand written or typed note on the manifest itself, or on an attached sheet of paper, stating that the return copy was not received:

R315-5-8. Additional Reporting:

— The Board or Executive Secretary, as is deemed necessary pursuant to these rules, may require generators to furnish additional reports concerning the quantities and disposition of hazardous wastes identified or listed in Section R315-2-9, R315-2-10, or R315-2-11:

R315-5-9. Packaging, Labeling, Marking, and Placarding:

— (a) Prior to transporting or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator shall package the waste in accordance with the Department of Transportation regulations on packaging under 49 CFR 173, 178, and 179:

— (b) Prior to transporting or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator shall label each hazardous waste package in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR 172:

— (c) Before transporting or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator shall mark each package of hazardous waste in accordance with the Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR 172:

— (d) Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator shall mark each container of 110 gallons or less used in transportation with the following words and information displayed in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR 172.304:

— HAZARDOUS WASTE -- Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:

— Generator's Name and Address

— Manifest Document Number

— (e) Prior to transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transporting off-site, a generator shall placard or offer the initial transporter the appropriate placards according to the Department of Transportation regulations for the movement of hazardous materials under 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart F:

R315-5-10. Accumulation Time:

— (a) These requirements as found in 40 CFR 262.34, 1998 ed., as amended by 64 FR 3382, January 21, 1999, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following addition:

— (b) The notification required by 40 CFR 262.34(d)(5)(iv)(C) shall also be made to the Executive Secretary or to the 24-hour answering service listed in R315-9-1(b):

R315-5-11. Farmers:

— A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from his own use which are hazardous wastes is not required to comply with the standards in this rule or other standards in R315-3, R315-7, R315-8, and R315-13 for those wastes provided he triple rinses each emptied pesticide container in accordance with R315-2-7(b)(3) and disposes of the pesticide residues on his own farm in a manner consistent with the disposal instructions on the pesticide label:

R315-5-12. Special Requirements for Generators of Between 100 and 1000 kg/mo:

— Of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements found in R315-5-5 through R315-5-8, a generator who generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month is subject only to the following requirements:

— (a) Section R315-5-5(a), (c), and (d);

— (b) Section R315-5-7(b); and

— (c) Section R315-5-8:

R315-5-13. Exports of Hazardous Waste:

— The provisions of 40 CFR 262 Subpart E, 262.50 - 262.58, 1996 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference within this rule, except for the following changes:

— (a) Other than in Section 40 CFR 262.53, substitute "Executive Secretary" for all references to "EPA" or "Regional Administrator":

(b) Paragraph 40 CFR 262.58(a) shall be as follows:

Any person who exports or imports hazardous waste as identified in 40 CFR 262.80(a) and is subject to the manifesting requirements of R315-4, or subject to the universal waste management standards as found in R315-16, to or from the countries listed in 40 CFR 262.58(a)(1), which R315-5-13 incorporates by reference, for recovery shall comply with R315-5-15, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 Subpart H. The requirements of Subparts E and F do not apply.

R315-5-14. Imports of Hazardous Waste:

The requirements of 40 CFR 262 Subpart F (262.60), 1990 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference.

R315-5-15. Transfrontier Shipments of Hazardous Waste for Recovery within the OECD:

The requirements of 40 CFR 262 Subpart H, 262.80 - 262.89, 1996 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference.

R315-5. Hazardous Waste Generator Requirements.

R315-5-1. General.

1.10 PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND APPLICABILITY.

(a) R315-5 establishes standards for generators of hazardous waste.

(b) R315-2-5, which incorporates by reference, 40 CFR 261.5(c) and (d), must be used to determine the applicability of provisions of R315-5 that are dependent on calculations of the quantity of hazardous waste generated per month.

(c) A generator who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site shall only comply with the following sections of this rule with respect to that waste: R315-5-1.11, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.11, for determining whether or not he has a hazardous waste, R315-5-1.12 for obtaining an EPA identification number, R315-5-3.34 for accumulation of hazardous waste, R315-5-4.40(c) and (d) for recordkeeping, R315-5-4.43 for additional reporting, and if applicable, R315-5-7 for farmers.

(d) Any person who exports or imports hazardous waste as identified in R315-5-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.80(a), and is subject to the manifesting requirements of R315-5, or subject to the universal waste management standards as found in R315-16, to or from the countries listed in 40 CFR 262.58(a)(1), which R315-5-5 incorporates by reference, for recovery shall comply with R315-5-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 subpart H.

(e) Any person who imports hazardous waste into the United States shall comply with the standards applicable to generators established in R315-5.

(f) A farmer who generates waste pesticides which are hazardous wastes and who complies with all the requirements of R315-5-7 is not required to comply with other standards in this rule or R315-3, R315-7, R315-8, or R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, with respect to these pesticides.

(g) A person who generates a hazardous waste as defined by R315-2 is subject to the compliance requirements and penalties prescribed in The Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act if he does not comply with the requirements of this rule.

A generator who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site shall comply with the applicable standards and plan approval requirements set forth in R315-3, R315-7, and R315-8.

(h) An owner or operator who initiates a shipment of hazardous waste from a treatment, storage, or disposal facility shall comply with the generator standards established in R315-5.

The provisions of R315-5-3.34, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.34, are applicable to the on-site accumulation of hazardous waste by generators. Therefore, the provisions of R315-5-3.34, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.34, only apply to owners or operators who are shipping hazardous waste which they generated at that facility.

A generator who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site shall comply with the applicable standards and permit requirements set forth in R315-3, R315-7, R315-8, R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, and R315-14.

1.11 HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION

The requirements of 40 CFR 262.11, 1994 ed., as amended by 60 FR 25540, May 11, 1995, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

Substitute "Board" for all federal regulation references made to "Administrator".

1.12 EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

(a) A generator shall not treat, store, dispose of, transport, or offer for transportation, hazardous waste without having received an EPA identification number from the Executive Secretary.

(b) A generator who has not received an EPA identification number may obtain one by applying to the Executive Secretary using EPA form 8700-12. Upon receiving the request the Executive Secretary will assign an EPA identification number to the generator.

(c) A generator shall not offer his hazardous waste to transporters or to treatment, storage, or disposal facilities that do not have an EPA identification number.

R315-5-2. The Manifest.

A sample hazardous waste manifest form containing information required pursuant to these rules is found in the Appendix to 40 CFR 262. All applicable sections of each manifest shall be completely and legibly filled out.

2.20 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(a) A generator who transports, or offers for transportation, hazardous waste for off-site treatment, storage or disposal shall prepare a Manifest OMB control number 2050-0039 on EPA form 8700-22, and, if necessary, EPA form 8700-22A, according to the instructions, including the additional information requirements, found in R315-50-1, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262, Appendix.

(b) A generator shall designate on the manifest one facility which is permitted to handle the waste described on the manifest.

(c) A generator may also designate on the manifest one alternate facility which is permitted to handle his waste in the event an emergency prevents delivery of the waste to the primary designated facility.

(d) If the transporter is unable to deliver the hazardous waste to the designated facility or the alternate facility, the generator shall either designate another facility or instruct the transporter to return the waste.

(e) These manifest requirements do not apply to hazardous waste produced by generators of greater than 100 kg but less than 1000 kg in a calendar month where:

(1) The waste is reclaimed under a contractual agreement pursuant to which:

(i) The type of waste and frequency of shipments are specified in the agreement;

(ii) The vehicle used to transport the waste to the recycling facility and to deliver regenerated material back to the generator is owned and operated by the reclaimer of the waste; and

(2) The generator maintains a copy of the reclamation agreement in his files for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

(f) The requirements of R315-5-2 and R315-5-3.32(b) do not apply to the transport of hazardous wastes on a public or private right-of-way within or along the border of contiguous property under the control of the same person, even if such contiguous property is divided by a public or private right-of-way. Notwithstanding R315-6-1.10(a), the generator or transporter shall comply with the requirements for transporters set forth in R315-9-1 and R315-9-3 in the event of a discharge of hazardous waste on a public or private right-of-way.

2.21 ACQUISITION OF MANIFESTS

(a) If the State to which the shipment is manifested (consignment State) supplies the manifest and requires its use, then the generator must use that manifest.

(b) If the consignment State does not supply the manifest, but the State in which the generator is located, generator State, supplies the manifest and requires its use, then the generator must use that State's manifest.

(c) If neither the generator State nor the consignment State supplies the manifest, then the generator may obtain the manifest from any source.

2.22 NUMBER OF COPIES

The manifest shall consist of at least the number of copies which will provide the generator, each transporter, and the owner or operator of the designated facility with one copy each for their records and another copy to be returned to the generator.

2.23 USE OF THE MANIFEST

(a) The generator shall:

(1) Sign the manifest certification by hand; and

(2) Obtain the handwritten signature of the initial transporter and date of acceptance on the manifest; and

(3) Retain one copy, in accordance with R315-5-4.40(a).

(b) The generator shall give the transporter the remaining copies of the manifest.

(c) Hazardous wastes to be shipped within Utah solely by water (bulk shipments only) require that the generator send three copies of the manifest dated and signed in accordance with this section to the owner and operator of the designated facility or the last water (bulk shipment) transporter to handle the waste in the United States if exported by water. Copies of the manifest are not required for each transporter.

(d) For rail shipments of the hazardous wastes within Utah which originate at the site of generation, the generator shall send at least three copies of the manifest dated and signed in accordance with this section to:

(1) The next non-rail transporter, if any; or

(2) The designated facility if transported solely by rail; or

(3) The last rail transporter to handle the waste in the United States if exported by rail.

(e) For shipments of hazardous waste to a designated facility in an authorized state which has not yet obtained federal authorization to regulate that particular waste as hazardous, the

generator must assure that the designated facility agrees to sign and return the manifest to the generator, and that any out-of-state transporter signs and forwards the manifest to the designated facility.

R315-5-3. Pre-Transport Requirements.

3.30 PACKAGING

Prior to transporting or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator shall package the waste in accordance with the Department of Transportation regulations on packaging under 49 CFR 173, 178, and 179.

3.31 LABELING

Prior to transporting or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator shall label each hazardous waste package in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR 172.

3.32 MARKING

(a) Before transporting or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator shall mark each package of hazardous waste in accordance with the Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR 172.

(b) Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator shall mark each container of 110 gallons or less used in transportation with the following words and information displayed in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR 172.304:

HAZARDOUS WASTE - Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Generator's Name and Address

Manifest Document Number

3.33 PLACARDING

Prior to transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transporting off-site, a generator shall placard or offer the initial transporter the appropriate placards according to the Department of Transportation regulations for the movement of hazardous materials under 49 CFR 172, subpart F.

3.34 ACCUMULATION TIME

(a) These requirements as found in 40 CFR 262.34, 1998 ed., as amended by 64 FR 3382, January 21, 1999, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following addition.

(b) The notification required by 40 CFR 262.34(d)(5)(iv)(C) shall also be made to the Executive Secretary or to the 24-hour answering service listed in R315-9-1(b).

R315-5-4. Recordkeeping and Reporting.

4.40 RECORDKEEPING

(a) A generator shall keep a copy of each manifest signed in accordance with R315-5-2.23(a) for three years or until a signed copy is received from the designated facility which received the waste. The signed copy shall be retained as a record for at least three years from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

(b) A generator shall keep a copy of each Biennial Report and Exception Report for a period of at least three years from the due date of the report.

(c) Records maintained in accordance with this section and any other records which the Board or Executive Secretary deems necessary to determine quantities and disposition of hazardous waste or other determinations, test results, or waste analyses made in accordance with R315-5-1.11, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.11, shall be available for inspection by any duly authorized officer, employee or representative of the Department or the Board as provided in R315-2-12 for a period of at least three years from the date the waste was last sent to on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facilities.

(d) The periods of retention referred to in this section are automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Board or its duly appointed representative.

4.41 BIENNIAL REPORTING

(a) A generator who ships any hazardous waste off-site to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility within the United States must prepare and submit a single copy of a biennial report to the Executive Secretary by March 1 of each even numbered year. The biennial report shall be submitted on EPA Form 8700-13A and must cover generator activities during the previous calendar year, and must include the following information:

(1) The EPA identification number, name, and address of the generator;

(2) The calendar year covered by the report;

(3) The EPA identification number, name, and address for each off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility in the United States to which waste was shipped during the year;

(4) The name and EPA identification number of each transporter used during the reporting year for shipments to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility within the United States;

(5) A description, EPA hazardous waste number, from R315-2-9, R315-2-10, or R315-2-11, DOT hazard class, and quantity of each hazardous waste shipped off-site for shipments to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility within the United States. This information must be listed by EPA Identification number of each off-site facility to which waste was shipped;

(6) A description of the efforts undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated;

(7) A description of the changes in volume and toxicity of waste actually achieved during the year in comparison to previous years to the extent the information is available for years prior to 1984;

(8) The certification signed by the generator or authorized representative.

(b) Any generator who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site shall submit a biennial report covering those wastes in accordance with the provisions of R315-3, R315-7, and R315-8. Reporting for exports of hazardous waste is not required on the Biennial Report form. A separate annual report requirement is set forth in R315-5-5, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.56.

4.42 EXCEPTION REPORTING

(a)(1) A generator of greater than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month who does not receive a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated treatment, storage or disposal facility within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter shall contact the transporter or the owner or operator of

the designated facility to determine the status of the hazardous waste.

(2) A generator of greater than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month shall submit an Exception Report to the Executive Secretary if he has not received a signed copy of the manifest from the owner or operator of the designated facility within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. The Exception Report shall consist of a legible copy of the manifest for which the generator does not have confirmation of delivery and a cover letter signed by the generator or his authorized representative explaining the efforts taken by the generator to locate the hazardous waste, and the results of those efforts.

(b) A generator of greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month who does not receive a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 60 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter must submit a legible copy of the manifest, with some indication that the generator has not received confirmation of delivery, to the Executive Secretary. The submission to the Executive Secretary need only be a hand written or typed note on the manifest itself, or on an attached sheet of paper, stating that the return copy was not received.

4.43 ADDITIONAL REPORTING

The Board or Executive Secretary, as is deemed necessary pursuant to these rules, may require generators to furnish additional reports concerning the quantities and disposition of hazardous wastes identified or listed in Section R315-2-9, R315-2-10, or R315-2-11.

4.44 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATORS OF BETWEEN 100 AND 1000 KG/MO

A generator of greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month is subject only to the following requirements in R315-5-4:

(a) R315-5-4.40(a), (c), and (d);

(b) R315-5-4.42(b); and

(c) R315-5-4.43.

R315-5-5. Exports of Hazardous Waste.

The provisions of 40 CFR 262 subpart E, 262.50 - 262.58, 1996 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference within this rule, except for the following changes:

(a) Other than in Section 40 CFR 262.53, substitute "Executive Secretary" for all references to "EPA" or "Regional Administrator".

(b) Paragraph 40 CFR 262.58(a) shall be as follows:

Any person who exports or imports hazardous waste as identified in 40 CFR 262.80(a) and is subject to the manifesting requirements of R315-5-2, or subject to the universal waste management standards as found in R315-16, to or from the countries listed in 40 CFR 262.58(a)(1), which R315-5-5 incorporates by reference, for recovery shall comply with R315-5-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 subpart H. The requirements of subparts E and F do not apply.

R315-5-6. Imports of Hazardous Waste.

The requirements of 40 CFR 262.60, 1990 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference.

R315-5-7. Farmers.

A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from his own use which are hazardous wastes is not required to comply with the standards in this rule or other standards in R315-3, R315-7, R315-8, and R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, for those wastes provided he triple rinses each emptied pesticide container in accordance with R315-2-7(b)(3) and disposes of the pesticide residues on his own farm in a manner consistent with the disposal instructions on the pesticide label.

R315-5-8. Transfrontier Shipments of Hazardous Waste for Recovery within the OECD.

The requirements of 40 CFR 262 subpart H, 262.80 - 262.89, 1996 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference.

KEY: hazardous waste

~~[December 15, 1999]~~2000

Notice of Continuation March 12, 1997

19-6-105

19-6-106

◆ ----- ◆
**Environmental Quality, Solid and
Hazardous Waste
R315-6
Hazardous Waste Transporter
Requirements**

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Repeal and reenact)

DAR FILE No.: 22777

FILED: 04/14/2000, 10:03

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To renumber and reorganize Rule R315-6.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This proposed rule change renumbers and reorganizes Rule R315-6 to correspond with 40 CFR 263. This proposed change also moves manifest requirements that are currently found in Rule R315-4 into Rule R315-6.

(DAR Note: The rules previously found in Rule R315-4 are now found in Subsections R315-5-2(20) through R315-5-2(23); R315-6-2(20) and R315-6-2(21); and R315-8-5(2). The proposed repeal and reenactments of R315-4 (DAR No. 22775) and R315-5 (DAR No. 22776), and the proposed amendment to R315-8 (DAR No. 22779), are in this issue of the *Bulletin*.)

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Sections 19-6-105 and 19-6-106

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: Since the changes in the rule do not affect state entities and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: Since the changes in the rule do not affect local governments and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖OTHER PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the organization of the rule.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the numbering and organization of the rule.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The proposed changes in this rule will have no fiscal impact on businesses beyond the current statutory and regulatory impact--Dianne R. Nielson

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Solid and Hazardous Waste
Cannon Health Building
288 North 1460 West
PO Box 144880
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Susan Toronto at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-6170, by FAX at (801) 538-6715, or by Internet E-mail at storonto@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/15/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Dennis R. Downs, Executive Secretary

R315. Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste.

~~[R315-6. Hazardous Waste Transporter Requirements.~~

~~R315-6-1. Coverage.~~

~~— (a) These hazardous waste transporter requirements establish standards which apply only to persons transporting hazardous waste within the State of Utah if the transportation requires a manifest as specified under R315-4 and R315-5.~~

~~— (b) These rules do not apply to persons that transport hazardous waste on-site if they are either a hazardous waste generator or are owners or operators of an approved hazardous waste management facility.~~

— (c) A transporter shall also comply with R315-4 and R315-5, if he:

- (1) Transports hazardous waste from abroad into the State;
- (2) Mixes hazardous wastes of different DOT shipping descriptions by placing them into a single container.

— (d) A transporter of hazardous waste subject to the manifesting requirements of R315-4, or subject to the waste management standards of R315-16, that is being imported from or exported to any of the countries listed in 40 CFR 262.58(a)(1), which R315-5-13 incorporates by reference, for purposes of recovery is subject to R315-6-1, R315-6-2, and R315-6-7 and to all other relevant requirements of R315-5-15, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 Subpart H, including 40 CFR 262.84 for tracking documents.

R315-6-2. Identification Numbers.

— Prior to transporting hazardous waste, a transporter shall obtain an EPA Identification Number. This number will be assigned upon receipt of the transporter's notification of hazardous waste activity under Section 3010 of RCRA. Transporters who did not obtain an EPA Identification Number through the notification process shall obtain one. Information on obtaining this number can be acquired by contacting the Utah Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management.

R315-6-3. Compliance with Department of Transportation Regulations.

— Transporters of hazardous waste shall comply with the following pertinent regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation governing the transportation of hazardous materials for both interstate and intrastate shipments:

- (a) 49 CFR 171, General Information Regulations and Definitions;
- (b) 49 CFR 172, Hazardous Materials Table and Hazardous Material Communications Regulations;
- (c) 49 CFR 173, Shippers - General Requirements for Shipments and Packaging;
- (d) 49 CFR 174, Carriage by Rail;
- (e) 49 CFR 175, Carriage by Aircraft;
- (f) 49 CFR 176, Carriage by Vessel;
- (g) 49 CFR 177, Carriage by Public Highway;
- (h) 49 CFR 178, Shipping Container Specification; and
- (i) 49 CFR 179, Specifications for Tank Cars.

R315-6-4. Manifest.

— A transporter shall comply with all pertinent R315-4 manifest requirements prior to accepting hazardous waste for transport.

R315-6-5. Recordkeeping.

— (a) A transporter of hazardous waste shall keep a copy of the manifest signed by the generator, himself, and the next designated transporter or the owner or operator of the designated facility for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

— (b) A transporter who transports hazardous waste out of the United States shall keep a copy of the manifest indicating that the hazardous waste left the United States for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

— (c) For hazardous waste shipments delivered to the designated facility by water, bulk shipment, each water, bulk shipment, transporter shall retain a copy of a shipping paper containing all the information required in R315-4-3(e) for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

— (d) For shipments of hazardous waste by rail:

— (i) The initial rail transporter shall keep a copy of the manifest and shipping paper with all the information required in R315-4-3(f) for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter; and

— (ii) The final rail transporter shall keep a copy of the signed manifest, or the shipping paper if signed by the designated facility in lieu of the manifest, for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter. Intermediate rail transporters are not required to keep records pursuant to these rules.

— (e) The periods of retention referred to in this section are extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Board or its duly appointed representative.

R315-6-6. Emergency Controls.

— Transporters shall comply with R315-9 in the event of a discharge of hazardous waste.

R315-6-7. Transfer Facility Requirements.

— A transporter who stores manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of R315-5-9 at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less is not subject to regulation under rules R315-3, R315-7, R315-8, and R315-13 with respect to the storage of those wastes.]

R315-6. Hazardous Waste Transporter Requirements.

R315-6-1. General.

1.10 SCOPE

(a) These hazardous waste transporter requirements establish standards which apply only to persons transporting hazardous waste within the State of Utah if the transportation requires a manifest as specified under R315-5.

(b) These rules do not apply to persons that transport hazardous waste on-site if they are either a hazardous waste generator or are owners or operators of an approved hazardous waste management facility.

(c) A transporter shall also comply with R315-5, if he:

(1) Transports hazardous waste from abroad into the State;

(2) Mixes hazardous wastes of different DOT shipping descriptions by placing them into a single container.

(d) A transporter of hazardous waste subject to the manifesting requirements of R315-5, or subject to the waste management standards of R315-16, that is being imported from or exported to any of the countries listed in 40 CFR 262.58(a)(1), which R315-5-5 incorporates by reference, for purposes of recovery is subject to R315-6-1 and to all other relevant requirements of R315-5-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 subpart H, including 40 CFR 262.84 for tracking documents.

1.11 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

(a) A transporter shall not transport hazardous wastes without having received an EPA identification number from the Executive Secretary.

(b) A transporter who has not received an EPA identification number may obtain one by applying to the Executive Secretary using EPA form 8700-12. Upon receiving the request, the Executive Secretary will assign an EPA identification number to the transporter.

1.12 TRANSFER FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

A transporter who stores manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of R315-5-3.30 at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less is not subject to regulation under R315-3, R315-7, R315-8, and R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, with respect to the storage of those wastes.

R315-6-2. Compliance With the Manifest System and Recordkeeping.

2.20 THE MANIFEST SYSTEM

(a) A transporter may not accept hazardous waste from a generator unless it is accompanied by a manifest signed in accordance with the provisions of R315-5-2.20. In the case of exports other than those subject to R315-5-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 subpart H, a transporter may not accept hazardous waste from a primary exporter or other person if he knows the shipment does not conform to the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent; and unless, in addition to a manifest signed in accordance with the provisions of R315-5-2.20, the waste is also accompanied by an EPA Acknowledgment of Consent which, except for shipment by rail, is attached to the manifest, or shipping paper for exports by water (bulk shipment). For exports of hazardous waste subject to the requirements of R315-5-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 subpart H, a transporter may not accept hazardous waste without a tracking document that includes all information required by 40 CFR 262.84, which R315-5-8 incorporates by reference.

(b) Before transporting the hazardous waste, the transporter shall hand sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste from the generator. The transporter shall return a signed copy to the generator before leaving the generator's property.

(c) The transporter shall ensure that the manifest accompanies the hazardous waste. In the case of exports, the transporter shall ensure that a copy of the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent also accompanies the hazardous waste.

(d) A transporter who delivers a hazardous waste to another transporter or to the designated facility shall:

(1) Obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of that transporter or of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest; and

(2) Retain one copy of the manifest in accordance with R315-6-5; and

(3) Give the remaining copies of the manifest to the accepting transporter or designated facility.

(e) The requirements of R315-6-2.10(c), (d), and (f) do not apply to water (bulk shipment) transporters if:

(1) The hazardous waste is delivered by water (bulk shipment) to the designated facility; and

(2) A shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the EPA identification numbers, generators certification, and signatures) and, for exports, an EPA Acknowledgment of Consent accompanies the hazardous waste; and

(3) The delivering transporter obtains the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility on either the manifest or the shipping paper; and

(4) The person delivering the hazardous waste to the initial water (bulk shipment) transporter obtains the date of delivery and signature of the water (bulk shipment) transporter on the manifest and forwards it to the manifested facility; and

(5) A copy of the shipping paper or manifest is retained by each water (bulk shipment) transporter in accordance with R315-6-2.22.

(f) For shipments involving rail transportation, the requirements of R315-6-2.20(c), (d) and (e) do not apply and the following requirements do apply:

(1) When accepting hazardous waste from a non-rail transporter, the initial rail transporter shall:

(i) Sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste;

(ii) Return a signed copy of the manifest to the non-rail transporter;

(iii) Forward at least three copies of the manifest to:

(A) The next non-rail transporter, if any; or

(B) The designated facility, if the shipment is delivered to that facility by rail; or

(C) The last rail transporter designated to handle the waste in the United States.

(iv) Retain one copy of the manifest and rail shipping paper in accordance with R315-6-2.22.

(2) Rail transporters shall ensure that a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the EPA identification numbers, generator certification, and signatures) and, for exports, an EPA Acknowledgment of Consent accompanies the hazardous waste at all times.

(3) When delivering hazardous waste to the designated facility, a rail transporter shall:

(i) Obtain the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest or the shipping paper, if the manifest has not been received by the facility; and

(ii) Retain a copy of the manifest or signed shipping paper in accordance with R315-6-2.22.

(4) When delivering hazardous waste to a non-rail transporter a rail transporter shall:

(i) Obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of the next non-rail transporter on the manifest; and

(ii) Retain a copy of the manifest in accordance with R315-6-2.22.

(5) Before accepting hazardous waste from a rail transporter, a non-rail transporter shall sign and date the manifest and provide a copy to the rail transporter.

(g) Transporters who transport hazardous waste out of the United States shall:

(1) Indicate on the manifest the date the hazardous waste left the United States; and

(2) Sign the manifest and retain one copy as specified in R315-6-2.22(d); and

(3) Return a signed copy of the manifest to the generator; and

(4) Give a copy of the manifest to a U.S. Customs official at the point of departure from the United States.

(h) A transporter transporting hazardous waste from a generator who generates greater than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month need not comply with the requirements of R315-6-2.20 or those of R315-6-2.22 provided that:

(1) The waste is being transported pursuant to a reclamation agreement as provided for in R315-5-2.20(e);

(2) The transporter records, on a log or shipping paper, the following information for each shipment:

(i) The name, address, and U.S. EPA Identification Number of the generator of the waste;

(ii) The quantity of waste accepted;

(iii) All DOT-required shipping information;

(iv) The date the waste is accepted; and

(3) The transporter carries this record when transporting waste to the reclamation facility; and

(4) The transporter retains these records for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

2.21 COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANIFEST

(a) The transporter shall deliver the entire quantity of hazardous waste which he has accepted from a generator or a transporter to:

(1) The designated facility listed on the manifest; or

(2) The alternate designated facility, if the hazardous waste cannot be delivered to the designated facility because an emergency prevents delivery; or

(3) The next designated transporter; or

(4) The place outside the United States designated by the generator.

(b) If the hazardous waste cannot be delivered in accordance with R315-6-2.21(a), the transporter shall contact the generator for further directions and shall revise the manifest according to the generator's instructions.

2.22 RECORDKEEPING

(a) A transporter of hazardous waste shall keep a copy of the manifest signed by the generator, himself, and the next designated transporter of the owner or operator of the designated facility for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

(b) For shipments delivered to the designated facility by water (bulk shipment), each water (bulk shipment) transporter shall retain a copy of the shipping paper containing all the information required in R315-6-2.20(e)(2) for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

(c) For shipments of hazardous waste by rail within the United States:

(1) The initial rail transporter shall keep a copy of the manifest and shipping paper with all the information required in R315-6-2.20(f)(2) for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter; and

(2) The final rail transporter shall keep a copy of the signed manifest (or the shipping paper if signed by the designated facility in lieu of the manifest) for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

(d) A transporter who transports hazardous waste out of the United States shall keep a copy of the manifest indicating that the hazardous waste left the United States for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

(e) The periods of retention referred to in this section are extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Executive Secretary.

R315-6-10. Emergency Controls.

Transporters shall comply with R315-9 in the event of a discharge of hazardous waste.

R315-6-11. Compliance with Department of Transportation Regulations.

Transporters of hazardous waste shall comply with the following pertinent regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation governing the transportation of hazardous materials for both interstate and intrastate shipments:

(a) 49 CFR 171, General Information Regulations and Definitions;

(b) 49 CFR 172, Hazardous Materials Table and Hazardous Material Communications Regulations;

(c) 49 CFR 173, Shippers - General Requirements for Shipments and Packaging;

(d) 49 CFR 174, Carriage by Rail;

(e) 49 CFR 175, Carriage by Aircraft;

(f) 49 CFR 176, Carriage by Vessel;

(g) 49 CFR 177, Carriage by Public Highway;

(h) 49 CFR 178, Shipping Container Specification; and

(i) 49 CFR 179, Specifications for Tank Cars.

KEY: hazardous waste

[December 15, 1999]2000

Notice of Continuation March 12, 1997

19-6-105

19-6-106



**Environmental Quality, Solid and
Hazardous Waste**

R315-7

**Interim Status Requirements for
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage,
and Disposal Facilities**

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE No.: 22778

FILED: 04/14/2000, 10:03

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: This proposed rule change makes several nonsubstantive changes.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This proposed rule change updates references to other R315 rules that have been renumbered, changes the term "plan approval" to "permit," as well as other nonsubstantive changes.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Sections 19-6-105 and 19-6-106

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: Since the changes in the rule do not affect state entities and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: Since the changes in the rule do not affect local governments and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖OTHER PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only makes nonsubstantive changes.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the numbering and organization of the rule.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The proposed changes in this rule will have no fiscal impact on businesses beyond the current statutory and regulatory impact--Dianne R. Nielson

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Solid and Hazardous Waste
Cannon Health Building
288 North 1460 West
PO Box 144880
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Susan Toronto at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-6170, by FAX at (801) 538-6715, or by Internet E-mail at storonto@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/15/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Dennis R. Downs, Executive Secretary

**R315. Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste.
R315-7. Interim Status Requirements for Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.**

R315-7-8. General Interim Status Requirements.

8.1 PURPOSE, SCOPE, APPLICABILITY

(a) The purpose of R315-7 is to establish minimum State of Utah standards that define the acceptable management of hazardous waste during the period of interim status and until certification of final closure or, if the facility is subject to post-closure requirements, until post-closure responsibilities are fulfilled.

(b) Except as provided in R315-7-30, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.1080(b), the standards of R315-7 and of

R315-8-21, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.552 and 264.553, apply to owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste who have fully complied with the requirements of interim status under State or Federal requirements and R315-3-~~3~~2.1 until either a ~~[plan approval] permit~~ is issued under R315-3 or until applicable R315-7 closure and post-closure responsibilities are fulfilled, and to those owners and operators of facilities in existence on November 19, 1980, who have failed to provide timely notification as required by Section 3010(a) of RCRA or failed to file ~~[P]part A~~ of the ~~[plan approval] permit~~ application as required by R315-3-~~3(b) and (d)~~2.1(d) and (f). These standards apply to all treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste at these facilities after the effective date of these rules, except as specifically provided otherwise in R315-7 or R315-2. R315-7 also applies to the treatment or storage of hazardous waste before it is loaded onto an ocean vessel for incineration or disposal at sea, as provided in R315-7-8.1(a).

(c) The requirements of R315-7 do not apply to the following:

(1) The owner or operator of a POTW with respect to the treatment or storage of hazardous wastes which are delivered to the POTW;

(2) The owner or operator of a facility approved by the State of Utah to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the only hazardous waste the facility treats, stores, or disposes of is excluded from regulation under R315-7 by R315-2-5;

(3) The owner or operator of a facility managing recyclable materials described in 40 CFR 261.6(a)(2), (3), and (4), which is incorporated by reference in R315-2-6, except to the extent that they are referred to in R315-15 or R315-14-2, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR ~~[S]subpart D~~, R315-14-5, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266 ~~[S]subpart F~~, and R315-14-6, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266 ~~[S]subpart G~~;

(4) A generator accumulating hazardous waste on-site in compliance with R315-5-~~10~~3.34, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.34, except to the extent the requirements are included in R315-5-~~10~~3.34, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.34;

(5) A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from his own use in compliance with R315-5-~~11~~7;

(6) The owner or operator of a totally enclosed treatment facility, as defined in R315-1;

(7) The owner or operator of an elementary neutralization unit or a wastewater treatment unit as defined in R315-1-1(b), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 260.10, provided that if the owner or operator is diluting hazardous ignitable (D001) wastes, other than the D001 High TOC Subcategory defined in the Table of Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes in 40 CFR 268.40 as incorporated by reference at R315-13, or reactive (D003) waste, to remove the characteristic before land disposal, the owner/operator must comply with the requirements set out in R315-7-9.8(b);

(8) A transporter storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of R315-5-~~9~~3.30 at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less;

(9)(i) Except as provided in R315-7-8(c)(9)(i), 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 a 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 section shall comply with all applicable requirements of R315-7-10 and R315-7-11.

(iii) Any person who is covered by R315-7-8(c)(9)(i) and who continues or initiates hazardous waste treatment or containment activities after the immediate response is over is subject to all applicable requirements of R315-7 and of R315-3 for those activities.

(10) The addition of absorbent material to waste in a container, as defined in R315-1, or the addition of waste to the absorbent material in a container provided that these actions occur at the time waste is first placed in the containers; and R315-7-9.8(b), R315-7-16.2 and R315-7-16.3 are complied with;

(11) Universal waste handlers and universal waste transporters (as defined in R315-16-1.7) handling the wastes listed below. These handlers are subject to regulation under section R315-16, when handling the below listed universal wastes:

- (i) Batteries as described in R315-16-1.2;
- (ii) Pesticides as described in R315-16-1.3;
- (iii) Mercury thermostats as described in R315-16-1.4; and
- (iv) Mercury lamps as described in R315-16-1.6

(d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules enforcement actions may be brought pursuant to R315-2-14 or Section 19-6-115 Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act.

(e) The following hazardous wastes shall not be managed at facilities subject to regulation under R315-7.

(1) EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 unless:

- (i) The wastewater treatment sludge is generated in a surface impoundment as part of the plant's wastewater treatment system;
- (ii) The waste is stored in tanks or containers;
- (iii) The waste is stored or treated in waste piles that meet the requirements of R315-8-12.1(c) as well as all other applicable requirements of R315-8-12;

(iv) The waste is burned in incinerators that are certified pursuant to the standard and procedures in R315-7-22.6; or

(v) The waste is burned in facilities that thermally treat the waste in a device other than an incinerator and that are certified pursuant to the standards and procedures in R315-7-23.7.

(f) The requirements of this rule apply to owners or operators of all facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste referred to in R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, and the R315-13 standards are considered material conditions or requirements of the R315-7 interim status standards.

R315-7-9. General Facility Standards.

9.1 APPLICABILITY

The rules in this section apply to the owners and operators of all hazardous waste management facilities, except as provided otherwise in R315-7-8.1.

9.2 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Every facility owner or operator shall apply for an EPA [H]identification [N]number in accordance with Section 3010 of RCRA. Facility owners or operators who did not obtain an EPA Identification Number for their facilities through the notification process shall obtain one. Information on obtaining this number can

be acquired by contacting the Utah [Bureau]Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management.

9.3 REQUIRED NOTICES

(a)(1) An owner or operator of a facility that has arranged to receive hazardous waste from a foreign source shall notify the Board in writing at least four weeks in advance of the expected date of arrival of these shipments at the facility. A notice of subsequent shipments of the same waste from the same foreign sources is not required.

(2) The owner or operator of a recovery facility that has arranged to receive hazardous waste subject to R315-5-15, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262, [S]subpart H, shall provide a copy of the tracking document bearing all required signatures to the notifier, to the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, P.O. Box 144880, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84114-4880; Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Compliance, Enforcement Planning, Targeting and Data Division (2222A), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460; and to the competent authorities of all other concerned countries within three working days of receipt of the shipment. The original of the signed tracking document must be maintained at the facility for at least three years.

(b) 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 shall notify the new owner or operator in writing of the requirements of R315-7 and R315-3. An owner's or operator's failure to notify the new owner or operator of the requirements of R315-7 in no way relieves the new owner or operator of his obligation to comply with all applicable requirements.

9.4 GENERAL WASTE ANALYSIS

The requirements of 40 CFR 265.13, 1996 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference.

9.5 SECURITY

(a) A facility owner or operator shall prevent the unknowing entry, and minimize the possibility for the unauthorized entry, of persons or livestock onto the active portion of his facility; unless

(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 R315-7.

(b) Unless exempt under R315-7-9.5(a)(1) and (a)(2), facilities shall 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 or both, e.g. a fence in good repair or 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.

The requirements of R315-7-9.5(b) are satisfied if the facility or plant within which the active portion is located itself has a surveillance system or a barrier and a means to control entry which complies with the requirements of R315-7-9.5(b)(1) and (2).

(c) Unless exempt under R315-7-9.5(a)(1) and (a)(2), a sign with the legend, "Danger -Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out", shall 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 the active portion. The legend shall be written in English and any other language predominant in the area surrounding the facility and shall be legible from a distance of at least twenty-five 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 is potentially dangerous.

Owners or operators are encouraged to also describe on the sign the type of hazard, e.g., hazardous waste, flammable wastes, etc., contained within the active portion of the facility. See R315-7-14.7(b) for discussion of security requirements at disposal facilities during the post-closure care period.

9.6 GENERAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

(a) Facility owners or operators shall inspect their facilities 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. These inspections shall be conducted frequently enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment.

(b) Facility owners or operators shall develop and follow a written schedule for inspecting monitoring equipment, safety and emergency equipment, security devices, and operating and structural equipment, e.g., dikes and sump pumps, that are important to preventing, detecting, or responding to environmental or human health hazards. The schedule shall be kept at the facility, and shall identify the types of problems, i.e., malfunctions or deterioration, which are to be looked for during the inspection, for example, inoperative sump pump, leaking fitting, eroding dike, etc. The frequency of inspection may vary for the items on the schedule. However, it 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 shall be inspected daily when in use. At a minimum, the inspection schedule shall include the items and frequencies called for in R315-7-16.5, R315-7-17, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.190 - 265.201, R315-7-18.5, R315-7-19.12, R315-7-20.5, R315-7-21.12, R315-7-22.4, R315-7-23.4, R315-7-24.4, R315-7-26, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.1033, R315-7-27, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.1052, 265.1053, and 265.1058 and R315-7-30, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.1084 through 265.1090.

(c) The owner or operator shall 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 shall be taken immediately.

(d) The owner or operator shall keep records of inspections in an inspection log or summary. These records shall be retained for at least three years. At a minimum, these records shall 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 made or remedial actions taken.

9.7 PERSONNEL TRAINING

(a)(1) Facility personnel shall successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures the facility's compliance with the requirements of R315-7, and that includes all the elements described in R315-7-9.7(d)(3).

(2) This program shall be directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures, and shall include instruction supplementing the facility personnel's existing job knowledge, which teaches facility personnel hazardous waste management procedures, including contingency plan implementation, relevant to the positions in which they are employed.

(3) At a minimum, the training program shall 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, but not necessarily limited to, the following, 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 or both;
- (iv) Response to fires or explosions;
- (v) Response to groundwater contamination incidents; and
- (vi) Shutdown of operations.

(b) Facility personnel shall successfully complete the program required in R315-7-9.7(a) within six months after the effective date of these rules or six months after the date of employment or assignment to a facility, or to a new position at a facility, whichever is later. Employees hired after the effective date of these rules shall not work in unsupervised positions until they have completed the training requirements of R315-7-9.7(a).

(c) Facility personnel shall take part in an annual review of their initial training in R315-7-9.7(a).

(d) Owners or operators of facilities shall maintain the following documents and records at their facilities and make them available to the Board or its duly appointed representative upon request:

(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 R315-7-9.7(d)(1). 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 shall include the requisite skill, education, or other qualifications and duties of facility personnel 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 R315-7-9.7(d)(1); and

(4) Records that document that the training or job experience required under paragraphs R315-7-9.7(a), (b), and (c) has been given to, and completed by, facility personnel.

(e) Training records on current personnel shall be maintained until closure of the facility; training records on former employees shall be maintained 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.

9.8 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE, REACTIVE, OR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES

(a) The owner or operator shall take precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste. This waste shall 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 shall confine smoking and open flames to specially designated locations. "No Smoking" signs shall be conspicuously placed wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste.

(b) Where specifically required by R315-7, the treatment, storage, or disposal of ignitable or reactive waste and the mixture or commingling of incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, shall be conducted so that it does not:

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

9.9 LOCATION STANDARDS

The placement of any hazardous waste in a salt dome, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave is prohibited, except for the Department of Energy Waste Isolation Pilot Project in New Mexico.

9.10 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 R315-7-18.9(a), R315-7-19.9, and R315-7-21.10(a). The program shall ensure that the constructed unit meets or exceeds all design criteria and specifications in the permit. The program shall be developed and implemented under the direction of a CQA officer who is a registered professional engineer.

(2) The CQA program shall 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. Before construction begins on a unit subject to the CQA program under R315-7-9.10(a), the owner or operator shall develop a written CQA plan. The plan shall 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 shall 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.

(3) A description of inspection and sampling activities for all unit components identified in R315-7-9.10(a)(2), 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 shall 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 R315-7-12.4.

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

(i) Structural stability and integrity of all components of the unit identified in R315-7-9.10(a)(2);

(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 R315-8-11.2, R315-8-12.2, and R315-8-14.2.

(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 R315-8-11.2(c)(1), R315-8-12.2(c)(1), and R315-8-14.2(c)(1) in the field. Compliance with the hydraulic conductivity requirements shall be verified by using in-situ testing on the constructed test fill. The test fill requirement is waived where data are sufficient to show that a constructed soil liner meets the hydraulic conductivity requirements of R315-8-11.2(c)(1), R315-8-12.2(c)(1), and R315-8-14.2(c)(1) in the field.

(d) Certification. The owner or operator of units subject to R315-7-9.10 shall submit to the Executive Secretary by certified mail or hand delivery, at least 30 days prior to receiving waste, a certification signed by the CQA officer that the CQA plan has been successfully carried out and that the unit meets the requirements of R315-8-11.2(a), R315-8-12.2, or R315-8-14.2(a). The owner or operator may receive waste in the unit after 30 days from the Executive Secretary's receipt of the CQA certification unless the Executive Secretary determines in writing that the construction is not acceptable, or extends the review period for a maximum of 30 more days, or seeks additional information from the owner or operator during this period. Documentation supporting the CQA officer's certification shall be furnished to the Executive Secretary upon request.

R315-7-12. Manifest System, Recordkeeping, and Reporting.

12.1 APPLICABILITY

The rules in ~~[this section]~~ R315-7-12 apply to owners and operators of both on-site and off-site facilities, except as provided otherwise in R315-7-8.1, R315-7-12.2, R315-7-12.3, and R315-7-

12.7 do not apply to owners and operators of on-site facilities that do not receive any hazardous waste from off-site sources.

12.2 USE OF MANIFEST SYSTEM

(a) If a facility receives hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest, the owner or operator, or his agent, shall:

(1) Sign and date each copy of the manifest to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest was received;

(2) Note any significant discrepancies in the manifest, as defined in R315-7-12.3, on each copy of the manifest;

The Board does not intend that the owner or operator of a facility whose procedures under R315-7-9.4(c) include waste analysis shall perform that analysis before signing the manifest and giving it to the transporter. R315-7-12.3(b), however, requires reporting an unreconciled discrepancy discovered during later analysis.

(3) Immediately give the transporter at least one copy of the signed manifest;

(4) Within 30 days after the delivery, send a copy of the manifest to the generator; and

(5) Retain at the facility a copy of each manifest for at least three years from the date of delivery.

(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 [F]identification [N]numbers, generator's certification, and signatures) the owner or operator, or his agent, shall:

(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 R315-7-12.3(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 to the generator; however, if the manifest has not been received within 30 days after delivery, the owner or operator, or his agent, shall send a copy of the signed and dated shipping paper 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 shall comply with the requirements of R315-5.

The provisions of R315-5-9.1 are applicable to the on-site accumulation of hazardous wastes by generators and only apply to owners or operators who are shipping hazardous waste which they generated at that facility.

(d) Within three working days of the receipt of a shipment subject to R315-5-15, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 [S]subpart H, the owner or operator of the facility shall provide a copy of the tracking document bearing all required signatures to the notifier, to the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, P.O. Box 144880, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84114-4880; Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Compliance, Enforcement Planning, Targeting and Data Division (2222A), Environmental

Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460; and to competent authorities of all other concerned countries. The original copy of the tracking document shall be maintained at the facility for at least three years from the date of signature.

12.3 MANIFEST DISCREPANCIES

(a) Manifest discrepancies are differences between the quantity or type of hazardous waste designated on the manifest and the quantity or type of hazardous waste a facility actually receives. Significant discrepancies in quantity are: (1) for bulk waste, variations greater than ten percent in weight, and (2) for batch waste, any variation in piece count, such as a discrepancy of one drum in a truckload. Significant discrepancies 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.

(b) Upon discovering a significant discrepancy, the owner or operator shall 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 of receipt of the waste, the owner or operator shall immediately submit a letter describing the discrepancy, and attempts to reconcile it, including a copy of the manifest at issue, to the Board.

12.4 OPERATING RECORD

The requirements as found in 40 CFR 265.73, 1997 ed., as amended by 62 FR 64636, December 8, 1997, are adopted and incorporated by reference.

12.5 AVAILABILITY, RETENTION, AND DISPOSITION OF RECORDS

(a) All records, including plans, required under R315-7 shall be furnished upon written request, and made available at all reasonable times for inspection.

(b) The retention period for all records required under R315-7 is extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the facility or as requested by the Board.

(c) A copy of records of waste disposal locations required to be maintained under R315-7-12.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.73, shall be turned over to the Board and the local land authority upon closure of the facility, see R315-7-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.110 - 265.120.

12.6 BIENNIAL REPORT

Owners or operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste shall prepare and submit a single copy of a biennial report to the Board by March 1 of each even numbered year. The biennial report shall be submitted on EPA form 8700-13B. The biennial report shall cover facility activities during the previous calendar year and shall include the following information:

(a) The EPA [F]identification [N]number, name, and address of the facility;

(b) The calendar year covered by the report;

(c) For off-site facilities, the EPA [F]identification [N]number of each hazardous waste generator from which a hazardous waste was received during the year; for imported shipments, the name and address of the foreign generator shall be given;

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

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

(f) Monitoring data, where required under R315-7-13.5(a)(2)(ii) and (iii) and (b)(2) where required;

(g) The most recent closure cost estimate under R315-7-15, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.140 - 265.150;

(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 the information is available for the years prior to 1984;

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

12.7 UNMANIFESTED WASTE REPORT

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 in R315-4-3(e)(2) of these rules, and if the waste is not excluded from the manifest requirements by R315-2-2, then the owner or operator shall prepare and submit a single copy of a report to the Board within 15 days after receiving the waste. These reports shall be designated "Unmanifested Waste Report" and include the following information:

(a) The EPA [F]identification [N]number, name, and address of the facility;

(b) The date the facility received the waste;

(c) The EPA [F]identification [N]number, name, and address of the generator and the transporter, if available;

(d) A description and the quantity of each unmanifested hazardous waste the facility received;

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

(f) The certification signed by the owner or operator of the facility or his authorized representative; and

(g) A brief explanation of why the waste was unmanifested, if known.

Small quantities of hazardous waste are excluded from regulation under R315-7 and do not require a manifest. Where a facility receives unmanifested hazardous wastes, the owner or operator should obtain from each generator a certification that the waste qualifies for exclusion. Otherwise, the owner or operator should file an unmanifested waste report for the hazardous waste movement.

12.8 ADDITIONAL REPORTS

In addition to the biennial and unmanifested waste reporting requirements described in R315-7-12.6, and R315-7-12.7, a facility owner or operator shall also report to the Board:

(a) Discharges, fires, and explosions as specified in R315-7-11.7(j);

(b) Groundwater contamination and monitoring data as specified in R315-7-13.4 and R315-7-13.5;

(c) Facility closure as specified in R315-7-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.110 - 265.120;

(d) Upon its request, all information as the Board may deem necessary to determine compliance with the requirements of R315-7;

(e) As otherwise required by R315-7-26, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.1030 - 265.1035, R315-7-27, which incorporate by reference 40 CFR 265.1050 - 265.1064 and R315-7-30, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.1080 - 265.1091.

R315-7-13. Groundwater Monitoring.

13.1 [~~Applicability~~]APPLICABILITY

(a) The owner or operator of a surface impoundment, landfill, or land treatment facility which is used to manage hazardous waste shall implement a groundwater monitoring program capable of determining the facility's impact on the quality of groundwater in the uppermost aquifer underlying the facility, except as R315-7-8.1 and R315-7-13.1(c) provide otherwise.

(b) Except as R315-7-13.1(c) and (d) provide otherwise, the owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a groundwater monitoring system which meets the requirements of R315-7-13.2, and shall comply with R315-7-13.3 - R315-7-13.5. This groundwater monitoring program shall be carried out during the active life of the facility, and for disposal facilities, during the post-closure care period as well.

(c) All or part of the groundwater monitoring sampling and analysis requirements of this section may be waived if the owner or operator can demonstrate that there is a low potential for migration of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents from the facility via the uppermost aquifer to water supply wells, domestic, industrial, or agricultural, or to surface water. This demonstration shall be in writing, and shall be kept at the facility. This demonstration shall be certified by a qualified geologist or geotechnical engineer and shall establish the following:

(1) The potential for migration of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents from the facility to the uppermost aquifer, by an evaluation of:

(i) A water balance of precipitation, evapotranspiration, runoff, and infiltration; and

(ii) Unsaturated zone characteristics, i.e., geologic materials, physical properties, and depth to groundwater; and

(2) The potential for hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which enter the uppermost aquifer to migrate to a water supply well or surface water, by an evaluation of:

(i) Saturated zone characteristics, i.e., geologic materials, physical properties, and rate of groundwater flow; and

(ii) The proximity of the facility to water supply wells or surface water.

(d) If an owner or operator assumes, or knows, that groundwater monitoring of indicator parameters in accordance with R315-7-13.2 and R315-7-13.3 would show statistically significant increases, or decreases in the case of pH, when evaluated under R315-7-13.4(b), he may install, operate, and maintain an alternate groundwater monitoring system, other than the one described in R315-7-13.2 and R315-7-13.3. If the owner or operator decides to use an alternate groundwater monitoring system he shall:

(1) Submit to the Board a specific plan, certified by a qualified geologist or geotechnical engineer, which satisfies the requirements of R315-7-13.4(d)(3) for an alternate groundwater monitoring system;

(2) Initiate the determinations specified in R315-7-13.4(d)(4);

(3) Prepare and submit a written report in accordance with R315-7-13.4(d)(5);

(4) Continue to make the determinations specified in R315-7-13.4(d)(4) on a quarterly basis until final closure of the facility; and

(5) Comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in R315-7-13.5(d).

(e) The groundwater monitoring requirements of this section may be waived with respect to any surface impoundment that (1) is used to neutralize wastes which are hazardous solely because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristics under R315-2-9 or are listed as hazardous wastes in R315-2-10 only for this reason, and (2) contains no other hazardous wastes, if the owner or operator can demonstrate that there is no potential for migration of hazardous wastes from the impoundment. The demonstration must be established, based upon consideration of the characteristics of the wastes and the impoundment, that the corrosive wastes will be neutralized to the extent that they no longer meet the corrosivity characteristic before they can migrate out of the impoundment. The demonstration must be in writing and must be certified by a qualified professional.

(f) The Executive Secretary may replace all or part of the requirements of R315-7-13 applying to a regulated unit, as defined in R315-8-6, with alternative requirements developed for groundwater monitoring set out in an approved closure or post-closure plan or in an enforceable document, as defined in R315-3-~~3(e)~~1.1(e)(7), where the Executive Secretary determines that:

(1) A 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 requirements of R315-7-13 because the alternative requirements will protect human health and the environment. The alternative standards for the regulated unit must meet the requirements of R315-8-6.12(a).

13.2 ~~[Groundwater Monitoring System]~~GROUNDWATER MONITORING SYSTEM

(a) A groundwater monitoring system shall be capable of yielding groundwater samples for analysis and shall consist of:

(1) Monitoring wells, at least one, installed hydraulically upgradient, i.e., in the direction of increasing static head from the limit of the waste management area. Their number, locations, and depths shall be sufficient to yield groundwater samples that are:

(i) Representative of background groundwater quality in the uppermost aquifer near the facility; and

(ii) Not affected by the facility.

(2) Monitoring wells, at least three, installed hydraulically downgradient, i.e., in the direction of decreasing static head, at the limit of the waste management area. Their number, locations, and depths shall ensure that they immediately detect any statistically significant amounts of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that migrate from the waste management area to the uppermost aquifer.

(3) The facility owner or operator may demonstrate that an alternate hydraulically downgradient monitoring well location will meet the criteria outlined below. The demonstration must be in writing and kept at the facility. The demonstration must be certified by a qualified ground-water scientist and establish that:

(i) An existing physical obstacle prevents monitoring well installation at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the waste management area; and

(ii) The selected alternate downgradient location is as close to the limit of the waste management area as practical; and

(iii) The location ensures detection that, given the alternate location, is as early as possible of any statistically significant amounts of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that migrate from the waste management area to the uppermost aquifer.

(iv) Lateral expansion, new, or replacement units are not eligible for an alternate downgradient location under this paragraph.

(b) Separate monitoring systems for each waste management component of the facility are not required provided that provisions for sampling upgradient and downgradient water quality will detect any discharge from the waste management area.

(1) In the case of a facility consisting of only one surface impoundment, landfill, or land treatment area, the waste management area is described by the waste boundary perimeter.

(2) In the case of a facility consisting of more than one surface impoundment, landfill, or land treatment area, the waste management area is described by an imaginary boundary line which circumscribes the several waste management components.

(c) All monitoring wells shall be cased in a manner that maintains the integrity of the monitoring well bore hole. This casing shall be screened or perforated, and packed with gravel or sand where necessary to enable sample collection at depths where appropriate aquifer flow zones exist. The annular space, i.e., the space between the bore hole and well casing above the sampling depth shall be sealed with a suitable material, e.g., cement grout or bentonite slurry, to prevent contamination of samples and the ground water.

13.3 ~~[Sampling and Analysis]~~SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

(a) The owner or operator shall obtain and analyze samples from the installed groundwater monitoring system. The owner or operator shall develop and follow a groundwater sampling and analysis plan. He shall keep this plan at the facility. The plan shall include procedures and techniques for:

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

See "Procedures Manual for Groundwater Monitoring at Solid Waste Disposal Facilities," EPA-530/SW-611, August 1977 and "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," EPA-600/4-79-020, March 1979 for discussions of sampling and analysis procedures.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine the concentration or value of the following parameters in groundwater samples in accordance with R315-7-13.3(c) and (d):

(1) Parameters characterizing the suitability of the groundwater as a drinking water supply, as specified in R315-50-3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265, Appendix III.

(2) Parameters establishing groundwater quality:

- (i) Chloride
- (ii) Iron
- (iii) Manganese
- (iv) Phenols
- (v) Sodium
- (vi) Sulfate

These parameters are to be used as a basis for comparison in the event a groundwater quality assessment is required under R315-7-13.4(d).

(3) Parameters used as indicators of groundwater contamination:

- (i) pH
- (ii) Specific Conductance
- (iii) Total Organic Carbon
- (iv) Total Organic Halogen

(c)(1) For all monitoring wells, the owner or operator shall establish initial background concentrations or values of all parameters specified in R315-7-13.3(b). He shall do this quarterly for one year.

(2) For each of the indicator parameters specified in R315-7-13.3(b)(3), at least four replicate measurements shall be obtained for each sample and the initial background arithmetic mean and variance shall be determined by pooling the replicate measurements for the respective parameter concentrations or values in samples obtained from upgradient wells during the first year.

(d) After the first year, all monitoring wells shall be sampled and the samples analyzed with the following frequencies:

(1) Samples collected to establish groundwater quality shall be obtained and analyzed for the parameters specified in R315-7-13.3(b)(2) at least annually.

(2) Samples collected to indicate groundwater contamination shall be obtained and analyzed for the parameters specified in R315-7-13.3(b)(3) at least semiannually.

(e) Elevation of the groundwater surface at each monitoring well shall be determined each time a sample is obtained.

13.4 ~~Preparation, Evaluation, and Response~~ **PREPARATION, EVALUATION, AND RESPONSE**

(a) The owner or operator shall prepare an outline of a groundwater quality assessment program. The outline shall describe a more comprehensive groundwater monitoring program, than that described in R315-7-13.2 and R315-7-13.3, capable of determining:

- (1) Whether hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents have entered the groundwater;
- (2) The rate and extent of migration of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in the groundwater; and
- (3) The concentrations of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in the groundwater.

(b) For each indicator parameter specified in R315-7-13.3(b)(3), the owner or operator shall calculate the arithmetic mean and variance, based on at least four replicate measurements on each sample, for each well monitored in accordance with R315-7-13.3(d)(2) and compare these results with its initial background arithmetic mean. The comparison shall consider individually each of the wells in the monitoring system, and shall use the Student's t-test at the 0.01 level of significance, see R315-50-1F(a), to determine statistically significant increases, and decreases, in the case of pH, over initial background.

(c)(1) If the comparisons for the upgradient wells made under R315-7-13.4(b) show a significant increase, or pH decrease, the owner or operator shall submit this information in accordance with R315-7-13.5(a)(2)(ii).

(2) If the comparisons for downgradient wells made under R315-7-13.4(b) show a significant increase, or pH decrease, the owner or operator shall then immediately obtain additional groundwater samples from those downgradient wells where a significant difference was detected, split the samples in two, and expeditiously obtain analyses of all additional samples to determine whether the significant difference was a result of laboratory error.

(d)(1) If the analyses performed under R315-7-13.4(c)(2) confirm the significant increase, or pH decrease, the owner or operator shall provide written notice to the Board--within seven days of the date of the confirmation--that the facility may be affecting groundwater quality.

(2) Within 15 days after the notification under R315-7-13.4(d)(1), the owner or operator shall develop and submit to the Board a specific plan, based on the outline required under R315-7-13.4(a) and certified by a qualified geologist or geotechnical engineer, for a groundwater quality assessment program at the facility.

(3) The plan to be submitted under R315-7-13.1(d)(1) or R315-7-13.4(d)(2) shall specify:

- (i) The number, location, and depth of wells;
- (ii) Sampling and analytical methods for those hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents in the facility;
- (iii) Evaluation procedures, including any use of previously-gathered groundwater quality information; and
- (iv) A schedule of implementation.

(4) The owner or operator shall implement the groundwater quality assessment plan which satisfies the requirements of R315-7-13.4(d)(3), and, at a minimum, determine:

- (i) The rate and extent of migration of the hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in the groundwater; and
- (ii) The concentrations of the hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in the groundwater.

(5) The owner or operator shall make his first determination under R315-7-13.4(d)(4) as soon as technically feasible, and, within 15 days after that determination submit to the Board a written report containing an assessment of the groundwater quality.

(6) If the owner or operator determines, based on the results of the first determination under R315-7-13.4(d)(4), that no hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents from the facility have entered the groundwater, then he may reinstate the indicator evaluation program described in R315-7-13.3 and R315-7-13.4(b). If the owner or operator reinstates the indicator evaluation program, he shall so notify the Board in the report submitted under R315-7-13.4(d)(5).

(7) If the owner or operator determines, based on the first determination under R315-7-13.4(d)(4), that hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents from the facility have entered the groundwater, then he:

(i) Must continue to make the determinations required under R315-7-13.4(d)(4) on a quarterly basis until final closure of the facility, if the groundwater quality assessment plan was implemented prior to final closure of the facility; or

(ii) May cease to make the determinations required under R315-7-13.4(d)(4), if the groundwater quality assessment plan was implemented during the post-closure care period.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of R315-7-13, any groundwater quality assessment to satisfy the requirements of R315-7-13.4(d)(4) which is initiated prior to final closure of the facility shall be completed and reported in accordance with R315-7-13.4(d)(5).

(f) Unless the groundwater is monitored to satisfy the requirements of R315-7-13.4(d)(4), at least annually the owner or operator shall evaluate the data on groundwater surface elevations obtained under R315-7-13.3(e) to determine whether the requirements under R315-7-13.2(a) for locating the monitoring

wells continues to be satisfied. If the evaluation shows that R315-7-13.2(a) is no longer satisfied, the owner or operator shall immediately modify the number, location, or depth of the monitoring wells to bring the groundwater monitoring system into compliance with this requirement.

13.5 ~~[Recordkeeping and Reporting]~~RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

(a) Unless the groundwater is monitored to satisfy the requirements of R315-7-13.4(d)(4), the owner or operator shall:

(1) Keep records of the analyses required in R315-7-13.3(c) and (d), the associated groundwater surface elevations required in R315-7-13.3(e), and the evaluations required in R315-7-13.4(b) throughout the active life of the facility, and, for disposal facilities, throughout the post-closure care period as well; and

(2) Report the following groundwater monitoring information to the Board:

(i) During the first year when initial background concentrations are being established for the facility: concentrations or values of the parameters listed in R315-7-13.3(b)(1) for each groundwater monitoring well within 15 days after completing each quarterly analysis. The owner or operator shall separately identify for each monitoring well any parameters whose concentration or value has been found to exceed the maximum contaminant levels listed in 40 CFR 265, Appendix III.

(ii) Annually: concentrations or values of the parameters listed in R315-7-13.3(b)(3) for each groundwater monitoring well, along with the required evaluations for these parameters under R315-7-13.4(b). The owner or operator shall separately identify any significant differences from initial background found in the upgradient wells, in accordance with R315-7-13.4(c)(1). During the active life of the facility, this information shall be submitted no later than March 1 following each calendar year.

(iii) No later than March 1 following each calendar year: results of the evaluation of groundwater surface elevations under R315-7-13.4(f), and a description of the response to that evaluation, where applicable.

(b) If the groundwater is monitored to satisfy the requirements of R315-7-13.4(d)(4), the owner or operator shall:

(1) Keep records of the analyses and evaluations specified in the plan, which satisfies the requirements of R315-7-13.4(d)(3), throughout the active life of the facility, and, for disposal facilities, throughout the post-closure care period as well; and

(2) Annually, until final closure of the facility, submit to the Board a report containing the results of his groundwater quality assessment program which includes, but is not limited to, the calculated (or measured) rate of migration of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in the groundwater during the reporting period. This report shall be submitted no later than March 1, following each calendar year.

R315-7-14. Closure and Post-Closure.

The requirements as found in 40 CFR 265 [§]subpart G (265.110 - 265.121), 1998 ed., as amended by 63 FR 56710, October 22, 1998, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exceptions:

(a) Substitute "Board" for all references to "Administrator" or "Regional Administrator".

(b) Substitute the word "appointee" for "employee."

(c) Substitute "Board" for "Agency."

(d) Substitute 19-6 for references to RCRA.

R315-7-15. Financial Requirements.

The requirements as found in 40 CFR 265 [§]subpart H (265.140 - 265.150), 1998 ed., as amended by 63 FR 56710, October 22, 1998, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exceptions:

(a) Substitute "Board" for all references to "Administrator" or "Regional Administrator."

(b) Substitute "Board" for "Agency" or "EPA".

(c) Substitute 19-6 for references to Sections of RCRA.

R315-7-16. Use and Management of Containers.

16.1 APPLICABILITY

The rules in this section apply to the owners or operators of all hazardous waste management facilities that store containers of hazardous waste, except as provided otherwise in R315-7-8.1.

16.2 CONDITION OF CONTAINERS

The container holding hazardous waste shall be in good condition and shall not leak. If a container is not in good condition, or if it begins to leak, the owner or operator shall transfer the hazardous waste from the container to a storage container that is in good condition, or manage the waste in another fashion which complies with the requirements of R315-7.

16.3 COMPATIBILITY OF WASTE WITH CONTAINER

Owners or operators shall use containers made of or lined with materials which will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the waste to be stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.

16.4 MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

(a) A container holding hazardous waste shall always be closed during storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste.

(b) A container holding hazardous waste shall not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner which may rupture the container or cause it to leak.

Reuse of containers is also governed by the U.S. Department of Transportation regulations, including those set forth in 49 CFR 173.28.

16.5 INSPECTIONS

In addition to the inspections required by R315-7-9.6, the owner or operator shall inspect areas where containers are stored, at least weekly, looking for leaks and for deterioration caused by corrosion or other factors. See R315-7-16.2 for remedial action required if deterioration or leaks are detected.

16.6 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE OR REACTIVE WASTE

Containers holding ignitable or reactive waste shall be located more than 15 meters, 50 feet, from the facility's property line.

See R315-7-9.8 for additional requirements.

16.7 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INCOMPATIBLE WASTE

(a) Incompatible wastes or incompatible wastes and materials, see 40 CFR 265, Appendix V for examples, shall not be placed in the same container, unless R315-79.8(b) is complied with.

(b) Hazardous waste shall not be placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material, see 40 CFR 265, Appendix V for examples, unless R315-7-9.8(b) is complied with.

(c) A storage container holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in other containers, open tanks, piles, or surface impoundments shall be separated from the other materials or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device. The purpose of this is to prevent fires, explosions, gaseous emissions, leaching, or other discharge of hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents which could result from the mixing of incompatible materials.

16.8[-] AIR EMISSION STANDARDS

The owner or operator shall manage all hazardous waste placed in a container in accordance with the applicable requirements of R315-7-26, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR [S]subpart AA, R315-7-27, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR [S]subpart BB, and R315-7-30, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR [S]subpart CC.

R315-7-17. Tanks.

The requirements as found in 40 CFR 265 [S]subpart J, 265.190-265.202, 1996 ed., as amended by 61 FR 59931, November 25, 1996, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exceptions:

(a) Substitute "Executive Secretary" for all references to "Regional Administrator" found in 40 CFR 265 [S]subpart J with the exception of 40 CFR 265.193(g) and (h)(5), which will replace "Regional Administrator" with "Board".

(b) Add, following January 12, 1988, in 40 CFR 265.191(a), "or by December 16, 1988, for non-HSWA existing tank systems."

(c) Replace 40 CFR 265.193(a)(2) to (4) with the following corresponding paragraphs:

(1) For all HSWA existing tank systems used to store or treat EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027, within two years after January 12, 1987, or within two years after December 16, 1988, for non-HSWA existing tank systems;

(2) For those HSWA existing tank systems of known and documented age, within two years after January 12, 1987, or within two years after December 16, 1988, for non-HSWA existing tank systems, or when the tank system has reached 15 years of age, whichever comes later;

(3) For those HSWA existing tank systems for which the age cannot be documented, within eight years of January 12, 1987, or within eight years of December 16, 1988, for non-HSWA existing tank systems; but if the age of the facility is greater than seven years, secondary containment must be provided by the time the facility reaches 15 years of age, or within two years of January 12, 1987, or within two years of December 16, 1988, for non-HSWA existing tank systems, whichever comes later; and

(d) Add, following the last January 12, 1987, in 40 CFR 265.193(a)(5), "or December 16, 1988, for non-HSWA tank systems."

R315-7-18. Surface Impoundments.

18.1 APPLICABILITY

The rules in this section apply to the owners and operators of facilities that use surface impoundments for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste, except as provided otherwise in R315-7-8.1.

18.2 ACTION LEAKAGE RATE

(a) The owner or operator of surface impoundment units subject to R315-7-18.9(a) must submit a proposed action leakage

rate to the Executive Secretary when submitting the notice required under R315-7-18.9(b). Within 60 days of receipt of the notification, the Executive Secretary will: Establish an action leakage rate, either as proposed by the owner or operator or modified using the criteria in this section; or extend the review period for up to 30 days. If no action is taken by the Executive Secretary before the original 60 or extended 90 day review periods, the action leakage rate will be approved as proposed by the owner or operator.

(b) The Executive Secretary shall approve an action leakage rate for surface impoundment units subject to R315-7-18.9(a). The action leakage rate is the maximum design flow rate that the leak detection system, LDS, can remove without the fluid head on the bottom liner exceeding one foot. The action leakage rate shall include an adequate safety margin to allow for uncertainties in the design, e.g., slope, hydraulic conductivity, thickness of drainage material, construction, operation, and location of the LDS, waste and leachate characteristics, likelihood and amounts of other sources of liquids in the LDS, and proposed response actions, e.g., the action leakage rate shall consider decreases in the flow capacity of the system over time resulting from siltation and clogging, rib layover and creep of synthetic components of the system, overburden pressures, etc.

(c) To determine if the action leakage rate has been exceeded, the owner or operator shall convert the weekly or monthly flow rate from the monitoring data obtained under R315-7-18.5(b), to an average daily flow rate, gallons per acre per day, for each sump. Unless the Executive Secretary approves a different calculation, the average daily flow rate for each sump shall be calculated weekly during the active life and closure period, and if the unit closes in accordance with R315-7-18.6, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.228(a)(2), monthly during the post-closure care period when monthly monitoring is required under R315-7-18.5(b).

18.3 CONTAINMENT SYSTEM

All earthen dikes shall have a protective cover, such as grass, shale, or rock, to minimize wind and water erosion and to preserve their structural integrity.

18.4 WASTE ANALYSIS AND TRIAL TESTS

In addition to the waste analyses required by R315-7-9.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.13, whenever a surface impoundment is used to:

(1) Chemically treat a hazardous waste which is substantially different from waste previously treated in that impoundment; or

(2) Chemically treat hazardous waste with a substantially different process than any previously used in that impoundment; the owner or operator shall, before treating the different waste or using the different process:

(i) Conduct waste analyses and trial treatment tests, e.g., bench scale or pilot plant scale tests; or

(ii) Obtain written, documented information on similar treatment of similar waste under similar operating conditions; to show that this treatment will comply with R315-7-9.8(b).

The owner or operator shall record the results from each waste analysis and trial test in the operating record of the facility, see R315-7-12.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.73.

18.5 MONITORING AND INSPECTIONS

(a) The owner or operator shall inspect:

(1) The freeboard level at least once each operating day to ensure compliance with R315-7-18.2, and

(2) The surface impoundment, including dikes and vegetation surrounding the dike, at least once a week to detect any leaks, deterioration, or failures in the impoundment.

(b)(1) An owner or operator required to have a leak detection system under R315-7-18.9(a) shall record the amount of liquids removed from each leak detection system sump at least once each week during the active life and closure period.

(2) After the final cover is installed, the amount of liquids removed from each leak detection system sump shall be recorded at least monthly. If the liquid level in the sump stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive months, the amount of liquids in the sumps shall be recorded at least quarterly. If the liquid level in the sump stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive quarters, the amount of liquids in the sumps shall be recorded at least semi-annually. If at any time during the post-closure care period the pump operating level is exceeded at units on quarterly or semi-annual recording schedules, the owner or operator shall return to monthly recording of amounts of liquids removed from each sump until the liquid level again stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive months.

(3) "Pump operating level" is a liquid level proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the Executive Secretary based on pump activation level, sump dimensions, and level that avoids backup into the drainage layer and minimizes head in the sump. The timing for submission and approval of the proposed "pump operating level" will be in accordance with R315-7-18.2(a).

The owner or operator shall remedy any deterioration or malfunction he finds.

18.6 CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE

The requirements as found in 40 CFR 265.228, 1992 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference.

18.7 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE OR REACTIVE WASTE

Ignitable or reactive waste shall not be placed in a surface impoundment, unless the waste and impoundment satisfy all applicable requirements of R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, and:

(a) The waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in the impoundment so that:

(1) The resulting waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under R315-2-9(d) and (f); and

(2) R315-7-9.8(b) is complied with; or

(b) The surface impoundment is used solely for emergencies.

18.8 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES

Incompatible wastes or incompatible wastes and materials, see 40 CFR 265, Appendix V for examples, shall not be placed in the same surface impoundment, unless they will not generate heat, fumes, fires, or explosive reactions that could damage the structural integrity of the impoundment, or otherwise threaten human health or the environment.

18.9 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

(a) The owner or operator of each new surface impoundment unit on which construction commences after January 29, 1992, each lateral expansion of a surface impoundment unit on which construction commences after July 29, 1992, and each replacement of an existing surface impoundment unit that is to commence reuse after July 29, 1992 must install two or more liners and a leachate

collection and removal system between such liners, and operate the leachate collection and removal system, in accordance with R315-7-18.9(c), unless exempted under R315-7-18.9(d), (e), or (f). "Construction commences" is as defined in R315-1-1(b), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 260.10, under "existing facility."

(b) The owner or operator of each unit referred to in paragraph (a) of this section shall notify the Board at least 60 days prior to receiving waste. The owner or operator of each facility submitting notice must file a [P]part B application within six months of the receipt of the notice.

(c) The owner or operator of any replacement surface impoundment unit is exempt from R315-7-18.9(a) if:

(1) The existing unit was constructed in compliance with the design standards of Section 3004(o)(1)(A)(i) and (o)(5) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; and

(2) There is no reason to believe that the liner is not functioning as designed.

(d) The double liner requirement set forth in R315-7-18.9(a) may be waived by the Board for any monofill, if:

(1) The monofill contains only hazardous wastes from foundry furnace emission controls or metal casting molding sand, and these wastes do not contain constituents which would render the wastes hazardous for reasons other than the Toxicity Characteristic in R315-2-9(g) with EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers D004 through D017; and

(2)(i)(A) The monofill has at least one liner for which there is no evidence that the liner is leaking. For the purposes of this paragraph the term "liner" means a liner designed, constructed, installed, and operated to prevent hazardous waste from passing into the liner at any time during the active life of the facility, or a liner designed, constructed, installed, and operated to prevent hazardous waste from migrating beyond the liner to adjacent subsurface soil, groundwater, or surface water at any time during the active life of the facility. In the case of any surface impoundment which has been exempted from the requirements of R315-7-18.9(a) on the basis of a liner designed, constructed, installed, and operated to prevent hazardous waste from passing beyond the liner, at the closure of the impoundment the owner or operator must remove or decontaminate all waste residues, all contaminated liner material, and contaminated soil to the extent practicable given the specific site conditions and the nature and extent of contamination. If all contaminated soil is not removed or decontaminated, the owner or operator of the impoundment must comply with appropriate post-closure requirements, including but not limited to groundwater monitoring and corrective action.

(B) The monofill is located more than one-quarter mile from an underground source of drinking water, as that term is defined in 40 CFR; 144.3; and

(C) The monofill is in compliance with applicable groundwater monitoring requirements for facilities with [p] [t] [a] [n] [a] [p] [p] [r] [o] [v] [e] [d] [p] [e] [r] [m] [i] [t] [s]; or

(ii) The owner or operator demonstrates that the monofill is located, designed and operated so as to assure that there will be no migration of any hazardous constituent into groundwater or surface water at any future time.

(e) In the case of any unit in which the liner and leachate collection system has been installed pursuant to the requirements of R315-7-18.9(a) and in good faith compliance with R315-7-18.9(a) and with guidance documents governing liners and leachate

collection systems under R315-7-18.9(a), no liner or leachate collection system which is different from that which was so installed pursuant to R315-7-18.9(a) will be required for the unit by the Board when issuing the first ~~[plan approval]~~ permit to the facility, except that the Board will not be precluded from requiring installation of a new liner when the Board has reason to believe that any liner installed pursuant to the requirements of R315-7-18.9(a) is leaking.

(f) A surface impoundment shall maintain enough freeboard to prevent overtopping of the dike by overfilling, wave action, or a storm. Except as provided in R315-7-18.2(b), there shall be at least 60 centimeters, two feet, of freeboard.

(g) A freeboard level less than 60 centimeters, two feet, shall be maintained if the owner or operator obtains certification by a qualified engineer that alternate design features or operating plans will, to the best of his knowledge and opinion, prevent overtopping of the dike. The certification, along with written identification of alternate design features or operating plans preventing overtopping, shall be maintained at the facility.

(h) Surface impoundments that are newly subject to R315-7-18 due to the promulgation of additional listings or characteristics for the identification of hazardous waste must be in compliance with R315-7-18.9(a), (c) and (d) not later than 48 months after the promulgation of the additional listing or characteristic. This compliance period shall not be cut short as the result of the promulgation of land disposal prohibitions under R315-13, which incorporates by Reference 40 CFR 268, or the granting of an extension to the effective date of a prohibition pursuant to 40 CFR 268.5, within this 48-month period.

18.10 RESPONSE ACTIONS

(a) The owner or operator of surface impoundment units subject to R315-7-18.9(a) shall submit a response action plan to the Executive Secretary when submitting the proposed action leakage rate under R315-7-18.2. The response action plan shall set forth the actions to be taken if the action leakage rate has been exceeded. At a minimum, the response action plan must describe the actions specified in R315-7-18.10(b).

(b) If the flow rate into the leak detection system exceeds the action leakage rate for any sump, the owner or operator shall:

(1) Notify the Executive Secretary in writing of the exceedence within seven days of the determination;

(2) Submit a preliminary written assessment to the Executive Secretary within 14 days of the determination, as to the amount of liquids, likely sources of liquids, possible location, size, and cause of any leaks, and short-term actions taken and planned;

(3) Determine to the extent practicable the location, size, and cause of any leak;

(4) Determine whether waste receipt should cease or be curtailed, whether any waste should be removed from the unit for inspection, repairs, or controls, and whether or not the unit should be closed;

(5) Determine any other short-term and longer-term actions to be taken to mitigate or stop any leaks; and

(6) Within 30 days after the notification that the action leakage rate has been exceeded, submit to the Executive Secretary the results of the analyses specified in R315-7-18.10(b)(3)-(5), the results of actions taken, and actions planned. Monthly thereafter, as long as the flow rate in the leak detection system exceeds the action leakage rate, the owner or operator must submit to the Executive

Secretary a report summarizing the results of any remedial actions taken and actions planned.

(c) To make the leak and/or remediation determinations in R315-7-18.10(b)(3)-(5), the owner or operator shall:

(1)(i) Assess the source of liquids and amounts of liquids by source,

(ii) Conduct a fingerprint, hazardous constituent, or other analyses of the liquids in the leak detection system to identify the source of liquids and possible location of any leaks, and the hazard and mobility of the liquid; and

(iii) Assess the seriousness of any leaks in terms of potential for escaping into the environment; or

(2) Document why such assessments are not needed.

18.11 AIR EMISSION STANDARDS

The owner or operator shall manage all hazardous waste placed in a surface impoundment in accordance with the applicable requirements of R315-7-27, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR [S]subpart BB, and R315-7-30, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR [S]subpart CC.

R315-7-21. Landfills.

21.1 APPLICABILITY

The rules in this section apply to owners and operators of facilities that dispose of hazardous waste in landfills, except as R315-7-8.1 provides otherwise. A waste pile used as a disposal facility is a landfill and is governed by this section.

21.2 DESIGN AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

(a) The owner or operator of each new landfill unit on which construction commences after January 29, 1992, each lateral expansion of a landfill unit on which construction commences after July 29, 1992, and each replacement of an existing landfill unit that is to commence reuse after July 29, 1992 must install two or more liners and a leachate collection and removal system above and between such liners, and operate the leachate collection and removal systems, in accordance with R315-8-14.2(d), (e), or (f). "Construction commences" is as defined in R315-1-1(b), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 260.10, under "existing facility".

(b) The owner or operator of each unit referred to in R315-7-21.2(a) shall notify the Executive Secretary at least 60 days prior to receiving waste. The owner or operator of each facility submitting notice shall file a [P]part B application within six months of the receipt of the notice.

(c) The owner or operator of any replacement landfill unit is exempt from R315-7-21.2(a) if:

(1) The existing unit was constructed in compliance with the design standards of section 3004(o)(1)(A)(i) and (o)(5) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; and

(2) There is no reason to believe that the liner is not functioning as designed.

(d) The double liner requirement set forth in R315-7-21.2(a) may be waived by the Board for any monofill, if:

(1) The monofill contains only hazardous wastes from foundry furnace emission controls or metal casting molding sand, and the waste does not contain constituents which would render the wastes hazardous for reasons other than the Toxicity Characteristic in R315-2-9(g), with EPA Hazardous Waste Number D004 through D017; and

(2)(i)(A) The monofill has at least one liner for which there is no evidence that the liner is leaking;

(B) The monofill is located more than one-quarter mile from an underground source of drinking water, as that term is defined in 40 CFR 144.3; and

(C) The monofill is in compliance with applicable groundwater monitoring requirements for facilities with ~~plan approvals~~ permits; or

(ii) The owner or operator demonstrates that the monofill is located, designed and operated so as to assure that there will be no migration of any hazardous constituents into groundwater or surface water at any future time.

(e) In the case of any unit in which the liner and leachate collection system has been installed pursuant to the requirements of R315-7-21.2(a) and in good faith compliance with R315-7-21.2(a) and with guidance documents governing liners and leachate collection systems under R315-7-21.2(a), no liner or leachate collection system which is different from that which was so installed pursuant to R315-7-21.2(a) will be required for the unit by the Board when issuing the first permit to the facility, except that the Board will not be precluded from requiring installation of a new liner when the Board has reason to believe that any liner installed pursuant to the requirements of R315-7-21.10(a) is leaking.

(f) The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain a run-on control system capable of preventing flow onto the active portion of the landfill during peak discharge from at least a 25-year storm.

(g) The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate and maintain a run-off management system to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24-hour, 25-year storm.

(h) Collection and holding facilities, e.g., tanks or basins, associated with run-on and run-off control systems shall be emptied or otherwise managed expeditiously after storms to maintain design capacity of the system.

(i) The owner or operator of a landfill containing hazardous waste which is subject to dispersal by wind shall cover or otherwise manage the landfill so that wind dispersal of the hazardous waste is controlled.

As required by R315-7-9.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.13, the waste analysis plan shall include analysis needed to comply with R315-7-21.5 and R315-7-21.6. As required by R315-7-12.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.73, the owner or operator shall place the results of these analyses in the operating record.

21.3 SURVEYING AND RECORDKEEPING

The owner or operator of a landfill shall maintain the following items in the operating record required in R315-7-12.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.73:

(a) On a map, the exact location and dimension, including depth, of each cell with respect to permanently surveyed benchmarks; and

(b) The contents of each cell and the approximate location of each hazardous waste type within each cell.

21.4 CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE

(a) At final closure of the landfill or upon closure of any cell, the owner or operator shall cover the landfill or cell with a final cover designed and constructed to:

(1) Provide long-term minimization of migration of liquids through the closed landfill;

(2) Function with minimum maintenance;

(3) Promote drainage and minimize erosion or abrasion of the cover;

(4) Accommodate settling and subsidence so that the cover's integrity is maintained; and

(5) Have a permeability less than or equal to the permeability of any bottom liner system or natural subsoils present.

(b) After final closure, the owner or operator shall comply with all post-closure requirements contained in R315-7-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.110 - 265.120, including maintenance and monitoring throughout the post-closure care period. The owner or operator shall:

(1) Maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover, including making repairs to the cover as necessary to correct the effects of settling, subsidence, erosion, or other events.

(2) Maintain and monitor the leak detection system in accordance with R315-8-14.2(c)(3)(iv) and (4) and R315-7-21.12(b), and comply with all other applicable leak detection system requirements of ~~this part~~ R315-7;

(3) Maintain and monitor the groundwater monitoring system and comply with all other applicable requirements of R315-7-13;

(4) Prevent run-on and run-off from eroding or otherwise damaging the final cover; and

(5) Protect and maintain surveyed benchmarks used in complying with R315-7-21.3.

21.5 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE OR REACTIVE WASTE

(a) Except as provided in R315-7-21.5(b) and in 7.21.9, ignitable or reactive waste shall not be placed in a landfill, unless the waste and landfill meet all applicable requirements of R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, and:

(1) The resulting waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under R315-2-9(d) and (f).

(2) Section R315-7-9.8 is complied with.

(b) Except for prohibited wastes which remain subject to treatment standards in R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268 [§]subpart D, ignitable wastes in containers may be landfilled without meeting the requirements of R315-7-21.5(a), provided that the wastes are disposed of in a way that they are protected from any material or conditions which may cause them to ignite. At a minimum, ignitable wastes shall be disposed of in non-leaking containers which are carefully handled and placed so as to avoid heat, sparks, rupture, or any other condition that might cause ignition of the wastes; shall be covered daily with soil or other non-combustible material to minimize the potential for ignition of the wastes; and shall not be disposed of in cells that contain or will contain other wastes which may generate heat sufficient to cause ignition of the waste.

21.6 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES

Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, see 40 CFR 265, Appendix V for examples, shall not be placed in the same landfill cell, unless R315-7-9.8(b) is complied with.

21.7 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BULK AND CONTAINERIZED LIQUIDS

(a) Bulk or non-containerized liquid waste or waste containing free liquids may be placed in a landfill prior to May 8, 1985, only if;

(1) The landfill has a liner and leachate collection and removal system that meets the requirements of R315-8-14.2(a); or

(2) Before disposal, the liquid waste or waste containing free liquids is treated or stabilized chemically or physically, e.g., by mixing with a sorbent solid, so that free liquids are no longer present.

(b) Effective May 8, 1985, the placement of bulk or non-containerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids, whether or not sorbents have been added, in any landfill is prohibited.

(c) Containers holding free liquids must not be placed in a landfill unless:

(1) All free-standing liquid

(i) has been removed by decanting, or other methods,

(ii) has been mixed with sorbent or solidified so that free-standing liquid is no longer observed; or

(iii) had been otherwise eliminated; or

(2) The container is very small, such as an ampule; or

(3) The container is designed to hold free liquids for use other than storage, such as a battery or capacitor; or

(4) The container is a lab pack as defined in R315-7-21.8 and is disposed of in accordance with R315-7-21.9.

(d) To demonstrate the absence or presence of free liquids in either a containerized or a bulk waste, the following test must be used: Method 9095, Paint Filter Liquids Test as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods." EPA Publication No. SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11, see R315-1-2.

(e) The date of compliance with R315-7-21.7(a) is November 19, 1981. The date for compliance with R315-7-21.7(c) is March 22, 1982.

(f) Sorbents used to treat free liquids to be disposed of in landfills must be nonbiodegradable. Nonbiodegradable sorbents are: materials listed or described in R315-7-21.7(f)(1); materials that pass one of the tests in R315-7-21.7(f)(2); or materials that are determined by EPA to be nonbiodegradable through the R315-2-16, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 260.22, petition process.

(1) Nonbiodegradable sorbents.

(i) Inorganic minerals, other inorganic materials, and elemental carbon, e.g., aluminosilicates, clays, smectites, Fuller's earth, bentonite, calcium bentonite, montmorillonite, calcined montmorillonite, kaolinite, micas (illite), vermiculites, zeolites; calcium carbonate (organic free limestone); oxides/hydroxides, alumina, lime, silica (sand), diatomaceous earth; perlite (volcanic glass); expanded volcanic rock; volcanic ash; cement kiln dust; fly ash; rice hull ash; activated charcoal/activated carbon; or

(ii) High molecular weight synthetic polymers, e.g., polyethylene, high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene, polystyrene, polyurethane, polyacrylate, polynorborene, polysobutylene, polyisobutylene, ground synthetic rubber, cross-linked allylstyrene and tertiary butyl copolymers. This does not include polymers derived from biological material or polymers specifically designed to be degradable; or

(iii) Mixtures of these nonbiodegradable materials.

(2) Tests for nonbiodegradable sorbents.

(i) The sorbent material is determined to be nonbiodegradable under ASTM Method G21-70 (1984a)-Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymer Materials to Fungi; or

(ii) The sorbent material is determined to be nonbiodegradable under ASTM Method G22-76 (1984b)-Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Plastics to Bacteria.

(iii) The sorbent material is determined to be non-biodegradable under OECD test 301B, CO2 Evolution, Modified Sturm Test.

(g) Effective November 8, 1985, the placement of any liquid which is not a hazardous waste in a landfill is prohibited unless the owner or operator of the landfill demonstrates to the Board, or the Board determines that;

(1) The only reasonably available alternative to the placement in the landfill is placement in a landfill or unlined surface impoundment, whether or not permitted or operating under interim status, which contains, or may reasonably be anticipated to contain hazardous waste; and

(2) Placement in such owner or operator's landfill will not present a risk of contamination of any underground source of drinking water, as that term is defined in 40 CFR 144.3.

21.8 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTAINERS

Unless they are very small, such as an ampule, containers must be either:

(a) At least 90 percent full when placed in the landfill; or

(b) Crushed, shredded, or similarly reduced in volume to the maximum practical extent before burial in the landfill.

21.9 DISPOSAL OF SMALL CONTAINERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN OVERPACKED DRUMS, LAB PACKS

Small containers of hazardous waste in overpacked drums, lab packs may be placed in a landfill if the following requirements are met:

(a) Hazardous waste shall be packaged in non-leaking inside containers. The inside containers shall be of a design and constructed of a material that will not react dangerously with, be decomposed by, or be ignited by the waste held therein. Inside containers shall be tightly and securely sealed. The inside containers shall be of the size and type specified in the Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous materials regulations, 49 CFR [P]parts 173, 178, and 179, if those regulations specify particular inside container for the waste.

(b) The inside container shall be overpacked in an open head DOT specification metal shipping container, 49 CFR [P]parts 178 and 179, of no more than 416-liter, 110 gallon, capacity and surrounded by, at a minimum, a sufficient quantity of sorbent material, determined to be nonbiodegradable in accordance with R315-7-21.7(f), to completely sorb all of the liquid contents of the inside containers. The metal outer container shall be full after it has been packed with inside containers and sorbent material.

(c) The sorbent material used shall not be capable of reacting dangerously with, being decomposed by, or being ignited by the contents of the inside containers, in accordance with R315-7-9.8(b).

(d) Incompatible wastes, as defined in R315-1 shall not be placed in the same outside container.

(e) Reactive waste, other than cyanide or sulfide-bearing waste as defined in R315-2-9(f)(v) shall be treated or rendered non-reactive prior to packaging in accordance with R315-7-21.9(a) through (d). Cyanide and sulfide-bearing reactive waste may be packaged in accordance with R315-7-21.9(a) through (d) without first being treated or rendered non-reactive.

(f) Such disposal is in compliance with the requirements of R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268. Persons who incinerate lab packs according to the requirements in 40 CFR 268.42(c)(1) may use fiber drums in place of metal outer containers. The fiber drums must meet the DOT specifications in 49 CFR 173.12 and be overpacked according to the requirements in R315-7-21.9(b).

21.10 ACTION LEAKAGE RATE

(a) The owner or operator of landfill units subject to R315-7-21.2(a) shall submit a proposed action leakage rate to the Executive Secretary when submitting the notice required under R315-7-21.2(b). Within 60 days of receipt of the notification, the Executive Secretary will: Establish an action leakage rate, either as proposed by the owner or operator or modified using the criteria in this section; or extend the review period for up to 30 days. If no action is taken by the Executive Secretary before the original 60 or extended 90 day review periods, the action leakage rate will be approved as proposed by the owner or operator.

(b) The Executive Secretary shall approve an action leakage rate for surface impoundment units subject to R315-7-21.2(a). The action leakage rate is the maximum design flow rate that the leak detection system, LDS, can remove without the fluid head on the bottom liner exceeding one foot. The action leakage rate shall include an adequate safety margin to allow for uncertainties in the design, e.g., slope, hydraulic conductivity, thickness of drainage material, construction, operation, and location of the LDS, waste and leachate characteristics, likelihood and amounts of other sources of liquids in the LDS, and proposed response actions, e.g., the action leakage rate shall consider decreases in the flow capacity of the system over time resulting from siltation and clogging, rib layover and creep of synthetic components of the system, overburden pressures, etc.

(c) To determine if the action leakage rate has been exceeded, the owner or operator shall convert the weekly or monthly flow rate from the monitoring data obtained under R315-7-21.12 to an average daily flow rate, gallons per acre per day, for each sump. Unless the Executive Secretary approves a different calculation, the average daily flow rate for each sump shall be calculated weekly during the active life and closure period, and monthly during the post-closure care period when monthly monitoring is required under R315-7-21.12(b).

21.11 RESPONSE ACTIONS

(a) The owner or operator of landfill units subject to R315-7-21.2(a) shall submit a response action plan to the Executive Secretary when submitting the proposed action leakage rate under R315-[5]7-21.10. The response action plan shall set forth the actions to be taken if the action leakage rate has been exceeded. At a minimum, the response action plan shall describe the actions specified in R315-7-21.11(b).

(b) If the flow rate into the leak detection system exceeds the action leakage rate for any sump, the owner or operator shall:

(1) Notify the Executive Secretary in writing of the exceedence within seven days of the determination;

(2) Submit a preliminary written assessment to the Executive Secretary within 14 days of the determination, as to the amount of liquids, likely sources of liquids, possible location, size, and cause of any leaks, and short-term actions taken and planned;

(3) Determine to the extent practicable the location, size, and cause of any leak;

(4) Determine whether waste receipt should cease or be curtailed, whether any waste should be removed from the unit for inspection, repairs, or controls, and whether or not the unit should be closed;

(5) Determine any other short-term and longer-term actions to be taken to mitigate or stop any leaks; and

(6) Within 30 days after the notification that the action leakage rate has been exceeded, submit to the Executive Secretary the results of the analyses specified in R315-7-21.11(b)(3)-(5), the results of actions taken, and actions planned. Monthly thereafter, as long as the flow rate in the leak detection system exceeds the action leakage rate, the owner or operator shall submit to the Executive Secretary a report summarizing the results of any remedial actions taken and actions planned.

(c) To make the leak and/or remediation determinations in R315-7-21.11(b)(3)-(5), the owner or operator shall:

(1)(i) Assess the source of liquids and amounts of liquids by source,

(ii) Conduct a fingerprint, hazardous constituent, or other analyses of the liquids in the leak detection system to identify the source of liquids and possible location of any leaks, and the hazard and mobility of the liquid; and

(iii) Assess the seriousness of any leaks in terms of potential for escaping into the environment; or

(2) Document why such assessments are not needed.

21.12 MONITORING AND INSPECTION

(a) An owner or operator required to have a leak detection system under R315-7-21.2(a) shall record the amount of liquids removed from each leak detection system sump at least once each week during the active life and closure period.

(b) After the final cover is installed, the amount of liquids removed from each leak detection system sump shall be recorded at least monthly. If the liquid level in the sump stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive months, the amount of liquids in the sumps shall be recorded at least quarterly. If the liquid level in the sump stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive quarters, the amount of liquids in the sumps shall be recorded at least semi-annually. If at any time during the post-closure care period the pump operating level is exceeded at units on quarterly or semi-annual recording schedules, the owner or operator shall return to monthly recording of amounts of liquids removed from each sump until the liquid level again stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive months.

(c) "Pump operating level" is a liquid level proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the Executive Secretary based on pump activation level, sump dimensions, and level that avoids backup into the drainage layer and minimizes head in the sump. The timing for submission and approval of the proposed "pump operating level" will be in accordance with R315-7-21.10(a).

R315-7-22. Incinerators.

22.1 [~~Incinerators — Applicability~~]INCINERATORS APPLICABILITY

(a) R315-7-22 applies to owners or operators of facilities that incinerate hazardous waste, except as R315-7-8.1 provides otherwise.

(b) Owners and operators of incinerators burning hazardous waste are exempt from all of the requirements of R315-7-22, except R315-7-22.5, Closure, provided that the owner or operator has

documented, in writing, that the waste would not reasonably be expected to contain any of the hazardous constituents listed in R315-50-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII, and the documentation is retained at the facility, if the waste to be burned is:

(1) Listed as a hazardous waste in R315-2-10 and R315-2-11, solely because it is ignitable, Hazard Code I, corrosive, Hazard Code C, or both; or

(2) Listed as a hazardous waste in R315-2-10 and R315-2-11, solely because it is reactive, Hazard Code R, for characteristics other than those listed in R315-2-9(b), and will not be burned when other hazardous wastes are present in the combustion zone; or

(3) A hazardous waste solely because it possesses the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or both, as determined by the tests for characteristics of hazardous wastes under R315-2-9, or

(4) A hazardous waste solely because it possesses the reactivity characteristics described by R315-2-9(f)(i), (ii), (iii), (vi), (vii), or (viii), and will not be burned when other hazardous wastes are present in the combustion zone.

~~22.2 [General Operating Requirements]~~GENERAL OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

During start-up and shut-down of an incinerator, the owner or operator shall not feed hazardous waste unless the incinerator is at steady state, normal, conditions of operation, including steady state operating temperature and air flow.

~~22.3 [Waste Analysis]~~WASTE ANALYSIS

In addition to the waste analyses required by R315-7-9.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.13, the owner or operator shall sufficiently analyze any waste which he has not previously burned in his incinerator to enable him to establish steady state, normal, operating conditions, including waste and auxiliary fuel feed and air flow, and to determine the type of pollutants which might be emitted. At a minimum, the analysis shall determine:

(a) Heating value of the waste;

(b) Halogen content and sulfur content in the waste; and

(c) Concentrations in the waste of lead and mercury, unless the owner or operator has written, documented data that show that the element is not present.

As required by R315-7-12.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.73, the owner or operator shall place the results from each waste analysis, or the documented information, in the operating record of the facility.

~~22.4 [Monitoring and Inspections]~~MONITORING AND INSPECTIONS

The owner or operator shall conduct, at a minimum, the following monitoring and inspections when incinerating hazardous waste:

(a) Existing instruments which relate to combustion and emission control shall be monitored at least every 15 minutes. Appropriate corrections to maintain steady state combustion conditions shall be made immediately either automatically or by the operator. Instruments which relate to combustion and emission control would normally include those measuring waste feed, auxiliary fuel feed, air flow, incinerator temperature, scrubber flow, scrubber pH, and relevant level controls.

(b) The complete incinerator and associated equipment, pumps, valves, conveyors, pipes, etc., shall be inspected at least daily for leaks, spills and fugitive emissions, and all emergency

shutdown controls and system alarms shall be checked to assure proper operation.

~~22.5 [Closure]~~CLOSURE

At closure, the owner or operator shall remove all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues, including but not limited to ash, scrubber waters, and scrubber sludges from the incinerator. At closure, as throughout the operating period, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate, in accordance with R315-2-1, that any solid waste removed from his incinerator is not a hazardous waste, the owner or operator becomes a generator of hazardous waste and shall manage it in accordance with all applicable requirements of these rules.

~~22.6 [Interim Status Incinerators Burning Particular Hazardous Wastes]~~INTERIM STATUS INCINERATORS BURNING PARTICULAR HAZARDOUS WASTES

(a) Owners or operators of incinerators subject to ~~this Subpart~~R315-7-22 may burn EPA Hazardous Wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 if they receive a certification from the Board that they can meet the performance standards of R315-8-15 when they burn these wastes.

(b) The following standards and procedures will be used in determining whether to certify an incinerator:

(1) The owner or operator will submit an application to the Board containing applicable information in R315-3 demonstrating that the incinerator can meet the performance standards in R315-8-15 when they burn these wastes.

(2) The Board will issue a tentative decision as to whether the incinerator can meet the performance standards in R315-8-15. Notification of this tentative decision will be provided by newspaper advertisement and radio broadcast in the jurisdiction where the incinerator is located. The Board will accept comment on the tentative decision for 60 days. The Board also may hold a public hearing upon request or at their discretion.

(3) After the close of the public comment period, the Board will issue a decision whether or not to certify the incinerator.

R315-7-23. Thermal Treatment.

~~23.1 [Thermal Treatment]~~THERMAL TREATMENT

The rules in this section apply to owners or operators of facilities that thermally treat hazardous waste in devices other than enclosed devices using controlled flame combustion, except as R315-7-8.1 provides otherwise. Thermal treatment in enclosed devices using controlled flame combustion is subject to the requirements of R315-7-22 if the unit is an incinerator, and R315-14-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266, ~~[S]~~subpart H, if the unit is a boiler or an industrial furnace as defined in R315-1-1(b), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 260.10.

~~23.2 [General Operating Requirements]~~GENERAL OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

Before adding hazardous waste, the owner or operator shall bring his thermal treatment process to steady state, normal, conditions of operation--including steady state operating temperature--using auxiliary fuel or other means, unless the process is a non-continuous, batch, thermal treatment process which requires a complete thermal cycle to treat a discrete quantity of hazardous waste.

~~23.3 [Waste Analysis]~~WASTE ANALYSIS

In addition to the waste analyses required by R315-7-9.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.13, the owner or

operator shall sufficiently analyze any waste which he has not previously treated in his thermal treatment process to enable him to establish steady state, normal, or in other appropriate, for a non-continuous process, operating conditions, including waste and auxiliary fuel feed, and to determine the type of pollutants which might be emitted. At a minimum, the analysis shall determine:

- (a) Heating value of the waste;
- (b) Halogen content and sulfur content in the waste; and
- (c) Concentrations in the waste of lead and mercury, unless the owner or operator has written, documented data that show that the element is not present. The owner or operator shall place the results from each waste analysis, or the documented information, in the operating record of the facility.

23.4 ~~[Monitoring and Inspections]~~ MONITORING AND INSPECTIONS

The owner or operator shall conduct, at a minimum, the following monitoring and inspections when thermally treating hazardous waste:

(a) Existing instruments which relate to temperature and emission control, if an emission control device is present, shall be monitored at least every 15 minutes. Appropriate corrections to maintain steady state or other appropriate thermal treatment conditions shall be made immediately either automatically or by the operator. Instruments which relate to temperature and emission control would normally include those measuring waste feed, auxiliary fuel feed, treatment process temperature, and relevant process flow and level controls.

(b) The stack plume, emissions, where present, shall be observed visually at least hourly for normal appearance, color and opacity. The operator shall immediately make any indicated operating corrections necessary to return any visible emissions to their normal appearance.

(c) The complete thermal treatment process and associated equipment, pumps, valves, conveyor, pipes, etc., shall be inspected at least daily for leaks, spills, and fugitive emissions, and all emergency shutdown controls and system alarms shall be checked to assure proper operation.

23.5 ~~[Closure]~~ CLOSURE

At closure, the owner or operator shall remove all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues, including, but not limited to, ash from thermal treatment process or equipment.

At closure, as throughout the operating period, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate, in accordance with R315-2-1, that any solid waste removed from his thermal treatment process or equipment is not a hazardous waste, the owner or operator becomes a generator of hazardous waste and shall manage it in accordance with all applicable requirements of these rules.

23.6 ~~[Open Burning; Waste Explosives]~~ OPEN BURNING; WASTE EXPLOSIVES

Open burning of hazardous waste is prohibited except for the open burning and detonation of waste explosives. Waste explosives include waste which has the potential to detonate and bulk military propellants which cannot safely be disposed of through other modes of treatment. Detonation is an explosion in which chemical transformation passes through the material faster than the speed of sound, 0.33 kilometers/second at sea level. Owners or operators choosing to open burn or detonate waste explosives shall do so in accordance with the following table and in a manner that does not threaten human health or the environment:

TABLE

Pounds of Waste Explosives or Propellants	Minimum Distance from Open Burning or Detonation to the Property of Others
0 - 100	204 meters (670 feet)
101 - 1,000	380 meters (1,250 feet)
1,001 - 10,000	530 meters (1,730 feet)
10,001 - 30,000	690 meters (2,260 feet)

23.7 ~~[Interim Status Thermal Treatment Devices Burning Particular Hazardous Waste]~~ INTERIM STATUS THERMAL TREATMENT DEVICES BURNING PARTICULAR HAZARDOUS WASTE

(a) Owners or operators of thermal treatment devices subject to ~~[this Subpart]~~ R315-23 may burn EPA Hazardous Wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 if they receive a certification from the Board that they can meet the performance standards of R315-8-15 when they burn these wastes.

(b) The following standards and procedures will be used in determining whether to certify a thermal treatment unit:

(1) The owner or operator will submit an application to the Board containing the applicable information in R315-3 demonstrating that the thermal treatment unit can meet the performance standard in R315-8-15 when they burn these wastes.

(2) The Board will issue a tentative decision as to whether the thermal treatment unit can meet the performance standards in R315-8-15. Notification of this tentative decision will be provided by newspaper advertisement and radio broadcast in the jurisdiction where the thermal treatment device is located. The Board will accept comment on the tentative decision for 60 days. The Board also may hold a public hearing upon request or at their discretion.

(3) After the close of the public comment period, the Board will issue a decision whether or not to certify the thermal treatment unit.

R315-7-26. Air Emission Standards for Process Vents.

The requirements of 40 CFR [S]subpart AA [S]sections 265.1030 through 265.1035, 1997 ed., as amended by 62 FR 64636, December 8, 1997, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

(1) substitute "Board" for all federal regulation references made to "Regional Administrator."

R315-7-27. Air Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks.

The requirements of 40 CFR [S]subpart BB [S]sections 265.1050 through 265.1064, 1997 ed., as amended by 62 FR 64636, December 8, 1997, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

(1) substitute "Board" for all federal regulation references made to "Regional Administrator."

R315-7-28. Drip Pads.

The requirements of 40 CFR [S]subpart W [S]sections 265.440 through 265.445, 1996 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

(1) substitute "Board" for all federal regulation references made to "Regional Administrator".

(2) Add, following December 6, 1990, in 40 CFR 264.570(a), "for all HSWA drip pads or January 31, 1992 for all non-HSWA drip pads."

(3) Add, following December 24, 1992, in 40 CFR 570(a), "for all HSWA drip pads or July 30, 1993 for all non-HSWA drip pads."

R315-7-29. Containment Buildings.

The requirements of [S]ubpart DD [S]ections 265.1100 through 265.1102, as found in 57 FR 37194, August 18, 1992, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

(1) substitute "Executive Secretary" for all federal regulation references made to "Regional Administrator."

R315-7-30. Air Emission Standards for Tanks, Surface Impoundments, and Containers.

The requirements as found in 40 CFR [S]ubpart CC, [S]ections 265.1080 through 265.1091, 1998 ed., as amended by as amended by 64 FR 3382, January 21, 1999, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

(1) substitute "Executive Secretary" for all federal regulation references made to "Regional Administrator."

KEY: hazardous waste

[December 15, 1999]2000

Notice of Continuation March 12, 1997

19-6-105

19-6-106



Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste

R315-8

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

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE NO.: 22779

FILED: 04/14/2000, 10:03

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: This proposed rule change makes several nonsubstantive changes and adds language to the rules concerning the manifest system.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This proposed rule change updates references to other R315 rules that have been renumbered, changes the term "plan approval" to "permit," as well as other nonsubstantive changes. This proposed change also adds language to Subsection R315-8-

5(2) concerning the manifest, which is equivalent to 40 CFR 264. Most of the language concerning the manifest is currently in Rule R315-4, but is being moved to other areas of R315 to be consistent with 40 CFR.

(DAR Note: The rules previously found in Rule R315-4 are now found in Subsections R315-5-2(20) through R315-5-2(23); R315-6-2(20) and R315-6-2(21); and R315-8-5(2). The proposed repeal and reenactments of R315-4 (DAR No. 22775), R315-5 (DAR No. 22776), and R315-6 (DAR No. 22777) are in this issue of the *Bulletin*.)

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Sections 19-6-105 and 19-6-106

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: Since the changes in the rule do not affect state entities and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: Since the changes in the rule do not affect local governments and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖OTHER PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the organization of the rule.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the numbering and organization of the rule.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The proposed changes in this rule will have no fiscal impact on businesses beyond the current statutory and regulatory impact--Dianne R. Nielson

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Solid and Hazardous Waste
Cannon Health Building
288 North 1460 West
PO Box 144880
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Susan Toronto at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-6170, by FAX at (801) 538-6715, or by Internet E-mail at storonto@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/15/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Dennis R. Downs, Executive Secretary



R315. Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste.
R315-8. Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.
R315-8-1. Purpose, Scope and Applicability.

(a) The purpose of R315-8 is to establish minimum State of Utah standards which define the acceptable management of hazardous waste.

(b) The standards in R315-8 apply to owners and operators of all facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste, except as specifically provided otherwise in R315-8 or R315-2.

(c) The requirements of R315-8 apply to a person disposing of hazardous waste by means of underground injection subject to a permit issued under the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program approved or promulgated under the Safe Drinking Water Act only to the extent they are required by R315-3. R315-8 applies to the above-ground treatment or storage of hazardous waste before it is injected underground.

(d) The requirements of R315-8 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 R315-3[=+].

(e) The requirements of R315-8 do not apply to:

(1) The owner or operator of a state approved facility managing municipal or industrial solid waste, if the only hazardous waste the facility treats, stores, or disposes of is excluded from regulation under R315-2-5, conditionally exempt small quantity generator exemption;

(2) A generator accumulating waste on-site in compliance with R315-5-~~[+0]~~3.34, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.34;

(3) A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from his own use in compliance with R315-5-~~[+]~~7;

(4) The owner or operator of a totally enclosed treatment facility. A totally enclosed treatment facility is a facility for the treatment of hazardous waste which is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner which prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during treatment;

(5) A transporter storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of R315-5-~~[9]~~3.30 at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less;

(6)(i) Except as provided in R315-8-1(e)(6)(ii), 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; and

(C) A discharge of a material which, when discharged, becomes a hazardous waste.

(ii) An owner or operator of a facility otherwise regulated by R315-8 shall comply with all applicable requirements of R315-8-3 and R315-8-4.

(iii) Any person who is covered by R315-8-1(e)(6)(i), and who continues or initiates hazardous waste treatment or containment activities after the immediate response is over is subject to all applicable requirements of R315-8 and R315-3 for those activities.

(7) The owner or operator of an elementary neutralization unit or a wastewater treatment unit as defined in R315-1-1(b), which

incorporates by reference 40 CFR 260.10, provided that if the owner or operator is diluting hazardous ignitable (D001) wastes, other than the D001 High TOC Subcategory defined in R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268.40, or reactive (D003) waste, to remove the characteristic before land disposal, the owner/operator ~~[must]~~shall comply with the requirements set out in R315-8-2.8(b);

(8) The addition of absorbent material to waste in a container, as defined in R315-1, 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 R315-8-2.8(b), R315-8-9.2, and R315-8-9.3 are complied with;

(9) The owner or operator of a facility managing recyclable materials described in R315-2-6, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261.6, except to the extent that they are referred to in R315-15 or R315-14-2, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266 [S]subpart C, R315-14-5, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266 [S]subpart F, and R315-14-6, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266 [S]subpart G; and

(10) Universal waste handlers and universal waste transporters (as defined in R315-16-1.7), handling the wastes listed below. These handlers are subject to regulation under R315-16, when handling the below listed universal wastes:

(i) Batteries as described in R315-16-1.2;

(ii) Pesticides as described in R315-16-1.3;

(iii) Mercury thermostats as described in R315-16-1.4; and

(iv) Mercury lamps as described in R315-16-1.6.

(f) The requirements of this rule apply to owners or operators of all facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste referred to in R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268.

1.2 RELATIONSHIP TO INTERIM STATUS STANDARDS

A facility owner or operator who has fully complied with the requirements for interim status--as defined in [S]section 3005(e) of the Federal RCRA Act and regulations under R315-3-~~[33]~~7.1 shall comply with the regulations specified in R315-7 in lieu of R315-8, until final administrative disposition of his ~~[plan approval]~~permit application is made, except as provided under R315-8-21, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.552 and 264.553.

R315-8-2. General Facility Standards.

2.1 APPLICABILITY

(a) The rules in this section apply to the owners or operators of all hazardous waste management facilities, except as provided otherwise in R315-8-1(e).

(b) R315-8-2.9(b) applies only to facilities subject to regulation under R315-8-9 through R315-8-15 and R315-8-16, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.600 - 264.603.

2.2 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Every facility owner or operator shall ~~[apply for]~~obtain an EPA ~~[H]~~identification [N]number by applying to the Executive Secretary using EPA form 8700-12. ~~[Facility owners or operators who did not obtain an EPA Identification Number for their facilities through the notification process shall obtain one.]~~ Information on obtaining this number can be acquired by contacting the Utah ~~[Bureau]~~Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste~~[Management]~~.

2.3 REQUIRED NOTICES

(a)(1) An owner or operator of a facility that has arranged to receive hazardous waste from a foreign source shall notify the

Board in writing at least four weeks in advance of the expected date of arrival of these shipments at the facility. A 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 R315-5-~~[15]~~8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262, ~~[S]~~subpart H, shall provide a copy of the tracking document bearing all required signatures to the notifier, to the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, P.O. Box 144880, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84114-4880; Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Compliance, Enforcement Planning, Targeting and Data Division (2222A), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460; and to the competent authorities of all other concerned countries within three working days of receipt of the shipment. The original of the signed tracking document ~~[must]~~shall be maintained at the facility for at least three years.

(b) An owner or operator of a facility that receives hazardous waste from off-site, except when the owner or operator is also the generator, shall inform the generator in writing that he has the appropriate ~~[plan approval]~~permit(s) for, and will accept, the waste the generator is shipping. A copy of this written notice shall be retained by the owner or operator as part of the operating record of waste received.

(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 shall notify the new owner or operator in writing of the requirements of R315-8 and R315-3. An owner's or operator's failure to notify the new owner or operator of the requirements of R315-8 in no way relieves the new owner or operator of his obligation to comply with all applicable requirements.

2.4 GENERAL WASTE ANALYSIS

The requirements as found in 40 CFR 264.13, 1996 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference.

2.5 SECURITY

(a) A facility owner or operator shall prevent the unknowing entry, and minimize the possibility for the unauthorized entry, of persons or livestock onto the active portion of his facility, unless he can demonstrate to the Board 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 R315-8-2.5.

An owner or operator who wishes to make the demonstration referred to above shall do so with the ~~[Part B Plan Approval Application]~~part B permit application.

(b) Unless the owner or operator has made a successful demonstration under R315-8-2.5(a)(1) and (a)(2), a facility shall 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 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. The requirements of R315-8-2.5(b) are satisfied if the facility or plant within which the active portion is located itself has a surveillance system, or a barrier and a means to control entry, which complies with the requirements of R315-8-2.5(b)(1) or (2).

(c) Unless the owner or operator has made a successful demonstration under R315-8-2.5(a)(1) and (a)(2), a sign with the legend, "Danger - Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out", shall 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 the active portion. The legend shall be written in English and in any other language predominant in the area surrounding the facility and shall 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 is potentially dangerous. Owners or operators are encouraged to also describe in the sign the type of hazard, e.g., hazardous waste, flammable wastes, etc. contained within the active portion of the facility. See R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 - 264.120, for discussion of security requirements during the post-closure care period.

2.6 GENERAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

(a) Facility owners or operators shall inspect their facilities for malfunctions and deterioration, operator errors, and discharges, which may be causing or may lead to release of hazardous waste constituents to the environment or pose a threat to human health. These inspections shall be conducted frequently enough to identify problems in time to take corrective action before they harm human health or the environment.

(b)(1) Facility owners or operators shall 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) The schedule shall be kept at the facility.

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

(4) The frequency of the inspection may vary for the items on the schedule. However, it 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, shall be inspected daily when they are in use. At a minimum, the inspection schedule shall include the items and frequencies called for in R315-8-9.5, R315-8-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.190 - 264.199, R315-8-11.3, R315-8-12.3,

R315-8-13.6, R315-8-14.3, R315-8-15.7, R315-8-16, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.600 - 264.603, R315-8-17, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.1030 - 264.1036, R315-8-18, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.1050 - 264.1065, and R315-8-22, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.1083 through 264.1089.

(c) The owner or operator shall make any repairs, or take other remedial action, on a time schedule which ensures that any deterioration or malfunction discovered does not lead to an environmental or human health hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, remedial action shall be taken immediately.

(d) The owner or operator shall keep records of inspections in an inspection log or summary. These records shall be retained for at least three years. At a minimum, these records shall 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 made or remedial actions taken.

2.7 PERSONNEL TRAINING

(a)(1) Facility personnel shall successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or 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 section and that includes all the elements described in the document required under R315-8-2.7(d)(3).

(2) This program shall be directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures, and shall include instruction which teaches facility personnel hazardous waste management procedures, including contingency plan implementation relevant to the position in which they are employed.

(3) At a minimum, the training program shall 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, but not necessarily limited to, the following, where applicable:

- (i) Procedures for inspection, use, repair, and replacement of facility emergency and monitoring equipment;
- (ii) Communications or alarm systems;
- (iii) Key parameters for automatic waste feed cut-off systems;
- (iv) Response to fires or explosions;
- (v) Response to groundwater contamination incidents; and
- (vi) Shutdown of operations.

(b) Facility personnel shall successfully complete the program required in R315-8-2.7(a) within six months after the effective date of these rules or six months after the date of employment or assignment to a facility, or to a new position at a facility, whichever is later. Employees hired after the effective date of these rules shall not work in unsupervised positions until they have completed the training requirements of R315-8-2.7(a).

(c) Facility personnel shall take part in an annual review of their initial training in both contingency procedures and the hazardous waste management procedures relevant to the positions in which they are employed.

(d) Owners or operators of facilities shall maintain the following documents and records and make them available upon request:

(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 R315-8-2.7(d)(1). 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 shall 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 R315-8-2.7(d)(1);

(4) Records that document that the training or job experience required under R315-8-2.7(a), (b), and (c) has been given to, and completed by, facility personnel.

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

2.8 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE, REACTIVE, OR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES

(a) The owner or operator shall take precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive wastes. These waste shall 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 shall confine smoking and open flame to specially designated locations. "No Smoking" signs shall be conspicuously placed wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste.

(b) Where specifically required by other sections of ~~this Part~~ R315-8, the owner or operator of a facility that treats, stores or disposes ignitable or reactive waste, or mixes incompatible waste or incompatible wastes and other materials, shall take precautions to prevent reactions which:

- (1) Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosion, 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 R315-8-2.8, the owner or operator shall 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 R315-8-2.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.13, or the results of the treatment of similar wastes by similar treatment processes and under similar operating conditions.

2.9 LOCATION STANDARDS

(a) Seismic considerations.

(1) Portions of new facilities where treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste will be conducted shall not be located within 61 meters (200 feet) of a fault which has had displacement in Holocene time. For definition of terms used in this section see R315-1. Procedures for demonstrating compliance with this

standard in ~~[Part B of the plan approval]~~ part B of the permit application are specified in R315-3 specifically in R315-3-~~[5]~~2.5. Facilities which are located in political jurisdictions other than those listed in R315-50-11 are assumed to be in compliance with this requirement.

(b) Floodplains.

(1) A facility located in a 100-year floodplain shall be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to prevent washout of any hazardous waste by a 100-year flood, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate to the Executive Secretary's satisfaction that:

(i) Procedures are in effect which will cause the waste to be removed safely, before flood waters can reach the facility, to a location where the wastes will not be vulnerable to flood waters; or

(ii) For existing surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, landfills, and miscellaneous units, no adverse effects on human health or the environment will result if washout occurs, considering:

(A) The volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the waste in the facility;

(B) The concentration of hazardous constituents that would potentially affect surface waters as a result of washout;

(C) The impact of such concentrations on the current or potential uses of and water quality standards established for the affected surface waters; and

(D) The impact of hazardous constituents on the sediments of affected surface waters or the soils of the 100-year floodplain that could result from washout. The location where wastes are moved shall be a facility which is either permitted by EPA or has a ~~[plan approval]~~ permit in accordance with R315-3.

(2) As used in R315-8-2.9(b)(1):

(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 equalled or exceeded in any given year.

(c) Salt dome formations, salt bed formations, underground mines and caves.

The placement of any non-containerized or bulk liquid hazardous wastes in any salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave is prohibited, except for the Department of Energy Waste Isolation Pilot Project in New Mexico.

2.10 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 R315-8-11.2(c) and (d), R315-8-12.2(c) and (d), and R315-8-14.2(c) and (d). The program [must]shall ensure that the constructed unit meets or exceeds all design criteria and specifications in the permit. The program [must]shall be developed and implemented under the direction of a CQA officer who is a registered professional engineer.

(2) The CQA program [must]shall 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 R315-8-2.10(a) [must]shall 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]shall 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.

(3) A description of inspection and sampling activities for all unit components identified in R315-8-2.10(a)(2), 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]shall 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 R315-8-5.3.

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

(i) Structural stability and integrity of all components of the unit identified in R315-8-2.10(a)(2);

(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 R315-8-11.2, R315-8-12.2, and R315-8-14.2.

(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 R315-8-11.2(c)(1)(i)(B), R315-8-12.2(c)(1)(i)(B), and R315-8-14.2(c)(1)(i)(B) in the field. Compliance with the hydraulic conductivity requirements [must]shall be verified by using in-situ testing on the constructed test fill. The Executive Secretary 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 R315-8-11.2(c)(1)(i)(B), R315-8-12.2(c)(1)(i)(B), and R315-8-14.2(c)(1)(i)(B) in the field.

(d) Certification. Waste shall not be received in a unit subject to R315-8-2.10 until the owner or operator has submitted to the Executive Secretary 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 R315-8-11.2(c) or (d), R315-8-12.2(c) or (d), or R315-8-14.2(c) or (d); and the procedure in R315-3-~~[+0]~~3.1(1)(2)(ii) has been completed. Documentation supporting the CQA officer's

certification ~~[must]~~shall be furnished to the Executive Secretary upon request.

R315-8-3. Preparedness and Prevention.

3.1 ~~[Applicability]~~APPLICABILITY

The regulations in this section apply to the owners or operators of all hazardous waste management facilities, except as provided otherwise in R315-8-

3.2 ~~[Design and Operation of Facility]~~DESIGN AND OPERATION OF FACILITY

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

3.3 ~~[Required Equipment]~~REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

All facilities shall be equipped with the following, unless it can be demonstrated to the Board that there are no hazards at the facility which could require a particular kind of equipment specified below:

(a) An internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction, voice or signal, to facility employees;

(b) A device capable of summoning external emergency assistance from local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, or State or local emergency response teams, such as a telephone, immediately available at the scene of operations, or a hand-held two-way radio;

(c) Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment, including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals, discharge 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. This demonstration shall be made with the ~~[Part B Plan Approval Application]~~part B permit application.

3.4 ~~[Testing and Maintenance of Equipment]~~TESTING AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

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

3.5 ~~[Access to Communications or Alarm System]~~ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS OR ALARM SYSTEM

(a) Whenever hazardous waste is being poured, mixed, spread, or otherwise handled, all employees involved in the operation shall have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee, unless the Board has ruled that this type of a device is not required under R315-8-3.3.

(b) If there is just one employee on the premises while the facility is operating, he shall have immediate access to a device capable of summoning external emergency assistance, such as a telephone, immediately available at the scene of operation, or a hand-held two-way radio, unless the Board has ruled that this type of a device is not required under R315-8-3.3.

3.6 ~~[Required Aisle Space]~~REQUIRED AISLE SPACE

The facility owner or operator shall maintain aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, discharge control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency, unless it can be demonstrated to the Board that aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes. This demonstration shall be made with the ~~[Part B Plan Approval Application]~~part B permit application.

3.7 ~~1 [Arrangements With Local Authorities]~~ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

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

(1) Arrangements to familiarize law enforcement agencies, fire departments, 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 law enforcement agency and fire department might respond to an emergency, agreements designating primary emergency authority to a specific law enforcement agency 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 these arrangements, the owner or operator shall document the refusal in the operating record.

R315-8-4. Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures.

4.1 APPLICABILITY

The regulations in this section apply to the owners and operators of all hazardous waste management facilities, except as provided otherwise in R315-8-1(e).

4.2 PURPOSE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTINGENCY PLAN

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

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

4.3 CONTENT OF CONTINGENCY PLAN

(a) The plan shall describe the actions facility personnel shall take to comply with R315-8-4.2 and R315-8-4.7 in response to fires, explosions or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden discharge of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water at the facility. If a facility owner or operator already has prepared a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan in accordance with 40 CFR 112, or some other

emergency or contingency plan, he need only amend that plan to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions sufficient to comply with the requirements of this section.

(b) The plan shall describe arrangements agreed to by local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and State and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services pursuant to R315-8-3.7.

(c) The plan shall list names, addresses and phone numbers, office and home, of all persons qualified to act as facility emergency coordinator, see R315-8-4.6, and this list shall be kept up-to-date. Where more than one person is listed, one shall be named as primary emergency coordinator and others shall be listed in the order in which they assume responsibility as alternates. For new facilities, this information shall be supplied to the Board before operations begin rather than at the time of submission of the plan.

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

(e) The plan shall include an evacuation plan for facility personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This plan shall 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 discharges of hazardous waste or fires.

4.4 COPIES OF A CONTINGENCY PLAN

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

- (a) Maintained at the facility;
- (b) Made available upon request; and
- (c) Submitted to all local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, hospitals, and State and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services.

The contingency plan shall be submitted to the Board with ~~[Part B of the plan approval]~~ part B of the permit application under R315-3 and after modification or approval will become a condition of any ~~[plan approval]~~ permit issued.

4.5 AMENDMENT OF CONTINGENCY PLAN

The contingency plan shall be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, under any of the following circumstances:

- (a) Revisions to the facility ~~[plan approval]~~ permit;
- (b) Failure of the plan in an emergency;
- (c) Changes in the facility design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances that materially increase the potential for fires, explosions, or discharges of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency;
- (d) Changes in the list of emergency coordinators; or
- (e) Changes in the list of emergency equipment.

4.6 EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

At all times there shall be at least one employee either present on the facility premises or on call, i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short time period, with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures. This facility emergency coordinator shall 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 manifests and all other records within the facility, and the facility layout. In addition, this person shall have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan. The emergency coordinator's responsibilities are more fully spelled out in R315-8-4.7. Applicable responsibilities for the emergency coordinator vary, depending on factors such as type and variety of waste(s) handled by the facility, and type and complexity of the facility.

4.7 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

(a) Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the facility's emergency coordinator, or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call, shall 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 whenever their assistance is needed.

(b) In the event of a discharge, fire, or explosion, the facility's emergency coordinator shall immediately identify the character, exact source, amount, and areal extent of any discharged materials. He may do this by observation or review of facility records or manifests, and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.

(c) Concurrently, the facility's emergency coordinator shall assess possible hazards to the environment or human health that may result from the discharge, fire, or explosion. This assessment shall consider both direct and indirect effects of the discharge, 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 or hazardous groundwater infiltration from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosions.

(d) The facility's emergency coordinator shall immediately report his assessment that the facility has had a discharge, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility, as follows:

(1) If his assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, he shall immediately notify appropriate local authorities. He shall be available to assist appropriate officials in making the decision whether local areas should be evacuated; and

(2) He shall immediately notify both the Utah State Department of Environmental Quality as specified in R315-9 and the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area, in the applicable regional contingency plan, or the National Response Center (800/424-8802). The report shall include:

- (i) Name and telephone number of reporter;
- (ii) Name and address of facility;
- (iii) Time and type of incident, e.g., discharge, fire;
- (iv) Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent available;
- (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 facility's emergency coordinator shall take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and discharges do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the facility. These measures shall include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing discharged waste, and removing or isolating containers.

(f) If the facility stops operations in response to a discharge, fire, or explosion, the facility's emergency coordinator shall 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 shall provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a discharge, fire, or explosion at the facility. The recovered material shall be handled and managed as a hazardous waste unless it is analyzed and determined not to be, using the procedures specified in R315-2.

(h) The facility's emergency coordinator shall 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 facility owner or operator shall notify the Executive Secretary and other appropriate State and local authorities, that the facility is in compliance with R315-8-4.7(h) before operations are resumed in the affected area(s) of the facility.

(j) The facility owner or operator shall record in the operating record the time, date, and nature of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident, he shall submit a written report on the emergency to the Executive Secretary. The report shall 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, discharge;

(4) Name and quantity of material(s) involved;

(5) The extent of injuries, if any;

(6) An assessment of actual or potential hazards to the environment or human health, where this is applicable; and

(7) Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

R315-8-5. Manifest System, Recordkeeping, and Reporting.

5.1 APPLICABILITY

The rules in this section apply to owners and operators of both on-site and off-site facilities, except as provided otherwise in R315-8-1, R315-8-5.2, R315-8-5.4, and R315-8-5.7 do not apply to owners and operators of on-site facilities that do not receive hazardous waste from off-site sources.

R315-8-5.3, incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.73, July 1, 1992. However, 264.73(b) only applies to permittees who treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes on-site where the wastes were generated.

5.2 USE OF MANIFEST SYSTEM

~~[An owner or operator, or his agent, of a facility that receives hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest shall comply with section R315-4-4. Whenever a shipment of hazardous waste is initiated from a facility, the owner or operator of that facility shall comply with the requirements of R315-5.]~~(a) If a facility receives hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest, the owner or operator, or his agent, shall:

(1) Sign and date each copy of the manifest to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest was received;

(2) Note any significant discrepancies in the manifest, as defined in R315-8-5.4(c), on each copy of the manifest;

Comment: The Agency does not intend that the owner or operator of a facility whose procedures under R315-8-2.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.13(c), include waste analysis shall perform that analysis before signing the manifest and giving it to the transporter. R315-8-5.4(b), however, requires reporting an unreconciled discrepancy discovered during later analysis.

(3) Immediately give the transporter at least one copy of the signed manifest;

(4) Within 30 days after the delivery, send a copy of the manifest to the generator; and

(5) Retain at the facility a copy of each manifest for at least three years from the date of delivery.

(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 agent, shall:

(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 R315-8-5.4(a), in the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) on each copy of the manifest or shipping paper.

Comment: The Agency does not intend that the owner or operator of a facility whose procedures under R315-8-2.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.13(c), include waste analysis shall perform that analysis before signing the shipping paper and giving it to the transporter. R315-8-5.4(b), however, requires reporting an unreconciled discrepancy discovered during later analysis.

(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 to the generator; however, if the manifest has not been received within 30 days after delivery, the owner or operator, or his agent, shall send a copy of the shipping paper signed and dated to the generator; and

Comment: R315-5-2.23(c) requires the generator to send three copies of the manifest to the facility when hazardous waste is sent by rail or water (bulk shipment).

(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 shall comply with the requirements of R315-5.

Comment: The provisions of R315-5-3.34, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.34, are applicable to the on-site accumulation of hazardous wastes by generators. Therefore, the provisions of R315-5-3.34, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.34, only apply to owners or operators who are shipping hazardous waste which they generated at that facility.

(d) Within three working days of the receipt of a shipment subject to R315-5-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262, subpart H, the owner or operator of the facility shall provide a copy

of the tracking document bearing all required signatures to the notifier, to the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Compliance, Enforcement Planning, Targeting and Data Division (2222A), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, and to competent authorities of all other concerned countries. The original copy of the tracking document shall be maintained at the facility for at least three years from the date of signature.

5.3 OPERATING RECORD

The requirements as found in 40 CFR 264.73, 1997 ed., as amended by 62 FR 64636, December 8, 1997, are adopted and incorporated by reference.

5.4 MANIFEST DISCREPANCIES

(a) Manifest discrepancies are differences between the quantity or type of hazardous waste designated on the manifest or shipping paper, and the quantity or type of hazardous waste a facility actually receives. Significant discrepancies in quantity are: (1) for batch waste, any variation in piece count, such as a discrepancy of one drum in a truckload, and (2) for bulk waste, variations greater than 10 percent in weight. Significant discrepancies 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.

(b) Upon discovering a significant discrepancy, the owner or operator shall 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 shall immediately submit to the Executive Secretary a letter describing the discrepancy and attempts to reconcile it, and a copy of the manifest or shipping paper at issue. The Executive Secretary does not intend that the owner or operator of a facility whose procedures under R315-8-2.4 which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.13, include waste analysis shall perform that analysis before signing the manifest and giving it to the transporter. However, unreconciled discrepancies discovered during later analysis shall be reported.

5.5 AVAILABILITY, RETENTION, AND DISPOSITION OF RECORDS

(a) Records of waste disposal locations and quantities required to be maintained under R315-~~5-6.3(b)(2)~~8-5.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.73(b)(2) shall be submitted to the Board and local land authority upon closure of the facility.

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

(c) All records, including plans, required under R315-8 shall be furnished upon request, and made available at all reasonable times for inspection.

5.6 BIENNIAL REPORT

Owners or operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste shall prepare and submit a single copy of an biennial report to the Board by March 1 of each even numbered year. The biennial report shall be submitted on EPA form 8700-13B. The biennial report shall cover facility activities during the previous calendar year and shall include the following information:

(a) The EPA [F]identification [N]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 a hazardous waste was received during the year; for imported shipments, the name and address of the foreign generator shall be given in the report;

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

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

(f) The most recent closure cost estimate under R315-8-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.140 - 264.151, and for disposal facilities, the most recent post-closure cost estimate under R315-8-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.140 - 264.151; and

(g) 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;

(h) 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 the information is available for the years prior to 1984;

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

5.7 UNMANIFESTED WASTE REPORT

If a facility accepts for treatment, storage, or disposal any hazardous waste from an off-site source without an accompanying manifest as described in R315-~~4-3(c)(2)~~6-2.20(e)(2), except for shipments that do not require a manifest because of the exclusions in R315-2, the owner or operator shall prepare and submit a single copy of a report to the Board within 15 days of the receipt of the waste. The report shall include the following information:

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

(b) The date of receipt of the waste;

(c) The word "unmanifested" under the comments section, or check appropriate box of the report form;

(d) The EPA identification number, name, and address of the generator and the transporter, if available;

(e) A description and the quantity of each unmanifested hazardous waste received by the facility;

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

(g) A certification signed by the owner or operator of the facility or his authorized representative; and

(h) A brief explanation of why the shipment was unmanifested, in the comments section of the report form. If a facility owner or operator accepts unmanifested hazardous waste, believing it to be excluded under R315-2, he should obtain from the generator a certification that the waste qualifies for exclusion, otherwise he should file an unmanifested waste report for the hazardous waste movement.

5.8 ADDITIONAL REPORTS

In addition to the biennial and unmanifested waste reporting requirements described in R315-8-5.6 and R315-8, a facility owner operator shall also report the following to the Board:

(a) Discharges, fires, and explosions as specified in R315-8-4.7(j);

(b) Upon its request, all information as the Board may deem necessary to determine compliance with the requirements of R315-8;

(c) Facility closure as specified in R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 - 264.120; and

(d) As otherwise required in R315-8-6, R315-8-11, R315-8-12, R315-8-13, R315-8-14, R315-8-17, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.1030 - 264.1036, R315-8-18, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.1050 - 264.1065, and R315-8-22, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.1080 - 264.1090.

R315-8-6. Groundwater Protection.

6.1 APPLICABILITY

(a)(1) Except as provided in R315-8-6.1(b), R315-8-6 applies to owners or operators of facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. The owner or operator [must]shall satisfy the requirements identified in R315-8-6.1(a)(2) 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 the units.

(2) All solid waste management units [must]shall comply with the requirements in R315-8-6.12. 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]shall comply with the requirements of R315-8-6.2 through R315-8-6.11 in lieu of R315-8-6.12 for purposes of detecting, characterizing and responding to releases to the uppermost aquifer. The financial responsibility requirements of R315-8-6.12 apply to regulated units.

(3) Groundwater monitoring shall be required at non-land disposal facilities as determined to be necessary and appropriate by the Executive Secretary.

(b) The owner or operator's regulated unit or units are not subject to regulation for releases into the uppermost aquifer under R315-8-6 if:

(1) The owner or operator is exempted under R315-8-1(e) or

(2) He operates a unit which the Board finds:

(i) Is an engineered structure.

(ii) Does not receive or contain liquid waste or waste containing free liquid.

(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 containment layer prior to the end of the post-closure care period.

(3) The Board finds pursuant to R315-8-13.11(d) that the treatment zone of a land treatment unit that qualifies as a regulated unit does not contain levels of hazardous constituents that are above background levels of those constituents by an amount that is

statistically significant, and if an unsaturated zone monitoring program meeting the requirements of R315-8-13.9 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 Board 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 R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 - 264.120. This demonstration [must]shall 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]shall base any predictions made under this paragraph on assumptions that maximize the rate of liquid migration.

(5) He designs and operates a waste pile in compliance with R315-8-12.1(c).

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

(1) Do not apply if the 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 R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 - 264.120, if the owner or operator is conducting a detection monitoring program under R315-8-6.9;

(3) Apply during the compliance period under R315-8-6.7 the owner is conducting a compliance monitoring program under R315-8-6.10 or a corrective action program under R315-8-6.11.

(d) Requirements in this ~~[S]~~section may apply to miscellaneous units when necessary to comply with R315-8-24, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.601 - 264.603.

(e) The regulations of R315-8-6 apply to all owners and operators subject to the requirements of R315-3-3~~(s)~~.1(e)(7), when the Executive Secretary issues either a post-closure permit or an enforceable document, as defined in R315-3-3~~(s)~~.1(e)(7), at the facility. When the Executive Secretary issues an enforceable document, references in R315-8-6 to "in the ~~[plan approval]permit~~" mean "in the enforceable document."

(f) The Executive Secretary may replace all or part of the requirements of R315-8-6.2 through R315-8-6.11 applying to a regulated unit with alternative requirements for groundwater monitoring and corrective action for releases to groundwater set out in the ~~[plan approval]permit~~, or in an enforceable document, as defined in R315-3-3~~(s)~~.1(e)(7) where the Executive Secretary 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 R315-8-6.2 through R315-8-6.11 because alternative requirements will protect human health and the environment.

6.2 REQUIRED PROGRAMS

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

(1) Whenever hazardous constituents under R315-8-6.4, from a regulated unit are detected at the compliance point under R315-8-6.6, the owner or operator shall institute a compliance monitoring program under R315-8-6.10. Detected is defined as statistically significant evidence of contamination as described in R315-8-6.9(f);

(2) Whenever the groundwater protection standard under R315-8-6.3, is exceeded, the owner or operator shall institute a corrective action program under R315-8-6.11. "Exceeded" is defined as statistically significant evidence of increased contamination as described in R315-8-6.10(d);

(3) Whenever hazardous constituents under R315-8-6.4, from a regulated unit exceed concentration limits under R315-8-6.5 in groundwater between the compliance point under R315-8-6.6 and the downgradient facility property boundary, the owner or operator shall institute a corrective action program under R315-8-6.11; or

(4) In all other cases, the owner or operator shall institute a detection monitoring program under R315-8-6.9.

(b) The Executive Secretary will specify in the facility [~~plan approval~~]permit the specific elements of the monitoring and response program. The Executive Secretary may include one or more of the programs identified in R315-8-6.2(a) in the facility [~~plan approval~~]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 Executive Secretary will consider the potential adverse effects on human health and the environment that might occur before final administrative action on a [~~plan approval~~]permit modification application to incorporate this type of a program could be taken.

6.3 GROUNDWATER PROTECTION STANDARD

The owner or operator shall comply with conditions specified in the facility [~~plan approval~~]permit that are designed to ensure that hazardous constituents under R315-8-6.4 that are detected in the groundwater from a regulated unit do not exceed the concentration limits under R315-8-6.5 in the uppermost aquifer underlying the waste management area beyond the point of compliance under R315-8-6.6 during the compliance period under R315-8-6.7. The Executive Secretary will establish this groundwater protection standard in the facility [~~plan approval~~]permit when hazardous constituents have been detected in the groundwater.

6.4 HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS

(a) The Executive Secretary will specify in the facility [~~plan approval~~]permit the hazardous constituents to which the groundwater protection standard of R315-8-6.3 applies. Hazardous constituents are constituents identified in R315-50-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII, that have been detected in groundwater 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 Executive Secretary has excluded them under paragraph 8.6.4(b).

(b) The Executive Secretary will exclude an R315-50-10 constituent from the list of hazardous constituents specified in the facility [~~plan approval~~]permit if he 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 Executive Secretary will consider the following:

(1) Potential adverse effects on groundwater 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 groundwater and the direction of groundwater flow;

(iv) The proximity and withdrawal rates of groundwater users;

(v) The current and future uses of groundwater in the area;

(vi) The existing quality of groundwater, including other sources of contamination and their cumulative impact on the groundwater 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 groundwater and the direction of groundwater 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 R315-8-6.4(b) about the use of groundwater in the area around the facility, the Executive Secretary will consider any identification of underground sources of drinking water.

6.5 CONCENTRATION LIMITS

(a) The Executive Secretary will specify in the facility [~~plan approval~~]permit concentration limits in the groundwater for hazardous constituents established under R315-8-6.4. The concentration of a hazardous constituent:

(1) Shall not exceed the background level of that constituent in the groundwater at the time that limit is specified in the [~~plan approval~~]permit; or

(2) For any of the constituents listed in Table 1, shall 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

TABLE 1
Maximum Concentration of Constituents for Groundwater Protection

CONSTITUENT	MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION (1)	
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-dimethanonaphthalene)	0.0002
Lindane	(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, -hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma isomer)	0.004
Methoxychlor	(1, 1, 1-Trichloro-2, 2-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)ethane)	0.1
Toxaphene	(C10H10Cl8, 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-Tri chlorophenoxypropionic acid)	0.01

(1) Milligrams per liter

(3) Shall not exceed an alternate limit established by the Executive Secretary under R315-8-6.5(b).

(b) The Executive Secretary will establish an alternate concentration limit for a hazardous constituent if they find 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 Executive Secretary will consider the following factors:

(1) Potential adverse effects on groundwater 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 groundwater and the direction of groundwater flow;

(iv) The proximity and withdrawal rates of groundwater users;

(v) The current and future uses of groundwater in the area;

(vi) The existing quality of groundwater, including other sources of contamination and their cumulative impact on the groundwater 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 groundwater, and the direction of groundwater 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 R315-8-6.5(b) about the use of groundwater in the area around the facility the Board will consider any identification of underground sources of drinking water.

6.6 POINT OF COMPLIANCE

(a) The Executive Secretary will specify in the facility ~~plan approval~~ permit the point of compliance at which the groundwater protection standard of R315-8-6.3 applies and at which monitoring shall 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.

6.7 COMPLIANCE PERIOD

(a) The Executive Secretary will specify in the facility ~~plan approval~~ permit the compliance period during which the groundwater protection standard of R315-8-6.3 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 ~~plan approval~~ permit and the closure period.

(b) The compliance period begins when the owner or operator initiates a compliance monitoring program meeting the requirements of R315-8-6.9.

(c) If the owner or operator is engaged in a corrective action program at the end of the compliance period specified in R315-8-6.7(a), the compliance period is extended until the owner or operator can demonstrate that the groundwater protection standard of R315-8-6.3 has not been exceeded for a period of three consecutive years.

6.8 GENERAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The owner or operator shall comply with the following requirements for any groundwater monitoring program developed to satisfy R315-8-6.9, R315-8-6.10, or R315-8-6.11:

(a) The groundwater monitoring system shall consist of a sufficient number of wells, installed at appropriate locations and depths to yield groundwater 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 groundwater quality that is representative or more representative than that provided by the upgradient wells;

(2) represent the quality of groundwater passing the point of compliance; and

(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 groundwater monitoring systems are not required for each regulated unit provided that provisions for sampling the groundwater in the uppermost aquifer will enable detection and measurement at the compliance point of hazardous constituents from the regulated units that have entered the groundwater in the uppermost aquifer.

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

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

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

(e) The groundwater monitoring program shall include sampling and analytical methods that are appropriate for groundwater sampling and that accurately measure hazardous constituents in groundwater samples.

(f) The groundwater monitoring program shall include a determination of the groundwater surface elevation each time groundwater is sampled.

(g) In detection monitoring or where appropriate in compliance monitoring, data on each hazardous constituent specified in the ~~[plan approval] permit~~ will be collected from background wells and wells at the compliance point. 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 should be as large as necessary to ensure with reasonable confidence that a contaminant release to groundwater 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 ~~[plan approval] permit~~ which shall be specified in the unit ~~[plan approval] permit~~ upon approval by the Executive Secretary. This sampling procedure should 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 obtained, by reference to the uppermost aquifer's effective porosity, hydraulic conductivity, and hydraulic gradient, and the fate and transport characteristics of the potential contaminants; or

(2) an alternate sampling procedure proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the Executive Secretary.

(h) The owner or operator will specify one of the following statistical methods to be used in evaluating groundwater monitoring data for each hazardous constituent, upon approval by the Executive Secretary, will be specified in the unit ~~[plan approval] 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 R315-8-6.8(i)(5), the pql shall be proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the Executive Secretary. Use of any of the following statistical methods shall be protective of human health and the environment and shall comply with the performance standards outlined in R315-8-6.8(i).

(1) a parametric analysis of variance, ANOVA, followed by multiple comparisons procedures to identify statistical significant evidence of contamination. The method shall 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 statistical significant evidence of contamination. The method shall include estimation and testing of the contrasts between 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 Executive Secretary.

(i) Any statistical method chosen under R315-8-6.8(h) for specification in the unit ~~[plan approval] permit~~ shall comply with the following performance standards, as appropriate:

(1) The statistical method used to evaluate groundwater 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 method may be needed.

(2) If an individual well comparison procedure is used to compare an individual compliance well constituent concentration with background constituent concentrations or a groundwater 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]~~shall be maintained. This performance standard does not apply to tolerance intervals, predictions 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 Executive Secretary if he finds it to be protective of human health and the environment.

(4) If a tolerance interval or a prediction interval is used to evaluate groundwater monitoring data, the levels of confidence and, for tolerance intervals, the percentage of the population that the interval ~~[must]~~shall contain, shall be proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the Executive Secretary if he 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 Executive Secretary under R315-8-6.8(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) Groundwater monitoring data collected in accordance with R315-8-6.8(g) including actual levels of constituents shall be maintained in the facility operating record. The Executive Secretary will specify in the ~~[plan approval]~~permit when the data shall be submitted for review.

6.9 DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

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

(a) The owner or operator shall monitor for indicator parameters, e.g., specific conductance, pH, total organic carbon, or total organic halogen, waste constituents, or reaction products that provide a reliable indication of the presence of hazardous constituents in groundwater. The Executive Secretary will specify

the parameters or constituents to be monitored in the facility ~~[plan approval]~~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 groundwater; and

(4) The concentrations or values and coefficients of variation of proposed monitoring parameters or constituents in the groundwater background.

(b) The owner or operator shall install a groundwater monitoring system at the compliance point as specified under R315-8-6.6. The groundwater monitoring system shall comply with R315-8-6.8(a)(2), (b), and (c).

(c) The owner or operator shall conduct a groundwater monitoring program for each chemical parameter and hazardous constituent specified in the ~~[plan approval]~~permit pursuant to R315-8-6.9(a) in accordance with R315-8-6.9(g). The owner or operator shall maintain a record of groundwater analytical data as measured and in a form necessary for the determination of statistical significance under R315-8-6.8(h).

(d) The Executive Secretary 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 ~~[plan approval]~~permit under R315-8-6.9(a) in accordance with R315-8-6.8(g). A sequence of at least four samples from each well, background and compliance wells, shall be collected at least semiannually during detection monitoring.

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

(f) The owner or operator shall determine whether there is statistically significant evidence of contamination for any chemical parameter of hazardous constituent specified in the ~~[plan approval]~~permit pursuant to R315-8-6.9(a) at a frequency specified under R315-8-6.9(d).

(1) In determining whether statistically significant evidence of contamination exists, the owner or operator shall use the method specified in the ~~[plan approval]~~permit under R315-8-6.8(h). This method shall compare data collected at the compliance point to the background groundwater quality data.

(2) The owner or operator shall determine whether there is statistically significant evidence of contamination at each monitoring well as the compliance point within a reasonable period of time after completion of sampling. The Executive Secretary will specify in the facility ~~[plan approval]~~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 groundwater samples.

(g) If the owner or operator determines pursuant to R315-8-6.9(f) that there is statistically significant evidence of contamination for chemical parameters of hazardous constituents specified pursuant to R315-8-6.9(a) at any monitoring well at the compliance point, he shall:

(1) notify the Executive Secretary of this finding in writing within seven days. The notification ~~[must]~~shall indicate what

chemical parameters or hazardous constituents have shown statistically significant evidence of contamination;

(2) immediately sample the groundwater in all monitoring wells and determine whether constituents in the list of R315-50-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264, Appendix IX, are present, and if so, in what concentration;

(3) for any R315-50-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264, Appendix IX, compounds found in the analysis pursuant to R315-8-6.9(g)(2), the owner or operator may resample within one month and repeat the analysis for these compounds detected. If the results for 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 found pursuant to R315-8-6.9(g)(2), the hazardous constituents found during this initial R315-50-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264, Appendix IX, analysis will form the basis for compliance monitoring;

(4) within 90 days, submit to the Executive Secretary an application for a ~~[plan approval]~~ permit modification to establish a compliance monitoring program meeting the requirements of R315-8-6.10. The application ~~[must]~~ shall include the following information:

(i) an identification of the concentration of any R315-50-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264, Appendix IX, constituent detected in the groundwater at each monitoring well at the compliance point;

(ii) any proposed changes to the groundwater monitoring system at the facility necessary to meet the requirements of R315-8-6.10;

(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 R315-8-6.10;

(iv) for each hazardous constituent detected at the compliance point, a proposed concentration limit under R315-8-6.10(a)(1) or (2), or a notice of intent to seek an alternate concentration limit under R315-8-6.5(b); and

(5) within 180 days, submit to the Executive Secretary:

(i) all data necessary to justify an alternate concentration limit sought under R315-8-6.5(b); and

(ii) an engineering feasibility plan for a corrective action program necessary to meet the requirement of R315-8-6.11, unless:

(A) all hazardous constituents identified under R315-8-6.9(g)(2) are listed in R315-8-6.5, Table 1 and their concentrations do not exceed their respective values given in that table; or

(B) the owner or operator has sought an alternate concentration limit under R315-8-6.5(b) for every hazardous constituent identified under R315-8-6.9(g)(2).

(6) If the owner or operator determines, pursuant to R315-8-6.9(f), that there is a statistically significant difference for chemical parameters or hazardous constituents specified pursuant to R315-8-6.9(a) at any monitoring well at the compliance point, he 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 groundwater. The owner or operator may make a demonstration under R315-8-6.9(g)(6) in addition to, or in lieu of, submitting a ~~[plan approval]~~ permit modification application under R315-8-6.9(g)(4); however, the owner or operator is not relieved of the

requirement to submit a ~~[plan approval]~~ permit modification application within the time specified in R315-8-6.9(g)(4) unless the demonstration made under R315-8-6.9(g)(6) successfully shows that a source other than the regulated unit caused the increase, or that the increase resulted from error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation. In making a demonstration under R315-8-6.9(g)(6), the owner or operator shall:

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

(ii) within 90 days, submit a report to the Executive Secretary 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 Executive Secretary an application for a ~~[plan approval]~~ 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 R315-8-6.9.

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

6.10 COMPLIANCE MONITORING PROGRAM

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

(a) The owner or operator shall monitor the groundwater to determine whether regulated units are in compliance with the groundwater protection standard under R315-8-6.3. The Executive Secretary will specify the groundwater protection standard in the facility ~~[plan approval]~~ permit including:

(1) A list of the hazardous constituents identified under R315-8-6.4;

(2) Concentration limits under R315-8-6.5 for each of those hazardous constituents;

(3) The compliance point under R315-8-6.6;

(4) The compliance period under R315-8-6.7.

(b) The owner or operator shall install a groundwater monitoring system at the compliance point as specified under R315-8-6.6. The groundwater monitoring system shall comply with R315-8-6.8(a)(2), (b) and (c).

(c) The Executive Secretary will specify the sampling procedures and statistical methods appropriate for the constituents and the facility, consistent with R315-8-6.8(g) and (h).

(1) The owner or operator shall conduct a sampling program for each chemical parameter or hazardous waste constituent in accordance with R315-8-6.8(g).

(2) The owner or operator shall record groundwater analytical data as measured and in form necessary for the determination of statistical significance under R315-8-6.8(h) for the compliance period of the facility.

(d) The owner or operator shall determine whether there is statistically significant evidence of increased contamination for any chemical parameter or hazardous constituent specified in the ~~[plan~~

~~approval~~permit, pursuant to R315-8-6.10(a), at a frequency specified under R315-8-6.10(f).

(1) In determining whether statistically significant evidence of increased contamination exists, the owner or operator shall use the method specified in the ~~[plan approval]permit~~ under R315-8-6.5. The method shall compare data collected at the compliance point to a concentration limit developed in accordance with R315-8-6.8(h).

(2) The owner or operator shall determine whether there is statistically significant evidence of increase contamination at each monitoring well at the compliance point within a reasonable time period after completion of sampling. The Executive Secretary will specify that time period in the facility ~~[plan approval]permit~~, after considering the complexity of the statistical test and the availability of laboratory facilities to perform the analysis of groundwater samples.

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

(f) The Executive Secretary will specify the frequencies for collecting samples and conducting statistical tests to determine statistically significant evidence of increased contamination in accordance with R315-8-6.8(g). A sequence of at least four samples from each well, background and compliance wells, shall be collected at least semi-annually during the compliance period of the facility.

(g) The owner or operator shall analyze samples from all monitoring wells at the compliance point for all constituents contained in R315-50-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR, Appendix IX, at least annually to determine whether additional hazardous constituents are present in the uppermost aquifer and, if so, at what concentration, pursuant to procedures in R315-8-6.9(f). If the owner or operator finds R315-50-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264, Appendix IX, constituents in the groundwater that are not already identified in the ~~[plan approval]permit~~ as monitoring constituents, the owner or operator may resample within one month and repeat the R315-50-14, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264, Appendix IX, analysis. If the second analysis confirms the presence of new constituents, the owner or operator shall report the concentration of these additional constituents to the Executive Secretary 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 ~~[must]shall~~ report the concentrations of these additional constituents to the Executive Secretary 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 R315-8-6.10(d) that any concentration limits under R315-8-6.5 are being exceeded at any monitoring well at the point of compliance he shall:

(1) Notify the Executive Secretary of this finding in writing within seven days. The notification shall indicate which concentration limits have been exceeded;

(2) Submit to the Executive Secretary an application for a ~~[plan approval]permit~~ modification to establish a corrective action program meeting the requirements of R315-8-6.11, within 180 days, or within 90 days if an engineering feasibility study has been previously submitted to the Executive Secretary under R315-8-6.9(h)(5). The application shall at a minimum include the following information:

(i) A detailed description of corrective actions that will achieve compliance with the groundwater protection standard specified in the ~~[plan approval]permit~~ under R315-8-6.10(a); and

(ii) A plan for a groundwater monitoring program that will demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrective action. The groundwater 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 R315-8-6.10(d), that the groundwater concentration limits under R315-8-6.10 are being exceeded at any monitoring well at the point of compliance, he 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 groundwater. In making a demonstration under R315-8-6.10(i), the owner or operator shall:

(1) Notify the Executive Secretary in writing within seven days that he intends to make a demonstration under R315-8-6.10(i);

(2) Within 90 days, submit a report to the Executive Secretary 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 Executive Secretary an application for a ~~[plan approval]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 shall within 90 days, submit an application for a ~~[plan approval]permit~~ modification to make any appropriate changes to the program.

6.11 CORRECTIVE ACTION PROGRAM

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

(a) The owner or operator shall take corrective action to ensure that regulated units are in compliance with the groundwater protection standard under R315-8-6.3. The Executive Secretary will specify the groundwater protection standard in the facility ~~[plan approval]permit~~, including:

(1) A list of hazardous constituents identified under R315-8-6.4;

(2) Concentration limits under R315-8-6.5 for each of those hazardous constituents;

(3) The compliance point under R315-8-6.6; and

(4) The compliance period under R315-8-6.7.

(b) The owner or operator shall 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 ~~[plan approval]permit~~ will specify the specific measures that will be taken.

(c) The owner or operator shall begin corrective action within a reasonable time period after the groundwater protection standard

is exceeded. The Executive Secretary will specify that time period in the facility [~~plan approval~~]permit. If a facility [~~plan approval~~]permit includes a corrective action program in addition to a compliance monitoring program, the [~~plan approval~~]permit will specify when the corrective action will begin and the requirement will operate in lieu of R315-8-6.10(i)(2).

(d) In conjunction with a corrective action program, the owner or operator shall establish and implement a groundwater monitoring program to demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrective action program. The monitoring program may be based on the requirements for a compliance monitoring program under R315-8-6.10 and shall be as effective as that program in determining compliance with the groundwater protection standard under R315-8-6.3 and in determining the success of a corrective action program under R315-8-6.11(e), where appropriate.

(e) In addition to the other requirements of this section, the owner or operator shall conduct a corrective action program to remove or treat in place any hazardous constituents under R315-8-6.4 that exceed concentration limits under R315-8-6.5 in groundwater:

(1) between the compliance point under R315-8-6.6 and the downgradient facility property 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 Executive Secretary that, despite the owner's or operator's best efforts, the owner or operator was unable to obtain the necessary permission to undertake the action. The owner or 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 the releases will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

(3) Corrective action measures under R315-8-6.11(e) shall 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 R315-8-6.4 is reduced to levels below their respective concentration limits under R315-8-6.5.

(f) The owner or operator shall continue corrective action measures during the compliance period to the extent necessary to ensure that the groundwater protection standard is not exceeded. If the owner or operator is conducting corrective action at the end of the compliance period, he shall continue that corrective action for as long as necessary to achieve compliance with the groundwater 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 can demonstrate, based on data from the groundwater monitoring program under R315-8-6.11(d), that the groundwater protection standard of R315-8-6.3 has not been exceeded for a period of three consecutive years.

(g) The owner or operator shall report in writing to the Executive Secretary on the effectiveness of the corrective action program. The owner or operator shall 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 shall within 90 days, submit an application for a [~~plan approval~~]permit modification to the program.

6.12 CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

(a) The owner or operator of a facility seeking a [~~plan approval~~]permit for the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste shall 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 the unit.

(b) Corrective action will be specified in the [~~plan approval~~]permit in accordance with R315-8-6-12 and R315-8-21, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.552 and 264.553. The [~~plan approval~~]permit will contain schedules of compliance for the corrective action, where such corrective action cannot be completed prior to issuance of the [~~plan approval~~]permit, and assurances of financial responsibility for completing the corrective action.

(c) The owner or operator [~~must~~]shall implement corrective actions beyond the facility property boundary, where necessary to protect human health and the environment, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Executive Secretary that, despite the owner's or operator's best efforts, the owner or operator was unable to obtain the necessary permission to undertake the actions. The owner or 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 the releases will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Assurances of financial responsibility for corrective action [~~must~~]shall be provided.

R315-8-7. Closure and Post Closure.

The requirements as found in 40 CFR [~~S~~]subpart G, 264.110 - 264.120, 1998 ed., as amended by 63 FR 56710, October 22, 1998, are incorporated by reference with the following exceptions:

(1) Substitute "Board" for all federal regulation references made to "Regional Administrator" except in 264.112 where "Regional Administrator" and "Director" means "Executive Secretary".

(2) Substitute R315-3 for all general reference made to 40 CFR 124 and 270.

(3) Substitute "plan approval" for all federal references made to "permit".

(4) Substitute 19-6-101 et seq. for all references made to RCRA.

R315-8-8. Financial Requirements.

The requirements as found in 40 CFR [~~S~~]subpart H, 264.140 - 264.151, 1998 ed., as amended by 63 FR 56710, October 22, 1998, are incorporated by reference with the following exceptions:

(1) Substitute "~~Board~~Executive Secretary" for all references to "Regional Administrator".

(2) Substitute 19-6 for all references to RCRA.

R315-8-9. Use and Management of Containers.

9.1 APPLICABILITY

The rules in this section apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities that store containers of hazardous waste, except as provided otherwise in R315-8-1.

Under R315-2-7 and R315-2-11, if a hazardous waste is emptied from a container the residue remaining in the container is not considered a hazardous waste if the container is "empty" as

defined in R315-2-7. In that event, management of the container is exempt from the requirements of this section.

9.2 CONDITION OF CONTAINERS

If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition, e.g., severe rusting, apparent structural defects, or if it begins to leak, the owner or operator shall transfer the hazardous waste from this container to a container that is in good condition or manage the waste in some other way that complies with the requirements of this section.

9.3 COMPATIBILITY OF WASTE WITH CONTAINERS

The owner or operator shall use a container made of or lined with materials which will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.

9.4 MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

(a) A container holding hazardous waste shall always be closed during storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste.

(b) A container holding hazardous waste shall not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner which may rupture the container or cause it to leak.

Reuse of containers in transportation is governed by U.S. Department of Transportation regulations including those set forth in 49 CFR 173.28.

9.5 INSPECTIONS

At least weekly, the owner or operator shall inspect areas where containers are stored, looking for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers and the containment system caused by corrosion or other factors. See R315-8-2.6(c) and R315-8-9.2 for remedial action required if deterioration or leaks are detected.

9.6 CONTAINMENT

(a) Container storage areas shall have a containment system that is designed and operated in accordance with R315-8-9.6(b), except as otherwise provided by R315-8-9.6(c).

(b) A containment system shall be designed and operated as follows:

(1) A base shall underlay the containers which is free of cracks or gaps and is sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation until the collected material is detected and removed;

(2) The base shall be sloped or the containment system shall be otherwise designed and operated to drain and remove liquids resulting from leaks, spills, or precipitation, unless the containers are elevated or are otherwise protected from contact with accumulated liquids;

(3) The containment system shall have sufficient capacity to contain 10% of the volume of containers or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater. Containers that do not contain free liquids need not be considered in this determination;

(4) Run-on into the containment system shall be prevented unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity in addition to that required in R315-8-9.6(b)(3) to contain any run-on which might enter the system; and

(5) Spilled or leaked waste and accumulated precipitation shall be removed from the sump or collection area in as timely a manner as is necessary to prevent overflow of the collection system.

If the collected material is a hazardous waste under R315-2, it shall be managed as a hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable requirements of these rules. If the collected material is

discharged through a point source to waters of the United States, it is subject to the requirements of [S]section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

(c) Storage areas that store containers holding only wastes that do not contain free liquids need not have a containment system defined by R315-8-9.6(b), except as provided by R315-8-9.6(d) or provided that:

(1) The storage area is sloped or is otherwise designed and operated to drain and remove liquid resulting from precipitation, or

(2) The containers are elevated or are otherwise protected from contact with accumulated liquid.

(d) Storage areas that store containers holding the wastes listed below that do not contain free liquids ~~must~~shall have a containment system defined by R315-8-9.6(b):

(1) F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027.

9.7 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE OR REACTIVE WASTE

Containers holding ignitable or reactive waste shall be located at least 15 meters, 50 feet, from the facility's property line. See R315-8-2.8(a) for additional requirements.

9.8 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES

(a) Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, see 40 CFR 264, Appendix V for examples, shall not be placed in the same container, unless R315-8-2.8(b) is complied with.

(b) Hazardous waste shall not be placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material. As required by R315-8-2.4, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.13, the waste analysis plan shall include analyses needed to comply with R315-8-9.8(b). Also R315-8-2.8(c) requires waste analyses, trial tests or other documentation to assure compliance with R315-8-2.8(b). As required by R315-8-5.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.73, the owner or operator shall place the results of each waste analysis and trial test, and any documented information, in the operating record of the facility.

(c) A storage container holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments shall be separated from the other materials or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device. The purpose of this section is to prevent fires, explosions, gaseous emission, leaching, or other discharge of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could result from the mixing of incompatible wastes or materials if containers break or leak.

9.9 CLOSURE

At closure, all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues shall be removed from the containment system. Remaining containers, liners, bases, and soil containing or contaminated with hazardous waste or hazardous waste residues shall be decontaminated or removed.

At closure, as throughout the operating period, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate in accordance with R315-2-3(d) that the solid waste removed from the containment system is not a hazardous waste, the owner or operator becomes a generator of hazardous waste and shall manage it in accordance with all applicable requirements of these rules.

9.10 AIR EMISSION STANDARDS

The owner or operator shall manage all hazardous waste placed in a container in accordance with the applicable requirements of

R315-8-17, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR [S]subpart AA, R315-8-18, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR [S]subpart BB, and R315-8-22, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR [S]subpart CC.

R315-8-10. Tanks.

The requirements as found in 40 CFR 264, [S]subpart J, 264.190 - 264.200, 1996 ed., as amended by 61 FR 59931, November 25, 1996, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exceptions:

(a) Substitute "Executive Secretary" for all references to "Administrator" or "Regional Administrator" found in subpart J except paragraph 264.193(g) which should have "Regional Administrator" replaced by "Board".

(b) Add, following January 12, 1988, in 40 CFR 265.191(a), "or by December 16, 1988 for non-HSWA existing tank systems."

(c) Replace 40 CFR 265.193(a)(2) to (4) with the following corresponding paragraphs:

(1) For all HSWA existing tank systems used to store or treat EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027, within two years after January 12, 1987, or within two years after December 16, 1988 for non-HSWA existing tank systems;

(2) For those HSWA existing tank systems of known and documented age, within two years after January 12, 1987, or within two years after December 16, 1988 for non-HSWA existing tank systems, or when the tank system has reached 15 years of age, whichever comes later;

(3) For those HSWA existing tank systems for which the age cannot be documented, within eight years of January 12, 1987, or within eight years of December 16, 1988 for non-HSWA existing tank systems; but if the age of the facility is greater than seven years, secondary containment [must]shall be provided by the time the facility reaches 15 years of age, or within two years of January 12, 1987, or within two years of December 16, 1988 for non-HSWA existing tank systems, whichever comes later; and

(d) Add, following the last January 12, 1987, in 40 CFR 265-193(a)(5), "or December 16, 1988 for non-HSWA tank systems."

R315-8-11. Surface Impoundments.

11.1 APPLICABILITY

The rules in this section apply to owners and operators of facilities that use surface impoundments to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste except as provided otherwise in R315-8-1.1.

11.2 DESIGN AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

(a) Any surface impoundment that is not covered by R315-8-11.2(f) or R315-7-18.9 shall have a liner for all portions of the impoundment, except for existing portions of such impoundments. The liner shall be designed, constructed, and installed to prevent any migration of wastes out of the impoundment to the adjacent subsurface soil or groundwater or surface water at any time during the active life, including the closure period, of the impoundment. The liner may be constructed of materials that may allow wastes to migrate into the liner, but not into the adjacent subsurface soil or groundwater or surface water, during the active life of the facility, provided that the impoundment is closed in accordance with R315-8-11.9(a)(1). For impoundments that will be closed in accordance with R315-8-11.5(a)(2), the liner shall be constructed of materials that can prevent wastes from migrating into the liner during the active life of the facility. The liner shall be:

(1) Constructed of materials that have appropriate chemical properties and sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients, including static head and external hydrogeologic forces, physical contact with the waste or leachate to which they are exposed, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, and the stress of daily operation;

(2) Placed upon a foundation or base capable of providing support to the liner and resistance to pressure gradients above and below the liner to prevent failure of the liner due to settlement, compression, or uplift; and

(3) Installed to cover all surrounding earth likely to be in contact with the waste or leachate.

(b) The owner or operator will be exempted from the requirements of R315-8-11.2(a) if the Executive Secretary finds, based on a demonstration by the owner or operator, that alternate design and operating practices, together with location characteristics, will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents, see R315-8-6.4, into the groundwater or surface water at any future time. In deciding whether to grant an exemption, the Executive Secretary will consider:

(1) The nature and quantity of the wastes;

(2) The proposed alternate design and operation;

(3) The hydrogeologic setting of the facility, including the attenuative capacity and thickness of the liners and soils present between the impoundment and groundwater or surface water; and

(4) All other factors which would influence the quality and mobility of the leachate produced and the potential for it to migrate to groundwater or surface water.

(c) The owner or operator of each new surface impoundment unit on which construction commences after January 29, 1992, each lateral expansion of a surface impoundment unit on which construction commences after July 29, 1992 and each replacement of an existing surface impoundment unit that is to commence reuse after July 29, 1992 [must]shall install two or more liners and a leachate collection and removal system between such liners. "Construction commences" is as defined in R315-1-1(b), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 260.10, under "existing facility".

(1)(i) The liner system [must]shall include:

(A) A top liner designed and constructed of materials, e.g., a geomembrane, to prevent the migration of hazardous constituents into such liner during the active life and post-closure care period; and

(B) A composite bottom liner, consisting of at least two components. The upper component [must]shall be designed and constructed of materials, e.g., a geomembrane, to prevent the migration of hazardous constituents into this component during the active life and post-closure care period. The lower component [must]shall be designed and constructed of materials to minimize the migration of hazardous constituents if a breach in the upper component were to occur. The lower component [must]shall be constructed of at least three feet, 91 cm, of compacted soil material with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} /cm/sec.

(ii) The liners [must]shall comply with R315-8-11.2(a)(1)-(3).

(2) The leachate collection and removal system between the liners, and immediately above the bottom composite liner in the case of multiple leachate collection and removal systems, is also a leak detection system. This leak detection system [must]shall be capable of detecting, collecting, and removing leaks of hazardous constituents at the earliest practicable time through all areas of the

top liner likely to be exposed to waste or leachate during the active life and post-closure care period. The requirements for a leak detection system in this paragraph are satisfied by installation of a system that is, at a minimum:

- (i) Constructed with a bottom slope of one percent or more;
- (ii) Constructed of granular drainage materials with a hydraulic conductivity of 1×10^{-1} /cm/sec or more and a thickness of 12 inches, 30.5 cm, or more; or constructed of synthetic or geonet drainage materials with a transmissivity of 3×10^{-4} /m² sec or more;
- (iii) Constructed of materials that are chemically resistant to the waste managed in the surface impoundment and the leachate expected to be generated, and of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlying wastes and any waste cover materials or equipment used at the surface impoundment;
- (iv) Designed and operated to minimize clogging during the active life and post-closure care period; and
- (v) Constructed with sumps and liquid removal methods, e.g., pumps, of sufficient size to collect and remove liquids from the sump and prevent liquids from backing up into the drainage layer. Each unit ~~must~~ shall have its own sump(s). The design of each sump and removal system ~~must~~ shall provide a method for measuring and recording the volume of liquids present in the sump and of liquids removed.

(3) The owner or operator shall collect and remove pumpable liquids in the sumps to minimize the head on the bottom liner.

(4) The owner or operator of a leak detection system that is not located completely above the seasonal high water table ~~must~~ shall demonstrate that the operation of the leak detection system will not be adversely affected by the presence of ground water.

(d) The Executive Secretary may approve alternative design or operating practices to those specified in R315-8-11.2(c) if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Executive Secretary that such design and operating practices, together with location characteristics:

- (1) Will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituent into the groundwater or surface water at least as effectively as the liners and leachate collection and removal system specified in R315-8-11.2(c); and
 - (2) Will allow detection of leaks of hazardous constituents through the top liner at least as effectively.
- (e) The double liner requirement set forth in R315-8-11.2(f) may be waived by the Executive Secretary for any monofill, if:

(1) The monofill contains only hazardous wastes from foundry furnace emission controls or metal casting molding sand, and the wastes do not contain constituents which would render the wastes hazardous for reasons other than the EP toxicity characteristics, and

(2)(i)(A) The monofill has at least one liner for which there is no evidence that the liner is leaking. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "liner" means a liner designed, constructed, installed and operated to prevent hazardous waste from passing into the liner at any time during the active life of the facility, or a liner designed, constructed, installed, and operated to prevent hazardous waste from migrating beyond the liner to adjacent subsurface soil, groundwater, or surface water at any time during the active life of the facility. In the case of any surface impoundment which has been exempted from the requirements of R315-8-11.2(c) on the

basis of a liner designed, constructed, installed, and operated to prevent hazardous waste from passing beyond the liner, at the closure of the impoundment, the owner or operator ~~must~~ shall remove or decontaminate all waste residues, all contaminated liner material, and contaminated soil to the extent practicable given the specific site conditions and the nature and extent of contamination. If all contaminated soil is not removed or decontaminated, the owner or operator of the impoundment will comply with appropriate post-closure requirements, including but not limited to groundwater monitoring and corrective action:

(B) The monofill is located more than one-quarter mile from an underground source of drinking water, as that term is defined in 40 CFR 144.3; and

(C) The monofill is in compliance with generally applicable groundwater monitoring requirements for facilities with a ~~plan approval~~ permit; or

(ii) The owner or operator demonstrates that the monofill is located, designed and operated so as to assure that there will be no migration of any hazardous constituent into groundwater or surface water at any future time.

(f) The owner or operator of any replacement surface impoundment unit is exempt from R315-8-11.2(c) if:

(1) The existing unit was constructed in compliance with the design standards of sections 3004 (o)(1)(A)(i) and (o)(5) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; and

(2) There is no reason to believe that the liner is not functioning as designed.

(g) A surface impoundment shall be designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to prevent overtopping resulting from normal or abnormal operations; overfilling; wind and wave action; rainfall; run-on; malfunctions of level controllers, alarms, and other equipment; and human error.

(h) A surface impoundment shall have dikes that are designed, constructed, and maintained with sufficient structural integrity to prevent massive failure to the dikes. In ensuring structural integrity, it shall not be presumed that the liner system will function without leakage during the active life of the unit.

(i) The Executive Secretary will specify in the ~~plan approval~~ permit all design and operating practices that are necessary to ensure that the requirements of this section are satisfied.

11.3 MONITORING AND INSPECTION

(a) During construction and installation, liners, except in the case of existing portions of surface impoundments exempt from R315-8-11.2(a), and cover systems, e.g., membranes, sheets, or coatings, shall be inspected for uniformity, damage, and imperfections (e.g., holes, cracks, thin spots, or foreign materials). Immediately after construction or installation:

(1) Synthetic liners and covers shall be inspected to ensure tight seams and joints and the absence of tears, punctures, or blisters; and

(2) Soil-based and admixed liners and covers shall be inspected for imperfections including lenses, cracks, channels, root holes, or other structural non-uniformities that may cause an increase in the permeability of the liner or cover.

(b) While a surface impoundment is in operation, it shall be inspected weekly and after storms to detect evidence of any of the following:

(1) Deterioration, malfunctions, or improper operation of overtopping control systems;

(2) Sudden drops in the level of the impoundment's contents; and

(3) Severe erosion or other signs of deterioration in dikes or other containment devices.

(c) Prior to the issuance of a ~~[plan approval]~~ permit and after any extended period of time, at least six months, during which the impoundment was not in service, the owner or operator shall obtain a certification from a qualified engineer that the impoundment's dike, including that portion of any dike which provides freeboard, has structural integrity. The certification shall establish, in particular, that the dike:

(1) Will withstand the stress of the pressure exerted by the types and amounts of wastes to be placed in the impoundment; and

(2) Will not fail due to scouring or piping, without dependence on any liner system included in the surface impoundment construction.

(d)(1) An owner or operator required to have a leak detection system under R315-8-11.2(c) or (d) ~~[must]~~ shall record the amount of liquids removed from each leak detection system sump at least once each week during the active life and closure period.

(2) After the final cover is installed, the amount of liquids removed from each leak detection system sump ~~[must]~~ shall be recorded at least monthly. If the liquid level in the sump stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive months, the amount of liquids in the sumps ~~[must]~~ shall be recorded at least quarterly. If the liquid level in the sump stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive quarters, the amount of liquids in the sumps ~~[must]~~ shall be recorded at least semi-annually. If at any time during the post-closure care period the pump operating level is exceeded at units on quarterly or semi-annual recording schedules, the owner or operator ~~[must]~~ shall return to monthly recording of amounts of liquids removed from each sump until the liquid level again stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive months.

(3) "Pump operating level" is a liquid level proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the Executive Secretary based on pump activation level, sump dimensions, and level that avoids backup into the drainage layer and minimizes head in the sump.

11.4 EMERGENCY REPAIRS; CONTINGENCY PLANS

(a) A surface impoundment shall be removed from service in accordance with R315-8-11.4(b) when:

(1) The level of liquids in the impoundment suddenly drops and the drop is not known to be caused by changes in the flows into or out of the impoundment; or

(2) The dike leaks.

(b) When a surface impoundment ~~[must]~~ shall be removed from service as required by R315-8-11.4(a), the owner or operator shall:

(1) Immediately shut off the flow or stop the addition of wastes into the impoundment;

(2) Immediately contain any surface leakage which has occurred or is occurring;

(3) Immediately stop the leak;

(4) Take any necessary steps to stop or prevent catastrophic failure;

(5) If a leak cannot be stopped by any other means, empty the impoundment; and

(6) Notify the Executive Secretary of the problem in writing within seven days after detecting the problem.

(c) As part of the contingency plan required in R315-8-4, the owner or operator shall specify a procedure for complying with the requirements of R315-8-11.4(b).

(d) No surface impoundment that has been removed from service in accordance with the requirements of this section may be restored to service unless the portion of the impoundment which was failing is repaired and the following steps are taken:

(1) If the impoundment was removed from service as the result of actual or imminent dike failure, the dike's structural integrity shall be recertified in accordance with R315-8-11.3(c).

(2) If the impoundment was removed from service as the result of a sudden drop in the liquid level, then:

(i) For any existing portion of the impoundment, a liner shall be installed in compliance with R315-8-11.2(a), and

(ii) For any other portion of the impoundment, the repaired liner system shall be certified by a qualified engineer as meeting the design specifications approved in the ~~[plan approval]~~ permit.

(e) A surface impoundment that has been removed from service in accordance with the requirements in this section and that is not being repaired shall be closed in accordance with the provisions of R315-8-11.5.

11.5 CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE

(a) At closure, the owner or operator shall:

(1) Remove or decontaminate all waste residues, contaminated containment system components, liners, etc., contaminated subsoils, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leachate, and manage them as hazardous wastes unless R315-2-3(d) applies; or

(2)(i) Eliminate free liquids by removing liquid wastes or solidifying the remaining wastes and waste residues;

(ii) Stabilize remaining wastes to a bearing capacity sufficient to support final cover; and

(iii) Cover the surface impoundment with a final cover designed and constructed to:

(A) Provide long-term minimization of the migration of liquids through the closed impoundment;

(B) Function with minimum maintenance;

(C) Promote drainage and minimize erosion or abrasion of the final cover;

(D) Accommodate settling and subsidence so that the cover's integrity is maintained; and

(E) Have a permeability less than or equal to the permeability of any bottom liner system or natural subsoils present.

(b) If some waste residues or contaminated materials are left in place at final closure, the owner or operator shall comply with all post-closure requirements contained in R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 - 264.120, including maintenance and monitoring throughout the post-closure care period, specified in the ~~[plan approval]~~ permit under R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 - 264.120. The owner or operator shall:

(1) Maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover, including making repairs to the cap as necessary to correct the effects of settling, subsidence, erosion, or other events;

(2) Maintain and monitor the leak detection system in accordance with R315-8-11.2(c)(2)(iv) and (3) and R315-8-11.3(d),

and comply with all other applicable leak detection system requirements of this part;

(3) Maintain and monitor the groundwater monitoring system and comply with all other applicable requirements of R315-8-6; and

(4) Prevent run-on and run-off from eroding or otherwise damaging the final cover.

(c)(1) If an owner or operator plans to close a surface impoundment in accordance with R315-8-11.5(a)(1), and the impoundment does not comply with the liner requirements of R315-8-11.2(a) and is not exempt from them in accordance with R315-8-11.2(b), then:

(i) The closure plan for the impoundment under R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 - 264.120, shall include both a plan for complying with R315-8-11.5(a)(1) and a contingent plan for complying with R315-8-11.5(a)(2) in case not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed at closure; and

(ii) The owner or operator shall prepare a contingent post-closure plan under R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 - 264.120, for complying with R315-8-11.5(b) in case not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed at closure.

(2) The cost estimates calculated under R315-8-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.140 - 264.151, for closure and post-closure care of an impoundment subject to this paragraph shall include the cost of complying with the contingent closure plan and the contingent post-closure plan, but are not required to include the cost of expected closure under R315-8-11.5(a)(1).

11.6 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE OR REACTIVE WASTE

Ignitable or reactive waste shall not be placed in a surface impoundment unless the waste and impoundment satisfy all applicable requirements of R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, R315-50-12, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268 Appendix I, and R315-50-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268 Appendix II, and:

(a) The waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in the impoundment so that:

(1) The resulting waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under R315-2-9(d) and (f), and

(2) R315-8-2.8(b) is complied with; or

(b) The waste is managed in a way that it is protected from any material or conditions which may cause it to ignite or react; or

(c) The surface impoundment is used solely for emergencies.

11.7 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES

Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, see 40 CFR 264, Appendix V for examples, shall not be placed in the same surface impoundment, unless R315-8-2.8(b) is complied with.

11.8 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, AND F027

(a) Hazardous Wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 shall not be placed in a surface impoundment unless the owner or operator operates the surface impoundment in accordance with a management plan for these wastes that is approved by the Executive Secretary pursuant to the standards set out in this paragraph, and in accord with all other applicable requirements of these rules. The factors to be considered are:

(1) The volume, physical, and chemical characteristics of the wastes, including their potential to migrate through soil or to volatilize or escape into the atmosphere;

(2) The attenuative properties of underlying and surrounding soils or other materials;

(3) The mobilizing properties of other materials co-disposed with these wastes; and

(4) The effectiveness of additional treatment, design, or monitoring techniques.

(b) The Executive Secretary may determine that additional design, operating, and monitoring requirements are necessary for surface impoundments managing hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 in order to reduce the possibility of migration of these wastes to groundwater, surface water, or air so as to protect human health and the environment.

11.9 ACTION LEAKAGE RATE

(a) The Executive Secretary shall approve an action leakage rate for surface impoundment units subject to R315-8-11.2(c) or (d). The action leakage rate is the maximum design flow rate that the leak detection system, LDS, can remove without the fluid head on the bottom liner exceeding one foot. The action leakage rate shall include an adequate safety margin to allow for uncertainties in the design, e.g., slope, hydraulic conductivity, thickness of drainage material, construction, operation, and location of the LDS, waste and leachate characteristics, likelihood and amounts of other sources of liquids in the LDS, and proposed response actions, e.g., the action leakage rate shall consider decreases in the flow capacity of the system over time resulting from siltation and clogging, rib layover and creep of synthetic components of the system, overburden pressures, etc.

(b) To determine if the action leakage rate has been exceeded, the owner or operator shall convert the weekly or monthly flow rate from the monitoring data obtained under R315-8-11.3(d) to an average daily flow rate, gallons per acre per day, for each sump. Unless the Executive Secretary approves a different calculation, the average daily flow rate for each sump shall be calculated weekly during the active life and closure period, and if the unit is closed in accordance with R315-8-11.5(b), monthly during the post-closure care period when monthly monitoring is required under R315-8-11.3(d).

11.10 RESPONSE ACTIONS

(a) The owner or operator of surface impoundment units subject to R315-8-11.2(c) or (d) shall have an approved response action plan before receipt of waste. The response action plan shall set forth the actions to be taken if the action leakage rate has been exceeded. At a minimum, the response action plan shall describe the actions specified in R315-8-11.10(b).

(b) If the flow rate into the leak detection system exceeds the action leakage rate for any sump, the owner or operator shall:

(1) Notify the Executive Secretary in writing of the exceedance within seven days of the determination;

(2) Submit a preliminary written assessment to the Executive Secretary within 14 days of the determination, as to the amount of liquids, likely sources of liquids, possible location, size, and cause of any leaks, and short-term actions taken and planned;

(3) Determine to the extent practicable the location, size, and cause of any leak;

(4) Determine whether waste receipt should cease or be curtailed, whether any waste should be removed from the unit for inspection, repairs, or controls, and whether or not the unit should be closed;

(5) Determine any other short-term and longer-term actions to be taken to mitigate or stop any leaks; and

(6) Within 30 days after the notification that the action leakage rate has been exceeded, submit to the Executive Secretary the results of the analyses specified in R315-8-11.10(b)(3)-(5), the results of actions taken, and actions planned. Monthly thereafter, as long as the flow rate in the leak detection system exceeds the action leakage rate, the owner or operator shall submit to the Executive Secretary a report summarizing the results of any remedial actions taken and actions planned.

(c) To make the leak and remediation determinations in R315-8-11.10(b)(3)-(5), the owner or operator shall:

(1)(i) Assess the source of liquids and amounts of liquids by source;

(ii) Conduct a fingerprint, hazardous constituent, or other analyses of the liquids in the leak detection system to identify the source of liquids and possible location of any leaks, and the hazard and mobility of the liquid; and

(iii) Assess the seriousness of any leaks in terms of potential for escaping into the environment; or

(2) Document why such assessments are not needed.

11.11 AIR EMISSION STANDARDS

The owner or operator shall manage all hazardous waste placed in a surface impoundment in accordance with the applicable requirements of R315-8-18, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR [S]subpart BB, and R315-8-22, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR [S]subpart CC.

R315-8-12. Waste Piles.

12.1 [~~Applicability~~]APPLICABILITY

(a) The rules in this section apply to owners and operators of facilities that store or treat hazardous waste in piles, except as provided otherwise in R315-8-1.1.

(b) The rules in this section do not apply to owners or operators of waste piles that are closed with wastes left in place. These waste piles are subject to the rules under R315-8-14, Landfills.

(c) The owner or operator of any waste pile that is inside or under a structure that provides protection from precipitation so that neither run-off nor leachate is generated is not subject to regulation under R315-8-12.2 or R315-8-6, provided that:

(1) Liquids or materials containing free liquids are not placed in the pile;

(2) The pile is protected from surface water run-on or groundwater run-on by the structure or in some other manner;

(3) The pile is designed and operated to control dispersal of the waste by wind, where necessary, by means other than wetting; and

(4) The pile will not generate leachate through decomposition or other reactions.

12.2 [~~Design and Operating Requirements~~]DESIGN AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

(a) A waste pile, except for an existing portion of a waste pile, shall have:

(1) A liner that is designed, constructed, and installed to prevent any migration of wastes out of the pile into the adjacent subsurface soil or groundwater or surface water at any time during the active life, including the closure period, of the waste pile. The liner may be constructed of materials that may allow waste to migrate into the liner itself, but not into the adjacent subsurface soil or groundwater or surface water, during the active life of the facility. The liner shall be:

(i) Constructed of materials that have appropriate chemical properties and sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients, including static head and external hydrogeologic forces, physical contact with waste or leachate to which they are exposed, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, and the stress of daily operation;

(ii) Placed upon a foundation or base capable of providing support to the liner and resistance to pressure gradients above and below the liner to prevent failure of the liner due to settlement, compression, or uplift; and

(iii) Installed to cover all surrounding earth likely to be in contact with the waste or leachate; and

(2) A leachate collection and removal system immediately above the liner that is designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to collect and remove leachate from the pile. The Executive Secretary will specify design and operating conditions in the [~~plan approval~~]permit to ensure that the leachate depth over the liner does not exceed 30 cm, one foot. The leachate collection and removal system shall be:

(i) Constructed of materials that are:

(A) Chemically resistant to the waste managed in the pile and the leachate expected to be generated; and

(B) Of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlaying wastes, waste cover materials, and by any equipment used at the pile; and

(ii) Designed and operated to function without clogging through the scheduled closure of the waste pile.

(b) The owner or operator will be exempted from the requirements of R315-8-12.2(a) if the Executive Secretary finds, based on a demonstration by the owner or operator, that alternate design and operating practices, together with location characteristics, will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents, see R315-8-6.4, into the groundwater or surface water at any future time. In deciding whether to grant an exemption, the Executive Secretary will consider:

(1) The nature and quantity of the wastes;

(2) The proposed alternate design and operation;

(3) The hydrogeologic setting of the facility, including attenuative capacity and thickness of the liners and soils present between the pile and groundwater or surface water; and

(4) All other factors which would influence the quality and mobility of the leachate produced and the potential for it to migrate to groundwater or surface water.

(c) The owner or operator of each new waste pile unit on which construction commences after January 29, 1992, each lateral expansion of a waste pile unit on which construction commences after July 29, 1992, and each replacement of an existing waste pile unit that is to commence reuse after July 29, 1992 shall install two or more liners and a leachate collection and removal system above and between such liners. "Construction commences" is as defined

in R315-1-1(b), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 260.10 under "existing facility".

(1)(i) The liner system shall include:

(A) A top liner designed and constructed of materials, e.g., a geomembrane, to prevent the migration of hazardous constituents into such liner during the active life and post-closure care period; and

(B) A composite bottom liner, consisting of at least two components. The upper component shall be designed and constructed of materials, e.g., a geomembrane, to prevent the migration of hazardous constituents into this component during the active life and post-closure care period. The lower component shall be designed and constructed of materials to minimize the migration of hazardous constituents if a breach in the upper component were to occur. The lower component shall be constructed of at least three feet, 91 cm, of compacted soil material with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec.

(ii) The liners shall comply with R315-8-12.2(a)(1)(i), (ii), and (iii).

(2) The leachate collection and removal system immediately above the top liner shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to collect and remove leachate from the waste pile during the active life and post-closure care period. The Executive Secretary will specify design and operating conditions in the ~~[plan approval]~~ permit to ensure that the leachate depth over the liner does not exceed 30 cm, one foot. The leachate collection and removal system shall comply with R315-8-12.2(c)(3)(iii) and (iv).

(3) The leachate collection and removal system between the liners, and immediately above the bottom composite liner in the case of multiple leachate collection and removal systems, is also a leak detection system. This leak detection system shall be capable of detecting, collecting, and removing leaks of hazardous constituents at the earliest practicable time through all areas of the top liner likely to be exposed to waste or leachate during the active life and post-closure care period. The requirements for a leak detection system in this paragraph are satisfied by installation of a system that is, at a minimum:

(i) Constructed with a bottom slope of one percent or more;

(ii) Constructed of granular drainage materials with a hydraulic conductivity of 1×10^{-2} cm/sec or more and a thickness of 12 inches, 30.5 cm, or more; or constructed of synthetic or geonet drainage materials with a transmissivity of 3×10^5 m²/sec or more;

(iii) Constructed of materials that are chemically resistant to the waste managed in the waste pile and the leachate expected to be generated, and of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlying wastes, waste cover materials, and equipment used at the waste pile;

(iv) Designed and operated to minimize clogging during the active life and post-closure care period; and

(v) Constructed with sumps and liquid removal methods, e.g., pumps, of sufficient size to collect and remove liquids from the sump and prevent liquids from backing up into the drainage layer. Each unit shall have its own sump(s). The design of each sump and removal system shall provide a method for measuring and recording the volume of liquids present in the sump and of liquids removed.

(4) The owner or operator shall collect and remove pumpable liquids in the leak detection system sumps to minimize the head on the bottom liner.

(5) The owner or operator of a leak detection system that is not located completely above the seasonal high water table shall demonstrate that the operation of the leak detection system will not be adversely affected by the presence of groundwater.

(d) The Executive Secretary may approve alternative design or operating practices to those specified in R315-8-12.2(c) if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Executive Secretary that such design and operating practices, together with location characteristics:

(1) Will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituent into the ground water or surface water at least as effectively as the liners and leachate collection and removal systems specified in R315-8-12.2(c); and

(2) Will allow detection of leaks of hazardous constituents through the top liner at least as effectively.

(e) R315-8-12.2(c) does not apply to monofills that are granted a waiver by the Executive Secretary in accordance with R315-8-11.2(h).

(f) The owner or operator of any replacement waste pile unit is exempt from R315-8-12.2(c) if:

(1) The existing unit was constructed in compliance with the design standards of section 3004(o)(1)(A)(i) and (o)(5) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; and

(2) There is no reason to believe that the liner is not functioning as designed.

(g) The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain a run-on control system capable of preventing flow onto the active portion of the pile during peak discharge from at least a 25-year storm.

(h) The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain a run-off management system to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24-hour, 25-year storm.

(i) Collection and holding facilities, e.g., tanks or basins, associated with run-on and run-off control systems shall be emptied or otherwise managed expeditiously after storms to maintain design capacity of the system.

(j) If the pile contains any particulate matter which may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator shall cover or otherwise manage the pile to control wind dispersal.

(k) The Executive Secretary will specify in the ~~[plan approval]~~ permit all design and operating practices that are necessary to ensure that the requirements of this section are satisfied.

12.3 ~~[Monitoring and Inspection]~~ MONITORING AND INSPECTION

(a) During construction or installation, liners, except in the case of existing portions of piles exempt from R315-8-12.2(a), and cover systems, e.g., membranes, sheets, or coatings, shall be inspected for uniformity, damage, and imperfections, e.g., holes, cracks, thin spots, or foreign materials. Immediately after construction or installation:

(1) Synthetic liners and covers shall be inspected to ensure tight seams and joints and the absence of tears, punctures, or blisters; and

(2) Soil-based and admixed liners and covers shall be inspected for imperfections including lenses, cracks, channels, root holes, or other structural non-uniformities that may cause an increase in the permeability of the liner or cover.

(b) While a waste pile is in operation, it shall be inspected weekly and after storms to detect evidence of any of the following:

- (1) Deterioration, malfunctions, or improper operation of run-on and run-off control systems;
- (2) Proper functioning of wind dispersal control systems, where present; and
- (3) The presence of leachate in and proper functioning of leachate collection and removal systems, where present.

(c) An owner or operator required to have a leak detection system under R315-8-12.2(c) shall record the amount of liquids removed from each leak detection system sump at least once each week during the active life and closure period.

~~12.4 [Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Waste]~~ SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE OR REACTIVE WASTE

Ignitable or reactive waste shall not be placed in a waste pile unless the waste and waste pile satisfy all applicable requirements of R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, R315-50-12, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268 Appendix I, and R315-50-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268 Appendix II, and:

(a) The waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in the pile so that:

- (1) The resulting waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under R315-2-9(d) or (f); and
- (2) R315-8-2.8(b) is complied with; or
- (b) The waste is managed in a way that it is protected from any material or condition which may cause it to ignite or react.

~~12.5 [Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes]~~ SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES

(a) Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials shall not be placed in the same pile, unless R315-8-2.8(b) is complied with.

(b) A pile of hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other material stored nearby in containers, other piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments shall be separated from the other materials, or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device.

(c) Hazardous waste shall not be piled on the same base where incompatible wastes or materials were previously piled, unless the base has been decontaminated sufficiently to ensure compliance with R315-8-2.8(b).

~~12.6 [Closure and Post-Closure Care]~~ CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE

(a) At closure, the owner or operator shall remove or decontaminate all waste residues, contaminated containment system compoundments, liners, etc., contaminated subsoils, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leachate, and manage them as hazardous waste unless R315-2-3(d) applies.

(b) If, after removing or decontaminating all residues and making all reasonable efforts to effect removal or decontamination of contaminated components, subsoils, structures, and equipment as required in R315-8-12.6(a), the owner or operator finds that not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed or decontaminated, he shall close the facility and perform post-closure care in accordance with the closure and post-closure care

requirements that apply to landfills, R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 - 264.120.

(c)(1) The owner or operator of a waste pile that does not comply with the liner requirements of R315-8-12.2(a)(1), and is not exempt from them in accordance with R315-8-12.1(c) or R315-8-12.2(b) shall:

(i) Include in the closure plan for the pile under R315-8-7.3 both a plan for complying with R315-8-12.6(a) and a contingent plan for complying with R315-8-12.6(b) in case not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed at closure; and

(ii) Prepare a contingent post-closure plan under R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 - 264.120, for complying with R315-8-12.6(b) in case not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed at closure.

(2) The cost estimates calculated under R315-8-8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.140 - 264.151, for closure and post-closure care of a pile subject to this paragraph shall include the cost of complying with the contingent closure plan and the contingent post-closure plan, but are not required to include the cost of expected closure under R315-8-12.6(a).

~~12.7 [Special Requirements for Hazardous Wastes]~~ SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, ~~and~~ AND F027

(a) Hazardous Wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026 and F027 shall not be placed in waste piles that are not enclosed, as defined in R315-8-12.1(c), unless the owner or operator operates the waste pile in accordance with a management plan for these wastes that is approved by the Executive Secretary pursuant to the standards set out in this paragraph, and in accord with all other applicable requirements of these rules. The factors to be considered are:

(1) The volume, physical, and chemical characteristics of the wastes, including their potential to migrate through soil or to volatilize or escape into the atmosphere;

(2) The attenuative properties of underlying and surrounding soils or other materials;

(3) The mobilizing properties of other materials co-disposed with these wastes; and

(4) The effectiveness of additional treatment, design, or monitoring techniques.

(b) The Executive Secretary may determine that additional design, operating, and monitoring requirements are necessary for piles managing hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 in order to reduce the possibility of migration of these wastes to groundwater, surface water, or air so as to protect human health and the environment.

~~12.8 [Action Leakage Rate]~~ ACTION LEAKAGE RATE

(a) The Executive Secretary shall approve an action leakage rate for surface impoundment units subject to R315-8-12.2(c) or (d). The action leakage rate is the maximum design flow rate that the leak detection system, LDS, can remove without the fluid head on the bottom liner exceeding one foot. The action leakage rate shall include an adequate safety margin to allow for uncertainties in the design, e.g., slope, hydraulic conductivity, thickness of drainage material, construction, operation, and location of the LDS, waste and leachate characteristics, likelihood and amounts of other sources of liquids in the LDS, and proposed response actions, e.g., the action leakage rate shall consider decreases in the flow capacity of the system over time resulting from siltation and clogging, rib

layover and creep of synthetic components of the system, overburden pressures, etc.

(b) To determine if the action leakage rate has been exceeded, the owner or operator shall convert the weekly flow rate from the monitoring data obtained under R315-8-12.3(c), to an average daily flow rate, gallons per acre per day, for each sump. Unless the Executive Secretary approves a different calculation, the average daily flow rate for each sump shall be calculated weekly during the active life and closure period.

12.9 ~~[Response Actions]~~ RESPONSE ACTIONS

(a) The owner or operator of waste pile units subject to R315-8-12.2(c) or (d) shall have an approved response action plan before receipt of waste. The response action plan shall set forth the actions to be taken if the action leakage rate has been exceeded. At a minimum, the response action plan shall describe the actions specified in R315-8-12.9(b).

(b) If the flow rate into the leak detection system exceeds the action leakage rate for any sump, the owner or operator shall:

(1) Notify the Executive Secretary in writing of the exceedance within seven days of the determination;

(2) Submit a preliminary written assessment to the Executive Secretary within 14 days of the determination, as to the amount of liquids, likely sources of liquids, possible location, size, and cause of any leaks, and short-term actions taken and planned;

(3) Determine to the extent practicable the location, size, and cause of any leak;

(4) Determine whether waste receipt should cease or be curtailed, whether any waste should be removed from the unit for inspection, repairs, or controls, and whether or not the unit should be closed;

(5) Determine any other short-term and long-term actions to be taken to mitigate or stop any leaks; and

(6) Within 30 days after the notification that the action leakage rate has been exceeded, submit to the Executive Secretary the results of the analyses specified in R315-8-12.9(b)(3), (4), and (5), the results of actions taken, and actions planned. Monthly thereafter, as long as the flow rate in the leak detection system exceeds the action leakage rate, the owner or operator shall submit to the Executive Secretary a report summarizing the results of any remedial actions taken and actions planned.

(c) To make the leak and/or remediation determinations in R315-8-12.9(b)(3), (4), and (5), the owner or operator shall:

(1)(i) Assess the source of liquids and amounts of liquids by source;

(ii) Conduct a fingerprint, hazardous constituent, or other analyses of the liquids in the leak detection system to identify the source of liquids and possible location of any leaks, and the hazard and mobility of the liquid; and

(iii) Assess the seriousness of any leaks in terms of potential for escaping into the environment; or

(2) Document why such assessments are not needed.

R315-8-13. Land Treatment.

13.1 ~~[Applicability]~~ APPLICABILITY

The rules in this section apply to owners and operators of facilities that treat or dispose of hazardous waste in land treatment units, except as provided otherwise in R315-8-1.1.

13.2 ~~[Treatment Program]~~ TREATMENT PROGRAM

(a) An owner or operator subject to this section shall establish a land treatment program that is designed to ensure that hazardous constituents placed in or on the treatment zone are degraded, transformed, or immobilized within the treatment zone. The Executive Secretary will specify in the facility ~~[plan approval]~~ permit the elements of the treatment program, including:

(1) The wastes that are capable of being treated at the unit based on demonstration under R315-8-13.3;

(2) Design measures and operating practices necessary to maximize the success of degradation, transformation, and immobilization processes in the treatment zone in accordance with R315-8-13.4(a); and

(3) Unsaturated zone monitoring provisions meeting the requirements of R315-8-13.6.

(b) The Executive Secretary will specify in the facility ~~[plan approval]~~ permit the hazardous constituents that ~~[must]~~ shall be degraded, transformed, or immobilized under this section. Hazardous constituents are constituents identified in R315-50-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261 Appendix VIII, that are reasonably expected to be in, or derived from, waste placed in or on the treatment zone.

(c) The Executive Secretary will specify the vertical and horizontal dimensions of the treatment zone in the facility ~~[plan approval]~~ permit. The treatment zone is the portion of the unsaturated zone below and including the land surface in which the owner or operator intends to maintain the conditions necessary for effective degradation, transformation, or immobilization of hazardous constituents. The maximum depth of the treatment zone shall be:

(1) No more than 1.5 meters, five feet, from the initial soil surface; and

(2) More than 1 meter, three feet, above the seasonal high water table.

13.3 ~~[Treatment — Demonstration]~~ TREATMENT DEMONSTRATION

(a) For each waste that will be applied to the treatment zone, the owner or operator shall demonstrate, prior to application of the waste, that hazardous constituents in the waste can be completely degraded, transformed, or immobilized in the treatment zone.

(b) In making this demonstration, the owner or operator may use field tests, laboratory analyses, available data, or, in the case of existing units, operating data. If the owner or operator intends to conduct field tests or laboratory analyses in order to make the demonstration required under R315-8-13.3(a), he shall obtain a treatment or disposal ~~[plan approval]~~ permit under R315-3-~~[2+]~~ 6.4. The Executive Secretary will specify in this plan the testing, analytical, design, and operating requirements, including the duration of the tests, the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the treatment zone, monitoring procedures, closure and clean-up activities necessary to meet the requirements in R315-8-13.3(c).

(c) Any field test or laboratory analysis conducted in order to make a demonstration under R315-8-13.3(a) shall:

(1) Accurately simulate the characteristics and operating conditions for the proposed land treatment unit including:

(i) The characteristics of the waste, including the presence of R315-50-10 constituents, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII;

(ii) The climate in the area;

(iii) The topography of the surrounding area;

- (iv) The characteristics of the soil in the treatment zone, including depth; and
- (v) The operating practices to be used at the unit.
- (2) Be able to show that hazardous constituents in the waste to be tested will be completely degraded, transformed, or immobilized in the treatment zone of the proposed land treatment unit; and
- (3) Be conducted in a manner that protects human health and the environment considering:
 - (i) The characteristics of the waste to be tested;
 - (ii) The operating and monitoring measures taken during the course of the test;
 - (iii) The duration of the test;
 - (iv) The volume of the waste used in the test;
 - (v) In the case of field tests, the potential for migration of hazardous constituents to groundwater or surface water.

13.4 ~~[Design and Operating Requirements]~~DESIGN AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

The Executive Secretary will specify in the facility ~~[plan approval]~~permit how the owner or operator will design, construct, operate, and maintain the land treatment unit in compliance with this section.

(a) The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain the unit to maximize the degradation, transformation, and immobilization of hazardous constituents in the treatment zone. The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain the unit in accord with all design and operating conditions that were used in the treatment demonstration under R315-8-13.3. At a minimum, the Executive Secretary will specify the following in the facility plan:

- (1) The rate and method of waste application to the treatment zone;
- (2) Measures to control soil pH;
- (3) Measures to enhance microbial or chemical reactions, e.g., fertilization, tilling; and
- (4) Measures to control the moisture content of the treatment zone.
- (b) The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain the treatment zone to minimize run-off of hazardous constituents during the active life of the land treatment unit.
- (c) The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain a run-on control system capable of preventing flow onto the treatment zone during peak discharge from at least a 25-year storm.
- (d) The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain a run-off management system to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24-hour, 25-year storm.
- (e) Collection and holding facilities, e.g., tanks or basins, associated with run-on and run-off control systems shall be emptied or otherwise managed expeditiously after storms to maintain the design capacity of the system.
- (f) If the treatment zone contains particulate matter which may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator shall manage the unit to control wind dispersal.
- (g) The owner or operator shall inspect the unit weekly and after storms to detect evidence of:
 - (1) Deterioration, malfunctions, or improper operation of run-on and run-off control systems; and

- (2) Improper functioning of wind dispersal control measures.
- 13.5 ~~[Food-Chain Crops]~~FOOD-CHAIN CROPS

The Executive Secretary may allow the growth of food-chain crops in or on the treatment zone only if the owner or operator satisfies the conditions of this section. The Executive Secretary will specify in the facility plan the specific food-chain crops which may be grown.

(a)(1) The owner or operator shall demonstrate that there is no substantial risk to human health caused by the growth of the crops in or on the treatment zone by demonstrating, prior to the planting of the crops, that hazardous constituents other than cadmium:

- (i) Will not be transferred to the food or feed portions of the crop by plant uptake or direct contact, and will not otherwise be ingested by food-chain animals, e.g., by grazing; or
- (ii) Will not occur in greater concentrations in or on the food or feed portions of crops grown on the treatment zone than in or on identical portions of the same crops grown on untreated soils under similar conditions in the same region.

(2) The owner or operator shall make the demonstration required under this paragraph prior to the planting of crops at the facility for all constituents identified in R315-50-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261 Appendix VIII, that are reasonably expected to be in, or derived from, waste placed in or on the treatment zone.

(3) In making a demonstration under this paragraph, the owner or operator may use field tests, greenhouse studies, available data, or, in the case of existing units, operating data, and shall:

- (i) Base the demonstration on conditions similar to those present in the treatment zone, including soil characteristics, e.g., pH, cation exchange capacity, specific wastes, application rates, application methods, and crops to be grown; and
- (ii) Describe the procedures used in conducting any tests, including the sample selection criteria, sample size, analytical methods, and statistical procedures.

(4) If the owner or operator intends to conduct field tests or greenhouse studies in order to make the demonstration required under this paragraph, he shall obtain a ~~[plan approval]~~permit for conducting these activities.

(b) The owner or operator shall comply with the following conditions if cadmium is contained in wastes applied to the treatment zone:

- (1)(i) The pH of the waste and soil mixture ~~[must]~~shall be 6.5 or greater at the time of each waste application, except for waste containing cadmium at concentrations of two mg/kg, dry weight, or less;
- (ii) The annual application of cadmium from waste shall not exceed 0.5 kilograms per hectare, kg/ha, on land used for production of tobacco, leafy vegetables, or root crops grown for human consumption. For other food-chain crops, and annual cadmium application rate shall not exceed:

Time Period	TABLE	Annual Cd Application Rate (kilograms per hectare)
Present to June 30, 1984		2.0
July 1, 1984 to December 31, 1986		1.25
Beginning January 1, 1987		0.5

(iii) The cumulative application of cadmium from waste shall not exceed five kg/ha if the waste and soil mixture has a pH less than 6.5; and

(iv) If the waste and soil mixture has a pH of 6.5 or greater or is maintained at a pH of 6.5 or greater during crop growth, the cumulative application of cadmium from waste shall not exceed: five kg/ha if soil cation exchange capacity (CEC) is less than five meq/100g; 10 kg/ha if soil CEC is 5-15 meq/100g; and 20 kg/ha if soil CEC is greater than 15 meq/100g; or

(2)(i) Animal feed shall be the only food-chain crop produced;

(ii) The pH of the waste and soil mixture shall be 6.5 or greater at the time of waste application or at the time the crop is planted, whichever occurs later, and this pH level shall be maintained whenever food-chain crops are grown;

(iii) There shall be an operating plan which demonstrates how the animal feed will be distributed to preclude ingestion by humans. The operating plan shall describe the measures to be taken to safeguard against possible health hazards from cadmium entering the food-chain, which may result from alternative land uses; and

(iv) Future property owners shall be notified by a stipulation in the land record or property deed which states that the property has received waste at high cadmium application rates and that food-chain crops shall not be grown except in compliance with R315-8-13.5(b)(2).

13.6 [~~Unsaturation Zone Monitoring~~]UNSATURATED ZONE MONITORING

An owner or operator subject to this section shall establish an unsaturated zone monitoring program to discharge the following responsibilities:

(a) The owner or operator shall monitor the soil and soil-pore liquid to determine whether hazardous constituents migrate out of the treatment zone.

(1) The Executive Secretary will specify the hazardous constituents to be monitored in the facility plan. The hazardous constituents to be monitored are those specified under R315-8-13.2(b).

(2) The Executive Secretary may require monitoring for principal hazardous constituents (PHCs) in lieu of the constituents specified under R315-8-13.2(b). PHCs are hazardous constituents contained in the wastes to be applied to the unit that are the most difficult to treat, considering the combined effects of degradation, transformation, and immobilization. The Board will establish PHCs if they find, based on the waste analyses, treatment demonstrations, or other data, that effective degradation, transformation, or immobilization of the PHCs will assure treatment to at least equivalent levels for the other hazardous constituents in the waste.

(b) The owner or operator shall install an unsaturated zone monitoring system that includes soil monitoring using soil cores and soil-pore liquid monitoring using devices such as lysimeters. The unsaturated zone monitoring system shall consist of a sufficient number of sampling points at appropriate locations and depths to yield samples that:

(1) Represent the quality of background soil-pore liquid and the chemical make-up of soil that has not been affected by leakage from the treatment zone; and

(2) Indicate the quality of soil-pore liquid and the chemical make-up of the soil below the treatment zone.

(c) The owner or operator shall establish a background value for each hazardous constituent to be monitored under R315-8-

13.6(a). The [~~plan approval~~]permit will specify the background values for each constituent or specify the procedures to be used to calculate the background values.

(1) Background soil values may be based on a one-time sampling at a background plot having characteristics similar to those of the treatment zone.

(2) Background soil-pore liquid values shall be based on at least quarterly sampling for one year at a background plot having characteristics similar to those of the treatment zone.

(3) The owner or operator shall express all background values in a form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases under R315-8-13.6(f).

(4) In taking samples used in the determination of all background values, the owner or operator shall use an unsaturated zone monitoring system that complies with R315-8-13.6(b)(1).

(d) The owner or operator shall conduct soil monitoring and soil-pore liquid monitoring immediately below the treatment zone. The Executive Secretary will specify the frequency and timing of soil and soil-pore liquid monitoring in the facility [~~plan approval~~]permit after considering the frequency, timing, and rate of waste application, and the soil permeability. The owner or operator shall express the results of soil and soil-pore liquid monitoring in a form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases under R315-8-13.6(f).

(e) The owner or operator shall use consistent sampling and analysis procedures that are designed to ensure sampling results that provide a reliable indication of soil-pore liquid quality and the chemical make-up of the soil below the treatment zone. At a minimum, the owner or operator shall implement procedures and techniques for:

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

(f) The owner or operator shall determine whether there is a statistically significant change over background values for any hazardous constituent to be monitored under R315-8-13.6(a) below the treatment zone each time he conducts soil monitoring and soil-pore liquid monitoring under R315-8-13.6(d).

(1) In determining whether a statistically significant increase has occurred, the owner or operator shall compare the value of each constituent, as determined under R315-8-13.6(d), to the background value for that constituent according to the statistical procedure specified in the facility plan under this paragraph.

(2) The owner or operator shall determine whether there has been a statistically significant increase below the treatment zone within a reasonable time period after completion of sampling. The Executive Secretary will specify that time period in the facility plan after considering the complexity of the statistical test and the availability of laboratory facilities to perform the analysis of soil and soil-pore liquid samples.

(3) The owner or operator shall determine whether there is a statistically significant increase below the treatment zone using a statistical procedure that provides reasonable confidence that migration from the treatment zone will be identified. The Executive Secretary will specify a statistical procedure in the facility plan that he finds:

(i) Is appropriate for the distribution of the data used to establish background values; and

(ii) Provides a reasonable balance between the probability of falsely identifying migration from the treatment zone and the probability of failing to identify real migration from the treatment zone.

(g) If the owner or operator determines, pursuant to R315-8-13.6(f), that there is a statistically significant increase of hazardous constituents below the treatment zone he shall:

(1) Notify the Board of this finding in writing within seven days. The notification shall indicate what constituents have shown statistically significant increases.

(2) Within 90 days, submit to the Executive Secretary an application for [~~plan approval~~]permit modification to modify the operating practices at the facility in order to maximize the success of degradation, transformation, or immobilization processes in the treatment zone.

(h) If the owner or operator determines, pursuant to R315-8-13.6(f), that there is a statistically significant increase of hazardous constituents below the treatment zone, he may demonstrate that a source other than regulated units caused the increase or that the increase resulted from an error in sampling, analysis or evaluation. While the owner or operator may make a demonstration under this paragraph in addition to, or in lieu of, submitting a [~~plan approval~~]permit modification application under R315-8-13.6(g)(2), he is not relieved of the requirement to submit a plan modification application within the time specified in R315-8-13.6(g)(2) unless the demonstration made under this paragraph successfully shows that a source other than regulated units caused the increase or that the increase resulted from an error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation. In making a demonstration under this paragraph, the owner or operator shall:

(1) Notify the Board or its duly authorized representative in writing within seven days of determining a statistically significant increase below the treatment zone that he intends to make a determination under this paragraph;

(2) Within 90 days, submit a report to the Board demonstrating that a source other than the regulated units caused the increase or that the increase resulted from error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation;

(3) Within 90 days, submit to the Executive Secretary an application for a [~~plan approval~~]permit modification to make any appropriate changes to the unsaturated zone monitoring program at the facility; and

(4) Continue to monitor in accordance with the unsaturated zone monitoring program established under this section.

13.7 [~~Recordkeeping~~]RECORDKEEPING

The owner or operator shall include hazardous waste application dates, rates, and amounts in the operating record required under R315-8-5.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.73.

13.8 [~~Closure and Post-Closure Care~~]CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE

(a) During the closure period the owner or operator shall:

(1) Continue all operations, including pH control, necessary to maximize degradation, transformation, or immobilization of hazardous constituents within the treatment zone as required under R315-8-13.4(a), except to the extent such measures are inconsistent with R315-8-13.8(a)(8);

(2) Continue all operations in the treatment zone to minimize run-off of hazardous constituents as required under R315-8-13.4(b);

(3) Maintain the run-on control system required under R315-8-13.4(c);

(4) Maintain the run-off management system required under R315-8-13.4(d);

(5) Control wind dispersal of hazardous waste if required under R315-8-13.4(f);

(6) Continue to comply with any prohibitions or conditions concerning growth of food-chain crops under R315-8-13.5;

(7) Continue unsaturated zone monitoring in compliance with R315-8-13.6 except that soil-pore liquid monitoring may be terminated 90 days after the last application of waste to the treatment zone; and

(8) Establish a vegetative cover on the portion of the facility being closed at a time that the cover will not substantially impede degradation, transformation, or immobilization of hazardous constituents in the treatment zone. The vegetative cover shall be capable of maintaining growth without extensive maintenance.

(b) For the purpose of complying with R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 - 264.120, when closure is completed the owner or operator may submit to the Board certification by an independent qualified soil scientist, in lieu of an independent registered professional engineer, that the facility has been closed in accordance with the specifications in the approved closure plan.

(c) During the post-closure care period the owner or operator shall:

(1) Continue all operations, including pH control necessary to enhance degradation and transformation and sustain immobilization of hazardous constituents in the treatment zone to the extent that these measures are consistent with other post-closure care activities;

(2) Maintain a vegetative cover over closed portions of the facility;

(3) Maintain the run-on control system required under R315-8-13.4(c);

(4) Maintain the run-off management system required under R315-8-13.4(d);

(5) Control wind dispersal of hazardous waste if required under R315-8-13.4(f);

(6) Continue to comply with any prohibitions or conditions concerning growth of food-chain crops under R315-8-13.5; and

(7) Continue unsaturated zone monitoring in compliance with R315-8-13.6, except that soil-pore liquid monitoring may be terminated 90 days after the last application of waste to the treatment zone.

(d) The owner or operator is not subject to regulation under R315-8-13.8(a)(8) and (c) if the Board finds that the level of hazardous constituents in the treatment zone soil does not exceed the background value of those constituents by an amount that is statistically significant when using the test specified in R315-8-13.8(d)(3). The owner or operator may submit such a demonstration to the Board at any time during the closure or post-closure care periods. For the purposes of this paragraph:

(1) The owner or operator shall establish background soil values and determine whether there is a statistically significant increase over those values for all hazardous constituents specified in the facility plan under R315-8-13.2(b).

(i) Background soil values may be based on a one-time sampling of a background plot having characteristics similar to those of the treatment zone.

(ii) The owner or operator shall express background values and values for hazardous constituents in the treatment zone in a form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases under R315-8-13.8(d)(3).

(2) In taking samples used in the determination of background and treatment zone values, the owner or operator shall take samples at a sufficient number of sampling points and at appropriate locations and depths to yield samples that represent the chemical make-up of soil that has not been affected by leakage from the treatment zone and the soil within the treatment zone, respectively.

(3) In determining whether a statistically significant increase has occurred, the owner or operator shall compare the value of each constituent in the treatment zone to the background value for that constituent using a statistical procedure that provides reasonable confidence that constituent presence in the treatment zone will be identified. The owner or operator shall use a statistical procedure that:

(i) Is appropriate for the distribution of the data used to establish background values; and

(ii) Provides a reasonable balance between the probability of falsely identifying hazardous constituent presence in the treatment zone and the probability of failing to identify real presence in the treatment zone.

(e) The owner or operator is not subject to regulation under section R315-8-6 if the Board finds that the owner or operator satisfies R315-8-13.8(d) and if unsaturated zone monitoring under R315-8-13.6 indicates that hazardous constituents have not migrated beyond the treatment zone during the active life of the land treatment unit.

~~13.9 [Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Waste]~~ **SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE OR REACTIVE WASTE**

The owner or operator shall not apply ignitable or reactive waste to the treatment zone unless the waste and the treatment zone meet all applicable requirements of R315-13, R315-50-12, and R315-50-13, which incorporate by reference 40 CFR 268, and:

(a) The waste is immediately incorporated into the soil so that:

(1) The resulting waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under R315-2-9(d) or (f); and

(2) Section R315-8-2.8(b) is complied with; or

(b) The waste is managed in a way that it is protected from any material or conditions which may cause it to ignite or react.

~~13.10 [Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes]~~ **SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES**

The owner or operator shall not place incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, see 40 CFR 264, Appendix V for examples, in or on the same treatment zone, unless R315-8-2.8(b) is complied with.

~~13.11 [Special Requirements for Hazardous Wastes]~~ **SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027**

(a) Hazardous Wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 shall not be placed in a land treatment unit unless the owner or operator operates the facility in accordance with a management plan for these wastes that is approved by the Executive Secretary pursuant to the standards set out in this paragraph, and in accord

with all other applicable requirements of these rules. The factors to be considered are:

(1) The volume, physical, and chemical characteristics of the wastes including their potential to migrate through soil or to volatilize or escape into the atmosphere;

(2) The attenuative properties of underlying and surrounding soils or other materials;

(3) The mobilizing properties of other materials co-disposed with these wastes; and

(4) The effectiveness of additional treatment, design, or monitoring techniques.

(b) The Board may determine that additional design, operating, and monitoring requirements are necessary for land treatment facilities managing hazardous waste F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 in order to reduce the possibility of migration of these wastes to groundwater, surface water, or air so as to protect human health and the environment.

R315-8-14. Landfills.

14.1 APPLICABILITY

The rules in this section apply to owners and operators of facilities that dispose of hazardous waste in landfills, except as R315-8-1.1 provides otherwise.

14.2 DESIGN AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

(a) Any landfill that is not covered by paragraph R315-8-14.2(h) or R315-8-14.2(a) shall have a liner system for all portions of the landfill, except for existing portions of the landfill. The liner system shall have:

(1) A liner that is designed, constructed, and installed to prevent any migration of wastes out of the landfill to the adjacent subsurface soil or groundwater or surface water at any time during the active life, including the closure period, of the landfill. The liner shall be constructed of material that prevents wastes from passing into the liner during the active life of the facility. The liner shall be:

(i) Constructed of materials that have appropriate chemical properties and sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients, including static head and external hydrogeologic forces, physical contact with the waste or leachate to which they are exposed, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, and the stress of daily operation;

(ii) Placed upon a foundation or base capable of providing support to the liner and resistance to pressure gradients above and below the liner to prevent failure of the liner due to settlement, compression, or uplift; and

(iii) Installed to cover all surrounding earth likely to be in contact with the waste or leachate; and

(2) A leachate collection and removal system immediately above the liner that is designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to collect and remove leachate from the landfill. The Executive Secretary will specify design and operating conditions in the ~~plan approval~~ permit to ensure that the leachate depth at any point on the liner system, does not exceed 30 cm, one foot. The leachate collection and removal system shall be:

(i) Constructed of materials that are:

(A) Chemically resistant to the waste managed in the landfill and the leachate expected to be generated; and

(B) Of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlying wastes, waste cover materials, and by any equipment used at the landfill; and

(ii) Designed and operated to function without clogging through the scheduled closure of the landfill.

(b) The owner or operator will be exempted from the requirements of R315-8-14.2(a) if the Board finds, based on a demonstration by the owner or operator, that alternative design and operating practices, together with location characteristics, will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents, see R315-8-6.4, into the groundwater or surface water at any future time. In deciding whether to grant an exemption, the Board will consider:

(1) The nature and quantity of the wastes;

(2) The proposed alternate design and operation;

(3) The hydrogeologic setting of the facility, including the attenuative capacity and thickness of the liners and soils present between the landfill and groundwater or surface water; and

(4) All other factors which would influence the quality and mobility of the leachate produced and the potential for it to migrate to groundwater or surface water.

(c) The owner or operator of each new landfill unit on which construction commences after January 29, 1992, each lateral expansion of a landfill unit on which construction commences after July 29, 1992, and each replacement of an existing landfill unit that is to commence reuse after July 29, 1992 shall install two or more liners and a leachate collection and removal system above and between such liners. "Construction commences" is as defined in R315-1-1(b), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 260.10, under "existing facility."

(1)(i) The liner system shall include:

(A) A top liner designed and constructed of materials, e.g., a geomembrane, to prevent the migration of hazardous constituents into such liner during the active life and post-closure care period; and

(B) A composite bottom liner, consisting of at least two components. The upper component shall be designed and constructed of materials, e.g., a geomembrane, to prevent the migration of hazardous constituents into this component during the active life and post-closure care period. The lower component shall be designed and constructed of materials to minimize the migration of hazardous constituents if a breach in the upper component were to occur. The lower component shall be constructed of at least three feet, 91 cm, of compacted soil material with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec.

(ii) The liners shall comply with R315-8-14.2(a)(1)(i), (ii), and (iii).

(2) The leachate collection and removal system immediately above the top liner shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to collect and remove leachate from the landfill during the active life and post-closure care period. The Executive Secretary will specify design and operating conditions in the permit to ensure that the leachate depth over the liner does not exceed 30 cm, one foot. The leachate collection and removal system shall comply with R315-8-14.2(c)(3)(iii) and (iv).

(3) The leachate collection and removal system between the liners, and immediately above the bottom composite liner in the case of multiple leachate collection and removal systems, is also a leak detection system. This leak detection system shall be capable of detecting, collecting, and removing leaks of hazardous

constituents at the earliest practicable time through all areas of the top liner likely to be exposed to waste or leachate during the active life and post-closure care period. The requirements for a leak detection system in this paragraph are satisfied by installation of a system that is, at a minimum:

(i) Constructed with a bottom slope of one percent or more;

(ii) Constructed of granular drainage materials with a hydraulic conductivity of 1×10^{-2} cm/sec or more and a thickness of 12 inches, 30.5 cm, or more; or constructed of synthetic or geonet drainage materials with a transmissivity of 3×10^{-5} m²/sec or more;

(iii) Constructed of materials that are chemically resistant to the waste managed in the landfill and the leachate expected to be generated, and of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlying wastes, waste cover materials, and equipment used at the landfill;

(iv) Designed and operated to minimize clogging during the active life and post-closure care period; and

(v) Constructed with sumps and liquid removal methods, e.g., pumps, of sufficient size to collect and remove liquids from the sump and prevent liquids from backing up into the drainage layer. Each unit shall have its own sump(s). The design of each sump and removal system shall provide a method for measuring and recording the volume of liquids present in the sump and of liquids removed.

(4) The owner or operator shall collect and remove pumpable liquids in the leak detection system sumps to minimize the head on the bottom liner.

(5) The owner or operator of a leak detection system that is not located completely above the seasonal high water table shall demonstrate that the operation of the leak detection system will not be adversely affected by the presence of ground water.

(d) The Executive Secretary may approve alternative design or operating practices to those specified in R315-8-14.2(c) if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Executive Secretary that such design and operating practices, together with location characteristics:

(1) Will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituent into the ground water or surface water at least as effectively as the liners and leachate collection and removal systems specified in R315-8-14.2(c); and

(2) Will allow detection of leaks of hazardous constituents through the top liner at least as effectively.

(e) The double liner requirement set forth in R315-8-14.2(h) may be waived by the Board for any monofill, if:

(1) The monofill contains only hazardous wastes from foundry furnace emission controls or metal casting molding sand, and the wastes do not contain constituents which would render the wastes hazardous for reasons other than the Toxicity Characteristics in R315-2-9(g) and EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers D004 through D017; and

(2)(i)(A) The monofill has at least one liner for which there is no evidence that the liner is leaking:

(B) The monofill is located more than one-quarter mile from an underground source of drinking water, as that term is defined in 40 CFR 144.3; and

(C) The monofill is in compliance with generally applicable groundwater monitoring requirements for facilities with ~~[plan approval]~~ permit; or

(ii) The owner or operator demonstrates that the monofill is located, designed, and operated so as to assure that there will be no

migration of any hazardous constituent into groundwater or surface water at any future time.

(f) The owner or operator of any replacement landfill unit is exempt from R315-8-14.2(c) if:

(1) The existing unit was constructed in compliance with the design standards of section 3004(o)(1)(A)(i) and (o)(5) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; and

(2) There is no reason to believe that the liner is not functioning as designed.

(g) The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain a run-on control system capable of preventing flow onto the active portion of the landfill during peak discharge from at least a 25-year storm.

(h) The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate, and maintain a run-off management system to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24-hour, 25-year storm.

(i) Collection and holding facilities, e.g., tanks or basins, associated with run-on and run-off control systems shall be emptied or otherwise managed expeditiously after storms to maintain design capacity of the system.

(j) If the landfill contains any particulate matter which may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator shall cover or otherwise manage the landfill to control wind dispersal.

(k) The Executive Secretary will specify in the ~~plan approval~~ permit all design and operating practices that are necessary to ensure that the requirements of this section are satisfied.

14.3 MONITORING AND INSPECTION

(a) During construction or installation, liners, except in the case of existing portions of landfills exempt from R315-8-14.2(a), and cover systems, e.g., membranes, sheets, or coatings, shall be inspected for uniformity, damage, and imperfections, e.g., holes, cracks, thin spots, or foreign materials. Immediately after construction or installation:

(1) Synthetic liners and covers shall be inspected to ensure tight seams and joints and the absence of tears, punctures, or blisters; and

(2) Soil-based and admixed liners and covers shall be inspected for imperfections including lenses, cracks, channels, root holes, or other structural non-uniformities that may cause an increase in the permeability of the liner or cover.

(b) While a landfill is in operation, it shall be inspected weekly and after storms to detect evidence of any of the following:

(1) Deterioration, malfunctions, or improper operation of run-on and run-off control systems;

(2) Proper functioning of wind dispersal control systems, where present; and

(3) The presence of leachate in and proper functioning of leachate collection and removal systems, where present.

(c)(1) An owner or operator required to have a leak detection system under R315-8-14.2(c) or (d) shall record the amount of liquids removed from each leak detection system sump at least once each week during the active life and closure period.

(2) After the final cover is installed, the amount of liquids removed from each leak detection system sump shall be recorded at least monthly. If the liquid level in the sump stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive months, the amount of liquids in the sumps shall be recorded at least quarterly. If the liquid level in the sump stays below the pump operating level for two

consecutive quarters, the amount of liquids in the sumps shall be recorded at least semi-annually. If at any time during the post-closure care period the pump operating level is exceeded at units on quarterly or semi-annual recording schedules, the owner or operator shall return to monthly recording of amounts of liquids removed from each sump until the liquid level again stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive months.

(3) "Pump operating level" is a liquid level proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the Executive Secretary based on pump activation level, sump dimensions, and level that avoids backup into the drainage layer and minimizes head in the sump.

14.4 SURVEYING AND RECORDKEEPING

The owner or operator of a landfill shall maintain the following items in the operating record required under R315-8-5.3, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.73:

(a) On a map, the exact location and dimensions, including depth, of each cell with respect to permanently surveyed bench marks; and

(b) The contents of each cell and the approximate location of each hazardous waste type within each cell.

14.5 CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE

(a) At final closure of the landfill or upon closure of any cell, the owner or operator shall cover the landfill or cell with a final cover designed and constructed to:

(1) Provide long-term minimization of migration of liquids through the closed landfill;

(2) Function with minimum maintenance;

(3) Promote drainage and minimize erosion or abrasion of the cover;

(4) Accommodate settling and subsidence so that the cover's integrity is maintained; and

(5) Have a permeability less than or equal to the permeability of any bottom liner system or natural subsoils present.

(b) After final closure, the owner or operator shall comply with all post-closure requirements contained under R315-8-9.8 and R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 - 264.120, including maintenance and monitoring throughout the post-closure care period, specified in the ~~plan approval~~ permit, under R315-8-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 264.110 - 264.120. The owner or operator shall:

(1) Maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover, including making repairs to the cap as necessary to correct the effects of settling, subsidence, erosion, or other events;

(2) Continue to operate the leachate collection and removal system until leachate is no longer detected;

(3) Maintain and monitor the leak detection system in accordance with R315-8-14.2(c)(3)(iv) and (4) and R315-8-14.3(c), and comply with all other applicable leak detection system requirements of ~~this part~~ R315-8;

(4) Maintain and monitor the groundwater monitoring system and comply with all other applicable requirements of these rules;

(5) Prevent run-on and run-off from eroding or otherwise damaging the final cover; and

(6) Protect and maintain surveyed bench marks used in complying with R315-8-14.4.

14.6 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE OR REACTIVE WASTE

(a) Except as provided in R315-8-14.6(b), and in R315-8-14.10, ignitable or reactive waste shall not be placed in a landfill,

unless the waste and landfill meet all applicable requirements of R315-13, R315-50-12, and R315-50-13, which incorporate by reference 40 CFR 268, and:

(1) The resulting waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under R315-2-9(d) or (f); and

(2) R315-8-2.8(b) is complied with.

(b) Except for prohibited wastes which remain subject to treatment standards in R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268 [S]subpart D, ignitable wastes in containers may be landfilled without meeting the requirements of R315-8-14.6(a), provided that the wastes are disposed of in a way that they are protected from any material or conditions which may cause them to ignite. At a minimum, ignitable wastes shall be disposed of in non-leaking containers which are carefully handled and placed so as to avoid heat, sparks, rupture, or any other condition that might cause ignition of the wastes; shall be covered daily with soil or other non-combustible material to minimize the potential for ignition of the wastes; and shall not be disposed of in cells that contain or will contain other wastes which may generate heat sufficient to cause ignition of the waste.

14.7 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES

Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials shall not be placed in the same landfill cell, unless R315-8-2.8(b) is complied with.

14.8 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LIQUID WASTE

(a) Bulk or non-containerized liquid waste or waste containing free liquids may be placed in a landfill, prior to May 8, 1985, if:

(1) The landfill has a liner and leachate collection and removal system that meet the requirements of R315-8-14.2(a); or

(2) Before disposal, the liquid waste or waste containing free liquids is treated or stabilized, chemically or physically, e.g., by mixing with a sorbent solid, so that free liquids are no longer present.

(b) Effective May 8, 1985, the placement of bulk or non-containerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids, whether or not sorbents have been added, in any landfill is prohibited.

(c) To demonstrate the absence or presence of free liquids in either a containerized or a bulk waste, the following test ~~[must]~~shall be used: Method 9095, Paint Filter Liquids Test, as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods." EPA Publication No. SW-846 as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11, see R315-1-2.

(d) Containers holding free liquids shall not be placed in a landfill unless:

(1) All free-standing liquid:

(i) Has been removed by decanting, or other methods;

(ii) Has been mixed with sorbent or solidified so that free-standing liquid is no longer observed; or

(iii) Has been otherwise eliminated; or

(2) The container is very small, such as an ampule; or

(3) The container is designed to hold free liquids for use other than storage, such as a battery or capacitor; or

(4) The container is a lab pack as defined in R315-8-14.10, and is disposed of in accordance with R315-8-14.10.

(e) Sorbents used to treat free liquids to be disposed of in landfills ~~[must]~~shall be nonbiodegradable. Nonbiodegradable

sorbents are: materials listed or described in R315-8-14.8(e)(1); materials that pass one of the tests in R315-8-14.8(e)(2); or materials that are determined by EPA to be nonbiodegradable through the R315-2-16, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 260.22, petition process.

(1) Nonbiodegradable sorbents.

(i) Inorganic minerals, other inorganic materials, and elemental carbon, e.g., aluminosilicates, clays, smectites, Fuller's earth, bentonite, calcium bentonite, montmorillonite, calcined montmorillonite, kaolinite, micas (illite), vermiculites, zeolites; calcium carbonate (organic free limestone); oxides/hydroxides, alumina, lime, silica (sand), diatomaceous earth; perlite (volcanic glass); expanded volcanic rock; volcanic ash; cement kiln dust; fly ash; rice hull ash; activated charcoal/activated carbon; or

(ii) High molecular weight synthetic polymers (e.g., polyethylene, high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene, polystyrene, polyurethane, polyacrylate, polynorborene, polyisobutylene, ground synthetic rubber, cross-linked allylstyrene and tertiary butyl copolymers). This does not include polymers derived from biological material or polymers specifically designed to be degradable; or

(iii) Mixtures of these nonbiodegradable materials.

(2) Tests for nonbiodegradable sorbents.

(i) The sorbent material is determined to be nonbiodegradable under ASTM Method G21-70 (1984a)-Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymer Materials to Fungi; or

(ii) The sorbent material is determined to be nonbiodegradable under ASTM Method G22-76 (1984b)-Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Plastics to Bacteria; or

(iii) The sorbent material is determined to be nonbiodegradable under the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) test 301B, CO₂ Evolution, Modified Sturm Test.

(f) Effective November 8, 1985, the landfill placement of any liquid which is not a hazardous waste in a landfill is prohibited unless the owner or operator of the landfill demonstrates to the Board, or the Board determines that;

(1) The only reasonably available alternative to the placement in the landfill is placement in a landfill or unlined surface impoundment, whether or not permitted or operating under interim status, which contains or may reasonably be anticipated to contain, hazardous waste; and

(2) Placement in the owner or operator's landfill will not present a risk of contamination of any underground source of drinking water, as that term is defined in 40 CFR 144.3.

14.9 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTAINERS

Unless they are very small, such as an ampule, containers shall be either:

(a) At least 90 percent full when placed in the landfill; or

(b) Crushed, shredded, or similarly reduced in volume to the maximum practical extent before burial in the landfill.

14.10 DISPOSAL OF SMALL CONTAINERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN OVERPACKED DRUMS, LAB PACKS

Small containers of hazardous waste in overpacked drums, lab packs, may be placed in a landfill if the following requirements are met:

(a) Hazardous waste shall be packaged in non-leaking inside containers. The inside containers shall be of a design and constructed of a material that will not react dangerously with, be decomposed by, or be ignited by the contained waste. Inside containers shall be tightly and securely sealed. The inside containers shall be of the size and type specified in the Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous materials regulations, 49 CFR [P]parts 173, 178, and 179, if those regulations specify a particular inside container for the waste.

(b) The inside containers shall be overpacked in an open head DOT - specification metal shipping container, 49 CFR [P]parts 178 and 179, of no more than 416-liter, 110 gallon, capacity and surrounded by, at a minimum, a sufficient quantity of sorbent material, determined to be nonbiodegradable in accordance with R315-8-14.8(e), to completely sorb all of the liquid contents of the inside containers. The metal outer container shall be full after it has been packed with inside containers and sorbent material.

(c) The sorbent material used shall not be capable of reacting dangerously with, being decomposed by, or being ignited by the contents of the inside containers in accordance with R315-8-2.8(b).

(d) Incompatible wastes, as defined in R315-1 shall not be placed in the same outside container.

(e) Reactive wastes, other than cyanide or sulfide bearing wastes as defined in R315-2-9(f)(v) shall be treated or rendered non-reactive prior to packaging in accordance with R315-8-14.10(a) through (d). Cyanide and sulfide bearing reactive waste may be packed in accordance with R315-8-14.10(a) through (d) without first being treated or rendered non-reactive.

(f) The disposal is in compliance with the requirements of R315-13, R315-50-12, and R315-50-13, which incorporate by reference 40 CFR 268. Persons who incinerate lab packs according to the requirements in R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268.42(c)(1), may use fiber drums in place of metal outer containers. Such fiber drums must shall meet the DOT specification in 49 CFR 173.12 and be overpacked according to the requirements in R315-8-14.10(b).

14.11 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, AND F027

(a) Hazardous Wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 shall not be placed in a landfill unless the owner or operator operates the landfill in accord with a management plan for these wastes that is approved by the Executive Secretary pursuant to the standards set out in this paragraph, and in accord with all other applicable requirements. The factors to be considered are:

(1) The volume, physical and chemical characteristics of the wastes, including their potential to migrate through the soil or to volatilize or escape into the atmosphere;

(2) The attenuative properties of underlying and surrounding soils or other materials;

(3) The mobilizing properties of other materials co-disposed with these wastes; and

(4) The effectiveness of additional treatment, design, or monitoring requirements.

(b) The Board may determine that additional design, operating and monitoring requirements are necessary for landfills managing hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 in order to reduce the possibility of migration of these wastes to groundwater, surface water, or air so as to protect human health and the environment.

14.12 ACTION LEAKAGE RATE

(a) The Executive Secretary shall approve an action leakage rate for surface impoundment units subject to R315-8-14.2(c) or (d). The action leakage rate is the maximum design flow rate that the leak detection system, LDS, can remove without the fluid head on the bottom liner exceeding one foot. The action leakage rate must shall include an adequate safety margin to allow for uncertainties in the design, e.g., slope, hydraulic conductivity, thickness of drainage material, construction, operation, and location of the LDS, waste and leachate characteristics, likelihood and amounts of other sources of liquids in the LDS, and proposed response actions, e.g., the action leakage rate shall consider decreases in the flow capacity of the system over time resulting from siltation and clogging, rib layover and creep of synthetic components of the system, overburden pressures, etc.

(b) To determine if the action leakage rate has been exceeded, the owner or operator shall convert the weekly or monthly flow rate from the monitoring data obtained under R315-8-14.3(c), to an average daily flow rate, gallons per acre per day, for each sump. Unless the Executive Secretary approves a different calculation, the average daily flow rate for each sump shall be calculated weekly during the active life and closure period, and monthly during the post-closure care period when monthly monitoring is required under R315-8-14.3(c).

14.13 RESPONSE ACTIONS

(a) The owner or operator of landfill units subject to R315-8-14.2(c) or (d) shall have an approved response action plan before receipt of waste. The response action plan shall set forth the actions to be taken if the action leakage rate has been exceeded. At a minimum, the response action plan shall describe the actions specified in R315-8-14.13(b).

(b) If the flow rate into the leak detection system exceeds the action leakage rate for any sump, the owner or operator shall:

(1) Notify the Executive Secretary in writing of the exceedence within seven days of the determination;

(2) Submit a preliminary written assessment to the Executive Secretary within 14 days of the determination, as to the amount of liquids, likely sources of liquids, possible location, size, and cause of any leaks, and short-term actions taken and planned;

(3) Determine to the extent practicable the location, size, and cause of any leak;

(4) Determine whether waste receipt should cease or be curtailed, whether any waste should be removed from the unit for inspection, repairs, or controls, and whether or not the unit should be closed;

(5) Determine any other short-term and longer-term actions to be taken to mitigate or stop any leaks; and

(6) Within 30 days after the notification that the action leakage rate has been exceeded, submit to the Executive Secretary the results of the analyses specified in R315-8-14.13(b)(3)-(5), the results of actions taken, and actions planned. Monthly thereafter, as long as the flow rate in the leak detection system exceeds the action leakage rate, the owner or operator shall submit to the Executive Secretary a report summarizing the results of any remedial actions taken and actions planned.

(c) To make the leak and/or remediation determinations in R315-8-14.13(b)(3)-(5), the owner or operator shall:

(1)(i) Assess the source of liquids and amounts of liquids by source;

(ii) Conduct a fingerprint, hazardous constituent, or other analyses of the liquids in the leak detection system to identify the source of liquids and possible location of any leaks, and the hazard and mobility of the liquid; and

(iii) Assess the seriousness of any leaks in terms of potential for escaping into the environment; or

(2) Document why such assessments are not needed.

R315-8-15. Incinerators.

15.1 ~~[Applicability]~~ APPLICABILITY

(a) The rules in this section apply to owners or operators of facilities that incinerate hazardous waste, as defined in 40 CFR 260.10, except as R315-8-1.1 provides otherwise.

(b) After consideration of the waste analysis included with ~~[Part B of the plan approval]~~ part B of the permit, the Executive Secretary, in establishing the ~~[plan approval]~~ permit conditions, shall exempt the applicant from all requirements of this section except R315-8-15.2, Waste Analysis and R315-8-15.12 Closure.

(1) If the Executive Secretary finds that the waste to be burned is:

(i) Listed as a hazardous waste in R315-2-10 or R315-2-11 solely because it is ignitable, Hazard Code I, corrosive Hazard Code C, or both; or

(ii) Listed as a hazardous waste in R315-2-10 or R315-2-11 solely because it is reactive, Hazard Code R, for characteristics other than those listed in R315-2-9(f)(1)(iv) and (v), and will not be burned when other hazardous wastes are present in the combustion zone; or

(iii) A hazardous waste solely because it possesses the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or both, as determined by the test for characteristics of hazardous wastes under R315-2-9, or

(iv) A hazardous waste solely because it possesses any of the reactivity characteristics described by R315-2-9(f)(1)(i), (ii), (iii), (vi), (vii), and (viii) and will not be burned when other hazardous wastes are present in the combustion zone; and

(2) If the waste analysis shows that the waste contains none of the hazardous constituents listed in R315-50-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261 Appendix VIII, which could reasonably be expected to be in the waste.

(c) If the waste to be burned is one which is described by R315-8-15.1(b)(1)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) and contains insignificant concentrations of the hazardous constituents listed in R315-50-10, which incorporates by Reference 40 CFR 261 Appendix VIII, then the Executive Secretary may, in establishing ~~[plan approval]~~ permit conditions, exempt the applicant from all requirements of this section except R315-8-15.2, Waste analysis and R315-8-15.12, Closure, after consideration of the waste analysis included with ~~[Part B of the plan approval]~~ part B of the permit, unless the Executive Secretary finds that the waste will pose a threat to human health and the environment when burned in an incinerator.

(d) The owner or operator of an incinerator may conduct trial burns subject only to the requirements of R315-3-~~[20]~~ 6.3.

15.2 ~~[Waste Analysis]~~ WASTE ANALYSIS

(a) As a portion of the trial burn plan required by R315-3-~~[20]~~ 6.3 or with ~~[Part B of the plan approval]~~ part B of the permit the owner or operator shall have included an analysis of the waste feed sufficient to provide all information required by R315-3-~~[20]~~ 6.3(b) or R315-3-~~[6(a)(5)]~~ 2.10. Owners or operators of new hazardous

waste incinerators shall provide the information required by R315-3-~~[20]~~ 6.3(c) or R315-3-~~[6(a)(5)]~~ 2.10 to the greatest extent possible.

(b) Throughout normal operation the owner or operator shall conduct sufficient waste analysis to verify that waste feed to the incinerator is within the physical and chemical composition limits specified in his ~~[plan approval]~~ permit, R315-8-15.6.

15.3 ~~[Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHCS)]~~ PRINCIPAL ORGANIC HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS (POHCS)

(a) Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHCS) in the waste feed shall be treated to the extent required by the performance standard of R315-8-15.4.

(b)(1) One or more POHCS will be specified in the facility's ~~[plan approval]~~ permit, from among these constituents listed in R315-50-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261 Appendix VIII, for each waste feed to be burned. This specification will be based on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the waste and on their concentration or mass in the waste feed, considering the results of waste analyses and trial burns or alternative data submitted with ~~[Part B of the facility's plan approval]~~ part B of the permit. Organic constituents which represent the greatest degree of difficulty of incineration will be those most likely to be designated as POHCS. Constituents are more likely to be designated as POHCS if they are present in large quantities or concentrations in the waste.

(2) Trial POHCS will be designated for performance of trial burns in accordance with the procedure specified R315-3-~~[20]~~ 6.3 for obtaining trial burn ~~[plan approval]~~ permits.

15.4 ~~[Performance Standards]~~ PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

An incinerator burning hazardous waste shall be designed, constructed, and maintained so that, when operated in accordance with operating requirements specified under R315-8-15.6, it will meet the following performance standards:

(a)(1) An incinerator burning hazardous waste shall achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated, R315-8-15.3, in its ~~[plan approval]~~ permit for each waste feed. DRE is determined for each POHC from the following equation:

$$DRE = (W_{in} - W_{out}) / W_{in} \times 100\%$$

Where:

W_{in} = Mass feed rate of one principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) in the waste stream feeding the incinerator, and

W_{out} = Mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.

(2) An incinerator burning hazardous waste and producing stack emissions of more than 1.8 kilograms per hour, 4 pounds per hour, of hydrogen chloride (HCl) shall control HCl emissions so that the rate of emission is no greater than the larger of either 1.8 kilograms per hour or one percent of the HCl in the stack gas prior to entering any pollution control equipment.

(b) An incinerator burning hazardous waste shall not emit particulate matter in excess of 180 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, 0.08 grains per dry standard cubic foot, when corrected for the amount of oxygen in the stack gas according to the formula:

$$P_c = P_m \times 14 / (21 - Y)$$

When P_c is correct concentration of particulate matter, P_m is the measured concentration of particulate matter, and Y is the measured concentration of oxygen in the stack gas, using the Orsat method for

oxygen analysis of dry flue gas, as presented in 40 CFR [Part]60 Appendix A Method 3. This correction procedure is to be used by all hazardous waste incinerators except those operating under conditions of oxygen enrichment. For these facilities, the Executive Secretary will select an appropriate correction procedure, to be specified in the facility [plan approval]permit.

(c) For purposes of [plan approval]permit enforcement, compliance with the operating requirements specified in the [plan approval]permit under R315-8-15.6 will be regarded as compliance with this section. However, evidence that compliance with those [plan approval]permit conditions is insufficient to ensure compliance with the performance requirements of this section may be "information" justifying modification, revocation, or reissuance of a [plan approval]permit under R315-3-[15]4.2.

(d) An incinerator burning hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 [must]shall achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.9999% for each principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated, under R315-8-15.3, in its [plan approval]permit. This performance shall be demonstrated on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans. DRE is determined for each POHC from the equation in R315-8-15.4(a)(1). In addition, the owner or operator of the incinerator shall notify the Executive Secretary of his intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.

15.5 [Hazardous Waste Incinerator Plan Approvals]HAZARDOUS WASTE INCINERATOR PERMITS

(a) The owner or operator of a hazardous waste incinerator may burn only wastes specified in his [plan approval]permit and only under operating conditions specified for those wastes under 8.15.6., except:

- (1) In approved trial burns, R315-3-[20]6.3, or
- (2) Under exemptions created by R315-8-15.1.

(b) Other hazardous wastes may be burned after operating conditions have been specified in a new [plan approval]permit or a [plan approval]permit modification, as applicable. Operating requirements for new wastes may be based on either trial burn results or alternative data included with [Part B of a plan approval]part B of a permit under R315-3-[6]2.10.

(c) The [plan approval]permit for a new hazardous waste incinerator shall establish appropriate conditions for each of the applicable requirements of this section including but not limited to allowable waste feeds and operating conditions necessary to meet the requirements of R315-8-15.6, sufficient to comply with the following standards:

(1) For the period beginning with initial introduction of hazardous waste to the incinerator and ending with initiation of the trial burn, and only for the minimum time required to establish operating conditions required in R315-8-15.5(c)(2), not to exceed a duration of 720 hours operating time for treatment of hazardous waste, the operating requirements shall be those most likely to ensure compliance with the performance standards in R315-8-15.4 based on the Executive Secretary's engineering judgement. The Executive Secretary may extend the duration of this period once for up to 720 additional hours when good cause for the extension is demonstrated by the applicant;

(2) For the duration of the trial burn, the operating requirements shall be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the

performance standards of R315-8-15.4 and shall be in accordance with the approved trial burn plan;

(3) For the period immediately following completion of the trial burn, and only for the minimum period sufficient to allow sample analysis, data computation, and submission of the trial burn results by the applicant, and review of the trial burn results and modification of the facility [plan approval]permit by the Executive Secretary, the operating requirements shall be those most likely to ensure compliance with the performance standards of R315-8-15.4 based on the Executive Secretary's engineering judgement.

(4) For the remaining duration of the [plan approval]permit, the operating requirements shall be those demonstrated, in a trial burn or by alternative data specified in R315-3-[6.5]2.10(c), as sufficient to ensure compliance with the performance standards of R315-8-15.4.

15.6 [Operating Requirements]OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

(a) An incinerator shall be operated in accordance with operating requirements specified in the [plan approval]permit. These will be specified on a case-by-case basis as those demonstrated, in a trial burn or in alternative data as specified in R315-8-15.5(b), and included with [Part B of a facility's plan approval]part B of a facility's permit to be sufficient to comply with the performance standards of R315-8-15.4.

(b) Each set of operating requirements will specify the composition of the waste feed, including acceptable variations in the physical or chemical properties of the waste feed which will not affect compliance with the performance requirements of R315-8-15.4, to which the operating requirements apply. For each such waste feed, the [plan approval]permit will specify acceptable operating limits including the following conditions:

- (1) Carbon monoxide (CO) level in the stack exhaust gas;
- (2) Waste feed rate;
- (3) Combustion temperature;
- (4) An appropriate indicator of combustion gas velocity;
- (5) Allowable variations in incinerator system design or operating procedures; and

(6) Any other operating requirements as are necessary to ensure that the performance standards of R315-8-15.4 are met.

(c) During start-up and shut-down of an incinerator, hazardous waste, except wastes exempted in accordance with R315-8-15.1, shall not be fed into the incinerator unless the incinerator is operating within the conditions of operation, temperature, air feed rate, etc., specified in the plan.

(d) Fugitive emissions from the combustion zone shall be controlled by:

(1) Keeping the combustion zone totally sealed against fugitive emissions; or

(2) Maintaining a combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure; or

(3) An alternative means of control demonstrated, with [Part B of the plan approval]part B of the permit to provide fugitive emissions control equivalent to maintenance of combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure.

(e) An incinerator shall be operated with a functioning system to automatically cut off waste feed to the incinerator when operating conditions deviate from limits established under R315-8-15.6(a).

(f) An incinerator shall cease operation when changes in waste feed, incinerator design, or operating conditions exceed limits designated in its ~~[plan approval] permit~~.

15.7 ~~[Monitoring and Inspections]~~ **MONITORING AND INSPECTIONS**

(a) The owner or operator shall conduct, as a minimum, the following monitoring while incinerating hazardous waste:

(1) Combustion temperature, waste feed rate, and the indicator of combustion gas velocity specified in the facility plan shall be monitored on a continuous basis.

(2) Carbon monoxide (CO) shall be monitored on a continuous basis at a point in the incinerator downstream of the combustion zone and prior to release to the atmosphere.

(3) Upon request by the Board, sampling and analysis of the waste and exhaust emissions shall be conducted to verify that the operating requirements established in the plan achieve the performance standards of R315-8-15.4.

(b) The incinerator and associated equipment, pumps, valves, conveyors, pipes, etc., shall be subjected to thorough visual inspection, at least daily, for leaks, spills, fugitive emissions, and signs of tampering.

(c) The emergency waste feed cutoff system and associated alarms shall be tested at least weekly to verify operability, unless the applicant demonstrates to the Board that weekly inspections will unduly restrict or upset operations and that less frequent inspections will be adequate. At a minimum, operational testing shall be conducted at least monthly.

(d) This monitoring and inspection data shall be recorded and the records shall be placed in the operating record required by R315-8-5.3, which incorporates by reference 264.73.

15.8 ~~[Closure]~~ **CLOSURE**

At closure the owner or operator shall remove all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues, including, but not limited to, ash, scrubber waters, and scrubber sludges, from the incinerator site.

At closure, as throughout the operating period, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate, in accordance with R315-2-3(d), that the residue removed from the incinerator is not a hazardous waste, the owner or operator becomes a generator of hazardous waste and shall manage it in accordance with applicable requirements. R315-4 - R315-9.

R315-8-16. Miscellaneous Units.

The requirements as found in 40 CFR [§]subpart X [§]sections 264.600 through 264.603, 1996 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference, with the following exception:

- (1) substitute "plan approval(s)" for "permit(s)."

R315-8-17. Air Emission Standards for Process Vents.

The requirements as found in 40 CFR [§]subpart AA [§]sections 264.1030 through 264.1036, 1998 ed., as amended by 64 FR 3382, January 21, 1999, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

- (1) substitute "Board" for all federal regulation references made to "Regional Administrator".

R315-8-18. Air Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks.

The requirements as found in 40 CFR [§]subpart BB [§]sections 264.1050 through 264.1065, 1997 ed., as amended by

62 FR 64636, December 8, 1997, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

- (1) substitute "Board" for all federal regulation references made to "Regional Administrator."

R315-8-19. Drip Pads.

The requirements as found in 40 CFR [§]subpart W [§]sections 264.570 through 264.575, 1996 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

- (1) substitute "Board" for all federal regulation references made to "Regional Administrator".

(2) Add, following December 6, 1990, in 40 CFR 264.570(a), "for all HSWA drip pads or January 31, 1992 for all non-HSWA drip pads."

(3) Add, following December 24, 1992, in 40 CFR 570(a), "for all HSWA drip pads or July 30, 1993 for all non-HSWA drip pads."

R315-8-20. Containment Buildings.

The requirements of [§]subpart DD [§]sections 264.1100 through 264.1110, as found in 57 FR 37194, August 18, 1992, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

- (1) substitute "Executive Secretary" for all federal regulation references made to "Regional Administrator."

R315-8-21. Corrective Action for Solid Waste Management Units.

The requirements of [§]subpart S [§]sections 264.552 and 264.553, as found in 58 FR 8658, February 16, 1993, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

- (1) substitute "Executive Secretary" for all federal regulation references made to "Regional Administrator."

R315-8-22. Air Emission Standards for Tanks, Surface Impoundments, and Containers.

The requirements as found in 40 CFR [§]subpart CC, [§]sections 264.1080 through 264.1091, 1998 ed., as amended by 64 FR 3382, January 21, 1999, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

- (1) substitute "Executive Secretary" for all federal regulation references made to "Regional Administrator."

KEY: hazardous waste

~~[December 15, 1999]~~ **2000**

Notice of Continuation March 12, 1997

19-6-105

19-6-106

◆ ————— ◆
**Environmental Quality, Solid and
 Hazardous Waste
 R315-16
 Standards for Universal Waste
 Management**

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE NO.: 22780

FILED: 04/14/2000, 10:03

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: This proposed rule change makes several nonsubstantive changes.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This proposed rule change updates references to other R315 rules that have been renumbered, changes the term "plan approval" to "permit," as well as other nonsubstantive changes.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Sections 19-6-105 and 19-6-106

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: Since the changes in the rule do not affect state entities and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: Since the changes in the rule do not affect local governments and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖OTHER PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only makes nonsubstantive changes.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the numbering and organization of the rule.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The proposed changes in this rule will have no fiscal impact on businesses beyond the current statutory and regulatory impact--Dianne R. Nielson

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Solid and Hazardous Waste
Cannon Health Building
288 North 1460 West
PO Box 144880
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Susan Toronto at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-6170, by FAX at (801) 538-6715, or by Internet E-mail at storonto@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/15/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Dennis R. Downs, Executive Secretary

R315. Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste.**R315-16. Standards for Universal Waste Management.****R315-16-1. General.**

1.1 SCOPE

(a) This rule establishes requirements for managing the following:

- (1) Batteries as described in section 1.2;
- (2) Pesticides as described in section 1.3;
- (3) Thermostats as described in section 1.4; and
- (4) Mercury-containing lamps as described in section 1.6.

(b) This rule provides an alternative set of management standards in lieu of regulation under R315-1 through R315-101.

1.2 APPLICABILITY - BATTERIES

(a) Batteries covered under R315-16.

(1) The requirements of this rule apply to persons managing batteries, as described in section 1.7, except those listed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) Spent lead-acid batteries which are not managed under 40 CFR part 266, subpart G, as incorporated by reference at R315-14-6, are subject to management under this rule.

(b) Batteries not covered under R315-16. The requirements of this rule do not apply to persons managing the following batteries:

(1) Spent lead-acid batteries that are managed under R315-14-6.

(2) Batteries, as described in section 1.7, that are not yet wastes under R315-2, including those that do not meet the criteria for waste generation in paragraph (c) of this section.

(3) Batteries, as described in section 1.7, that are not hazardous waste. A battery is a hazardous waste if it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in R315-2-9.

(c) Generation of waste batteries.

(1) A used battery becomes a waste on the date it is discarded, e.g., when sent for reclamation.

(2) An unused battery becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it.

1.3 APPLICABILITY - PESTICIDES

(a) Pesticides covered under R315-16. The requirements of this rule apply to persons managing pesticides, as described in section 1.7, meeting the following conditions, except those listed in paragraph (b) of this section:

(1) Recalled pesticides that are:

(i) Stocks of a suspended and canceled pesticide that are part of a voluntary or mandatory recall under FIFRA Section 19(b), including, but not limited to those owned by the registrant responsible for conducting the recall; or

(ii) Stocks of a suspended or canceled pesticide, or a pesticide that is not in compliance with FIFRA, that are part of a voluntary recall by the registrant.

(2) Stocks of other unused pesticide products that are collected and managed as part of a waste pesticide collection program.

(b) Pesticides not covered under R315-16. The requirements of this rule do not apply to persons managing the following pesticides:

(1) Recalled pesticides described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, and unused pesticide products described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, that are managed by farmers in compliance with R315-5-[H]. R315-5-[H] addresses pesticides disposed of on the farmer's own farm in a manner consistent with the disposal instructions on the pesticide label, providing the container is triple rinsed in accordance with R315-2-7(b)(3);

(2) Pesticides not meeting the conditions set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. These pesticides must be managed in compliance with the hazardous waste regulations in R315-1 through R315-101;

(3) Pesticides that are not wastes under R315-2, including those that do not meet the criteria for waste generation in paragraph (c) of this section or those that are not wastes as described in paragraph (d) of this section; and

(4) Pesticides that are not hazardous waste. A pesticide is a hazardous waste if it is listed in R315-2-10 or if it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in R315-2-9.

(c) When a pesticide becomes a waste.

(1) A recalled pesticide described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section becomes a waste on the first date on which both of the following conditions apply:

(i) The generator of the recalled pesticide agrees to participate in the recall; and

(ii) The person conducting the recall decides to discard, e.g., burn the pesticide for energy recovery.

(2) An unused pesticide product described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section becomes a waste on the date the generator decides to discard it.

(d) Pesticides that are not wastes. The following pesticides are not wastes:

(1) Recalled pesticides described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, provided that the person conducting the recall:

(i) Has not made a decision to discard, e.g., burn for energy recovery, the pesticide. Until such a decision is made, the pesticide does not meet the definition of "solid waste" under R315-2-2; thus the pesticide is not a hazardous waste and is not subject to hazardous waste requirements, including R315-16. This pesticide remains subject to the requirements of FIFRA; or

(ii) Has made a decision to use a management option that, under R315-2-2, does not cause the pesticide to be a solid waste, i.e., the selected option is use, other than use constituting disposal, or reuse, other than burning for energy recovery or reclamation. Such a pesticide is not a solid waste and therefore is not a hazardous waste, and is not subject to the hazardous waste requirements including R315-16. This pesticide, including a recalled pesticide that is exported to a foreign destination for use or reuse, remains subject to the requirements of FIFRA.

(2) Unused pesticide products described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, if the generator of the unused pesticide product has not decided to discard, them, e.g., burn for energy recovery. These pesticides remain subject to the requirements of FIFRA.

1.4 APPLICABILITY - MERCURY THERMOSTATS

(a) Thermostats covered under R315-16. The requirements of this section apply to persons managing thermostats, as described in section 1.7, except those listed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Thermostats not covered under R315-16. The requirements of this section do not apply to persons managing the following thermostats:

(1) Thermostats that are not yet wastes under R315-2. Paragraph (c) of this section describes when thermostats become wastes.

(2) Thermostats that are not hazardous waste. A thermostat is a hazardous waste if it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in R315-2-9.

(c) Generation of waste thermostats.

(1) A used thermostat becomes a waste on the date it is discarded, e.g., sent for reclamation.

(2) An unused thermostat becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it.

1.5 APPLICABILITY - HOUSEHOLD AND CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR WASTE

(a) Persons managing the wastes listed below may, at their option, manage them under the requirements of this section:

(1) Household wastes that are exempt under R315-2-4 and are also of the same type as the universal wastes defined in section 1.7; or

(2) Conditionally exempt small quantity generator wastes that are exempt under R315-2-5 and are also of the same type as the universal wastes defined in section 1.7.

(b) Persons who commingle the wastes described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section together with universal waste regulated under this rule must manage the commingled waste under the requirements of this rule.

1.6 APPLICABILITY - MERCURY-CONTAINING LAMPS

(a) Lamps covered under R315-16. The requirements of this section apply to persons managing lamps, as described in section 1.7, except those listed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Lamps not covered under R315-16. The requirements of this rule do not apply to persons managing the following lamps:

(1) Lamps, as described in section 1.7, that are not yet wastes under R315-2, including those that do not meet the criteria for waste generation in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) Lamps, as described in section 1.7, that are not hazardous waste. A lamp is a hazardous waste if it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in section 2.12.

(c) Generation of waste lamps.

(1) A used lamp becomes a waste on the date it is discarded, e.g., sent for reclamation.

(2) An unused lamp becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it.

1.7 DEFINITIONS

(a) "Battery" means a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells which is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. An electrochemical cell is a system consisting of an anode, cathode, and an electrolyte, plus such connections, electrical and mechanical, as may be needed to allow the cell to deliver or receive electrical energy. The term battery also includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed.

(b) "Destination facility" means a facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste, except those management activities described in sections 16-2.4(a) and (c) and sections 16-3.4(a) and (c). A facility at which a particular category of universal waste is only accumulated, is not a destination facility for purposes of managing that category of universal waste.

(c) "Electric lamp" means the bulb or tube portion of a lighting device specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most often in the ultraviolet, UV, visible, and infra-red, IR, regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Examples of common electric lamps include, but are not limited to, incandescent, fluorescent, high intensity discharge, and neon lamps.

(d) "FIFRA" means the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. 136-136y.

(e) "Generator" means any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in R315-2 of this rule, or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.

(f) "Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste" means a universal waste handler, as defined in this section, who accumulates 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste, batteries, pesticides, lamps, or thermostats, calculated collectively, or 35,000 or more mercury-containing lamps at any time. This designation as a large quantity handler of universal waste is retained through the end of the calendar year in which 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste, or 35,000 mercury-containing lamps, is accumulated.

(g) "Mercury-containing lamp" or "lamp" means an electric lamp in which mercury is purposely introduced by the manufacturer for the operation of the lamp.

(h) "On-site" means the same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided that the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along the right of way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way which he controls and to which the public does not have access, are also considered on-site property.

(i) "Pesticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, other than any article that:

(1) Is a new animal drug under FFDCA section 201(w), or

(2) Is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug, or

(3) Is an animal feed under FFDCA section 201(x) that bears or contains any substances described by paragraph (1) or (2) of this section.

(j) "Small Quantity Handler of Universal Waste" means a universal waste handler, as defined in this section, who does not accumulate 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste, batteries, pesticides, lamps, or thermostats, calculated collectively, or less than 35,000 universal waste lamps, at any time.

(k) "Thermostat" means a temperature control device that contains metallic mercury in an ampule attached to a bimetal sensing element, and mercury-containing ampules that have been removed from these temperature control devices in compliance with the requirements of sections 16-2.4(c)(2) or 16-3.4(c)(2).

(l) "Universal Waste" means any of the following hazardous wastes that are subject to the universal waste requirements of R315-16:

- (1) Batteries as described in section 16-1.2;
- (2) Pesticides as described in section 16-1.3;
- (3) Thermostats as described in section 16-1.4; and

(4) Mercury-containing lamps as described in section 16-1.6.

(m) "Universal Waste Handler":

(1) Means:

(i) A generator, as defined in this section, of universal waste; or

(ii) The owner or operator of a facility, including all contiguous property, that receives universal waste from other universal waste handlers, accumulates universal waste, and sends universal waste to another universal waste handler, to a destination facility, or to a foreign destination.

(2) Does not mean:

(i) A person who treats, except under the provisions of sections 16-2.4(a) or (c), or 16-3.4(a) or (c), disposes of, or recycles universal waste; or

(ii) A person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water, including a universal waste transfer facility.

(n) "Universal Waste Transfer Facility" means any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other similar areas where shipments of universal waste are held during the normal course of transportation for ten days or less.

(o) "Universal Waste Transporter" means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

R315-16-2. Standards for Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste.

2.1 APPLICABILITY

This section applies to small quantity handlers of universal waste as defined in section 16-1.7.

2.2 PROHIBITIONS

A small quantity handler of universal waste is:

(a) Prohibited from disposing of universal waste; and

(b) Prohibited from diluting or treating universal waste, except by responding to releases as provided in section 16-2.8; or by managing specific wastes as provided in section 16-2.4.

2.3 NOTIFICATION

A small quantity handler of universal waste is not required to notify the Division of universal waste handling activities.

2.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

(a) Universal waste batteries. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste batteries in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

(1) A small quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the battery, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

(2) A small quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities as long as the casing of each individual battery cell is not breached and remains intact and closed, except that cells may be opened to remove electrolyte but must be immediately closed after removal:

(i) Sorting batteries by type;

(ii) Mixing battery types in one container;

(iii) Discharging batteries so as to remove the electric charge;
 (iv) Regenerating used batteries;
 (v) Disassembling batteries or battery packs into individual batteries or cells;

(vi) Removing batteries from consumer products; or
 (vii) Removing electrolyte from batteries.

(3) A small quantity handler of universal waste who removes electrolyte from batteries, or who generates other solid waste, e.g., battery pack materials, discarded consumer products, as a result of the activities listed above, must determine whether the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in R315-2-9.

(i) If the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it is subject to all applicable requirements of R315-1 through R315-101. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous electrolyte or other waste and is subject to R315-5.

(ii) If the electrolyte or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

(b) Universal waste pesticides. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste pesticides in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment. The universal waste pesticides must be contained in one or more of the following:

(1) A container that remains closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions; or

(2) A container that does not meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section, provided that the unacceptable container is overpacked in a container that does meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section; or

(3) Except for 40 CFR 265.197(c), 265.200, and 265.201, a tank that meets the requirements of R315-7-17, which incorporates 40 CFR part 265, subpart J by reference; or

(4) A transport vehicle or vessel that is closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

(c) Universal waste thermostats. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste thermostats in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

(1) A small quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste thermostat that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the thermostat, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

(2) A small quantity handler of universal waste may remove mercury-containing ampules from universal waste thermostats provided the handler:

(i) Removes the ampules in a manner designed to prevent breakage of the ampules;

(ii) Removes ampules only over or in a containment device, e.g., tray or pan sufficient to collect and contain any mercury released from an ampule in case of breakage;

(iii) Ensures that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules, from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 262.34, as incorporated by reference at R315-5-~~(h)~~3.34;

(iv) Immediately transfers any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 262.34, as incorporated by reference at R315-5-~~(h)~~3.34;

(v) Ensures that the area in which ampules are removed is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;

(vi) Ensures that employees removing ampules are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers;

(vii) Stores removed ampules in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition;

(viii) Packs removed ampules in the container with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation; and

(3)(i) A small quantity handler of universal waste who removes mercury-containing ampules from thermostats must determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in R315-2-9:

(A) Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks; or

(B) Other solid waste generated as a result of the removal of mercury-containing ampules, e.g., remaining thermostat units.

(ii) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of R315-1 through R315-101. The handler is considered the generator of the mercury, residues, or other waste and must manage it subject to R315-5.

(iii) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

(d) Universal waste lamps. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste lamps in a way that prevents release of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment as follows:

(1)(i) A small quantity handler of universal waste must at all times manage any universal waste lamps in a way that minimizes lamp breakage;

(ii) contain unbroken lamps in packaging that will minimize breakage during normal handling conditions; and

(iii) contain broken lamps in packaging that will minimize releases of lamp fragments and residues.

(2)(i) A small quantity handler of universal waste must immediately contain all releases of residues from hazardous waste lamps;

(ii) A small quantity handler of universal waste must determine whether any materials resulting from the release are hazardous wastes, and if so, he must manage the waste in accordance with all applicable requirements of R315-1 through R315-101.

2.5 LABELING/MARKING

A small quantity handler of universal waste must label or mark the universal waste to identify the type of universal waste as specified below:

(a) Universal waste batteries, i.e., each battery, or a container in which the batteries are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste Battery" or "Universal Waste Batteries";

(b) A container, or multiple container package unit, tank, transport vehicle or vessel in which recalled universal waste pesticides as described in section 16-1.3(a)(1) are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with:

(1) The label that was on or accompanied the product as sold or distributed; and

(2) The words "Universal Waste Pesticide" or "Universal Waste Pesticides";

(c) A container, tank, or transport vehicle or vessel in which unused pesticide products as described in section 16-1.3(a)(2) are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with:

(1)(i) The label that was on the product when purchased, if still legible;

(ii) If using the labels described in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section is not feasible, the appropriate label as required under the Department of Transportation regulation 49 CFR part 172;

(iii) If using the labels described in paragraphs (c)(1) (i) and (ii) of this section is not feasible, another label prescribed or designated by the waste pesticide collection program administered or recognized by a state; and

(2) The words "Universal Waste-Pesticide" or "Universal Waste Pesticides."

(d) Universal waste thermostats, i.e., each thermostat, or a container in which the thermostats are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste Mercury Thermostat" or "Universal Waste Mercury Thermostats."

(e) Universal waste lamps, i.e., each lamp, or a container in which the lamps are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste Mercury-Containing Lamp" or "Universal Waste Mercury-Containing Lamps."

2.6 ACCUMULATION TIME LIMITS

(a) A small quantity handler of universal waste may accumulate universal waste for no longer than one year from the date the universal waste is generated, or received from another handler, unless the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section are met.

(b) A small quantity handler of universal waste may accumulate universal waste for longer than one year from the date the universal waste is generated, or received from another handler, if such activity is solely for the purpose of accumulation of such quantities of universal waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal. However, the handler bears the burden of proving that such activity is solely for the purpose of accumulation of such quantities of universal waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal.

(c) A small quantity handler of universal waste who accumulates universal waste must be able to demonstrate the length of time that the universal waste has been accumulated from the date it becomes a waste or is received. The handler may make this demonstration by:

(1) Placing the universal waste in a container and marking or labeling the container with the earliest date that any universal waste in the container became a waste or was received;

(2) Marking or labeling each individual item of universal waste, e.g., each battery, lamp, or thermostat with the date it became a waste or was received;

(3) Maintaining an inventory system on-site that identifies the date each universal waste became a waste or was received;

(4) Maintaining an inventory system on-site that identifies the earliest date that any universal waste in a group of universal waste items or a group of containers of universal waste became a waste or was received;

(5) Placing the universal waste in a specific accumulation area and identifying the earliest date that any universal waste in the area became a waste or was received; or

(6) Any other method which clearly demonstrates the length of time that the universal waste has been accumulated from the date it becomes a waste or is received.

2.7 EMPLOYEE TRAINING

A small quantity handler of universal waste must inform all employees who handle or have responsibility for managing universal waste. The information must describe proper handling and emergency procedures appropriate to the type, or types of universal waste handled at the facility.

2.8 RESPONSE TO RELEASES

(a) A small quantity handler of universal waste must immediately contain all releases of universal wastes and other residues from universal wastes.

(b) A small quantity handler of universal waste must determine whether any material resulting from the release is hazardous waste, and if so, must manage the hazardous waste in compliance with all applicable requirements of R315-1 through R315-101. The handler is considered the generator of the material resulting from the release, and must manage it in compliance with R315-5.

2.9 OFF-SITE SHIPMENTS

(a) A small quantity handler of universal waste is prohibited from sending or taking universal waste to a place other than another universal waste handler, a destination facility, or a foreign destination.

(b) If a small quantity handler of universal waste self-transportes universal waste off-site, the handler becomes a universal waste transporter for those self-transportation activities and must comply with the transporter requirements of section 16-4 of this rule while transporting the universal waste.

(c) If a universal waste being offered for off-site transportation meets the definition of hazardous materials under 49 CFR parts 171 through 180, a small quantity handler of universal waste must package, label, mark and placard the shipment, and prepare the proper shipping papers in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations under 49 CFR parts 172 through 180;

(d) Prior to sending a shipment of universal waste to another universal waste handler, the originating handler must ensure that the receiving handler agrees to receive the shipment.

(e) If a small quantity handler of universal waste sends a shipment of universal waste to another handler or to a destination facility and the shipment is rejected by the receiving handler or destination facility, the originating handler must either:

(1) Receive the waste back when notified that the shipment has been rejected, or

(2) Agree with the receiving handler on a destination facility to which the shipment will be sent.

(f) A small quantity handler of universal waste may reject a shipment containing universal waste, or a portion of a shipment containing universal waste that he has received from another handler. If a handler rejects a shipment or a portion of a shipment, he must contact the originating handler to notify him of the rejection and to discuss reshipment of the load. The handler must:

(1) Send the shipment back to the originating handler, or

(2) If agreed to by both the originating and receiving handler, send the shipment to a destination facility.

(g) If a small quantity handler of universal waste receives a shipment containing hazardous waste that is not a universal waste, the handler must immediately notify the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste of the illegal shipment, and provide the name, address, and phone number of the originating shipper. The Division will provide instructions for managing the hazardous waste.

(h) If a small quantity handler of universal waste receives a shipment of non-hazardous, non-universal waste, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

2.10 TRACKING UNIVERSAL WASTE SHIPMENTS

A small quantity handler of universal waste is not required to keep records of shipments of universal waste.

2.11 EXPORTS

A small quantity handler of universal waste who sends universal waste to a foreign destination other than to those OECD countries specified in R315-5-[13]5, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.58(a)(1), in which case the handler is subject to the requirements of R315-5-[15]8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 [S]subpart H, must:

(a) Comply with the requirements applicable to a primary exporter in 40 CFR 262.53, 262.56(a)(1) through (4) and (6), 262.53(b), and 262.57, as incorporated by reference at R315-5-[13]5;

(b) Export such universal waste only upon consent of the receiving country and in conformance with the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent as defined in 40 CFR part 262 subpart E, as incorporated by reference at R315-5-[13]5; and

(c) Provide a copy of the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent for the shipment to the transporter transporting the shipment for export.

2.12 TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A determination of whether or not mercury-containing lamps are hazardous waste shall be performed by a Utah certified laboratory using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure according to:

(a) R315-50-7, which incorporates the requirements of 40 CFR 261, Appendix II, 1993 ed.; and

(b) the Science Applications International Corporation report, "Analytical Results of Mercury in Fluorescent Lamps," section 6.0, "Summary Guidelines for the Extraction of Fluorescent Lamps," 1992, prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which is adopted and incorporated by reference.

R315-16-3. Standards for Large Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste.

3.1 APPLICABILITY

This section applies to large quantity handlers of universal waste as defined in section 16-1.7.

3.2 PROHIBITIONS

A large quantity handler of universal waste is:

(a) Prohibited from disposing of universal waste; and

(b) Prohibited from diluting or treating universal waste, except by responding to releases as provided in section 16-3.8; or by managing specific wastes as provided in section 16-3.4.

3.3 NOTIFICATION

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(2) and (3) of this section, a large quantity handler of universal waste must have sent written notification of universal waste management to the Director, and received an EPA Identification Number, before meeting or exceeding the 5,000 kilogram total combined storage limit for batteries, pesticides, lamps, and thermostats, or 35,000 total storage limit for universal waste lamps only.

(2) A large quantity handler of universal waste who has already notified the Division of his hazardous waste management activities and has received an EPA Identification Number is not required to renotify under this section.

(3) A large quantity handler of universal waste who manages recalled universal waste pesticides as described in section 16-1.3(a)(1) and who has sent notification to EPA as required by 40 CFR part 165 is not required to notify for those recalled universal waste pesticides under this section.

(b) This notification must include:

(1) The universal waste handler's name and mailing address;

(2) The name and business telephone number of the person at the universal waste handler's site who should be contacted regarding universal waste management activities;

(3) The address or physical location of the universal waste management activities;

(4) A list of all of the types of universal waste managed by the handler, e.g., batteries, pesticides, thermostats, lamps;

(5) A statement indicating that the handler is accumulating more than 5,000 kilograms of universal waste, or more than 35,000 universal waste lamps, at one time and the types of universal waste, e.g., batteries, pesticides, thermostats, lamps, the handler is accumulating above this quantity.

3.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

(a) Universal waste batteries. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste batteries in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

(1) A large quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the battery, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

(2) A large quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities as long as the casing of each individual

battery cell is not breached and remains intact and closed, except that cells may be opened to remove electrolyte but must be immediately closed after removal:

- (i) Sorting batteries by type;
- (ii) Mixing battery types in one container;
- (iii) Discharging batteries so as to remove the electric charge;
- (iv) Regenerating used batteries;
- (v) Disassembling batteries or battery packs into individual batteries or cells;
- (vi) Removing batteries from consumer products; or
- (vii) Removing electrolyte from batteries.

(3) A large quantity handler of universal waste who removes electrolyte from batteries, or who generates other solid waste, e.g., battery pack materials, discarded consumer products as a result of the activities listed above, must determine whether the electrolyte or other solid waste, or both, exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in R315-2-9.

(i) If the electrolyte or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of R315-1 through R315-101. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous electrolyte or other waste and is subject to R315-5.

(ii) If the electrolyte or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

(b) Universal waste pesticides. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste pesticides in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment. The universal waste pesticides must be contained in one or more of the following:

(1) A container that remains closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions; or

(2) A container that does not meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section, provided that the unacceptable container is overpacked in a container that does meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section; or

(3) A tank that meets the requirements of R315-7-17, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR part 265 subpart J, excluding the requirements of 40 CFR 265.197(c), 265.200, and 265.201; or

(4) A transport vehicle or vessel that is closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

(c) Universal waste thermostats. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste thermostats in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

(1) A large quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste thermostat that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the thermostat, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

(2) A large quantity handler of universal waste may remove mercury-containing ampules from universal waste thermostats provided the handler:

(i) Removes the ampules in a manner designed to prevent breakage of the ampules;

(ii) Removes ampules only over or in a containment device, e.g., tray or pan sufficient to contain any mercury released from an ampule in case of breakage;

(iii) Ensures that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules, from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of R315-5-[+0]3.34;

(iv) Immediately transfers any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of R315-5-[+0]3.34;

(v) Ensures that the area in which ampules are removed is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;

(vi) Ensures that employees removing ampules are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers;

(vii) Stores removed ampules in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition;

(viii) Packs removed ampules in the container with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation; and

(3)(i) A large quantity handler of universal waste who removes mercury-containing ampules from thermostats must determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in R315-2-9:

(A) Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks; or

(B) Other solid waste generated as a result of the removal of mercury-containing ampules, e.g., remaining thermostat units.

(ii) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of R315-1 through R315-101. The handler is considered the generator of the mercury, residues, or other waste and is subject to R315-5.

(iii) If the mercury, residues, or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

(d) Universal waste lamps. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste lamps in a way that prevents release of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment as follows:

(1)(i) A large quantity handler of universal waste must at all times manage any universal waste lamps in a way that minimizes lamp breakage;

(ii) contain unbroken lamps in packaging that will minimize breakage during normal handling conditions; and

(iii) contain broken lamps in packaging that will minimize releases of lamp fragments and residues.

(2)(i) A large quantity handler of universal waste must immediately contain all releases of residues from hazardous waste lamps;

(ii) A large quantity handler of universal waste must determine whether any materials resulting from the release are hazardous wastes, and if so, he must manage the waste in accordance with all applicable requirements of R315-1 through R315-101.

3.5 LABELING/MARKING

A large quantity handler of universal waste must label or mark the universal waste to identify the type of universal waste as specified below:

(a) Universal waste batteries, i.e., each battery, or a container or tank in which the batteries are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste Battery" or "Universal Waste Batteries";

(b) A container, or multiple container package unit, tank, transport vehicle or vessel in which recalled universal waste pesticides as described in R315-16-1-3(a)(1) are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with:

(1) The label that was on or accompanied the product as sold or distributed; and

(2) The words "Universal Waste Pesticide" or "Universal Waste Pesticides";

(c) A container, tank, or transport vehicle or vessel in which unused pesticide products as described in R315-16-1-3(a)(2) are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with:

(1)(i) The label that was on the product when purchased, if still legible;

(ii) If using the labels described in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section is not feasible, the appropriate label as required under the Department of Transportation regulation 49 CFR part 172;

(iii) If using the labels described in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (1)(ii) of this section is not feasible, another label prescribed or designated by the pesticide collection program; and

(2) The words "Universal Waste Pesticide" or "Universal Waste Pesticides".

(d) Universal waste thermostats, i.e., each thermostat, or a container or tank in which the thermostats are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste Mercury Thermostat" or "Universal Waste Mercury Thermostats".

(e) Universal waste lamps, i.e., each lamp, or a container in which the lamps are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste Mercury-Containing Lamps".

3.6 ACCUMULATION TIME LIMITS

(a) A large quantity handler of universal waste may accumulate universal waste for no longer than one year from the date the universal waste is generated, or received from another handler, unless the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section are met.

(b) A large quantity handler of universal waste may accumulate universal waste for longer than one year from the date the universal waste is generated, or received from another handler, if such activity is solely for the purpose of accumulation of such quantities of universal waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal. However, the handler bears the burden of proving that such activity was solely for the purpose of accumulation of such quantities of universal waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal.

(c) A large quantity handler of universal waste must be able to demonstrate the length of time that the universal waste has been accumulated from the date it becomes a waste or is received. The handler may make this demonstration by:

(1) Placing the universal waste in a container and marking or labeling the container with the earliest date that any universal waste in the container became a waste or was received;

(2) Marking or labeling the individual item of universal waste, e.g., each battery, lamp, or thermostat) with the date it became a waste or was received;

(3) Maintaining an inventory system on-site that identifies the date the universal waste being accumulated became a waste or was received;

(4) Maintaining an inventory system on-site that identifies the earliest date that any universal waste in a group of universal waste items or a group of containers of universal waste became a waste or was received;

(5) Placing the universal waste in a specific accumulation area and identifying the earliest date that any universal waste in the area became a waste or was received; or

(6) Any other method which clearly demonstrates the length of time that the universal waste has been accumulated from the date it becomes a waste or is received.

3.7 EMPLOYEE TRAINING

A large quantity handler of universal waste must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relative to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies.

3.8 RESPONSE TO RELEASES

(a) A large quantity handler of universal waste must immediately contain all releases of universal wastes and other residues from universal wastes.

(b) A large quantity handler of universal waste must determine whether any material resulting from the release is hazardous waste, and if so, must manage the hazardous waste in compliance with all applicable requirements of R315-1 through R315-101. The handler is considered the generator of the material resulting from the release, and is subject to R315-5.

3.9 OFF-SITE SHIPMENTS

(a) A large quantity handler of universal waste is prohibited from sending or taking universal waste to a place other than another universal waste handler, a destination facility, or a foreign destination.

(b) If a large quantity handler of universal waste self-transportes universal waste off-site, the handler becomes a universal waste transporter for those self-transportation activities and must comply with the transporter requirements of section 16-4 while transporting the universal waste.

(c) If a universal waste being offered for off-site transportation meets the definition of hazardous materials under 49 CFR 171 through 180, a large quantity handler of universal waste must package, label, mark and placard the shipment, and prepare the proper shipping papers in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations under 49 CFR parts 172 through 180;

(d) Prior to sending a shipment of universal waste to another universal waste handler, the originating handler must ensure that the receiving handler agrees to receive the shipment.

(e) If a large quantity handler of universal waste sends a shipment of universal waste to another handler or to a destination facility and the shipment is rejected by the receiving handler or destination facility, the originating handler must either:

(1) Receive the waste back when notified that the shipment has been rejected, or

(2) Agree with the receiving handler on a destination facility to which the shipment will be sent.

(f) A large quantity handler of universal waste may reject a shipment containing universal waste, or a portion of a shipment containing universal waste that he has received from another handler. If a handler rejects a shipment or a portion of a shipment, he must contact the originating handler to notify him of the rejection and to discuss reshipment of the load. The handler must:

(1) Send the shipment back to the originating handler, or

(2) If agreed to by both the originating and receiving handler, send the shipment to a destination facility.

(g) If a large quantity handler of universal waste receives a shipment containing hazardous waste that is not a universal waste, the handler must immediately notify the Division of the illegal shipment, and provide the name, address, and phone number of the originating shipper. The Division will provide instructions for managing the hazardous waste.

(h) If a large quantity handler of universal waste receives a shipment of non-hazardous, non-universal waste, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

3.10 TRACKING UNIVERSAL WASTE SHIPMENTS

(a) Receipt of shipments. A large quantity handler of universal waste must keep a record of each shipment of universal waste received at the facility. The record may take the form of a log, invoice, manifest, bill of lading, or other shipping document. The record for each shipment of universal waste received must include the following information:

(1) The name and address of the originating universal waste handler or foreign shipper from whom the universal waste was sent;

(2) The quantity of each type of universal waste received, e.g., batteries, pesticides, lamps, or thermostats;

(3) The date of receipt of the shipment of universal waste.

(b) Shipments off-site. A large quantity handler of universal waste must keep a record of each shipment of universal waste sent from the handler to other facilities. The record may take the form of a log, invoice, manifest, bill of lading or other shipping document. The record for each shipment of universal waste sent must include the following information:

(1) The name and address of the universal waste handler, destination facility, or foreign destination to whom the universal waste was sent;

(2) The quantity of each type of universal waste sent, e.g., batteries, pesticides, thermostats, or lamps;

(3) The date the shipment of universal waste left the facility.

(c) Record retention.

(1) A large quantity handler of universal waste must retain the records described in paragraph (a) of this section for at least three years from the date of receipt of a shipment of universal waste.

(2) A large quantity handler of universal waste must retain the records described in paragraph (b) of this section for at least three years from the date a shipment of universal waste left the facility.

3.11 EXPORTS

A large quantity handler of universal waste who sends universal waste to a foreign destination other than to those OECD countries specified in R315-5-[13]5, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.58(a)(1), in which case the handler is subject

to the requirements of R315-5-[15]8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 [S]subpart H, must:

(a) Comply with the requirements applicable to a primary exporter in R315-5-[13]5;

(b) Export such universal waste only upon consent of the receiving country and in conformance with the EPA Acknowledgement of Consent as defined in subpart E of 40 CFR, part 262, as incorporated by reference at R315-5-[13]5; and

(c) Provide a copy of the EPA Acknowledgement of Consent for the shipment to the transporter transporting the shipment for export.

3.12 TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A determination of whether or not mercury-containing lamps are hazardous waste shall be performed by a Utah certified laboratory using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure according to:

(a) R315-50-7, which incorporates the requirements of 40 CFR 261, Appendix II, 1993 ed.; and

(b) the Science Applications International Corporation report, "Analytical Results of Mercury in Fluorescent Lamps," section 6.0, "Summary Guidelines for the Extraction of Fluorescent Lamps," which is adopted and incorporated by reference.

R315-16-4. Standards for Universal Waste Transporters.

4.1 APPLICABILITY

This subpart applies to universal waste transporters, as defined in R315-16-1.7.

4.2 PROHIBITIONS

A universal waste transporter is:

(a) Prohibited from disposing of universal waste; and

(b) Prohibited from diluting or treating universal waste, except by responding to releases as provided in section 16-4.5.

4.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT

(a) A universal waste transporter must comply with all applicable U.S. Department of Transportation regulations in 49 CFR part 171 through 180 for transport of any universal waste that meets the definition of hazardous material in 49 CFR 171.8. For purposes of the Department of Transportation regulations, a material is considered a hazardous waste if it is subject to the Hazardous Waste Manifest Requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency specified in 40 CFR part 262. Because universal waste does not require a hazardous waste manifest, it is not considered hazardous waste under the Department of Transportation regulations.

(b) Some universal waste materials are regulated by the Department of Transportation as hazardous materials because they meet the criteria for one or more hazard classes specified in 49 CFR 173.2. As universal waste, shipments do not require a manifest under 40 CFR 262, they may not be described by the DOT proper shipping name "hazardous waste, (I) or (s), n.o.s.", nor may the hazardous material's proper shipping name be modified by adding the word "waste."

4.4 ACCUMULATION TIME LIMITS

(a) A universal waste transporter may only store the universal waste at a universal waste transfer facility for ten days or less.

(b) If a universal waste transporter stores universal waste for more than ten days, the transporter becomes a universal waste handler and must comply with the applicable requirements of sections 16-2 or 16-3 of this rule while storing the universal waste.

4.5 RESPONSE TO RELEASES

(a) A universal waste transporter must immediately contain all releases of universal wastes and other residues from universal wastes.

(b) A universal waste transporter must determine whether any material resulting from the release is hazardous waste, and if so, it is subject to all applicable requirements of R315-1 through R315-101. If the waste is determined to be a hazardous waste, the transporter is subject to R315-5.

4.6 OFF-SITE SHIPMENTS

(a) A universal waste transporter is prohibited from transporting the universal waste to a place other than a universal waste handler, a destination facility, or a foreign destination.

(b) If the universal waste being shipped off-site meets the Department of Transportation's definition of hazardous materials under 49 CFR 171.8, the shipment must be properly described on a shipping paper in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations under 49 CFR part 172.

4.7 EXPORTS

A universal waste transporter transporting a shipment of universal waste to a foreign destination other than to those OECD countries specified in R315-5-[13]5, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262.58(a)(1), in which case the transporter is subject to the requirements of R315-5-[15]8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262 [S]subpart H, may not accept a shipment if the transporter knows the shipment does not conform to the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent. In addition the transporter must ensure that:

(a) A copy of the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent accompanies the shipment; and

(b) The shipment is delivered to the facility designated by the person initiating the shipment.

R315-16-6. Import Requirements.

Persons managing universal waste that is imported from a foreign country into the United States are subject to the applicable requirements of this rule, immediately after the waste enters the United States, as indicated in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section:

(a) A universal waste transporter is subject to the universal waste transporter requirements of section 16-4 of this rule.

(b) A universal waste handler is subject to the small or large quantity handler of universal waste requirements of sections 16-2 or 16-3, as applicable.

(c) An owner or operator of a destination facility is subject to the destination facility requirements of section 16-5 of this rule.

(d) Persons managing universal waste that is imported from an OECD country as specified in R315-5-[13]5, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262,58(a)(1), are subject to paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, in addition to the requirements of R315-5-[15]8, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 262, [S]subpart H.

KEY: hazardous waste
~~[June 15, 1999]~~2000

19-6-105
19-6-106

Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste
R315-101
Cleanup Action and Risk-Based Closure Standards

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE NO.: 22781

FILED: 04/14/2000, 10:03

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: This proposed rule change makes several nonsubstantive changes.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This proposed rule change updates references to other R315 rules that have been renumbered and changes the term "plan approval" to "permit."

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Sections 19-6-105 and 19-6-106

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖**THE STATE BUDGET:** Since the changes in the rule do not affect state entities and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖**LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:** Since the changes in the rule do not affect local governments and the enforcement of the rule will not change, there will be no cost or saving impact.

❖**OTHER PERSONS:** The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only makes nonsubstantive changes.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: The compliance costs for affected persons will not change since the rule change only changes the numbering and organization of the rule.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The proposed changes in this rule will have no fiscal impact on businesses beyond the current statutory and regulatory impact--Dianne R. Nielson

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Solid and Hazardous Waste
Cannon Health Building
288 North 1460 West
PO Box 144880
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Susan Toronto at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-6170, by FAX at (801) 538-6715, or by Internet E-mail at storonto@deq.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/15/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Dennis R. Downs, Executive Secretary

R315. Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste.
R315-101. Cleanup Action and Risk-Based Closure Standards.
R315-101-1. Purpose, Applicability.

(a) Purpose. R315-101 establishes information requirements to support risk-based cleanup and closure standards at sites for which remediation or removal of hazardous constituents to background levels will not be achieved. The procedures in this rule also provide for continued management of sites for which minimal risk-based standards cannot be met.

(b) Applicability.

(1) R315-101 is applicable to any responsible party involved in management of a site contaminated with hazardous waste or hazardous constituents. This rule does not apply to a site that has been or will be cleaned to background.

(2) In the event of a release of hazardous waste or material which, when released, becomes hazardous waste, these requirements apply if the responsible party fails to clean up all the released material and any residue or contaminated soil, water or other material resulting from the release as required by R315-9-3. If the level of risk present at the site is below 1×10^{-6} for carcinogens and a Hazard Index of less than one for non-carcinogens based on the risk assessment conducted in accordance with R315-101-5.2(b)(1), the requirements of R315-9-3 shall be considered met.

(3) The owner or operator of a hazardous waste management facility or a facility subject to interim status requirements shall meet the requirements of R315-7-14 and R315-8-7 prior to implementation of any activities described in R315-101. The requirements of R315-3-~~3(e) and (r)~~1.1(e)(5) and (6) shall be met for a hazardous waste management unit if the level of risk present at the site is below 1×10^{-6} for carcinogens and a Hazard Index of less than one for non-carcinogens based on the risk assessment conducted in accordance with R315-101-5.2(b)(1). If these risk exposure criteria are met, a request for a risk-based closure may be submitted to the Executive Secretary for review.

(4) If the risk present at the site is greater than the exposure limit as defined in R315-101-1(b)(2) or (3), then a risk-based closure will not be granted and appropriate management will be required and may include corrective action, post-closure care, monitoring, deed restrictions, and security of the site. For determinations of appropriate corrective action or management activities at a site, the following criteria shall be considered in order of importance:

(a) The impact or potential impact of the contamination on the human health;

(b) The impact or potential impact of the contamination on the environment;

(c) The technologies available for use in clean-up; and

(d) Economic considerations and cost-effectiveness of clean-up options.

R315-101-6. Risk Management: Site Management [Plan Approval]Permit and Closure Equivalency.

(a) A site management plan which is supported by the findings in the approved risk assessment report shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary within 60 days of approval of the risk assessment report. This plan may be submitted along with the risk assessment report and must include a schedule for implementation.

(b) The Executive Secretary shall review and approve or disapprove of the conclusions of the proposed site management plan. If the Executive Secretary finds that the site management plan is not adequate for protection of human health and the environment, the responsible party shall then submit a revised site management plan addressing the comments of the Executive Secretary within an appropriate time frame as specified by the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall review and approve or reject the revised site management plan. Upon draft approval of the site management plan, the Executive Secretary shall follow the requirements of R315-101-7 prior to issuance of final approval. The approved site management plan shall be implemented according to the approved schedule. If the Executive Secretary rejects this revised site management plan, the revised plan will be considered deficient for the reasons specified by the Executive Secretary in a statement of disapproval.

(c)(1) The site management plan may contain a no further action option only if the level of risk present at the site is below 1×10^{-6} for carcinogens and a Hazard Index of "less than one" for non-carcinogens based on the approved assessment conducted in accordance with R315-101-5.2(b)(1);

(2) The requirements of R315-3-~~3(e) and (r)~~1.1(e)(5) and (6) shall be deemed met for a hazardous waste management unit if the level of risk present at the site is below 1×10^{-6} for carcinogens and a Hazard Index of "less than one" for non-carcinogens based on the risk assessment conducted in accordance with R315-101-5.2(b)(1). If this risk exposure criterion is met, a request for a risk-based closure may be submitted; or

(3) If the risk present at the site is greater than 1×10^{-6} for carcinogens or a Hazard Index of "greater than one" for non-carcinogens based upon the exposure assessment conducted in accordance with R315-101-5.2(b)(1) a risk-based closure will not be granted. The responsible party shall then submit a site management plan fulfilling the requirements of R315-101-6(d) or (e) as applicable.

(d) If the level of risk present at the site is less than 1×10^{-4} for the risk assessment conducted in accordance with R315-101-5.2(b)(2) but greater than 1×10^{-6} for a risk assessment conducted in accordance with R315-101-5.2(b)(1) and the Hazard Index is "less than one" using both exposure scenarios, the site management plan may contain, but is not required to contain, procedures for corrective action. The site management plan shall contain appropriate management activities e.g., monitoring, deed notations, site security, or post-closure care, as determined on a case-by-case basis in accordance with criteria identified in R315-101-1(b)(4).

(e) The site management plan must contain procedures for corrective action if the level of risk present at the site is greater than 1×10^{-4} for carcinogens or a Hazard Index of "greater than one" for non-carcinogens based on the approved assessment conducted in accordance with R315-101-5.2(b)(2). For determination of appropriate corrective action the criteria identified in R315-101-1(b)(4) shall be considered.

(f) If hazardous constituents are present only in groundwater at the site, and if the hazardous constituents are listed in Table 1 of R315-8-6.5, the Maximum Concentration Levels listed in Table 1 can be presented in lieu of health risk estimates for those constituents. The RME for Table 1 constituents must be determined in accordance with approved site characterization methods listed in R315-101-4.

R315-101-7. Public Participation.

(a) The Executive Secretary shall provide public notice, public comment period, and public hearing(s) for the site management plan in accordance with R315-~~3-26 through R315-3-29~~4-1.10 through 1.12 and 1.17.

R315-101-8. Cleanup/Management Action.

(a) Upon approval of the site management plan by the Executive Secretary, all remedial activities at the site shall proceed according to the schedule established in the approved site management plan using the method(s) described therein.

(b) Cleanup/Management Report. The Cleanup/Management Report shall detail remediation, treatment, and monitoring activities undertaken at the site by the responsible party as required by the approved site management plan. If the Cleanup/Management Report provides analytical data as evidence that levels of contamination at the site meet the requirements established in the site management plan for a risk-based closure or no further action as defined in R315-101-6(c)(2), the responsible party shall submit a certification of completion as outlined in R315-101-8(c), or request risk-based closure as outlined in R315-3-~~3-26~~1.1(e)(6), whichever is applicable.

(c) Certification of Completion. Within 60 days of the completion of all activities documented in the Cleanup/Management Report, a Certification of Completion of Cleanup/Management Action shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary by registered mail. The certification of completion shall state the site has been managed in accordance with the specifications in the approved Site Management Plan and shall be signed by the responsible party and by an independent Utah registered professional engineer.

(d) Oversight.

(1) The Executive Secretary or his representatives shall have access to the site as described in R315-2-12 and at all times when activity pursuant to R315-101 is taking place. The Executive Secretary or his representatives may take samples or make records of any visit to the site by photographic, electronic, videotape or any other reasonable means.

(2) The Executive Secretary shall bill the responsible party for review of plans submitted to meet the requirements of this Rule.

(3) The responsible party shall notify the Executive Secretary at least seven days prior to any sampling event or remediation activity.

KEY: hazardous waste

~~January 15, 1997~~**2000**

Notice of Continuation June 13, 1997

19-6-105

19-6-106



**Health, Epidemiology and Laboratory
Services, Epidemiology
R386-800
Immunization Coordination**

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(New)

DAR FILE NO.: 22785

FILED: 04/14/2000, 14:47

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: This rule is needed to: 1) clarify the USIIS consent process at the time of birth and beyond and explicitly establish the ability of parents, i.e., USIIS individual participants, to opt-out if they desire; and 2) protect USIIS organizational participants, e.g., health care providers, health plans, schools, day care centers, and public programs, who are voluntarily reporting immunization data to the USIIS from being held liable for reporting the immunization data to the Department of Health. The rule is needed so that immunization records for all children can be entered into the USIIS and shared with authorized users.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This rule will authorize USIIS (Utah Statewide Immunization Information System) organizational participants to report immunization data, allow the USIIS to use a passive consent approach ("opt-out"), and provide guidelines for parents to withdraw ("opt-out") a child's enrollment from the USIIS. The rule will allow USIIS Organizational Participants to share immunization information under the current Communicable Diseases Control authority, but will no longer provide opt-in opportunities for parents/guardians beyond the enrollment through the birth certificate.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Title 26, Chapter 3; and Title 26, Chapter 6

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: The total maximum cost is \$35,000. As part of the normal operational costs, the USIIS Program will provide the educational materials and the forms to hospitals and immunization service sites (\$22,000 for printing and mailing). A special technical security system will be set up to manage those confidential records (\$3,000 for programming). Vital Records needs to change its current practice of obtaining active consent to passive consent. The cost will be approximately \$10,000, including reprinting new birth certificates, modifying the computer programs to transfer

birth record data to the USIIS, and training the birth certificate clerks at hospitals on the "opt-out" procedures. If necessary, a pilot project may be conducted to test the new procedure in order to assure that the "opt-out" procedure will not have a negative effect at the current rate of consent (90%). Other public health programs (Immunization, WIC (Women, Infants and Children), Medicaid, and Foster Care, etc.) will need to modify their current enrollment forms at a minimum cost.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: This rule does not apply to local governments and has no fiscal impact on them. This rule will have minimum fiscal impact on local health departments when they modify the consent forms.

❖OTHER PERSONS: There is minimum cost to health care providers, health plans, schools, and day care centers to notify their patients, enrollees, and parents about the USIIS participation through existing newsletters and other educational materials. The cost of obtaining active consent ("opt-in") from each patient is much higher than the cost of receiving passive consent ("opt-out") from self-selected, nonparticipating parents/guardians.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: There is a minimum impact on a parent who chooses to "opt-out" (withdraw) the consent for his child. The USIIS Program will provide self-addressed envelopes to parents through the Organizational Participants, and publish an E-mail address, and telephone and fax numbers to parents who choose to "opt-out." The costs for participating private providers and health plans to notify their patients about the USIIS through newsletters and educational materials are expected to be much less than directly collecting individual signatures on a consent form. The USIIS will supply health care providers with educational materials and provide standard language for the Organizational Participants to use in their newsletters and other publications as well.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The Utah State Immunization Information System is a key initiative in Utah's effort to improve documentation of its childhood immunization rate. The cost to regulated businesses will be minimal--Rod L. Betit

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Health
Epidemiology and Laboratory Services,
Epidemiology
Cannon Health Building
288 North 1460 West
PO Box 142001
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2001, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Wu Xu at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-7072, by FAX at (801) 538-9440, or by Internet E-mail at wxu@doh.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Rod L. Betit, Executive Director

R386. Health, Epidemiology and Laboratory Services, Epidemiology.

R386-800. Immunization Coordination.

R386-800-1. Authority and Purpose.

(1) This rule is authorized by Title 26, Chapter 6, Communicable Disease Control, and Title 26, Chapter 3, Health Statistics.

(2) It establishes a system to coordinate immunizations among health care providers to assure adequate immunization and to avoid unnecessary immunizations. It provides for the sharing of immunization information among authorized health care providers, health insurers, schools, day care centers, and publicly funded programs to meet statutory immunization requirements and to control disease outbreaks.

(3) It establishes a requirement allowing individuals to withdraw from the system.

(4) It establishes confidentiality requirements and lists penalties for violations.

R386-800-2. Participation by Individuals.

(1) Individual participation in the immunization coordination system is voluntary. The immunization records of all children in Utah may be included in the system unless the individual or parent or guardian withdraws. An individual or his or her parent or guardian may withdraw from the system at any time.

(2) An individual who has given prior affirmative consent to participate in the system will be included until such time as he or she withdraws from the system.

R386-800-3. Participation by Organizations.

(1) Health care providers, health insurers, schools, day care centers, and publicly funded programs can apply to participate in the system. An authorized organizational participant must sign a participation agreement and abide by its requirements.

(2) No person or individual is required to access the system to coordinate immunizations.

R386-800-4. Notification.

Organizations that participate in the program shall inform individuals or parents or guardians about the system and provide information about the right to withdraw from of the system as required in the participation agreement. This notice must be provided directly to parents or guardians when issuing birth certificates.

R386-800-5. Withdrawal.

(1) The Department of Health shall provide withdrawal forms and contact information to individuals, parents or guardians, and organizational participants.

(2) Organizational participants shall make the forms and contact information available to individuals or their parents or guardians as required by the participation agreement, but are not responsible to assure that the individual is withdrawn from the system.

R386-800-6. Access and Confidentiality.

(1) Organizational participants may access identifiable patient information in the system only as required to assure adequate immunization of a patient, to avoid unnecessary immunizations, to confirm compliance with mandatory immunization requirements, and to control disease outbreaks.

(2) All other access is restricted by Title 26, Chapter 6, Communicable Disease Control, and Title 26, Chapter 3, Health Statistics.

R386-800-7. Liability.

(1) Organizational participants report immunization records to the system under the authority of the Communicable Disease Control Act.

(2) An organizational participant who reports information in good faith pursuant to this rule is not liable for reporting the immunization information to the Department of Health for use in the system.

R386-800-8. Penalties for Violation.

As required by Section 63-46a-3(5): Any person who violates any provision of this rule may be assessed a civil money penalty not to exceed the sum of \$5,000 or be punished for violation of a class B misdemeanor for the first violation and for any subsequent similar violation within two years for violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Section 26-23-6.

**KEY: immunization data reporting, consent
2000**

26-3
26-6



**Health, Epidemiology and Laboratory
Services, Environmental Services**

R392-400

Temporary Mass Gatherings Sanitation

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Repeal and reenact)

DAR FILE NO.: 22739

FILED: 04/11/2000, 10:07

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: The current rule is over 20 years old and is out-of-date.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This rule implements safeguards to public health relative to temporary mass gatherings. It revises standards for sanitary facilities, drinking water, solid waste control, and first aid. All of the issues covered in the existing rule are covered in the proposed rule; however they are modified. For instance, the existing rule defines a temporary mass gathering as "...an assembly of several hundred persons...." The proposed rule defines it as "..at least 500 persons...." Plus, it adds other

qualifications. The existing rule requires at least three gallons of drinking water per person per day. The proposed rule requires "adequate" drinking water, recognizing that different conditions require different amounts of water. The proposed sanitary facilities requirements call for fewer facilities for smaller gatherings and more for larger gatherings than are called for in the existing rule. Every section of the existing rule has been amended in the proposed rule, thus necessitating the repeal and reenact form of rulemaking.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Section 26-15-2

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: This rule will not affect state government; therefore no cost or savings.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: \$7,500 aggregate cost for local health departments to update local regulations to be consistent with the state rule.

❖OTHER PERSONS: The aggregate costs cannot be determined. It is estimated that the aggregate cost statewide will be \$0. For example, instead of requiring a certain amount of drinking water, the new requirement is that there be an adequate supply. Depending on weather conditions, drinking water costs at some mass gatherings will be reduced, and in some will be increased. Costs will also be reduced because some events regulated as mass gatherings in the past will not be under the new rule because they will not have over 500 people attending. The toilet requirements are lessened for small gatherings and increased for larger gatherings.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: It will cost each local health department an average of \$625 to revise its ordinance to be consistent with the State rule. Costs to each sponsor of a temporary mass gathering cannot be determined because of the uniqueness of each gathering. For example, instead of requiring a certain amount of drinking water, the new requirement is that there be an adequate supply. Depending on weather conditions, drinking water costs at some mass gatherings will be reduced, and in some costs will be increased. Costs will also be reduced because some events regulated as mass gatherings in the past will not be under the new rule because they will not have over 500 people attending. The toilet requirements are lessened for small gatherings and increased for larger gatherings.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: Affected local health departments and Olympic venue organizers have had significant input on the development of this updated rule. Costs to businesses appear to be minimal and appropriate-- Rod L. Betit

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Health
Epidemiology and Laboratory Services,
Environmental Services
Second Floor, Cannon Health Building
288 North 1460 West
PO Box 142103

Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2103, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Richard Clark at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-6750, by FAX at (801) 538-6036, or by Internet E-mail at rwclark@doh.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Rod Betit, Executive Director

R392. Health, Epidemiology and Laboratory Services, Environmental Services.

R392-400. Temporary Mass Gatherings Sanitation.

[R392-400-1. Definitions:

~~Temporary Mass Gathering - means an actual or reasonably anticipated assembly of several hundred persons which continues or can reasonably be expected to continue for four (4) or more hours and which is held in open space or temporary structures especially constructed, erected or assembled for the assembly and not a recreational camp or recreational vehicle park.~~

~~Director - means the Executive Director of the Utah Department of Health.~~

R392-400-2. General:

~~2.1 No person shall operate a temporary mass gathering unless authorization has been given for the gathering by the local Board of Health having jurisdiction:~~

~~2.2 Application to operate a temporary mass gathering shall be made to the local health department having jurisdiction, by the person who will operate the mass gathering, in a manner prescribed by the local health officer. Requests for authorization to operate a temporary mass gathering shall be made at least 15 days before the first day of advertising and at least 45 days prior to the first day of the gathering. The application shall be accompanied by such plans, reports and specifications as the Director or director of the local health department shall deem necessary.~~

~~2.3 A separate application shall be required for each temporary mass gathering:~~

~~2.4 It shall be the duty of each person operating a temporary mass gathering in the State of Utah to carry out the provisions of these regulations:~~

~~2.5 All applicable building, zoning, electrical, health, fire codes and all local ordinances shall be complied with:~~

~~2.6 At least 24 hours prior to the event, an inspection of all facilities must be made by the Utah Department of Health or local health department having jurisdiction:~~

~~2.7 Temporary mass gathering sites shall be constructed to provide adequate surface drainage, and shall be isolated from any existing or potential health hazard or nuisance:~~

~~2.8 Adequate signs shall be used to locate and identify all facilities:~~

~~2.9 Severability - If any provision of this rule, or its application to any person or circumstances is declared invalid, the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, and the remainder of this rule, shall not be affected thereby:~~

R392-400-3. Approval of Plans.

~~3.1 The submission of plans and specifications where required, for proposed food service operations, proposed water supply, wastewater disposal, solid waste disposal, plumbing and sanitary equipment for temporary mass gatherings shall be in accordance with the applicable rules governing each. In addition, the plans and specifications shall clearly show and describe:~~

~~a. The total area to be used for the temporary mass gathering;~~

~~b. Permission for use by property owner;~~

~~c. Estimated number of people expected and their length of stay;~~

~~d. Entrance, exit and interior roadways;~~

~~e. Location, number, design and type of toilet facilities, handwashing facilities, plumbing fixtures, wastewater disposal devices;~~

~~f. Source of culinary water and the means by which it will be conveyed to the consumers;~~

~~g. Solid waste storage, collection and disposal facilities;~~

~~h. Medical and first-aid facilities;~~

~~i. Police and fire protection facilities;~~

~~j. Other facilities that may be deemed necessary by the local health department having jurisdiction.~~

R392-400-4. Water Supply:

~~4.1 Potable water supply systems shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Utah rules relating to public drinking water supplies:~~

~~4.2 Plans for proposed, new or modified drinking water supplies shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality:~~

~~4.3 If water is hauled to the temporary mass gathering, it shall be from an approved source and shall be hauled and dispensed in a manner approved by the Director. Drinking fountains shall be provided as required in TABLE I - REQUIRED PLUMBING FIXTURES FOR DAY-USE AREAS:~~

~~4.4 Common drinking cups shall not be permitted:~~

~~4.5 The design of the water system facilities shall be based on the suppliers engineer's estimates of water demands. However, in no case shall it be less than 3 gallons/day/person when no shower facilities are provided and the waste disposal system does not use culinary water. If this is not the case, higher water quantities will be required. The water system must be designed with due regard for public convenience in obtaining water. If a distribution system serves the temporary mass gathering, water system pressure in excess of 20 psi at all points in the distribution system shall be maintained during peak hourly flow conditions. Non-community systems in remote areas can be exempted from this requirement, on a case-by-case basis, if flow from the system is always unregulated and free-flowing. The peak hourly flow should be calculated for the number of fixture units as presented in the Utah Plumbing Code:~~

Other exceptions to the above requirements may be permitted on a case-by-case basis, as permitted by the State of Utah public drinking water rules.

4.6 Periodic water samples and/or measuring of chlorine residuals may be required.

R392-400-5. Wastewater Disposal.

5.1 All wastewater shall be discharged to a public sewer system where accessible and within 300 feet of the owner's property line.

5.2 Where connection to a public sewer is not available, wastewater shall be discharged into a wastewater disposal system meeting requirements of the Utah State rules for wastewater disposal.

5.3 All plans for the construction or alteration of a wastewater disposal system shall initially be submitted to the local health department having jurisdiction. Where plan approval is required by law to be provided by the State Department of Environmental Quality, such plans will be forwarded by the local authority along with any appropriate comments. Construction or alteration of the disposal system shall not commence until the plans have been approved in writing by the appropriate health agency.

R392-400-6. Toilet Facilities.

6.1 The number of rest room facilities shall be installed in accordance with the following table:

TABLE 1
Required Plumbing Fixtures for Day-Use Areas(a)

Plumbing Fixtures	Number of Persons	Number of Fixtures	
		Males	Females
Water Closets	1-100	1	2
	101-200	2	3
	201-400	3	5
	Over 400, add 1 fixture for each additional 500 men and 1 for each 300 women.		
Urinals(b)	1-200	1	
	201-400	2	
	401-600	3	
	Over 600, add 1 fixture for each 300 men.		
Lavatories	1-200	1	1
	201-400	2	2
	401-750	3	3
	Over 750, add 1 fixture for each 500 persons.		
Drinking Fountains	1 each 300 persons		
Other Fixtures	1 service sink or threaded		

(a) In remote areas providing other than water flush-type toilets, the same criteria per person will apply except for lavatories and urinals which may be deleted.

(b) Where urinals are provided for women, the same number shall be provided as for men.

6.2 Toilet facilities shall be located not less than 15 feet and not more than 500 feet from any living and camping spaces served.

6.3 Wherever toilet facilities for males and females are located in the same building and adjacent to each other, they shall be separated by a sound resistant wall. Direct line of sight to each rest room shall be effectively obstructed.

6.4 Soap and toilet tissue in suitable dispensers and waste receptacles with lids shall be provided in each rest room. Where lavatories are not installed, adequate hand cleansing facilities such as Handy Wipes, Wet Ones, etc. should be provided.

6.5 All plumbing installed at the gathering shall comply with provisions of the Utah Plumbing Code and applicable local plumbing codes.

R392-400-7. Operation and Maintenance.

7.1 All permanent or semi-permanent buildings that are provided shall be of sound construction and shall assure adequate protection against the weather.

7.2 A separate overnight camping area or areas, clearly marked, shall be provided for each temporary mass gathering that continues for more than 24 hours.

7.3 Temporary mass gatherings which provide parking spaces specifically for recreational vehicles shall comply with R392-301.

7.4 Where necessary, all means shall be employed to eliminate or control infestation of insects and rodents within all parts of structure intended for occupancy, food storage, or rest room facilities.

R392-400-8. Medical Facilities.

To protect the health and safety of participants at any mass gathering, medical facilities must be provided. The medical or first-aid station or stations and facilities contained therein, shall be so located as to be easily accessible, to provide services to all those in attendance. All medical facilities to be used at a mass gathering must be approved by the local health department having jurisdiction.

R392-400-9. Food Service.

When food service is provided at a mass gathering, food service employees, food, ice, vending machines, food storage, preparation and serving facilities shall comply with R392-100.

R392-400-10. Solid Waste.

Solid waste originating at any mass gathering shall be stored in a sanitary manner in approved, watertight containers with lids, or the equivalent, approved by the local health department. The containers shall be conveniently located and the contents shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the state or local health department having jurisdiction.

R392-400-11. Operator's Responsibility.

11.1 The operator shall be responsible for the maintenance of the site and facilities. He shall provide responsible supervision of the maintenance and sanitary condition of the site and facilities. The operator shall immediately take steps to cause the abatement of any nuisance or insanitary condition which may develop.

— 11.2 When the site and facilities are vacated or abandoned, the owner, operator, or sponsor shall place the site and facilities in a clean and sanitary condition within 48 hours after the event.

KEY: public health, temporary mass gatherings, special events 1987 26-15-2

Notice of Continuation October 20, 1997]

R392-400-1. Authority.

This rule is authorized under Utah Code Section 26-15-2.

R392-400-2. Purpose.

It is the purpose of this rule:

- (1) to protect, preserve and promote the physical health of the public;
- (2) to prevent and control the incidence of communicable diseases;
- (3) to reduce hazards to health and environment;
- (4) to maintain adequate sanitation and public health;
- (5) to protect the safety of the public; and
- (6) to promote the general welfare.

R392-400-3. Definitions.

- (1) "Department" means the Utah Department of Health (UDOH).
- (2) "Director" means the executive director of the Utah Department of Health or his or her designee.
- (3) "Drinking Water Station" means a location where a person may obtain safe drinking water free of charge.
- (4) "First Aid Station" means a temporary or permanent enclosed space or structure where a person can receive first aid and emergency medical care.
- (5) "Health Officer" means the director of the local health department having jurisdiction or his or her designee.
- (6) "Operator" means a person, group, corporation, partnership, governing body, association, or other public or private organization legally responsible for the overall operation of a temporary mass gathering.
- (7) "Owner" means any person who alone, jointly, or severally with others:
 - (a) has legal title to any premises, with or without accompanying actual possession thereof or;
 - (b) has charge, care, or control of any premises, as legal or equitable owner, agent of the owner, or lessee.
- (8) "Permit" means a written form of authorization written in accordance with this rule.
- (9) "Person" means any individual, public or private corporation and its officers, partnership, association, firm, trustee, executor of an estate, the State or its departments, institution, bureau, agency, county, city, political subdivision, or any legal entity recognized by law.
- (10) "Safe Drinking Water" means potable water meeting State safe drinking water rules or bottled water as regulated by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.
- (11) "Safe Drinking Water System" means a system for delivering safe drinking water that is approved by the local health officer.
- (12) "Solid Waste" means garbage, refuse, trash, rubbish, hazardous waste, dead animals, sludge, liquid or semi liquid waste, other spent, useless, worthless, or discarded materials or materials

stored or accumulated for the purpose of discarding, materials that have served their original intended purpose.

- (13) "Staff" means any person who:
 - (a) works for or provides services for or on behalf of the operator or a vendor, or
 - (b) is a vendor at a gathering.
- (14) "Temporary Mass Gathering" or "Gathering" means an actual or reasonably anticipated assembly of 500 or more people, which continues or can reasonably be expected to continue for two or more hours per day, at a site for a purpose different from the designed use and usual type of occupancy. A temporary mass gathering does not include an assembly of people at a location with permanent facilities designed for that specific assembly, such as a fair at a fair park, unless the designed occupancy levels are exceeded.
- (15) "Vendor" means any person who sells or offers food for public consumption.
- (16) "Wastewater" means used water or water carried wastes produced by man, animal, or fowl.

R392-400-4. Permit To Operate Required.

- (1) A person may not operate a temporary mass gathering without a valid written permit issued by the health officer.
- (2) The health officer may exempt a parade from the permit requirement if:
 - (a) the operator submits an application as required in Section R392-400-6 and the health officer determines that the availability of existing public sanitary facilities, drinking water and trash containers is sufficient to protect public health, and
 - (b) the operator has met the requirement of Subsection R392-400-12-2.
- (3) A temporary mass gathering may not exceed 30 days.

R392-400-5. Gathering Operator Required On Site.

- (1) The operator shall establish a headquarters at the gathering site.
- (2) The operator or his or her designee shall be present at the gathering at all times during operating hours.

R392-400-6. Permit Application Required.

- (1) The health officer shall prescribe the application process, and shall require the applicant to submit an application at least 15 days prior to the first advertisement of the gathering and at least 30 days prior to the first day of the gathering. The health officer may grant an exception to this requirement on a case by case basis because of the nature of the event, scarcity of problems associated with the event in the past or other public health related criteria.
- (2) An application for a permit shall be in writing to the health officer and include the following information:
 - (a) name, address, telephone number, and fax number (if applicable) of the operator;
 - (b) number of people expected to attend the gathering;
 - (c) a description of the type of gathering to be held with the date(s) and times the gathering will be held;
 - (d) estimated length of stay of attendees;
 - (e) name, address, telephone number, and fax number (if applicable) of property owner;
 - (f) location of the gathering and a site plan delineating the area where the gathering is to be held including the following:

- (i) the parking area available for patrons;
- (ii) location of entrance, exit, and interior roadways and walks;
- (iii) location of all first aid stations and emergency medical resources;
- (iv) location, type, and provider of restroom facilities;
- (v) location and description of water stations;
- (vi) location and number of food stands, and the types of food to be served if known;
- (vii) location, number, type, and provider of solid waste containers;
- (viii) location of operator's headquarters at the gathering;
- (ix) a plan to provide lighting adequate to ensure the comfort and safety of attendees and staff;
- (x) location of all parking areas designated for the gathering and under the operator's control.
- (g) the name of the solid and liquid waste haulers with whom the operator has contracted, unless exempted by this rule;
- (h) a site clean up plan after the gathering;
- (i) total number, and qualifications of first aid station personnel;
- (j) plan for directional and exit signs;
- (k) a plan developed by the operator to address nuisances or health hazards associated with animals present at the gathering;
- (l) plans to address hazardous conditions as required in Section R392-400-13;
- (m) any other information specifically requested by the health officer as necessary to protect public health.

(3) The health officer shall require a separate application for each temporary mass gathering.

(4) The health officer shall consider the proximity and risk of known health hazards when determining the acceptability of a proposed gathering site.

R392-400-7. Permit.

(1) The health officer may attach conditions or grant waivers to a permit, in accordance with this rule, in order to meet specific public health concerns.

(2) The health officer may deny a permit for any of the following reasons:

(a) failure of the applicant to show that the gathering will be held or operated in accordance with the requirements and standards of this rule;

(b) submission of incorrect, incomplete, or false information in the application ;

(c) the gathering will be in violation of law.

(3) The health officer shall return a denied permit application to the applicant within 5 working days of submission, specifying the basis for denial in writing.

(4) The applicant may appeal a denied permit in accordance with the procedures established by the local Board of Health.

R392-400-8. Inspections.

The director and health officer may conduct inspections before, during, and after a gathering to ensure compliance with R392-400 and approved plans.

R392-400-9. Notice Of Violation Or Closing.

(1) The health officer may issue a notice of violation to the owner, operator or his or her designee if the gathering fails to meet the requirements of this rule or the conditions of the permit.

(2) The health officer shall, in accordance with R392-100 Food Service Sanitation, direct the disposition of any food items, including ice and water, that have been adulterated or are otherwise unfit for human consumption.

(3) The health officer may issue a notice of closure of the gathering or part thereof to the owner, operator or his or her designee if he or she determines that conditions at the gathering constitute a serious or imminent health hazard.

(4) No gathering site or part thereof that has been closed may be used for a gathering until the department or health officer determines that the conditions causing the closure have been abated and written approval is received from the department or health officer. The director or health officer shall remove the posted notice whenever the violation(s) upon which closing, and posting were based has been remedied.

(5) No unauthorized person may deface or remove a posted notice from any gathering site that has been closed by the director or local health officer.

(6) The operator may appeal a notice or closure in accordance with the procedures established by the local Board of Health or the Utah Administrative Procedures Act, whichever is applicable.

R392-400-10. Solid Waste Management.

(1) The operator shall contract with a solid waste hauler approved by health officer. The operator is exempt from this requirement if he is approved by the health officer as a solid waste hauler and has identified himself as the solid waste hauler for the gathering. The health officer shall establish written criteria for approving a solid waste hauler.

(2) The operator shall provide and strategically locate a sufficient number of covered waste containers approved by the health officer to effectively accommodate the solid waste generated at the gathering.

(3) The operator shall ensure that the waste containers are emptied as often as necessary to prevent overflowing, littering, or insect or rodent infestation.

(4) The operator shall ensure that solid waste and litter are cleaned from the property periodically during the gathering and that, within 24 hours following the gathering, the property is free of solid waste and is clean. On a case by case basis, the health officer may allow for more than 24 hours to clean up the site because of the time of year, nature of the event or other extenuating circumstances if the health officer is satisfied that the extension will not adversely affect the public health

(5) The operator shall ensure that litter is prevented from being blown from the gathering site onto adjacent properties.

(6) The operator shall ensure that all solid waste is collected and disposed of at a solid waste disposal or recycling facility meeting State and local solid waste disposal facility requirements.

(7) The operator, staff, participants, and spectators shall comply with all applicable State and local requirements for solid waste management.

R392-400-11. Site Maintenance.

(1) All buildings or structures provided for the gathering shall be maintained in a safe, clean condition, in good repair, and in compliance with all applicable laws.

(2) A gathering that provides overnight parking for occupied recreational vehicles in connection with the gathering, shall comply with R392-301 Recreational Vehicle Park Sanitation and local recreational vehicle parks regulations.

(3) The operator shall eliminate any infestation of vermin within any part of a structure intended for occupancy, food storage, or restroom facilities prior to, during, and immediately following a gathering.

(4) The operator is responsible for the maintenance and sanitary condition of the gathering site and facilities. He shall prevent the occurrence of any nuisance and immediately take steps to cause the abatement of any nuisance or insanitary condition that may develop.

(5) A gathering site shall be constructed to provide surface drainage adequate to prevent flooding of the gathering site and to prevent water related nuisances on adjacent properties.

(6) Sufficient signs shall identify and show the location of first aid, restroom and drinking water facilities so spectators and participants can readily find them from any place on the gathering site.

(7) The operator shall provide lighting adequate to ensure the comfort and safety of attendees.

(8) All parking areas used for the gathering and under the control of the gathering operator must meet the requirements of this rule.

R392-400-12. Emergency Medical Care Requirements.

(1) The operator shall ensure that the gathering has at least one properly equipped first aid station. The health officer may require more than one first aid station as he deems necessary because of the nature of the event, time of year, risk of injuries or other public health needs.

(2) The operator shall review the gathering's emergency medical care plans with a local emergency medical services agency at least one day prior to the start date of the gathering.

(3) First aid stations shall afford privacy to a person receiving care or treatment.

(4) First aid stations shall be of sufficient size to accommodate the number of care givers required, and the predicted number of sick or injured persons.

(5) First aid stations shall be strategically located to provide expedient medical care for those attending or participating in the gathering.

(6) First aid stations shall be easily accessible by emergency vehicles.

(7) A first aid station shall be clearly marked and identifiable as a first aid station.

(8) At least two state-licensed or certified medical providers, such as an emergency medical technician, paramedic, nurse or medical doctor shall be present to staff each first aid station. A gathering having more than 2,500 attendees shall have at least one additional emergency medical provider for each additional 2,500 attendees or fraction thereof.

(9) First aid stations shall be staffed by individuals meeting the following minimum requirements:

(a) is at least 18 years of age;

(b) has a current state license or certification showing competency to be an emergency medical technician, paramedic, nurse, physician's assistant or physician.

(10) A first aid station may be staffed by a currently certified Red Cross Emergency Responder if he is under the direct on-site supervision of an emergency medical technician, paramedic, nurse, physician's assistant or physician.

(11) The staff person in charge of the first aid station shall ensure that accurate records of patients and treatment are kept, and that the health officer is notified of all cases involving a serious injury or communicable disease in accordance with R386-702 Communicable Disease Rule and R386-703 Injury Reporting Rule.

R392-400-13. Hazardous Conditions.

The operator shall develop contingency plans for dangerous conditions during the gathering. The plans may include evacuation, cancellation or delay of the gathering and provision for support facilities.

R392-400-14. Food Protection.

The operator and vendors shall comply with R392-100 Food Service Sanitation.

R392-400-15. Safe Drinking Water Supply Requirements.

(1) The operator shall ensure that all drinking water is from a state-approved safe drinking water supply or bottled water approved by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

(2) Safe drinking water hauled to the gathering shall be hauled and dispensed in a manner that protects public health as determined by the health officer.

(3) The operator shall provide and strategically locate drinking water stations to effectively meet the drinking water needs of attendees and staff. At least four drinking water stations are required. An additional drinking water station is required for each additional 150 attendees or fraction thereof, above 500 persons. The health officer may require additional drinking water stations as he deems necessary because of the time of year, heat index, nature of the event or other public health related criteria. If containers are needed to drink the water at the required drinking water stations, the operator must provide single use containers.

R392-400-16. Wastewater Disposal Requirements.

(1) All wastewater shall discharge to a public wastewater treatment system unless no such system is available or practical for use as determined by the health officer.

(2) Where a public sewer is not available or practical for connection, wastewater shall discharge into a wastewater treatment system approved in accordance with State and local wastewater rules.

(3) The health officer may allow portable restroom facilities and wastewater holding tanks only where an approved sewer system is not available or practical for connection.

(4) The number of toilets and facilities shall be provided in accordance with the following Table.

TABLE
Minimum Numbers of Toilets Required

		Average Time at Gathering (hours)				
		1	2	3	4	5
<u>Peak</u>						
<u>Crowd</u>						
	500	2	4	4	5	6
	1000	4	6	8	8	9
	2000	5	6	9	12	14
	3000	6	9	12	16	20
	4000	8	13	16	22	25
	5000	12	15	20	25	31
	6000	12	15	23	30	38
	7000	12	18	26	35	44
	8000	12	20	30	40	50
	10000	15	25	38	50	63
	12500	18	31	47	63	78
	15000	20	38	56	75	94
	17500	22	44	66	88	109
	20000	25	50	75	100	125
	25000	38	69	99	130	160
	30000	46	82	119	156	192
	35000	53	96	139	181	224
	40000	61	109	158	207	256
	45000	68	123	178	233	288
	50000	76	137	198	259	320
	55000	83	150	217	285	352
	60000	91	164	237	311	384
	65000	98	177	257	336	416
	<u>each</u>					
	<u>additional</u>					
	10,000	15	25	38	50	63
(table continued for 6-10 hours)						
		6	7	8	9	10
	500	7	9	9	10	12
	1000	9	11	12	13	13
	2000	16	18	20	23	25
	3000	24	26	30	34	38
	4000	30	35	40	45	50
	5000	38	44	50	56	63
	6000	45	53	60	68	75
	7000	53	61	70	79	88
	8000	60	70	80	90	100
	10000	75	88	100	113	125
	12500	94	109	125	141	156
	15000	113	131	150	169	188
	17500	131	153	175	197	219
	20000	150	175	200	225	250
	25000	191	221	252	282	313
	30000	229	266	302	339	376
	35000	267	310	352	395	438
	40000	305	354	403	452	501
	45000	343	398	453	508	563
	50000	381	442	503	564	626
	55000	419	486	554	621	688
	60000	457	531	604	677	751
	65000	495	575	654	734	813
	<u>each</u>					
	<u>additional</u>					
	10,000	75	88	100	113	125

(a) If alcoholic beverages are consumed at the gathering, the operator shall increase the number of required toilets by 40%.

(b) For one year following the effective date of this rule the health officer may allow portable multi-urinal stations to substitute for up to 1/3 of the estimated men's portion of the required toilets.

(c) The operator shall provide a minimum of one toilet that is accessible by handicapped persons and at a rate of 5% of total toilets.

(d) Toilet facilities for men and women located in the same building and adjacent to each other shall be separated by an opaque, sound resistant wall. Direct line of sight from outside a toilet facility to the toilets and urinals shall be effectively obstructed.

(e) The operator shall locate portable toilets a minimum of 100 feet from any food service operation and not more than 300 feet from grand stand or spectator or from other areas of activity which pertain to the gathering, as outlined in the permit application. Where site conditions limit the placement of portable toilets, the health officer may allow exemptions to these distances.

(f) The operator shall provide working hand wash stations at a minimum rate of one per 10 portable toilets or portion thereof. The operator shall provide soap, water and single use towels at each hand wash station. Where conditions make the use of soap and water impractical, the health officer may allow sanitizing gel in place of soap and water. Sanitizing gel may not be used in place of soap and water at hand wash stations used by food service workers.

(g) The operator shall provide a minimum of one covered trash container for every 10 portable toilets or portion thereof.

(h) The operator or coordinator shall ensure that all portable toilets are of sound construction (such as non-absorbent polyethylene), easily cleanable, and durable.

(i) The tank capacity of each portable toilet shall not be less than 60 gallons. Chemicals used for sanitizing agents in portable toilets must be acceptable for use by the treatment facility accepting the sewage.

(j) Each portable toilet must be secured against vandalism and adverse weather conditions by tie downs, anchors or similar effective means.

(k) The operator shall contract with a liquid waste hauler that meets local health department requirements. The operator is exempt from this requirement if he is approved by the health officer as a liquid waste hauler and has identified himself as the liquid waste hauler for the gathering.

(i) the operator shall require in the contract with the liquid waste hauler that the hauler shall meet the requirements of this Subsection.

(ii) the liquid waste hauler shall have a written contract with a wastewater treatment facility indicating that it will accept the wastewater.

(iii) the liquid waste hauler must manifest all disposal of liquid waste materials. The liquid waste hauler shall present the manifest to the health officer for his or her review upon request.

(l) The operator shall ensure that all wastewater is removed from each portable toilet at least once every 24 hours. On a case by case basis the health officer may change this frequency because of the time of year, weather conditions, nature of the event or other public health related criteria. All wastewater removed shall be disposed of at a wastewater treatment facility in accordance with State and local wastewater disposal laws.

(m) Each portable toilet must be serviced and sanitized at time intervals that will maintain sanitary conditions of each toilet.

(n) At the conclusion of the gathering, each portable restroom unit must be serviced and removed within 48 hours. The health officer may extend or shorten this time because of the time of year.

weather conditions, the nature of the event or to meet other public health needs.

R392-400-17. Penalty.

(1) Any person who violates any provision of this rule may be assessed a penalty not to exceed the sum of \$5,000 or be punished for violation of a class B misdemeanor for the first violation and for any subsequent similar violation within two years for violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Subsection 26-23-6.

(2) Each day such violation is committed or permitted to continue shall constitute a separate violation.

(3) In addition to other penalties imposed, any person who violates any requirement of this rule shall be liable for all expenses incurred by the department and local health department in removing or abating any nuisance, source of filth, cause of sickness or infection, health hazard, or sanitation violation.

R392-400-18. Severability.

If a provision, clause, sentence, or paragraph of this rule or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall be ruled invalid, such ruling shall not affect the other provisions or applications of this rule, and to this end the provisions of this rule are severable.

KEY: public health, temporary mass gatherings, special events 2000 26-15-2



Health, Health Systems Improvement,
Child Care Licensing
R430-6
Background Screening

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE
(Amendment)
DAR FILE NO.: 22741
FILED: 04/11/2000, 12:37
RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: The purpose of this rule is to define the background screening process using the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) and Management Information System (MIS) database to protect children receiving child care services in licensed and certified child care programs. The Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Licensing has been asked by the YCC Child Care Center in Ogden to add a definition of "volunteer" to the background screening rule.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: Add a definition of "volunteer" to Section R430-6-3 (Definitions). Correct a citation.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Title 26, Chapter 39

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: It is anticipated that the cost to screen volunteers can be absorbed by the current staff without an increase in costs. There may be as many as 100 volunteers who are regularly scheduled in child care settings who will be subject to the background screening.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: There is no cost or savings to local government, since they have no enforcement authority to perform background screening processes on volunteers. If a local government authority operates a child care setting and is required to do background screening for volunteers, the cost will be \$24 per person. There are no government-operated child care settings at present.

❖OTHER PERSONS: \$2,400 aggregate cost to ensure that approximately 100 volunteers who are regularly scheduled and who have not resided in Utah for the past 5 years will undergo a background screening. A savings of \$24,000 may be realized, since most of the volunteers are not regularly scheduled and only provide services once or twice a year for special holidays and events.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: A \$24 fee is charged for each volunteer who has not resided in Utah for the past 5 years. This fee is a pass-through amount sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to process the fingerprint card.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: This rule will clarify which volunteers at a child care provider must receive a background screening. Those that are not regularly scheduled, or have not continuously resided in Utah for the past five years, will be screened. This cost for about 100 volunteers is off-set by the savings to 1,000 that might otherwise have needed to be screened--Rod L. Betit

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Health
Health Systems Improvement,
Child Care Licensing
Cannon Health Building
288 North 1460 West
PO Box 142003
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2003, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Debra Wynkoop at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-6320, by FAX at (801) 538-6325, or by Internet E-mail at dwynkoop@doh.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Rod L. Betit, Executive Director



R430. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Child Care Licensing.**R430-6. Background Screening.****R430-6-3. Definitions.**

Terms used in this rule are defined in Title 26, Chapter 39. In addition:

(1) "Covered Individual" means all proposed employees of a child care facility, including owners, volunteers (excluding parents), existing employees, members of governing bodies, and, for family care settings, all individuals residing in the home where a child care program is to be licensed, who are 18 years old and over.

(2) "Department" means the Utah Department of Health.

(3) "Substantiated" means a finding by the Department of Human Services, at the completion of an investigation by the Department of Human Services, that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that one or more of the following types of abuse or neglect has occurred:

- (a) physical abuse;
- (b) sexual abuse;
- (c) sexual exploitation;
- (d) abandonment;
- (e) medical neglect resulting in death, disability, or serious illness; or
- (f) chronic or severe neglect.

(4) "Volunteer" means an individual whose duties require contact with children or food on a regularly scheduled basis of one or more times per month. Volunteers shall be supervised by staff and shall not count in the staff to child ratios. Volunteers are considered covered individuals and shall submit to background screening.

R430-6-4. Bureau of Criminal Identification.

(1) The Utah Code, Section 26-39-107, requires that a BCI be conducted on covered individuals requesting to be licensed, to renew a license, to be a residential certificate provider, or to renew a certificate or to be employed or volunteer in a licensed or residential certificate child care setting.

(a) Immediately upon or prior to employing or licensing or certifying a covered individual, the child care facility shall submit applicant information, fees and releases to the Department to allow the Department to perform a criminal background screening and child abuse screening.

(b) If a covered individual applicant has lived in Utah less than two years, or has unexplained gaps in work or residence record, the covered individual shall request a criminal background screening from the state or country of former residence. The covered individual shall submit the out-of-state criminal background screening within 90-days after application for review by the Department.

(c) If a covered individual has been serving a full-time religious mission out-of-state or has been in military service out-of-state for the immediate past two years, the covered individual shall submit to the Department a letter from their clergy or commanding officer documenting that the covered individual was not convicted of any felony or serious misdemeanor crimes during the time period of the religious or military service.

(2) If the BCI screening indicates that the covered individual has a criminal record that indicates there is a conviction for a felony or misdemeanor, the covered individual shall submit a fingerprint

card, waiver and fee upon request by the Department. The Department shall submit them to the Criminal Investigations and Technical Services Division for additional screening.

(a) The fingerprint card that the covered individual submits shall be prepared either by the local law enforcement agency or an agency approved by local law enforcement.

(b) The Criminal Investigations and Technical Services Division, shall report the background screening and forward the fingerprint card to the Department. The Department shall review the criminal convictions within the past five years to determine whether to approve the covered individual for licensing, certification or employment.

(c) If based upon the BCI screening, the Department denies the covered individual a license or certificate, volunteer position or employment, the Department shall send a Notice of Agency Action to the child care provider or covered individual stating that the application is denied.

(3) The Department shall make the following determination if a covered individual has a criminal history record:

(a) If the covered individual was convicted of a felony, the covered individual may not provide child care, volunteer, or own or operate a child care program with a license or certificate issued by the Department.

(b) If the covered individual was convicted of a misdemeanor within the past five years, the covered individual may not provide child care, volunteer, or own or operate a child care program with a license or certificate issued by the Department if the misdemeanor involves offenses identified in the Utah Criminal Code as offenses against the family, offenses against the person, pornography, prostitution, or any type of sexual offense.

(c) If the covered individual is a person with a felony or misdemeanor conviction who resides in a home where child care is provided, the Department shall not issue a license or certificate for day care in the home.

(4) The Executive Director may consider an approval for issuing a license, certificate, or employment of a covered individual who has been convicted of a misdemeanor but not a misdemeanor involving offenses identified in the Utah Criminal Code as offenses against the family, offenses against the person, pornography, prostitution, or any type of sexual offense, according to the following criteria:

(a) If the convictions were older than five years, the covered individual may provide child care and operate a child care program with a license or certificate issued by the Department.

(b) If the convictions were within the last five years, the Department shall make a comprehensive review of the individual circumstances. If the Department finds that the covered individual's conduct is not adverse to the public health, morals, welfare, and safety of children, the covered individual may provide child care and operate a child care program with a license or certificate issued by the Department.

(c) If the convictions demonstrate a pattern of behavior which indicates that the covered individual's conduct is adverse to the public health, morals, welfare, and safety of children, the covered individual may not provide child care and operate a child care program with a license or certificate issued by the Department.

(5) The Department shall rely on the BCI as conclusive evidence of the conviction and the Department may revoke or deny a license, certificate and employment based on that evidence.

(6) If the covered individual is denied a license, certificate or employment based upon the BCI and the covered individual disagrees with the BCI report, the covered individual may seek redress through the Criminal Investigations and Technical Services Division, as provided in Section 77-18-[2]8 through 77-18-15.

(7) All covered individuals shall report all felony and misdemeanor convictions of covered individuals for offenses identified in the Utah Criminal Code as offenses against the family, offenses against the person, pornography, prostitution, or any type of sexual offense to the Department within 48 hours of conviction.

KEY: child care facilities
~~[August 20, 1998]~~2000

26-39

Health, Health Systems Improvement,
Health Facility Licensure
R432-3
General Health Care Facility Rules
Inspection and Enforcement

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE NO.: 22742

FILED: 04/11/2000, 12:37

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: The reason for this change is that in 1996, the (AAAHC) was granted deemed status for Medicare by the Health Care Financing Administration. On December 13, 1999, the AAAHC submitted a request for "deemed status" from the Utah Department of Health.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: Add the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, Inc. (AAAHC) as an option for ambulatory health care providers to seek voluntary accreditation.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Title 26, Chapter 21

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: If an ambulatory setting seeks "deemed status," the bureau would realize a savings of \$300 per facility since personnel would not be completing an annual survey. Two ambulatory services are accredited; if they request deemed status, the aggregate savings is \$600. The savings of \$300 per facility for the Department of Health (DOH) likely will not be realized since DOH will continue to perform complaint investigations on all licensed health care facilities statewide.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: There is no enforcement or savings based on the "deemed status" for local governments; therefore, no cost or savings.

❖OTHER PERSONS: Inasmuch as this deemed status is optional, all costs are voluntary. Cost for a small ambulatory setting to obtain deemed status with AAAHC is between \$3,375 and \$6,650 annually. If a large multispecialty ambulatory setting seeks deemed status with AAAHC, the annual cost is \$8,325. Aggregate cost for two ambulatory services currently AAAHC accredited is \$10,000.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: Cost for a small ambulatory setting to obtain deemed status with AAAHC is between \$3,375 and \$6,650 annually. If a large multispecialty ambulatory setting seeks deemed status with AAAHC, the annual cost is \$8,325. The savings of \$300 per facility for the DOH likely will not be realized, since DOH will continue to perform complaint investigations on all licensed health care facilities statewide.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: If a regulated business chooses to become AAAHC accredited, this rule will save those businesses the indirect costs of being involved in an annual inspection by the Department of Health--Rod L. Betit

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Health
Health Systems Improvement,
Health Facility Licensure
Cannon Health Building
288 North 1460 West
PO Box 142003
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2003, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Debra Wynkoop at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-6320, by FAX at (801) 538-6325, or by Internet E-mail at dwynkoop@doh.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Rod L. Betit, Executive Director

R432. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Health Facility Licensure.

R432-3. General Health Care Facility Rules Inspection and Enforcement.

R432-3-3. Deemed Status.

The Department may grant licensing deemed status to facilities and agencies accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (Joint Commission), Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care (AAAHC) or Community Health Accreditation Program in lieu of the annual licensing inspection by the Department upon completion of the following by the facility or agency:

(1) As part of the annual license renewal process, the licensee shall identify on the Request for Agency Action/Application its desire to:

- (a) initiate deemed status,
- (b) continue deemed status, or
- (c) relinquish deemed status during the licensing year of application.

(2) This request shall constitute written authorization for the Department to attend the accrediting agency exit conference.

(3) Upon receipt from the accrediting agency, the facility shall submit copies of the following:

- (a) accreditation certificate;
- (b) Joint Commission Statement of Construction;
- (c) survey reports and recommendations;
- (d) progress reports of all corrective actions underway or completed in response to accrediting body's action or Department recommendations.

(4) Regardless of deemed status, the Department may assert regulatory responsibility and authority pursuant to applicable state and federal statutes to include:

- (a) annual and follow up inspections,
- (b) complaint investigation,
- (c) verification of the violations of state law, rule, or standard identified in a Department survey or, violations of state law, rule, or standard identified in the accrediting body's survey including:

(i) facilities or agencies granted a provisional or conditional accreditation by the Joint Commission until a full accreditation status is achieved,

(ii) any facility or agency that does not have a current, valid accreditation certificate, or

(iii) construction, expansion, or remodeling projects required to comply with standards for construction promulgated in the rules by the Health Facility Committee.

(5) The Department may annually conduct validation inspections of facilities or agencies accredited for the purpose of determining compliance with state licensing requirements. If a validation survey discloses a failure to comply with the standards for licensing, the provisions relating to regular annual inspection shall apply.

R432-3-4. Statement of Findings.

(1) The Department or its designee shall inspect each facility or agency at least once during each year that a license has been granted, to determine compliance with standards and the applicable rules and regulations.

(2) Whenever the Department has reason to believe that a health facility or agency is in violation of Title 26, Chapter 21 or any of the ~~the~~ rules promulgated by the Health Facility Committee, the Department shall serve a written Statement of Findings to the licensee or his designee within the following timeframe.

(a) Statements for Class I and III violations are served immediately.

(b) Statements for Class II violations are served within ten working days.

(3) Violations shall be classified as Class I, Class II, and Class III violations.

(a) "Class I Violation" means any violation of a statute or rule relating to the operation or maintenance of a health facility or

agency which presents imminent danger to patients or residents of the facility or agency or which presents a clear hazard to the public health.

(b) "Class II Violation" means any violation of a statute or rule relating to the operation or maintenance of a health facility or agency which has a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, or security of patients or residents in a health facility or agency.

(c) "Class III Violation" means establishing, conducting, managing, or operating a health care facility or agency regulated under Title 26, Chapter 21 and this rule without a license or with an expired license.

(4) The Department may cite a facility or agency with one or more rule or statute violations. If the Department finds that there are no violations, a letter shall be sent to the facility acknowledging the inspection findings.

(5) The Statement of Findings shall include:

- (a) the statute or rule violated;
- (b) a description of the violation;
- (c) the facts which constitute the violation; and
- (d) the classification of the violation.

R432-3-5. Plan of Correction.

(1) A health facility or agency shall submit within 14 calendar days of receipt of a Statement of Findings a Plan of Correction outlining the following:

- (a) how the required corrections shall be accomplished;
- (b) who is the responsible person to monitor the correction is accomplished; and
- (c) the date the facility or agency will correct the violation.

(2) Within ten working days of receipt of the Plan of Correction, the Department shall make a determination as to the acceptability of the Plan of Correction.

(3) If the Department rejects the Plan of Correction, the Department shall notify the facility or agency of the reasons for rejection and may request a revised Plan of Correction or issue a Notice of Agency Action directing a Plan of Correction and imposing a deadline for the correction. If the Department requests a revised Plan of Correction, the facility or agency shall submit the revised Plan of Correction within 14 days of receipt of the Department request.

(4) If the facility or agency corrects the violation prior to submitting the Plan of Correction, the facility or agency shall submit a report of correction.

(5) If violations remain uncorrected after the time specified for completion in the Plan of Correction or if the facility or agency fails to submit a Plan of Correction as specified, the Department shall notify the facility or agency.

(6) Any person aggrieved by the agency action shall have the right to seek review under the provisions outlined in Rule R432-30, Adjudicative Proceedings.

(7) If a licensed or unlicensed health facility or agency is served with a Statement of Findings citing a Class I violation, the facility or agency shall correct the situation, condition, or practice constituting the Class I violation immediately, unless a fixed period of time is determined by the Department and is specified in the Plan of Correction.

(a) The Department shall conduct a follow-up inspection within 14 calendar days or within the agreed -upon correction period to determine correction of Class I violations.

(b) If a health facility or agency fails to correct a Class I violation as outlined in the accepted Plan of Correction, the Department shall pursue sanctions or penalties through a formal adjudicative proceeding as outlined in Rule R432-30.

(8) A facility or agency served with a Statement of Findings citing a Class II violation shall correct the violation within the time specified in the Plan of Correction or within a time-frame approved by the Department which does not exceed 60 days unless justification is provided in the accepted Plan of Correction.

(9) The Department may issue a conditional license or impose sanctions to the license or initiate a formal adjudicative proceeding to close the facility or agency if a facility or agency is cited with a Class II violation and fails to take required corrective action as outlined in Rule R432-30.

(10) The Department shall determine which sanction to impose by considering the following:

- (a) the gravity of the violation;
- (b) the effort exhibited by the licensee to correct violations;
- (c) previous facility or agency violations; and
- (d) other relevant facts.

(11) The Department shall serve a facility or agency with a Statement of Findings for a Class III violation. A facility of agency cited for a Class III violation must file a Request for Agency Action/License Application form and pay the required licensing fee within 14 days of the receipt of the Class III Statement of Findings.

(a) The Statement of Findings may include the names of individuals residing in the facility who require services outside the scope of the proposed licensing category.

(b) The facility shall arrange for all individuals to be relocated if the facility is unable to meet the individuals' needs within the scope of the proposed license category.

([d]c) If the facility or facility fails to submit the Request for Agency Action/License Application as specified, the Department shall issue a written Notice of Agency Action ordering closure of the facility or agency.

([e]d) If the Executive Director determines that the lives, health, safety or welfare of the patients or residents cannot be adequately assured pending a full formal adjudicative proceeding, he may order immediate closure of the facility or agency under an emergency adjudicative proceeding, as outlined in Rule R432-30.

KEY: health facilities

[July 6, 1999]2000
Notice of Continuation January 11, 1999

26-21-5
26-21-14
through
26-21-16



Insurance, Administration
R590-140
Reference Filings of Rate Service
Organization Prospective Loss Costs

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE No.: 22760

FILED: 04/13/2000, 10:05

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: Changes being made are to comply with changes made in H.B. 269, Insurance Rate Regulation, as passed in 1999.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: Chapter 19 has been renumbered to 19a as a result of H.B. 269 in 1999. Also, all but one of the definitions in this rule were added to the Insurance Code. So as to avoid duplication these definitions will be deleted from the rule.

The new wording in Section R590-140-2 follows the new wording in Title 31A, Chapter 19a, and are the elements that make up workers' compensation and some property and casualty insurance rates.

(DAR Note: H.B. 269 is found at 1999 Utah Laws 130, and was effective May 3, 1999.)

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Section 31A-2-201

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖**THE STATE BUDGET:** The changes in this rule will not require insurers to change their policy rates or forms which would have increased the amount of fees coming into the department, nor will the changes require additional or reduced work on the part of the department.

❖**LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:** This rule will not affect local government. The rule is regulated by a state government agency to which all fees are paid by its licensees.

❖**OTHER PERSONS:** These changes will have no effect on the insurance industry or the public. They create no change in what is currently being done by the insurance industry. The changes will not require additional filings, paperwork, creation of new forms, adding coverage to policies, etc.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: These changes will have no effect on the insurance industry or the public. They create no change in what is currently being done by the insurance industry. The changes will not require additional filings, paperwork, creation of new forms, adding coverage to policies, etc.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The changes in this rule are technical only to comply with last year's H.B. 269. It will have no impact on the insurance industry, the public, local government, or the Insurance Department.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Insurance
Administration
3110 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84114, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Jilene Whitby at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-3803, by FAX at (801) 538-3829, or by Internet E-mail at jdmain.jwhitby@state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 06/01/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/02/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Jilene Whitby, Information Specialist

R590. Insurance, Administration.**R590-140. Reference Filings of Rate Service Organization Prospective Loss Costs.****R590-140-1. Authority.**

This rule is promulgated by the Insurance Commissioner pursuant to the general authority granted under Subsections 31A-2-201(1) and 31A-2-201(3)(a) to adopt rules for the implementation of the Utah Insurance Code. [~~Further authority is granted by Subsection 31A-19-206(2) which allows the commissioner to issue rules requiring the filing of supporting data necessary for the proper functioning of the rate monitoring and regulating process.~~]

R590-140-2. Purpose.

Pursuant to ~~[31A-19-205]~~31A-19a-205, rate filings made by individual insurers in compliance with the requirements of Section ~~[31A-19-203]~~ may include the experience of rate service organizations. This experience includes the statistical data, prospective loss costs and supporting information as defined in this ~~rule~~31A-19a-203 may include rates, pure premium rates and supplementary information prepared by a rate service organization. The purpose of this rule is to set forth rules and procedural requirements which the commissioner deems necessary to carry out the provisions of Section ~~[31A-19-203]~~31A-19a-203 as to the rate and supplementary rate information filings of property and casualty insurers that refer to and incorporate, in whole or in part, prospective loss costs filings made by rate service organizations.

R590-140-3. Applicability and Scope.

This rule applies to the types of insurance described in Section ~~[31A-19-101]~~31A-19a-101 and to insurers making filings under Section ~~[31A-19-203]~~31A-19a-203 subject to any exemptions the commissioner may order pursuant to Section ~~[31A-19-103]~~31A-19a-103.

R590-140-4. Definitions.

For the purpose of this rule, the commissioner adopts the definitions as particularly set forth in Section 31A-1-301, and Section ~~[31A-19-102]~~31A-19a-102 in addition to the following:

~~[(1) "Expenses" means that portion of a rate attributable to acquisition, field supervision, collection expenses, general expenses, taxes, licenses and fees.~~

~~(2) "Prospective loss costs" means that portion of a rate that is based on historical aggregate losses and loss adjustment expenses which are adjusted to their ultimate value and projected to a future~~

point in time. Except for loss adjustment expenses, the term does not include provisions for expenses or profit.

~~(3) "Rate" means the cost of insurance per exposure unit and may be expressed as a single number or as prospective loss costs with an adjustment factor to account for the treatment of expenses, profit and variations in loss experience before individual risk variations based on loss or expense are applied. The term does not include minimum premiums.~~

~~(4) "Reference filing" means a filing of prospective loss costs, supporting information, or both, made by a licensed rate service organization. An insurer that subscribes to the rate service organization may refer to or incorporate elements of reference filings in its own filings.~~

~~(5) "Supplementary rate information" includes, in addition to those elements listed in Subsection 31A-19-103(4) any manual or plan of policy writing rules, classification system, territory codes and descriptions, and any other similar information needed to determine the applicable premium for an insured. The term includes factors and relativities such as increased limits factors, classification relativities and deductible relativities.~~

~~(6) "Supporting information" includes:~~

~~(a) the experience and judgment of the insurer or organization making the filing and the experience or data of other insurers or organizations relied upon;~~

~~(b) the interpretation of any statistical data relied upon;~~

~~(c) descriptions of methods used in making the rates, and~~

~~(d) any other similar information required by the commissioner.]~~

R590-140-5. Filings of Advisory Prospective Loss Costs and Adjustment Factors.

(1) A rate service organization may develop and make reference filings containing advisory prospective loss costs. The reference filing must:

(a) contain the statistical data and supporting information for the calculations or assumptions underlying those prospective loss costs; and

(b) be filed and effective in the same manner as rates filed pursuant to Section ~~[31A-19-203]~~31A-19a-203.

(2) An insurer may make a filing of rates by:

(a) becoming a participating insurer of a licensed rate service organization that makes reference filings of advisory prospective loss costs;

(b) authorizing the commissioner to accept reference filings on its behalf; and

(c) filing with the commissioner the information required in Section R590-140-6.

(3) If an insurer chooses the procedure outlined in Subsection (2) above, the insurer's rates shall be:

(a) the prospective loss costs filed by the rate service organization pursuant to Subsection (1); and

(b) any adjustment to the prospective loss costs filed as required by Section R590-140-6 that are in effect for that insurer.

(4) The filing of an adjustment to the prospective loss costs by an insurer shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of Section ~~[31A-19-203]~~31A-19a-203 that apply to the filing of rates.

R590-140-6. Required Filing Documents.

A filing by an insurer that refers to a reference filing of prospective loss costs made by a rate service organization must include the UTAH Insurer Loss Costs Multiplier Filing Forms Pages one and two and the Expense Constant Supplement, if applicable. Samples of these forms are available from the Utah Insurance Department.

R590-140-7. Supplementary Rate Information.

(1) A rate service organization may develop and make filings of supplementary rate information. These filings shall be made in accordance with Sections ~~[31A-19-102(2), 31A-19-203 and 31A-19-205]~~ 31A-19a-203 and 31A-19a-205.

(2) An insurer may make a filing of supplementary rate information by:

- (a) becoming a participating insurer of a licensed rate service organization; and
- (b) authorizing the commissioner to accept a filing by the organization on behalf of the insurer.

(3) Except for any modification filed by the insurer, the supplementary rate information of the insurer must be the same as that filed by the rate service organization.

.....

KEY: insurance

~~[February 24, 1997]2000~~

31A-2-201

Notice of Continuation June 1, 1995[

31A-19-206]



Insurance, Administration
R590-182
Risk Based Capital Instructions

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE NO.: 22748

FILED: 04/11/2000, 15:09

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: The purpose of the rule is to adopt the risk based capital instructions to be used by insurers.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: The change shows the date of the current risk based capital instructions to be used by insurers when they prepare the risk based capital (RBC) report they are required to file with the Insurance Department.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Sections 31A-17-601 and 31A-2-201

THIS RULE OR CHANGE INCORPORATES BY REFERENCE THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL: 1) 1999 NAIC Life Risk-Based Capital

Report Including Overview and Instructions for Companies as of December 31, 1999; 2) 1999 NAIC Property and Casualty Risk-Based Capital Report Including Overview and Instructions for Companies as of December 31, 1999

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖**THE STATE BUDGET:** The changes in this rule will not require insurers to change their policy rates or forms, which would have increase the amount of fees coming into the department, nor will the changes require additional or reduced work on the part of the department. The only fiscal impact resulting from these changes is the cost of mailing the rule notice out.

❖**LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:** This rule will not affect local government. The rule is regulated by a state government agency to which all fees are paid by its licensees.

❖**OTHER PERSONS:** The changes in this rule will not change what insurers are already doing. The rule change indicates the year of the current risk based capital instructions that insurers will receive from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners to prepare part of their annual report. Insurers know that there will be some changes to the instructions yearly. Many of these insurers are involved in the meetings that determine what changes will be made. These changes do no create a fiscal impact on insurers or the public.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: RBC instructions are updated annually. The changes to this rule do not change or affect that. The rule just reflects the date of the updated instructions.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The changes made by this rule are technical in nature and do not result in a fiscal impact on the insurance industry, local government, or state government.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Insurance
Administration
3110 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84114, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Jilene Whitby at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-3803, by FAX at (801) 538-3829, or by Internet E-mail at idmain.jwhitby@state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 06/01/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/02/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Jilene Whitby, Information Specialist



R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-182. Risk Based Capital Instructions.

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R590-182-3. Rule.

A. The "[1997]1999 NAIC Life Risk-Based Capital Report Including Overview and Instructions for companies as of December 31, [1997]1999," is incorporated by reference and shall be used by life or disability insurers in preparing and filing RBC reports.

B. The "[1997]1999 NAIC Property and Casualty Risk-Based Capital Report Including Overview and Instructions for Companies as of December 31, [1997]1999," is incorporated by reference and shall be used by property and casualty insurers in preparing and filing RBC reports.

.....

KEY: insurance
[January 1, 1998]2000

31A-17-601(4)



Insurance, Administration
R590-196
Bail Bond Surety Fee Standards,
Collateral Standards, and Disclosure
Form

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE
(Amendment)

DAR FILE No.: 22749
FILED: 04/11/2000, 15:09
RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: The purpose of the rule is to correct cross references in the rule text that were not corrected that last time the rule was changed (DAR No. 22417).

(DAR Note: R590-196 was a proposed new rule that was published in the October 15, 1999, issue of the *Utah State Bulletin* under DAR No. 22417. A subsequent change in proposed rule for R590-196 was published in the December 15, 1999, issue of the *Utah State Bulletin*. Both filings are effective as of February 1, 2000.)

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: Subsection R590-196-6(3)(i) is correcting references made in this subsection to other subsections. In the previous change to this rule, Subsection R590-196-6(3)(a) was eliminated, which should have been noted in Subsection R590-196-6(3)(i). Currently this subsection refers to a Subsection R590-196-6(3)(j) that no longer exists.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Section 31A-35-104

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: The changes in this rule will not require insurers to change their policy rates or forms, which would have increased the amount of fees coming into the department, nor will the changes require additional or reduced work on the part of the department. The only fiscal impact resulting from these changes is the cost of mailing the rule notice out.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: This rule will not affect local government. The rule is regulated by a state government agency to which all fees are paid by its licensees.

❖OTHER PERSONS: The change noted in this rule will not financially impact the public or insurance industry. It will just correct the cross references that should have been updated when the rule was recently changed.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: The change noted in this rule will not financially impact the public or insurance industry. It will just correct the cross references that should have been updated when the rule was recently changed.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: This rule will have not fiscal impact on the state, local government, the public, or insurance industry.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Insurance
Administration
3110 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84114, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Jilene Whitby at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-3803, by FAX at (801) 538-3829, or by Internet E-mail at idmain.jwhitby@state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 06/01/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/02/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Jilene Whitby, Information Specialist

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-196. Bail Bond Surety Fee Standards, Collateral Standards, and Disclosure Form.

.....

R590-196-6. Disclosure Form.

The bail bond surety and its agents will use the following disclosure form or a form that contains similar language.

TABLE

XYZ Bail Bonds Disclosure Form
1234 South 1234 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84444:
801-123-4567 fax: 801-098-7654

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Defendant, Court, Bond amount, Initial Fees (bond premium, document preparation, credit card fee), and total initial fees.

Additional Fees.

Limited to actual and reasonable expenses required because the defendant fails to appear before the court at any designated times, or fails to comply with the court order, or fails to comply with the terms of the bail bond agreement or any promissory notes pertaining to that agreement. The following are some reasonable expense fees:

- (1) reasonable expense fee for mileage is IRS mileage reimbursement standard for business miles;
(2) reasonable apprehension expense fees include meals at mid-range restaurants, lodging at mid-range hotels, transportation at no more than coach fares; and
(3) reasonable collateral expense fees: actual expenses to obtain collateral and, actual storage expenses, if collateral is in a secured storage area.

Grounds for revocation of bond.

Should the defendant violate any of the following, the defendant shall be subject to immediate bond revocation and the defendant, or the co-signer, or both, shall be subject to all the costs incurred to return the defendant to the court. Grounds for revocation include the following:

- (a) the defendant or co-signer providing materially false information on bail bond application;
(b) the court's increasing the amount of bail beyond sound underwriting criteria employed by the bail bond agent or bail bond surety;
(c) a material and detrimental change in the collateral posted by the defendant or one acting on defendant's behalf;
(d) the defendant changes their address or telephone number or employer without giving reasonable notice to the bail bond agent or bail bond surety;
(e) the defendant is arrested for another crime, other than a minor traffic violation, while on bail;
(f) the defendant is back in jail in any jurisdiction and revocations can be served prior to the defendant being released;
(g) failure by the defendant to appear in court at any appointed times;
(h) finding of guilt against the defendant by a court of competent jurisdiction;
(i) a request by the co-signer based on reasons (a) through [(+)](h) above. Items (a) through [(+)](h) pertain to the defendant; items [(b), (d), (f), (h), and (+)](a), (c), (e) (g) and (i) pertain to co-signers, if any.

Collateral.

The following has been given as collateral to guarantee all court appearances of the defendant until the bond is exonerated:

.....

The following has been given as collateral to guarantee payment of bond fees:

.....

In the event judgment is entered against the surety or the bonding fee is not paid according to the terms of the bail bond agreement and its promissory note, if any, following written notice to the undersigned of such judgment or non-payment, the undersigned authorize XYZ Bail Bonds to convert the appropriate collateral to collect the judgment or the unpaid bond fees. Should proceeds from the sale of the appropriate collateral be insufficient to cover the outstanding balance due, the defendant, the co-signer, or both, agree to be personally liable for the difference. Should proceeds from the sale exceed the outstanding balance, the difference will be returned to the depositor of the collateral. The depositor's signature below constitutes acknowledgment of a Bill of Sale for the collateral. The depositor accepts this agreement as a bill of sale for the collateral.

By signing below I certify that I have read and understand this disclosure form, the bail bond agreement and its attached promissory note, if any. I certify under penalty of perjury that all information given to XYZ Bail Bonds verbally and in writing on all documents relevant to this bond are true and accurate. The co-signer agrees that should the co-signer request XYZ Bail Bonds to revoke the defendant's bond, with or without probable cause, the co-signer will be responsible to pay XYZ Bail Bonds and their agents for the time returning the defendant to jail at the rates stated above in additional fees. If requested by the co-signer to revoke the bond without probable cause, the co-signer will be responsible to reimburse the defendant his bond fees.

Date.....Defendant.....
Date.....Co-signer.....
Date.....Depositor.....
I,....., agent of XYZ Bail Bonds, certify that I have given a copy of all documents pertaining to this bail bond agreement to the defendant, the co-signer, the depositor, or any of the above, at the time and date said bail bond agreement was executed.
Date.....Bail Bond Agent.....

.....

KEY: insurance
[February 1,]2000

31A-35-104

Labor Commission, Safety
R616-2-3
Safety Codes and Rules for Boilers and Pressure Vessels

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE
(Amendment)
DAR FILE NO.: 22782
FILED: 04/14/2000, 10:43
RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: The purpose of the rule change is to adopt the yearly "Addenda to ASME CSD-1-1998 Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers."

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: The proposed rule amendments incorporate by reference the "Addenda to ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) CSD-1-1998 Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers," issued March 10, 2000.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Section 34A-7-101

THIS RULE OR CHANGE INCORPORATES BY REFERENCE THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL: ASME CSD-1a-1999, Addenda to ASME CSD-1-1998 Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers (issued March 10, 2000)

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: There will be no cost or savings to the state budget. The Division has previously purchased these Codes, which includes the cost of the annual addenda. The substantive provisions of the 1999 addenda do not require any additional expense for administration or enforcement.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: As to the impact of the 1999 addenda on local government's cost to own or operate boilers, such impact should be minimal. The 1999 addenda contains corrections to grammar and additions of new materials. These changes should result in no cost increase or savings to local government.

❖OTHER PERSONS: As to the impact of the 1999 addenda on other persons, such impact should be minimal. The 1999 addenda contains corrections to grammar and additions of new materials.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: These 1999 addenda will not increase compliance costs for affected persons, i.e., manufactures or owner/operators of boilers. The additional compliance requirements imposed by the 1999 addenda are already followed by most affected persons as part of existing practices.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: The primary purpose of the 1999 addenda is to refine and clarify existing standards. Any changes imposed by the 1999 addenda have, for the most part, already been incorporated in the practices of the boiler industry. Consequently, the Commission does not expect the addenda to impose any fiscal burden on business.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Labor Commission
Safety
Third Floor, Heber M. Wells Building
160 East 300 South
PO Box 146620
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6620, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Larry Patrick at the above address, by phone at (801) 530-6872, by FAX at (801) 530-6390, or by Internet E-mail at icmain.lpatrick@email.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: R. Lee Ellertson, Commissioner

R616. Labor Commission, Safety.

R616-2. Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules.

R616-2-3. Safety Codes and Rules for Boilers and Pressure Vessels.

The following safety codes and rules shall apply to all boilers and pressure vessels in Utah, except those exempted pursuant to Section 34A-7-101, and are incorporated herein by this reference in this rule.

A. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (1998).

1. Section I Rules for Construction of Power Boilers and the 1999 Addenda, published July 1, 1999.

2. Section IV Rules for Construction of Heating Boilers and the 1999 Addenda, published July 1, 1999.

3. Section VIII Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels and the 1999 Addenda, published July 1, 1999.

B. Power Piping ASME B31.1 (1998) and the ASME B31.1a-1999 Addenda, issued November 30, 1999.

C. Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers ASME CSD-1-1998 and the ASME CSD-1a-1999 addenda, issued March 10, 2000.

D. National Board Inspection Code ANSI/NB-23 (1998) and the 1999 NBIC Addendum, published December 31, 1999.

E. Standard for the Prevention of Furnace Explosions/Implosions in Single Burner Boilers, NFPA 8501 (1997).

F. Standard for the Prevention of Furnace Explosions/Implosions in Multiple Burner Boilers, NFPA 8502 (1995).

G. Recommended Administrative Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Rules and Regulations NB-132 Rev. 4.

H. Pressure Vessel Inspection Code: Maintenance Inspection, Rating, Repair and Alteration API 510 (1997) and the 1998 Addenda, published December 1998.

KEY: boilers*, certification, safety

2000

34A-7-101 et seq.

Notice of Continuation February 5, 1997



Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources

R657-27

License Agent Procedures

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)
DAR FILE NO.: 22783
FILED: 13:12, 04/14/2000
RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To provide clarification of the requirements for a wildlife license agent when selling wildlife documents or big game permits, particularly permits held under a quota, for the division.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: This amendment clarifies the definition of a Conditional Big Game Permit Sales Agreement, and provides provisions whereby a license agent may sell big game permits held under a quota by entering into a Conditional Big Game Permit Sales Agreement. Other changes are made for consistency and clarity.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Section 23-19-15

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: The Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) determines that this rule will not create any cost or savings impact to the state budget or the DWR's budget. This change provides clarification of the Conditional Big Game Permit Sales Agreement definition and adds provisions whereby a license agent may enter into this agreement with the DWR to sell big game permits held under a quota.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: None--this filing does not create any direct cost or savings impact to local governments because they are not directly affected by the rule. Nor are local governments indirectly impacted because the rule does not create a situation requiring services from local governments.

❖OTHER PERSONS: No impact--these amendments do not impose any requirements on persons.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: No impact--because this rule does not impose any cost requirements or burdens on persons.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: This rule does not create a cost impact on businesses.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources
Suite 2110
1594 West North Temple
PO Box 146301
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Debbie Sundell at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-4707, by FAX at (801) 538-4709, or by Internet E-mail at nrdwr.dsundell@email.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: John Kimball, Director

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.

R657-27. License Agent Procedures.

R657-27-1. Purpose and Authority.

Under Section 23-19-15, this rule provides the application procedures, standards, and requirements for wildlife license agents.

R657-27-2. Definitions.

- (1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 23-13-2.
- (2) In addition:
 - (a) "Application" means a written request to be authorized by the division to sell wildlife documents.
 - (b) "Conditional Big Game Permit Sales Agreement" means a supplemental agreement to the License Agent Authorization allowing a license agent to sell big game hunting permits that are held under a quota.
 - (c) "License agent" means a person authorized by the division to sell wildlife documents.
 - (d) "License Agent Authorization" means an agreement between the division and a license agent, allowing a license agent to sell wildlife documents.
 - (e) "Presiding officer" means the director of the division or the director's designee.
 - (f) "Remuneration" means money that a license agent receives for each wildlife document sold as provided in [Subsection]Section 23-19-15[+].
 - (g) "Wildlife documents" means licenses, permits, tags, Wildlife Habitat Authorizations and Heritage Certificates.

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R657-27-6. License Agent Big Game Permit Sales Agreement.

- (1) Upon approval of license agent authorization, a license agent may only sell any big game permits held under a quota by entering into a Conditional Big Game Permit Sales Agreement with the division.
- (2) The division shall, prior to May 1 annually, send a Conditional Big Game Permit Sales Agreement form to each authorized license agent eligible to sell wildlife documents.
 - (3)(a) The license agent shall:
 - (i) complete all information indicated in the agreement; and
 - (ii) sign and date the agreement.
 - (b) The license agent signature must be notarized.
 - (c) The agreement must be returned by mail or hand-delivery to any division office and must be received no later than the date indicated under the terms on the agreement form. Facsimiles will not be accepted.
 - (d) Agreements received after the date as indicated on the agreement form may be returned.
- (4)(a) The division may not enter into an agreement with any license agent who was given reasonable notice of the time period

for entering into the agreement and fails to return a complete agreement to the division.

(b) The division may notify a license agent who has made an error in completing the agreement form and may afford an opportunity for correction. However, if the division is unable to contact the license agent within two weeks following the filing date indicated on the agreement and correct the error, the agreement shall be void and the license agent may not receive authorization to sell big game permits held under a quota.

(5) By signing the agreement, the license agent agrees to abide by the terms of the agreement.

R657-27-7. License Agent Obligations.

- (1) Each license agent shall:
 - (a) report all wildlife document sales to the division on or before the 10th day of each month;
 - (b) remit all proceeds from wildlife document sales, minus remuneration, to the division on or before the 10th day of each month;
 - (c) retain all money obtained from wildlife document sales separate from the private funds of the license agent except remuneration;
 - (d) keep wildlife documents out of the public view during business hours;
 - (e) keep wildlife documents in a safe or locked cabinet after business hours;
 - (f) display all signs and distribute proclamations provided by the division;
 - (g) have all sales clerks and management staff available for sales training; and
 - (h) maintain a License Agent Manual provided by the division and make it available to the license agent's staff.

R657-27-[7]8. Lost or Stolen Wildlife Documents.

- (1) The license agent shall act as bailee for purposes of safeguarding all wildlife documents issued to the agent by the division.
- (2)(a) The license agent shall remit full payment to the division for any wildlife documents lost, stolen, or unaccounted for unless otherwise relieved for good cause by the director.
- (b) Payments made to the division for any wildlife documents that are lost or unaccounted for may be refunded if the wildlife documents are returned to the Licensing Section in the Salt Lake office by June 30 of the current fiscal year.

R657-27-[8]9. Audits.

- (1) License agents are subject to an audit without prior notification anytime during normal business hours to assess financial and procedural compliance with statute, rule, and the terms of the license agent authorization.
- (2) The division shall provide a written report to the license agent of any finding of noncompliance within five days of the completion of the audit.

R657-27-[9]10. Checks Returned for ~~Non-sufficient~~ Non-sufficient Funds.

- (1) The division may require a license agent to remit payment for wildlife documents in the form of a cashiers check or money

order if any check from a license agent is returned to the division for non sufficient funds.

(2) The presiding officer may revoke a license agent authorization pursuant to Section 63-46b-20 if payment is not made to the division within five business days after the license agent receives written notification of the returned check.

R657-27-[10]11. Change of Business Ownership.

- (1) License agent authorizations are nontransferable.
- (2) The license agent shall notify the division of any anticipated change of ownership of the license agent's business at least 30 days prior to the change of ownership.
- (3) Prior to change of ownership the license agent shall:
 - (a) remit payment for all wildlife documents sold minus remuneration; and
 - (b) return all unsold wildlife documents to the division.

R657-27-[11]12. Revocation of License Agent Authorization.

- (1) The presiding officer may revoke a license agent authorization pursuant to Chapter 46b, Title 63, Utah Administrative Procedures Act, if the presiding officer determines that the agent or the agent's employee violated:
 - (a) the terms of the license agent authorization;
 - (b) the terms of the Big Game Permit Sales Agreement;
 - (c) any provision of Title 23, Wildlife Resources Code; or
 - (d) any rule promulgated under Title 23, Wildlife Resources Code.
- (2) The presiding officer may hold a hearing to determine matters relating to the license agent revocation if the license agent makes a written request for a hearing within 10 days after the notice of agency action is issued.

R657-27-[12]13. Termination of Authorization by the License Agent.

- (1) A license agent may terminate a license agent authorization by submitting a written request to the Licensing Section in the Salt Lake Office.
- (2) Any request for termination shall state the requested date of termination.
- (3) On or before the effective date of termination the license agent shall:
 - (a) discontinue selling wildlife documents;
 - (b) return all unsold wildlife documents to the division; and
 - (c) return to the division any signs, proclamations or other information provided by the division.
- (4) On or before the 10th day of the month following the date of termination the license agent shall remit payment for all wildlife documents minus remuneration to the division.

R657-27-[13]14. Reapplying for a License Agent Authorization.

- (1) The division may not renew a license agent authorization.
- (2) At the end of the five-year term of authorization to sell wildlife documents, a license agent may reapply for a license agent authorization by following the application procedures prescribed in this rule.

R657-27-[14]15. Violation.

- (1) It is unlawful for a license agent to sell:

- (a) any wildlife documents in violation of the License Agent Authorization; or
 (b) any big game permits in violation of the Big Game Permit Sales Agreement.

KEY: licensing, wildlife, wildlife law, rules and procedures
~~March 18, 1999~~ 2000 23-19-15
 Notice of Continuation April 11, 1997

◆ ————— ◆
 Public Safety, Driver License

R708-36

Disclosure of Personal Identifying
 Information in MVRs

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(New)

DAR FILE No.: 22756
 FILED: 04/12/2000, 17:53
 RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: To bring the division into compliance with S.B. 174 from the 2000 Utah Legislative Session (Section 53-3-109) and with the federal DPPA.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: The division's motor vehicle record (MVR), which is authorized under Section 53-3-104, contains information which is defined as "personal information" under the Driver Privacy Protection Act of 1994 (DPPA), specifically, "name," "license number," and "address." S.B. 174 permits the division to make rules regarding what is to be contained in the MVR and also requires any personal identifying information to be disclosed according to permissible uses articulated in the federal DPPA. The Driver License Division and the Division of Motor Vehicles must be in substantial compliance with DPPA by June 1, 2000. This rule specifies the content of the MVR and to whom the MVR may be released.

(DAR Note: S.B. 174 is found at 2000 Utah Laws 255, and was effective May 1, 2000.)

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Subsection 53-3-109(5)

FEDERAL REQUIREMENT FOR THIS RULE: Federal Driver Privacy Protection Act of 1994

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

- ◆THE STATE BUDGET: There may be a slight reduction in division revenue if fewer MVRs are sold under this rule.
- ◆LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: There will be no cost impact because there is no associated cost with this rule to local government.
- ◆OTHER PERSONS: There will be no cost impact to the public because the fee for a Motor Vehicle Record will not change as a result of this rule.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: There are no compliance costs to the Driver License Division or individuals because of this rule.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: It is anticipated that there will be no fiscal impact to businesses due to this rule.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Public Safety
 Driver License
 Calvin Rampton Building
 4501 South 2700 West
 PO Box 30560
 Salt Lake City, UT 84130-0560, or
 at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Vinn Roos at the above address, by phone at (801) 965-4456, by FAX at (801) 965-4496, or by Internet E-mail at vroos@email.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: David A. Beach, Director

R708. Public Safety, Driver License.

R708-36. Disclosure of Personal Identifying Information in MVRs.

R708-36-1. Purpose.

One of the responsibilities of the division is to compile information regarding the driving record of licensed drivers in Utah. This information is searched, compiled and summarized by the division in a report called a Motor Vehicle Record (MVR). The MVR contains certain personal identifying information and is protected from public disclosure for privacy reasons in accordance with the federal Driver Privacy Protection Act of 1994 (DPPA), Section 53-3-109 and Title 63, Chapter 2 (Government Records Access and Management Act). However, such laws provide for limited public disclosure of such information because the Division Director has determined it is in the best interest of public safety in order to protect the public against fraud and misuse of the MVR. It is the purpose of this rule to set forth the contents of the MVR and the procedure to be followed in disclosing it.

R708-36-2. Authority.

This rule is authorized by Section 53-3-109(5).

R708-36-3. Content of MVRs.

(1) The personal identifying information contained in an MVR consists of the driver name, driver license number, and in certain circumstances, the driver address.

(2) The driver name and driver license number will appear on every MVR released by the division to qualified requesters.

(3) Driver address will appear only on MVRs released to licensed private investigators or investigative agencies certified by the Department of Public Safety. The division may make exceptions to this procedure, provided the exception falls under a permissible use set forth in the DPPA.

(4) All MVRs will contain the driver's 5-digit zip code, date of birth, military status, license status, license issue/expiration dates, license class, endorsements, reportable arrests, convictions, reportable department actions, and reportable failure to appear/comply notations.

R708-36-4. Disclosure Procedure.

(1) When properly requested to do so the division will search its driver license files and then compile and furnish an MVR on any person licensed in the state.

(2) MVRs shall only be released to qualified requesters in accordance with the DPPA.

(3) In order to receive an MVR, the requester must:

(a) provide acceptable proof of identification such as a driver license, official identification card, or other official documentation. The division may also require other forms of identification as needed;

(b) declare one or more permissible uses within the DPPA under which the requester is qualified to receive the information. The division will provide a list of the permissible uses for the requester to review if necessary. The division may determine that the requester is not entitled to receive an MVR if the division has reason to believe the declaration is invalid, or that any other condition in this rule has not been met;

(c) provide sufficient information to locate the driver records;

(d) pay appropriate fees in a manner approved by the division; and

(e) agree to comply with state and federal laws regulating resale and further disclosure of information on an MVR.

R708-36-5. Bulk Requests.

Bulk customers (generally those requesting 50 or more MVRs at a time) may meet the conditions in this rule by contracting with the division.

R708-36-6. Electronic Transactions.

Requests for MVRs may be transacted electronically as approved by the division.

KEY: driver license, motor vehicle record, privacy
2000 **53-3-109(5)**



Tax Commission, Auditing
R865-19S-103
Municipal Energy Sales and Use Tax
Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections
10-1-303 and 10-1-306

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE No.: 22758

FILED: 04/13/2000, 08:01

RECEIVED BY: NL

RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: The amendment deletes language that included a transportation-only provider as an energy supplier for purposes of collecting the municipal energy sales and use tax; clarifies that the energy supplier shall collect the tax on all parts of the delivered value for which it bills that consumer, and that the consumer shall accrue the tax on any parts of the delivered value for which the energy supplier did not collect the tax; and indicates the information certain transportation only providers must supply the Tax Commission on a quarterly basis.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE: While Section 10-1-303 defines supplier, there has been some question as to whether this definition encompasses an entity that provides only the transportation of taxable energy. Section 10-1-307 requires that the municipal energy sales tax be collected by the supplier, and that collection of this tax be in accordance with the state sales tax.

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Sections 10-1-303, 10-1-306, and 10-1-307

ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:

❖THE STATE BUDGET: None--the municipal energy sales tax is a local tax.

❖LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: None--as a result of the amendment, an entity that provides only the transportation component of taxable energy's delivered value is not an energy supplier and is not, therefore, required to collect the municipal energy sales tax on its delivery charges. The amendment also clarifies that the end user of the taxable energy is responsible for self accruing any municipal energy sales tax not collected by the supplier. Thus, there is no change in the amount of tax collected.

❖OTHER PERSONS: None--the amendment does not affect the total municipal energy sales tax the use of the taxable energy is subject to.

COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS: While the end user of taxable energy has always been responsible to self accrue any municipal energy sales tax not collected by the energy supplier, the amendment will place some additional record keeping and self accrual of the municipal energy sales tax by users of taxable energy. In addition, while an entity that provides only the transportation component of taxable energy will no longer be required to collect and remit municipal energy sales tax on its transportation charges for the taxable energy, it will be required to file a quarterly report of these deliveries to the Tax Commission.

COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES: None--the amendment only clarifies that it is the end user who is responsible for self

accruing the sales tax, nor the supplier. There is no change in the amount collected. The supplier will be providing additional information to the Tax Commission as a result of the amendment.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Tax Commission
Auditing
Tax Commission Building
210 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84134, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Pam Hendrickson at the above address, by phone at (801) 297-3900, by FAX at (801) 297-3919, or by Internet E-mail at phendric@tax.state.ut.us.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON 05/31/2000.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 06/01/2000

AUTHORIZED BY: Pam Hendrickson, Commissioner

R865. Tax Commission, Auditing.
R865-19S. Sales and Use Tax.
R865-19S-103. Municipal Energy Sales and Use Tax Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 10-1-303, ~~and~~ 10-1-306, and 10-1-307.

A. Definitions.
[1. "Energy supplier" includes an entity that bills a consumer for transportation costs incurred in providing taxable energy to that consumer.

—2.]1. "Gas" means natural gas in which those hydrocarbons, other than oil and natural gas liquids separated from natural gas, that occur naturally in the gaseous phase in the reservoir are produced and removed at the wellhead in gaseous form.

2. "Supplying taxable energy" means the selling of taxable energy to the user of the taxable energy.

B. Except as provided in C., the delivered value of taxable energy for purposes of Title 10, Chapter 1, Part 3, shall be the arm's length sales price for that taxable energy.

C. If the arm's length sales price does not include all components of delivered value, any component of the delivered value that is not included in the sales price shall be determined with reference to the most applicable tariffed price of the gas corporation or electrical corporation in closest proximity to the taxpayer.

D. The point of sale or use of the taxable energy shall normally be the location of the taxpayer's meter unless the taxpayer demonstrates that the use is not in a municipality imposing the municipal energy sales and use tax.

E. An energy supplier shall collect the municipal energy sales and use tax on all component parts of the delivered value of the taxable energy for which the energy supplier bills the user of the taxable energy.

F. A user of taxable energy is liable for the municipal energy sales and use tax on any component of the delivered value of the taxable energy for which the energy supplier does not collect the municipal energy sales and use tax.

[E-]G. A user of taxable energy who [purchases taxable energy from a supplier that is not collecting the municipal energy sales and use tax for the municipality or Tax Commission] is required to pay the municipal energy sales and use tax on any component of the delivered value of taxable energy shall [accrue the tax on the taxable energy it uses and] remit that tax to the Tax Commission:

[a)]1. on forms provided by the Tax Commission, and

[b)]2. at the time and in the manner [it remits] sales and use tax is remitted to the Tax Commission.

H. A person that delivers taxable energy to the point of sale or use of the taxable energy shall provide the following information to the Tax Commission for each user for whom the person does not supply taxable energy, but provides only the transportation component of the taxable energy's delivered value:

1. the name and address of the user of the taxable energy;

2. the volume of taxable energy delivered to the user; and

3. the entity from which the taxable energy was purchased.

I. The information required under H. shall be provided to the Tax Commission:

1. on or before the last day of the month following each calendar quarter; and

2. for each user for whom, during the preceding calendar quarter, the person did not supply taxable energy, but provided only the transportation component of the taxable energy's delivered value.

KEY: charities, tax exemptions, religious activities, sales tax	
[September 2, 1999]2000	10-1-303
Notice of Continuation May 22, 1997	10-1-306
	10-1-307



End of the Notices of Proposed Rules Section

FIVE-YEAR NOTICES OF REVIEW AND STATEMENTS OF CONTINUATION

Within five years of an administrative rule's original enactment or last five-year review, the responsible agency is required to review the rule. This review is designed to remove obsolete rules from the *Utah Administrative Code*.

Upon reviewing a rule, an agency may: repeal the rule by filing a PROPOSED RULE; continue the rule as it is by filing a NOTICE OF REVIEW AND STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION (NOTICE); or amend the rule by filing a PROPOSED RULE and by filing a NOTICE. By filing a NOTICE, the agency indicates that the rule is still necessary.

NOTICES are not followed by the rule text. The rule text that is being continued may be found in the most recent edition of the *Utah Administrative Code*. The rule text may also be inspected at the agency or the Division of Administrative Rules. NOTICES are effective when filed. NOTICES are governed by *Utah Code* Section 63-46a-9 (1996).

Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing **R156-38** Residence Lien Restriction and Lien Recovery Fund Rules

FIVE-YEAR NOTICE OF REVIEW AND STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION

DAR FILE No.: 22725
FILED: 04/06/2000, 10:40
RECEIVED BY: NL

NOTICE OF REVIEW AND STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION

CONCISE EXPLANATION OF THE PARTICULAR STATUTORY PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH THE RULE IS ENACTED AND HOW THESE PROVISIONS AUTHORIZE OR REQUIRE THE RULE: Title 38, Chapter 11, provides for the creation of a Residence Lien Recovery Fund. Section 38-11-103 provides that this chapter is to be administered by the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing. Section 38-11-105 and Subsection 38-11-108(2) provide that the division shall establish procedures by rule with respect to the Fund. These rules were enacted to clarify the provisions of Title 38, Chapter 11, with respect to the Residence Lien Recovery Fund.

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING AND SINCE THE LAST FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE RULE FROM INTERESTED PERSONS SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING THE RULE: Since the rule was originally enacted on June 1, 1995, several amendments have been made to the rule: this rule was amended on September 15, 1995 (DAR No. 17118); April 1, 1996 (DAR No. 17582); August 15, 1997 (DAR No. 19556); and September 16, 1999 (DAR No. 22109). No written comments have been received with respect to the proposed rule filings except for one written comment that was received from Lynn B. Larsen, who is a member of the Residence Lien Recovery

Fund Board, on July 7, 1999, supporting the proposed rules and suggesting some potential modifications to the proposed rules. As a result of the public hearing, further division review, and Mr. Larsen's written comments, the division filed a change in proposed rule which became effective September 16, 1999.

REASONED JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF THE RULE, INCLUDING REASONS WHY THE AGENCY DISAGREES WITH COMMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO THE RULE, IF ANY: This rule should be continued as it clarifies the provisions of Title 38, Chapter 11, with respect to the Residence Lien Recovery Fund.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Commerce
Occupational and Professional Licensing
Fourth Floor, Heber M. Wells Building
160 East 300 South
PO Box 146741
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6741, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Earl Webster at the above address, by phone at (801) 530-7632, by FAX at (801) 530-6511, or Internet E-mail at brdopl.ewebster@email.state.ut.us.

AUTHORIZED BY: A. Gary Bowen, Director

EFFECTIVE: 04/06/2000



Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing **R156-60c** Professional Counselor Licensing Act Rules

FIVE-YEAR NOTICE OF REVIEW AND STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION

DAR FILE No.: 22726
 FILED: 04/06/2000, 10:40
 RECEIVED BY: NL

NOTICE OF REVIEW AND STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION

CONCISE EXPLANATION OF THE PARTICULAR STATUTORY PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH THE RULE IS ENACTED AND HOW THESE PROVISIONS AUTHORIZE OR REQUIRE THE RULE: Title 58, Chapter 60, Part 4, provides for the licensure of professional counselors. Subsection 58-1-106(1) provides that the division may adopt and enforce rules to administer Title 58. Subsection 58-60-403(3) provides that the Professional Counselor Licensing Board's duties and responsibilities shall be in accordance with Section 58-1-202. Subsection 58-1-202(1) provides that one of the duties of each board is to recommend appropriate rules to the division director. These rules were enacted to clarify the provisions of Title 58, Chapter 60, Part 4, with respect to professional counselors.

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING AND SINCE THE LAST FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE RULE FROM INTERESTED PERSONS SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING THE RULE: Since the rule was originally enacted in 1995, several amendments have been made to the rule. After a March 22, 1995, public hearing, additional changes were made to the proposed rule as a result of comments made during the rule hearing. In May 1995, comments received from the Administrative Rules Review Committee resulted in nonsubstantive changes being filed. In August 1996, nonsubstantive changes were filed as a result of comments made during a public hearing. In February 1998, Kent Bishop suggested a nonsubstantive wording change, which was made. In addition to the dates which have been identified above, this rule was amended on January 5, 1996 (DAR No. 17396), June 16, 1998 (DAR No. 21008), August 20, 1998 (DAR No. 21230), and October 7, 1999 (DAR No. 22329). No written comments were received with respect to those proposed rule filings.

REASONED JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF THE RULE, INCLUDING REASONS WHY THE AGENCY DISAGREES WITH COMMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO THE RULE, IF ANY: This rule should be continued as it clarifies the provisions of Title 58, Chapter 60, Part 4, with respect to professional counselors.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Commerce
 Occupational and Professional Licensing
 Fourth Floor, Heber M. Wells Building
 160 East 300 South
 PO Box 146741
 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6741, or
 at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Dan S. Jones at the above address, by phone at (801) 530-6720, by FAX at (801) 530-6511, or Internet E-mail at brdopl.dsjones@email.state.ut.us.

AUTHORIZED BY: A. Gary Bowen, Director

EFFECTIVE: 04/06/2000



Environmental Quality, Air Quality
R307-320
 Davis, Salt Lake and Utah Counties,
 and Ogden City: Employer-Based Trip
 Reduction Program

FIVE-YEAR NOTICE OF REVIEW AND STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION

DAR FILE No.: 22724
 FILED: 04/05/2000, 10:38
 RECEIVED BY: NL

NOTICE OF REVIEW AND STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION

CONCISE EXPLANATION OF THE PARTICULAR STATUTORY PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH THE RULE IS ENACTED AND HOW THESE PROVISIONS AUTHORIZE OR REQUIRE THE RULE: Subsection 19-2-104(h) allows the Air Quality Board, with the approval of the governor, to make rules "implementing in air quality nonattainment areas employer-based trip reduction programs applicable to businesses having more than 100 employees at a single location and federal, state, and local governments to the extent necessary to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards consistent with the state implementation plan and federal requirements." The trip reduction program implemented by Rule R307-320 applies to federal, state, and local governments, including schools and universities, with 100 or more employees at one site. It was implemented in 1994 in Salt Lake and Davis Counties as part of the state implementation plan to reduce ozone pollution. In 1995, it was amended (DAR No. 16853, published May 15, 1995; and DAR No. 17787, published June 1, 1996) to become a contingency measure in the Utah County carbon monoxide state implementation plan to be implemented if triggered by excessive levels of carbon monoxide. It was amended (DAR No. 17827, published June 1, 1996), to include implementation in Ogden City if triggered by excessive levels of carbon monoxide. To date, implementation has not been required in either Utah County or Ogden City, though voluntary programs have been offered there by the Utah Transit Authority. Prior to the reorganization of all air quality rules in 1998, this rule was numbered as Rule R307-11.

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING AND SINCE THE LAST FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE RULE FROM INTERESTED PERSONS SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING THE RULE: When Rule R307-320 was amended to include its use as a contingency measure for Ogden City, the federal Environmental Protection Agency commented that: "R307-11 Employer-Based Trip Reduction Program does not apply to Federal facilities." This is because the federal Clean Air Act requires

federal agencies to comply with state rules which also apply to all similarly situated businesses, and the trip reduction rule does not apply to businesses at all. The Division of Air Quality's (DAQ) response at that time was: The State would like to provide assistance to those agencies that are willing to participate in the Employer-Based Trip Reduction Program. We appreciate those federal agencies that are currently participating in the program. The target drive-alone rate for the sixth year of the program is 60%; federal participants have already achieved drive-alone rates of 39.8%, 56.5%, and 67.3%. Therefore, they are setting a prime example and are an asset to our program. It has been especially beneficial to use a small population, such as government agencies, to establish and refine our program.

REASONED JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF THE RULE, INCLUDING REASONS WHY THE AGENCY DISAGREES WITH COMMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO THE RULE, IF ANY: The rule is required by the state implementation plan for ozone in Salt Lake and Davis Counties, and for carbon monoxide in Utah County and Ogden City.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Air Quality
150 North 1950 West
PO Box 144820
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4820, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Jan Miller at the above address, by phone at (801) 536-4042, by FAX at (801) 536-0099, or Internet E-mail at jmillier@deq.state.ut.us.

AUTHORIZED BY: Rick Sprott, Planning Branch Manager

EFFECTIVE: 04/05/2000



Environmental Quality, Drinking Water
R309-302
Required Certification Rules for
Backflow Technicians in the State of
Utah

FIVE-YEAR NOTICE OF REVIEW AND
STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION
DAR FILE NO.: 22730
FILED: 04/10/2000, 10:27
RECEIVED BY: NL

NOTICE OF REVIEW AND
STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION

CONCISE EXPLANATION OF THE PARTICULAR STATUTORY PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH THE RULE IS ENACTED AND HOW THESE PROVISIONS AUTHORIZE OR REQUIRE THE RULE: Subsection 19-4-104(4)(a) authorizes the Drinking Water Board to adopt and enforce standards and establish fees for certification of persons engaged in administering cross connection control programs or backflow prevention assembly training, repair, and maintenance testing.

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING AND SINCE THE LAST FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE RULE FROM INTERESTED PERSONS SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING THE RULE: No written comments have been received by the division with regard to this rule. S.B. 219 was introduced during the 2000 legislative session to reduce the recertification requirements contained in this rule. Although the bill failed, the issue was heard by the Legislative Rules Review Committee on April 5, 2000.

REASONED JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF THE RULE, INCLUDING REASONS WHY THE AGENCY DISAGREES WITH COMMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO THE RULE, IF ANY: The continuation of this rule will help ensure that the individuals involved in testing backflow valves, training testers, and those administering cross connection control programs are and remain competent to do so. This effort will greatly assist in protecting the quality and safety of the drinking water from the source through vast distribution systems to the end consumer, the public.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Drinking Water
150 North 1950 West
PO Box 144830
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4830, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Ken Bousfield or Michael Moss at the above address, by phone at (801) 536-4207 or (801) 536-0089, by FAX at (801) 536-4211, or Internet E-mail at kbousfiel@deq.state.ut.us or mmoss@deq.state.ut.us.

AUTHORIZED BY: Kevin W. Brown, Director, Division of Drinking Water, and Executive Secretary, Drinking Water Board

EFFECTIVE: 04/10/2000



Environmental Quality, Radiation
Control
R313-34

Requirements for Irradiators

**FIVE-YEAR NOTICE OF REVIEW AND
STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION**

DAR FILE NO.: 22720
FILED: 04/03/2000, 10:52
RECEIVED BY: NL

**NOTICE OF REVIEW AND
STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION**

CONCISE EXPLANATION OF THE PARTICULAR STATUTORY PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH THE RULE IS ENACTED AND HOW THESE PROVISIONS AUTHORIZE OR REQUIRE THE RULE: Subsection 19-1-106(1) created the Radiation Control Board within the Department of Environmental Quality. Subsection 19-3-104(3) provided that the Board may make rules necessary for controlling exposure to sources of radiation that constitute a significant health hazard and to meet the requirements of federal law relating to radiation control.

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING AND SINCE THE LAST FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE RULE FROM INTERESTED PERSONS SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING THE RULE: This has not been a controversial rule. The Radiation Control Board recommends continuation of this rule. No other comments have been received.

REASONED JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF THE RULE, INCLUDING REASONS WHY THE AGENCY DISAGREES WITH COMMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO THE RULE, IF ANY: This rule must be continued because it establishes the requirements for the possession and use of sealed sources containing radioactive materials in irradiators. These devices use gamma radiation to irradiate objects or materials. The rules provide for protection of the public health and safety by controlling panoramic irradiators that have either dry or wet storage of the radioactive sealed sources; underwater irradiators in which both the source and object being irradiated are underwater; and irradiators whose dose rate exceeds 500 rads per hour at one meter from the radioactive source in air or in water.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Environmental Quality
Radiation Control
State of Utah Office Park, Building 2
168 North 1950 West
PO Box 144850
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4850, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Julie Felice at the above address, by phone at (801) 536-4250, by FAX at (801) 533-4097, or Internet E-mail at jfelice@deq.state.ut.us.

AUTHORIZED BY: William J. Sinclair, Executive Secretary

EFFECTIVE: 04/03/2000



Insurance, Administration
R590-140

Reference Filings of Rate Service
Organization Prospective Loss Costs

**FIVE-YEAR NOTICE OF REVIEW AND
STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION**

DAR FILE NO.: 22759
FILED: 04/13/2000, 10:05
RECEIVED BY: NL

**NOTICE OF REVIEW AND
STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION**

CONCISE EXPLANATION OF THE PARTICULAR STATUTORY PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH THE RULE IS ENACTED AND HOW THESE PROVISIONS AUTHORIZE OR REQUIRE THE RULE: Subsection 31A-2-201(1) requires the commissioner to administer and enforce Title 31A. Subsection 31A-2-201(3) allows the commissioner to make rules to implement the provisions of the Insurance Code.

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING AND SINCE THE LAST FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE RULE FROM INTERESTED PERSONS SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING THE RULE: The department has not received written comments for or against this rule in the past five years.

REASONED JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF THE RULE, INCLUDING REASONS WHY THE AGENCY DISAGREES WITH COMMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO THE RULE, IF ANY: Prospective loss costs are rates that are provided by rate service organizations like Insurance Service Office (ISO) and National Council of Compensation Insurance (NCCI). This rule provides instruction as to how insurers are to use these rates and if they are to be filed with the Insurance Department. The Insurance Code gives no direction regarding these type of rates. Without the rule, insurance companies will lack clear instructions on how to use advisory prospective loss costs.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Insurance
Administration
3110 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84114, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Jilene Whitby at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-3803, by FAX at (801) 538-3829, or Internet E-mail at idmain.jwhitby@state.ut.us.

AUTHORIZED BY: Jilene Whitby, Information Specialist

EFFECTIVE: 04/13/2000

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Insurance
Administration
3110 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84114, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:

Jilene Whitby at the above address, by phone at (801) 538-3803, by FAX at (801) 538-3829, or Internet E-mail at idmain.jwhitby@state.ut.us.

AUTHORIZED BY: Jilene Whitby, Information Specialist

EFFECTIVE: 04/11/2000

Insurance, Administration
R590-164
Uniform Health Billing Rule

FIVE-YEAR NOTICE OF REVIEW AND STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION

DAR FILE NO.: 22746
FILED: 04/11/2000, 15:09
RECEIVED BY: NL

NOTICE OF REVIEW AND STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION

CONCISE EXPLANATION OF THE PARTICULAR STATUTORY PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH THE RULE IS ENACTED AND HOW THESE PROVISIONS AUTHORIZE OR REQUIRE THE RULE: Section 31A-22-614.5 gives the commissioner the authority to adopt uniform claim forms and billing codes. The rule applies to health insurers. Section R590-164-4 of the rule defines the uniform claim forms and claim codes to be used. The rule also requires that electronic transmission of the claim forms be accepted by the issuer if they are done in a standard format.

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING AND SINCE THE LAST FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE RULE FROM INTERESTED PERSONS SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING THE RULE: The department has not received any written comments for or against this rule in the past five years.

REASONED JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF THE RULE, INCLUDING REASONS WHY THE AGENCY DISAGREES WITH COMMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO THE RULE, IF ANY: The rule is important to help expedite the payment of claims to the insured or health care provider and to simplify the process for both the insured and provider. Instead of a health care provider having to use a different claim form for each insurer when they file a claim, they only need one.

Workforce Services, Workforce
Information and Payment Services
R994-204
Included Employment

FIVE-YEAR NOTICE OF REVIEW AND STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION

DAR FILE NO.: 22721
FILED: 04/04/2000, 14:31
RECEIVED BY: NL

NOTICE OF REVIEW AND STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION

CONCISE EXPLANATION OF THE PARTICULAR STATUTORY PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH THE RULE IS ENACTED AND HOW THESE PROVISIONS AUTHORIZE OR REQUIRE THE RULE: This rule is enacted under Section 35A-4-204. This section explains what employment is and what types of employment are covered under the Employment Security Act.

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING AND SINCE THE LAST FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE RULE FROM INTERESTED PERSONS SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING THE RULE: No comments have been received since the last five-year review.

REASONED JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF THE RULE, INCLUDING REASONS WHY THE AGENCY DISAGREES WITH COMMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO THE RULE, IF ANY: The rule defines employment under the Employment Security Act. It specifies both what is covered and excluded under the Act. For the orderly administration of the Unemployment Insurance Program, it is necessary to have rules that define employment.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Workforce Services
Workforce Information and Payment Services
Fourth Floor
140 East 300 South
PO Box 4529
Salt Lake City, UT 84145, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Christopher W. Love at the above address, by phone at (801) 526-9291, by FAX at (801) 526-9800, or Internet E-mail at wsadmpo.clove@email.state.ut.us.

AUTHORIZED BY: Suzan Pixton, Legal Council

EFFECTIVE: 04/04/2000

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Workforce Services
Workforce Information and Payment Services
Fourth Floor
140 East 300 South
PO Box 45249
Salt Lake City, UT 84145, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Christopher W. Love at the above address, by phone at (801) 526-9291, by FAX at (801) 526-9800, or Internet E-mail at wsadmpo.clove@email.state.ut.us.

AUTHORIZED BY: Suzan Pixton, Legal Council

EFFECTIVE: 04/04/2000

**Workforce Services, Workforce
Information and Payment Services
R994-205
Exempt Employment**

**FIVE-YEAR NOTICE OF REVIEW AND
STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION**

DAR FILE NO.: 22722
FILED: 04/04/2000, 14:31
RECEIVED BY: NL

**NOTICE OF REVIEW AND
STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION**

CONCISE EXPLANATION OF THE PARTICULAR STATUTORY PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH THE RULE IS ENACTED AND HOW THESE PROVISIONS AUTHORIZE OR REQUIRE THE RULE: This rule is enacted under Section 35A-4-205. This section addresses the specific types of employment that are exempt from provisions of the Employment Security Act.

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING AND SINCE THE LAST FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE RULE FROM INTERESTED PERSONS SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING THE RULE: No comments have been received since the last five-year review.

REASONED JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF THE RULE, INCLUDING REASONS WHY THE AGENCY DISAGREES WITH COMMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO THE RULE, IF ANY: This rule defines the types of employment that are excluded from coverage under the Employment Security Act. For the orderly, intended administration of the Unemployment Insurance Program, it is necessary to maintain this section of the rules.

**Workforce Services, Workforce
Information and Payment Services
R994-206
Agricultural Labor**

**FIVE-YEAR NOTICE OF REVIEW AND
STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION**

DAR FILE NO.: 22723
FILED: 04/04/2000, 14:31
RECEIVED BY: NL

**NOTICE OF REVIEW AND
STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION**

CONCISE EXPLANATION OF THE PARTICULAR STATUTORY PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH THE RULE IS ENACTED AND HOW THESE PROVISIONS AUTHORIZE OR REQUIRE THE RULE: This rule is enacted under Section 35A-4-206 of the Employment Security Act. This section defines agricultural labor within the scope of the Act. This definition is then used in other sections to determine whether service in agriculture is either included or excluded employment.

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING AND SINCE THE LAST FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE RULE FROM INTERESTED PERSONS SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING THE RULE: No comments have been received since the last five-year review.

REASONED JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF THE RULE, INCLUDING REASONS WHY THE AGENCY DISAGREES WITH COMMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO THE RULE, IF ANY: This rule defines agricultural labor. The clear and concise definition is then used extensively to determine if specific types of agricultural employment are subject to the provisions of the Employment Security Act.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING
REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

Workforce Services
Workforce Information and Payment Services
Fourth Floor
140 East 300 South
PO Box 45249
Salt Lake City, UT 84145, or
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
Christopher W. Love at the above address, by phone at (801)
526-9291, by FAX at (801) 526-9800, or Internet E-mail at
wsadmpo.clove@email.state.ut.us.

AUTHORIZED BY: Suzan Pixton, Legal Council

EFFECTIVE: 04/04/2000



End of the Five-Year Notices of Review and Statements of Continuation Section

NOTICES OF RULE EFFECTIVE DATES

These are the effective dates of PROPOSED RULES or CHANGES IN PROPOSED RULES published in earlier editions of the *Utah State Bulletin*. These effective dates are at least 31 days and not more than 120 days after the date the following rules were published.

Abbreviations

AMD = Amendment
CPR = Change in Proposed Rule
NEW = New Rule
R&R = Repeal and Reenact
REP = Repeal

Agriculture and Food

Regulatory Services

No. 22658 (AMD): R70-310. Grade A Pasteurized Milk.
Published: March 1, 2000
Effective: April 3, 2000

Education

Administration

No. 22669 (AMD): R277-462. Comprehensive Guidance Program.
Published: March 1, 2000
Effective: April 3, 2000

No. 22670 (AMD): R277-514. Board Procedures: Sanctions for Misconduct.
Published: March 1, 2000
Effective: April 3, 2000

Environmental Quality

Air Quality

No. 22605 (AMD): R307-150. Emission Inventories.
Published: February 1, 2000
Effective: April 6, 2000

No. 22606 (AMD): R307-415-5a. Permit Applications: Duty to Apply.
Published: February 1, 2000
Effective: April 6, 2000

Drinking Water

No. 22604 (NEW): R309-104. Compliance and Enforcement: Administrative Penalty.
Published: February 1, 2000
Effective: April 17, 2000

Human Services

Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing

No. 22661 (R&R): R501-13. Core Standards for Adult Day Care Programs.
Published: March 1, 2000
Effective: April 15, 2000

Insurance

Administration

No. 22641 (AMD): R590-153. Unfair Inducements and Marketing Practices in Obtaining Title Insurance Business.
Published: February 15, 2000
Effective: April 11, 2000

Natural Resources

Wildlife Resources

No. 22648 (AMD): R657-13-12. Bait.
Published: March 1, 2000
Effective: April 4, 2000

No. 22649 (AMD): R657-38. Dedicated Hunter Program.
Published: March 1, 2000
Effective: April 4, 2000

No. 22650 (AMD): R657-41-2. Definitions.
Published: March 1, 2000
Effective: April 4, 2000

No. 22651 (AMD): R657-46. The Use of Game Birds in Dog Field Trials and Training.
Published: March 1, 2000
Effective: April 4, 2000

Professional Practices Advisory Commission

Administration

No. 22671 (AMD): R686-100. Professional Practices Advisory Commission, Rules of Procedure: Complaints and Hearings.
Published: March 1, 2000
Effective: April 3, 2000

End of the Notices of Rule Effective Dates Section

RULES INDEX BY AGENCY (CODE NUMBER) AND BY KEYWORD (SUBJECT)

The *Rules Index* is a cumulative index that reflects all effective changes to Utah's administrative rules. The current *Index* lists changes made effective from January 2, 2000, including notices of effective date received through April 14, 2000, the effective dates of which are no later than May 1, 2000. The *Rules Index* is published in the *Utah State Bulletin* and in the annual *Index of Changes*. Nonsubstantive changes, while not published in the *Bulletin*, do become part of the *Utah Administrative Code (Code)* and are included in this *Index*, as well as 120-Day (Emergency) rules that do not become part of the *Code*. The rules are indexed by Agency (Code Number) and Keyword (Subject).

DAR NOTE: Because of space constraints, the Keyword Index is not included in this *Bulletin*.

A copy of the *Rules Index* is available for public inspection at the Division of Administrative Rules (4120 State Office Building, Salt Lake City, UT), or may be viewed online at the Division's web site (<http://www.rules.state.ut.us/>).

RULES INDEX - BY AGENCY (CODE NUMBER)

ABBREVIATIONS

AMD = Amendment	NSC = Nonsubstantive rule change
CPR = Change in proposed rule	REP = Repeal
EMR = Emergency rule (120 day)	R&R = Repeal and reenact
NEW = New rule	* = Text too long to print in <i>Bulletin</i> , or repealed text not printed in <i>Bulletin</i>
5YR = Five-Year Review	
EXD = Expired	

CODE REFERENCE	TITLE	FILE NUMBER	ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	BULLETIN ISSUE/PAGE
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD					
<u>Regulatory Services</u>					
R70-310	Grade A Pasteurized Milk	22657	5YR	02/10/2000	2000-5/64
R70-310	Grade A Pasteurized Milk	22658	AMD	04/03/2000	2000-5/5
R70-630	Water Vending Machine	22596	5YR	01/11/2000	2000-3/91
R70-630	Water Vending Machine	22597	AMD	03/03/2000	2000-3/5
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL					
<u>Administration</u>					
R81-1-7	Disciplinary Hearings	22639	AMD	03/27/2000	2000-4/4
CAPITOL PRESERVATION BOARD (STATE)					
<u>Administration</u>					
R131-1	Procurement of Architectural and Engineering Services	22572	NEW	03/13/2000	2000-2/5
R131-2	Capitol Hill Facility Use	22568	NEW	03/13/2000	2000-2/4
R131-7	State Capitol Preservation Board Master Planning Policy	22574	NEW	03/13/2000	2000-2/7

RULES INDEX

CODE REFERENCE	TITLE	FILE NUMBER	ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	BULLETIN ISSUE/PAGE
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COMMERCE

Occupational and Professional Licensing

R156-1-205	Advisory Peer Committees - Direct to Appoint with Concurrence of Board - Terms of Office - Vacancies in Office - Removal from Office - Quorum Requirements - Appointment of Chairman - Division to Provide Secretary - Compliance with Open and Public Meetings Act - Compliance with Utah Administrative Procedures Act - No Provision for Per Diem and Expenses	22587	AMD	02/15/2000	2000-2/8
R156-1-308a	Renewal Dates	22645	AMD	03/20/2000	2000-4/12
R156-17a	Pharmacy Practice Act Rules	22318	AMD	see CPR	99-17/10
R156-17a	Pharmacy Practice Act Rules	22318	CPR	02/15/2000	2000-2/17
R156-31b-304	Quality Review Program	22576	AMD	02/15/2000	2000-2/10
R156-31b-304	Quality Review Program	22663	NSC	02/24/2000	Not Printed
R156-31c-201	Issuing a License	22577	AMD	02/15/2000	2000-2/11
R156-38	Residence Lien Restriction and Lien Recovery Fund Rules	22725	5YR	04/06/2000	2000-9/183
R156-56	Utah Uniform Building Standard Act Rules	22398	AMD	see CPR	99-20/15
R156-56	Utah Uniform Building Standard Act Rules	22398	CPR	02/15/2000	2000-2/21
R156-56-602	Factory Built Housing Dealer Bonds	22478	AMD	see CPR	99-22/7
R156-56-602	Factory Built Housing Dealer Bonds	22478	CPR	02/15/2000	2000-2/24
R156-56-706	Amendments to the IPC	22449	AMD	see CPR	99-21/7
R156-56-706	Amendments to the IPC	22449	CPR	01/18/2000	99-24/47
R156-57	Respiratory Care Practices Act Rules	22482	AMD	01/04/2000	99-23/13
R156-60c	Professional Counselor Licensing Act Rules	22726	5YR	04/06/2000	2000-9/183
R156-61	Psychologist Licensing Act Rules	22588	AMD	02/15/2000	2000-2/12
R156-66	Utah Professional Boxing Regulation Act Rules	22589	AMD	02/15/2000	2000-2/14
R156-71	Naturopathic Physician Practice Act Rules	22507	AMD	01/04/2000	99-23/14

Real Estate

R162-6	Licensee Conduct	22514	AMD	01/27/2000	99-24/10
R162-10	Administrative Procedures	22624	AMD	03/20/2000	2000-4/14
R162-106	Professional Conduct	22626	AMD	03/20/2000	2000-4/16

Securities

R164-2	Investment Adviser - Unlawful Acts	22642	NEW	03/20/2000	2000-4/18
R164-4	Licensing Requirements	22643	AMD	03/20/2000	2000-4/29
R164-14	Exemptions	22644	AMD	03/20/2000	2000-4/20

EDUCATION

Administration

R277-404	Year-Round School and Effective Facility Use Program	22563	REP	02/01/2000	2000-1/8
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