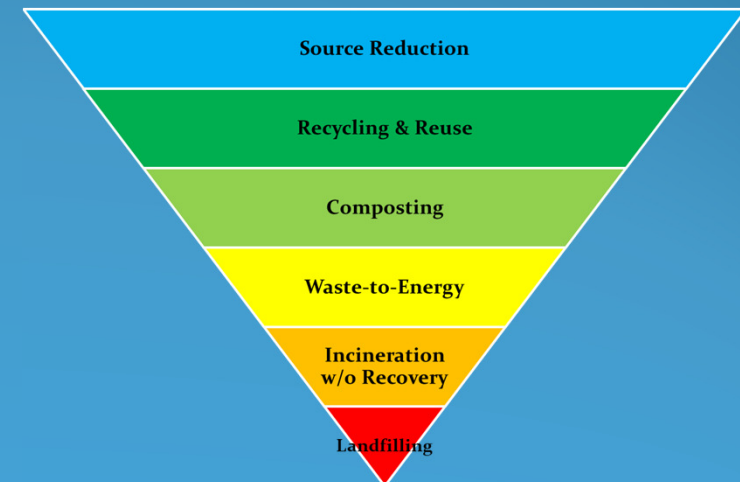


# Welcome to Tonight's Workshop

## “Landfills in the Waste Management Hierarchy”

Tara Mae Albert, M.S.  
Jaime M. Colby, P.E.  
Solid Waste Management Bureau  
NH Department of Environmental Services



# Why this Workshop?

## Landfills in the WM Hierarchy

- Tie together the concepts you learned in Basic Training and other CPD
- Create an understanding of how landfills fit into the WM Hierarchy
- Many of you are LF operators



# Today's Agenda

- **Landfills in the Waste Management Hierarchy**
- **Statutory Bans and Prohibited Wastes**
- **Activity: Light Dinner Conversation**
- **Authorized Wastes**
- **Operating Plan & the Permit**
- **SWOT Renewals (Time Permitting)**

# Logistics

- Sign-In sheet
- Evaluation
- Cell Phones

# Landfills in the Waste Management Hierarchy

Jaime M. Colby, P.E.  
Solid Waste Management Bureau  
NH Department of Environmental Services

# Overview

- Waste Reduction Goal
- Waste Management Hierarchy
- Landfills



# Waste Reduction Goal

- RSA 149-M:2

“It is important to reserve landfill and incinerator capacity for solid wastes which cannot be reduced, reused, recycled or composted.

The general court declares that the goal of the state, by the year 2000, is to achieve a **40 percent minimum weight diversion** of solid waste landfilled or incinerated on a per capita basis.”

# Waste Reduction Goal

- How are we doing?
  - Recycling rate  $\approx 15\%$

Weight diversion  $\neq$  Recycling

- Diversion rate  $> 15\%$

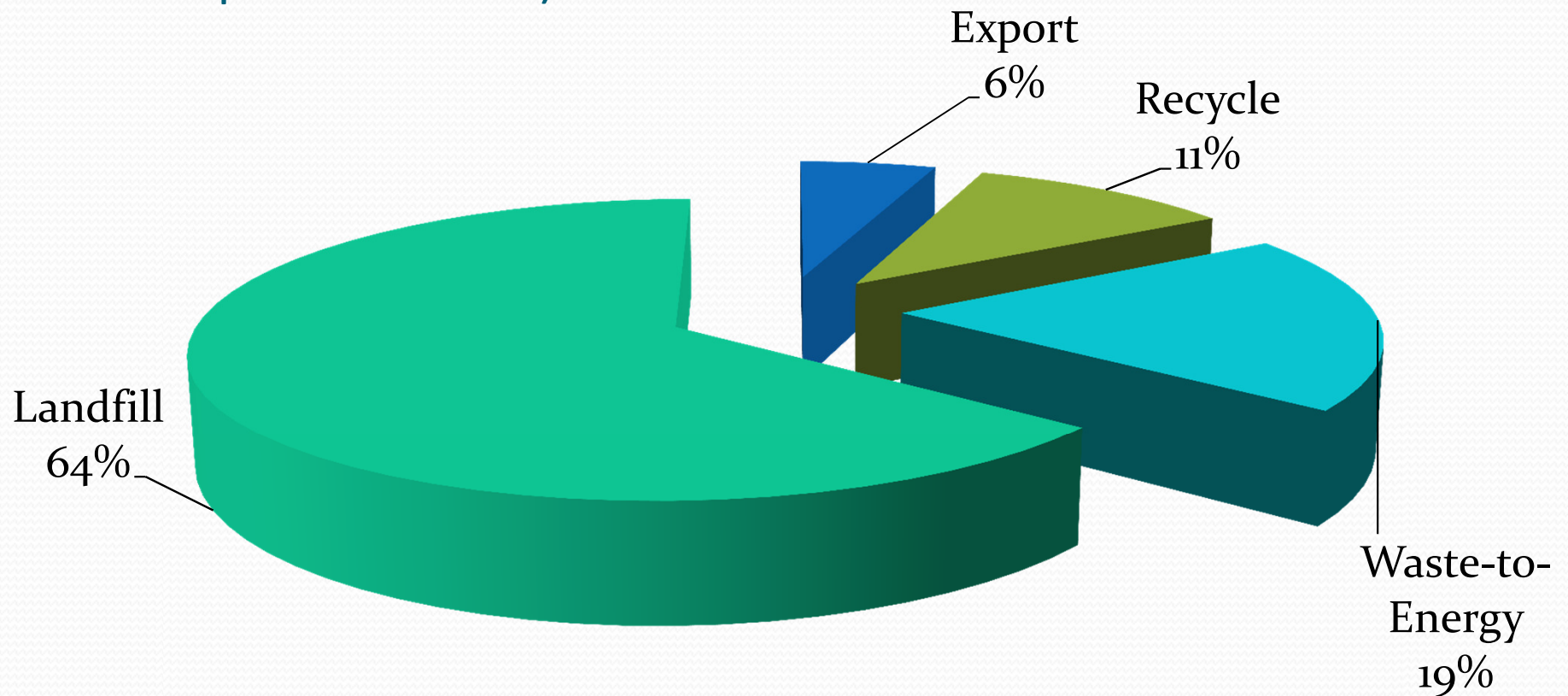
Weight diversion  $=$

Reduction + Reuse + Recycling + Composting



# Management of SW

(NH values per 2014 AFRs)



Total NH Solid Waste is 1 Million Tons  
(excludes imports)

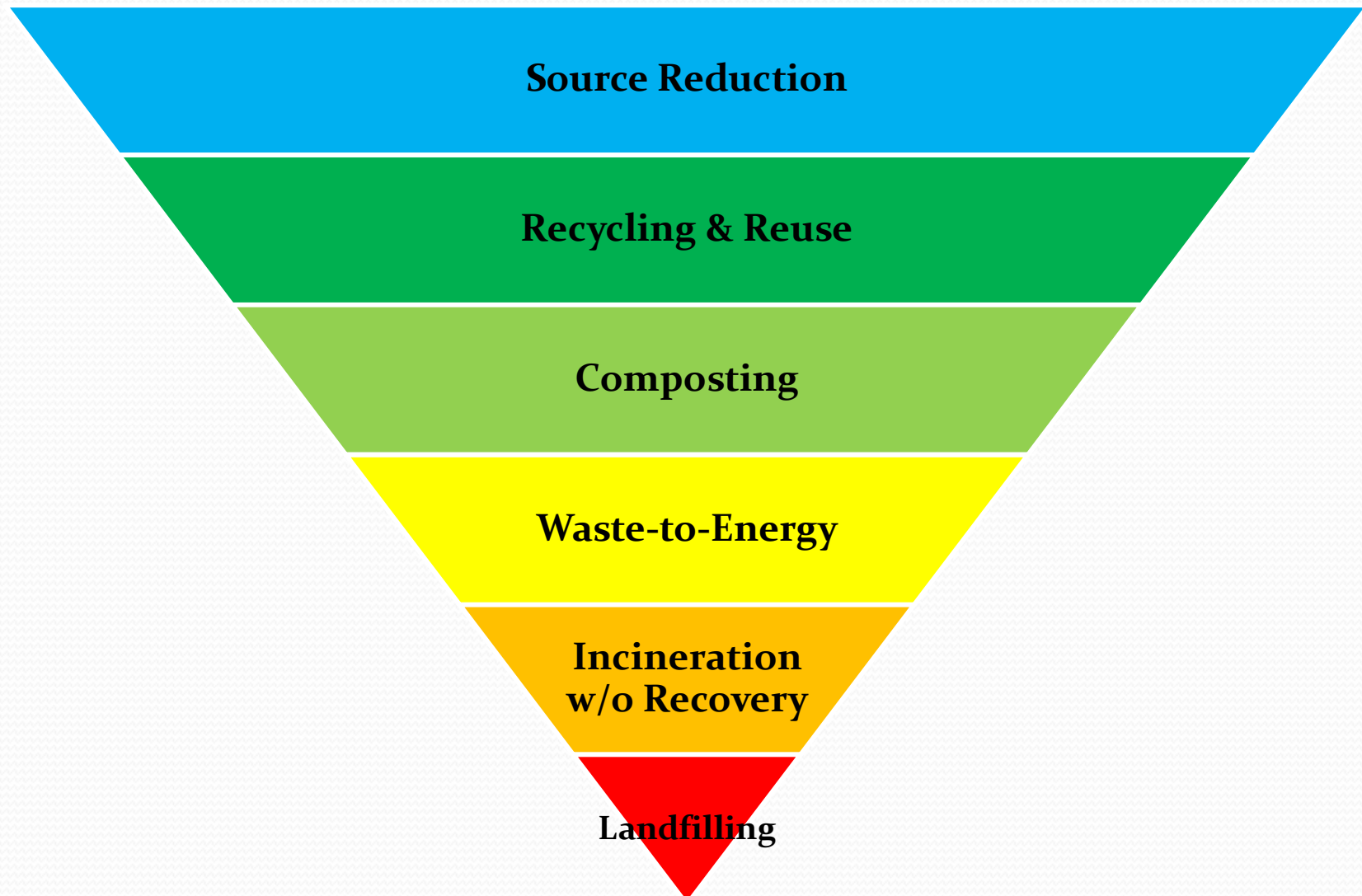
\*\*\* Approximate values.

# Waste Management Hierarchy

- RSA 149-M:3

“The general court supports integrated solid waste disposal solutions which are environmentally safe and economically sound.”

# Waste Management Hierarchy



# Waste Management Hierarchy

## Source Reduction

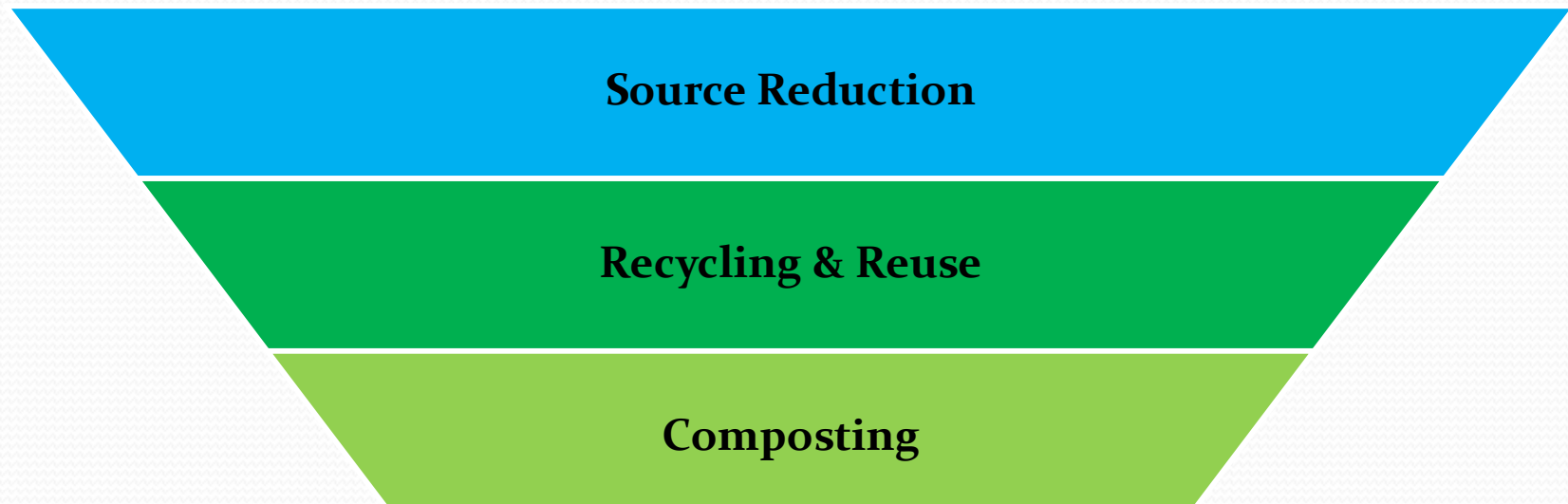
- Source Reduction means:
  - Reduction in the amount of waste
  - Reduction in the toxicity of waste
- Examples include:
  - Lightweighting of packaging
  - Material substitutions
  - Longer product life
  - Reusable products

# Waste Management Hierarchy



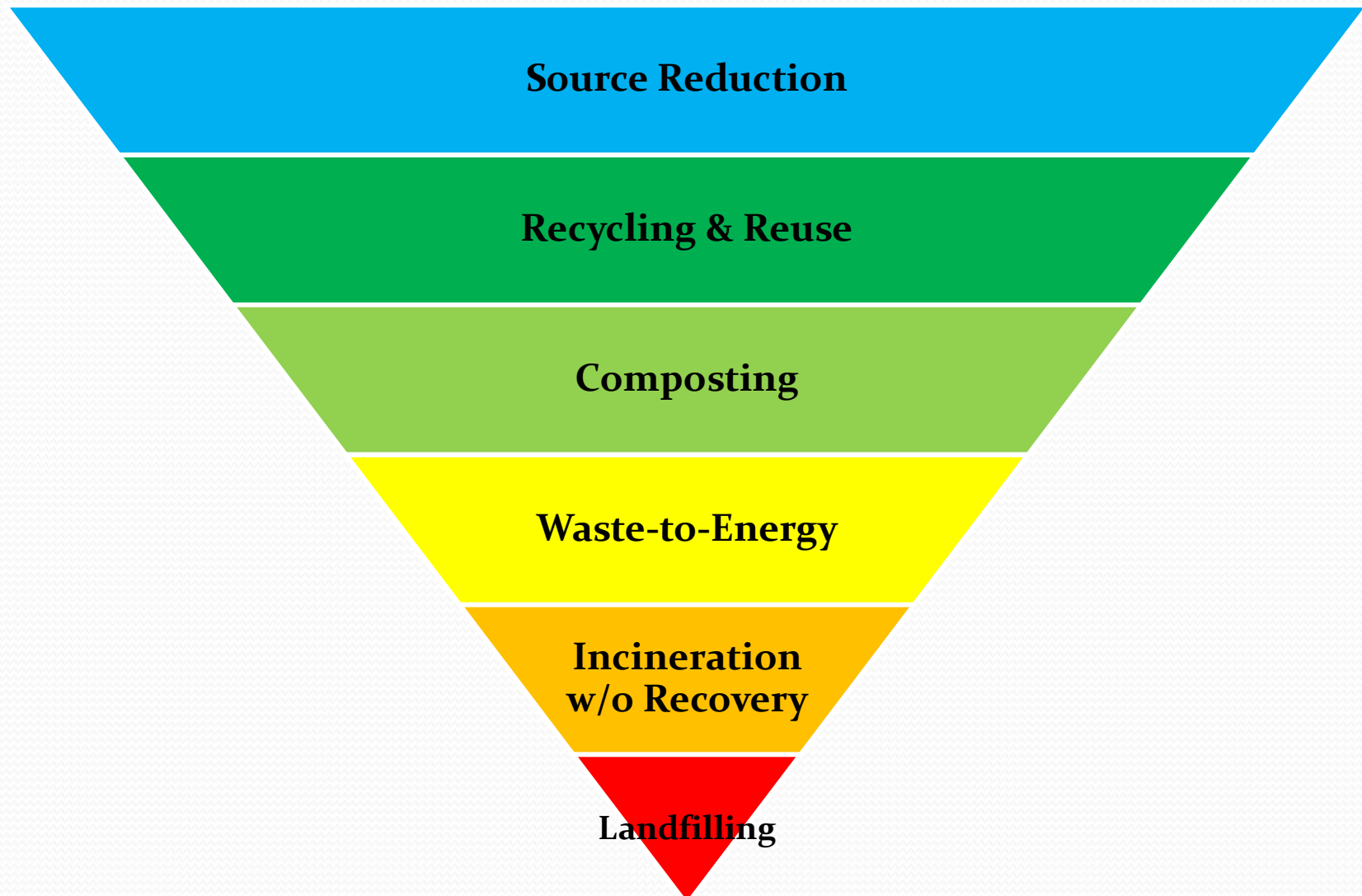
- Recycling & Reuse means:
  - Recycling is converting waste materials into new materials/objects
  - Reuse is the action/practice of using something again
- Examples include:
  - Reusing furniture, clothing, repaired engines
  - Recycling aluminum cans into... aluminum cans

# Waste Management Hierarchy



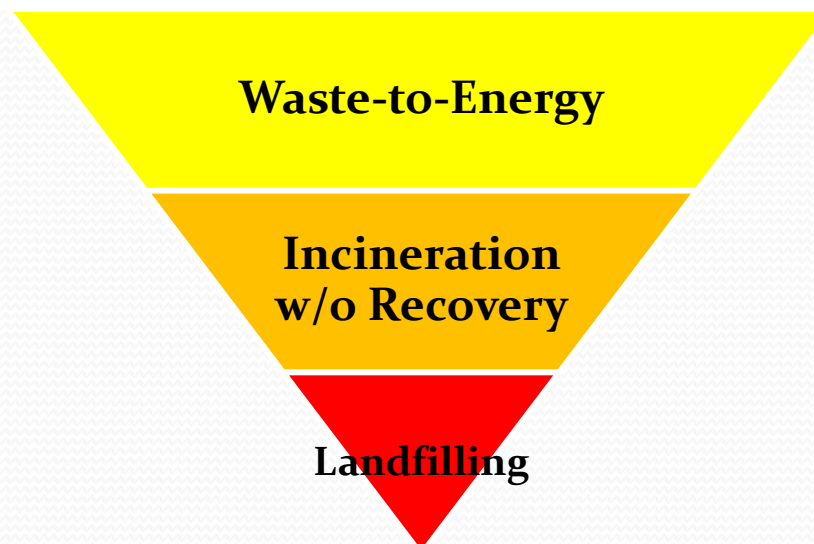
- Composting means:
  - Decomposition of organic wastes (e.g., green waste)
- Examples include:
  - Leaf & yard waste
  - Food waste

# Waste Management Hierarchy



# Waste Management Hierarchy

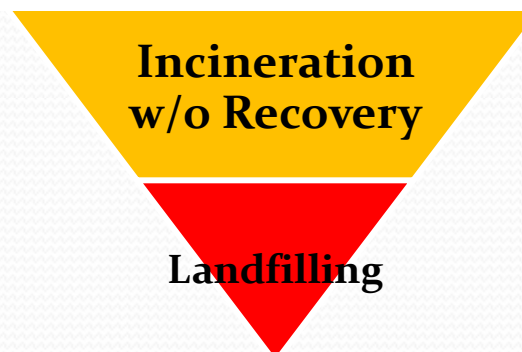
- Waste-to-energy means:
  - Recovery of electricity and/or heat from the primary treatment of waste
- Examples include:
  - Incineration with heat recovery
  - Anaerobic digestion with methane recovery
    - Anaerobic = occurring in the absence of oxygen (i.e., no oxygen)





# Waste Management Hierarchy

- Incineration without Recovery means:
  - Incineration or combustion of waste without energy recovery
- Examples include:
  - Burn pile
  - Soil incinerator



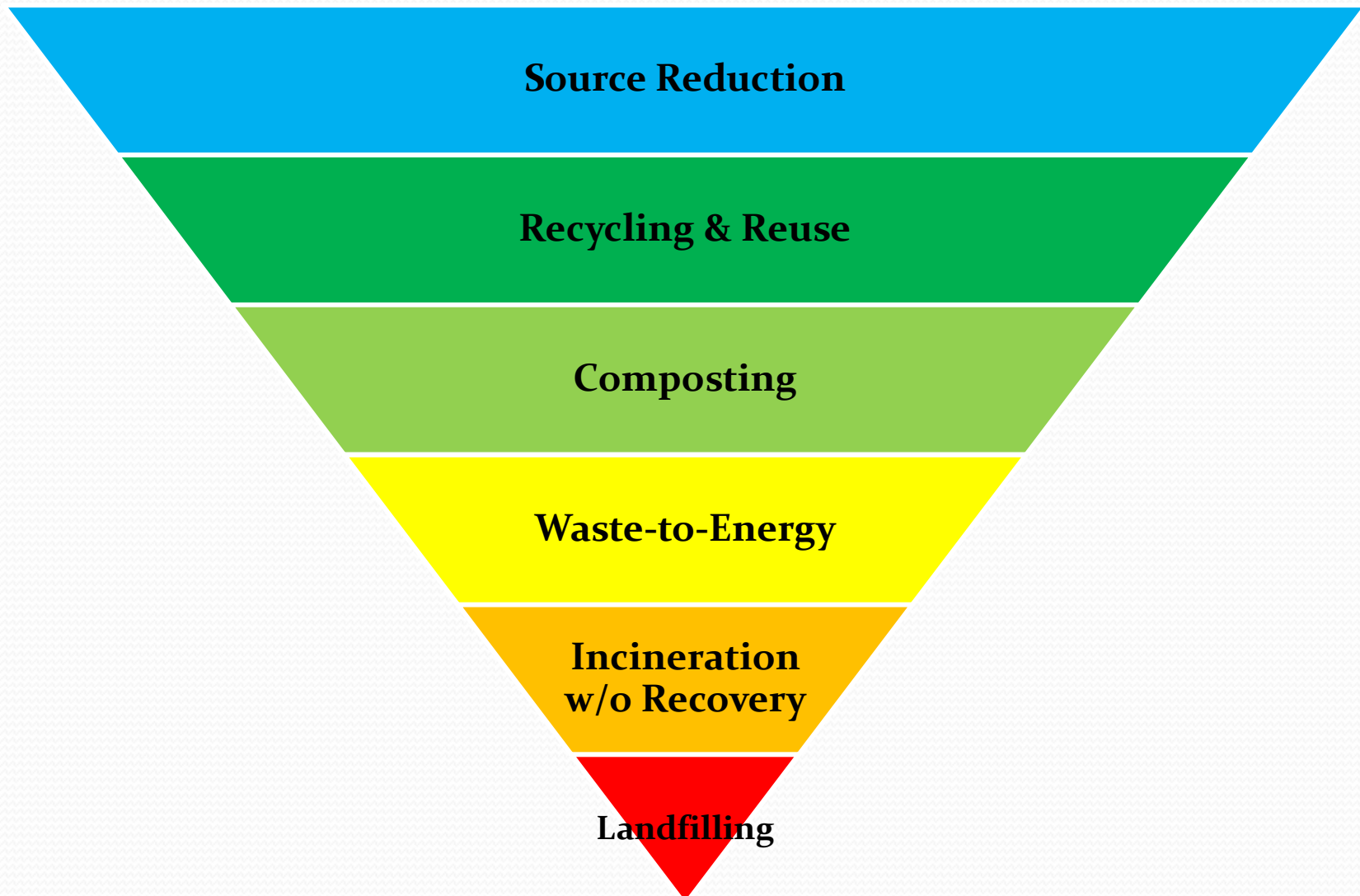
# Waste Management Hierarchy

- Landfilling means:
  - Disposal of waste in or on the land
- Examples include:
  - Sanitary landfills
  - Secure landfills
- Landfills are not:
  - Open dumps
  - Burn dumps



Landfilling

# Waste Management Hierarchy



# Landfills – Where to now?

- Past
  - No disposal options, no SW haulers
  - Filthy streets, dirty waters, disease
- Present
  - Waste management hierarchy
  - Disposal through incineration, landfilling
- Future
  - Uncertain
  - Zero Waste?

# Landfills in the Hierarchy

**Questions?**





# **STATUTORY BANS & PROHIBITED WASTES**

**Wastes banned from being landfilled  
either through state law or by rule.**

# WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN...

## Statutory Bans

- The legislature implemented the ban by law.
- Under no circumstances may these items be disposed of in the manner that is banned.

## Prohibited by Rule

- NHDES has identified specific wastes that are prohibited from landfilling.



The slide features a dark green background. On the left side, there are three vertical bars: a wide one with a fine grid pattern, a medium one with a vertical line pattern, and a thin one with a dotted pattern. To the right of these bars are five green circles of varying sizes, arranged in a vertical line. The largest circle is at the top, followed by a smaller one, then a medium one, then a very small one, and finally a small one at the bottom.

# STATUTORY BANS

Tara Mae Albert, M.S.  
SWOT Coordinator



# TALKING POINTS

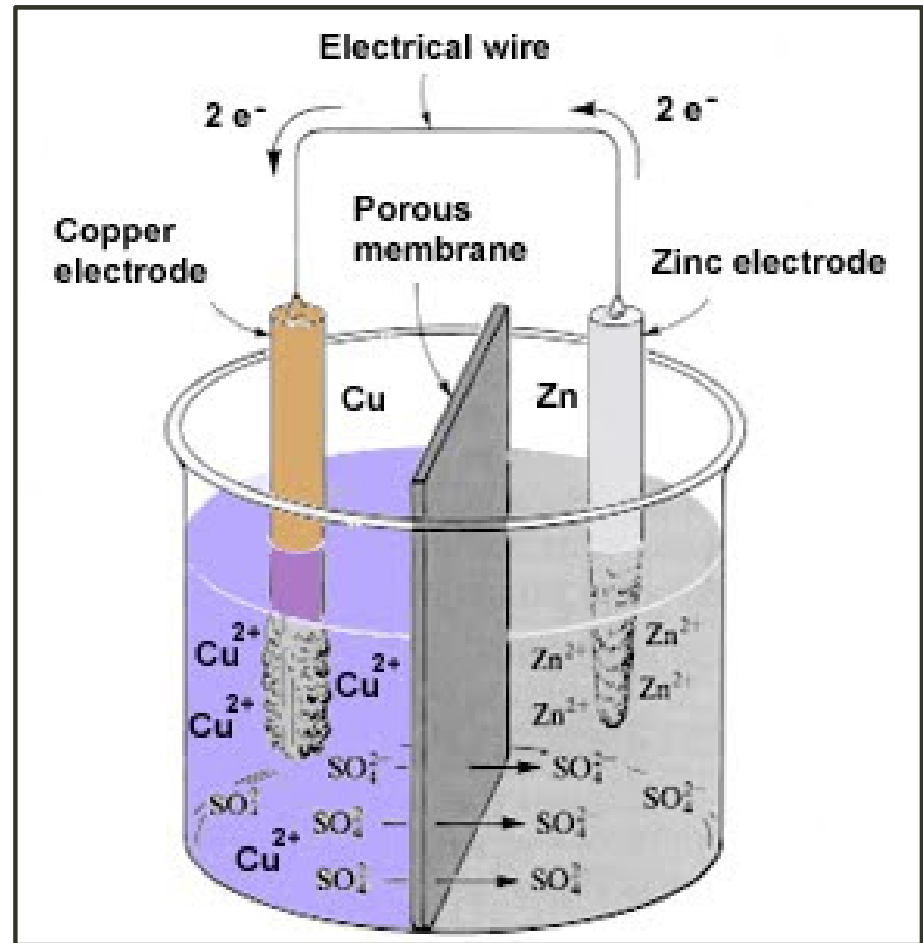
- Identify the banned wastes.
- What are the provisions of the ban?
- Why are these wastes banned?
- What are you required to do at your facility?
- What are some options for customers and residents?



# BANNED WASTES

- Wet-Cell Batteries
- Electronic Waste
- Leaf & Yard Waste
- Construction & Demolition Debris (C&D)
- Mercury Items

W. E. L. C. M. ●



# W.

## Wet-Cell Batteries

# WET-CELL BATTERY

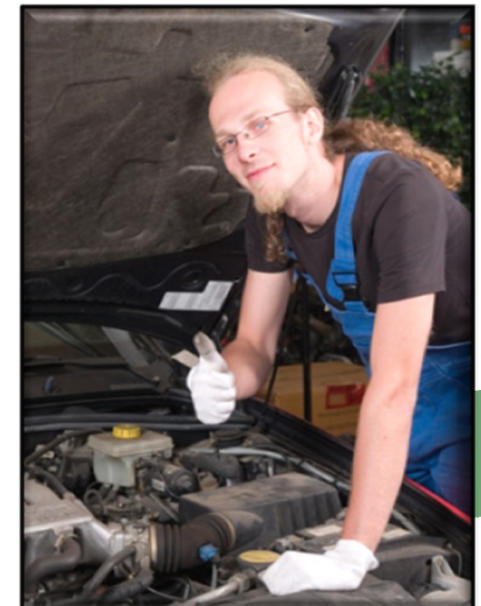
(RSA 149-M:27, II)

- Banned from disposal in landfills, incinerators & compost facilities.
- Wet-Cell Batteries contain sulfuric acid and lead.
- **Fun fact:** One positive outcome of the ban is that it encouraged recycling. In fact, EPA estimates that 99% of all lead-acid batteries are recycled.



# OPTIONS FOR WET-CELL MANAGEMENT

- For you:
  - Collect & actively manage them at your facility; then sell them to an authorized facility
- For your customers:
  - Return the old battery when purchasing the new one
  - Scrap Metal Yard
  - Car Repair Shop





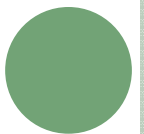
**E.**

**Electronic Wastes**

# ELECTRONIC WASTES

(RSA 149-M:27, IV)

- Some electronic wastes are banned from landfill or incineration.
  - Video display devices
  - Central Processing Unit (CPU)
  - Non-mobile video display media recorder/player
- These devices contain heavy metals such as lead, cadmium and mercury.
- **Fun fact**: Many electronics stores are starting to have take back programs for these items.



# FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Landfills and incinerators must:
  - Post signs regarding the ban;
  - Provide written notification to the facility customers; or
  - Have agreements with the customers.
- It is the responsibility of SW facilities to ensure that these items are not landfilled or incinerated.





# OPTIONS FOR WASTE ELECTRONICS MANAGEMENT

- For you:
  - Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events
  - Long term collection events
- For your customers:
  - Goodwill
  - Take back programs at retailers and manufacturers
  - As Rocky says “Don’t Lose It, Reuse It!”





**L.**

**Leaf & Yard Waste**

# LEAF & YARD WASTE

(RSA 149-M:27, III)

- Leaf and yard waste are banned from disposal in landfills and incinerators.
- Burning is not consistent with the Waste Hierarchy.
- Landfilling uses space unnecessarily.



*It is easily composted, which allows you to treat the material as a resource rather than a waste.*




# FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Landfills and incinerators must:
  - Post signs regarding the ban;
  - Provide written notification to or agreement with the facility customers; or
  - Implement monitoring procedures at the facility and notify customers that they have delivered leaf & yard waste.
- It is the responsibility of SW facilities to ensure that these items are not landfilled or incinerated.



# OPTIONS FOR LEAF & YARD WASTE

- Have a leaf and yard waste collection at your facility for your customers.
  - Have your customers take it home and compost it (have educational materials).
  - Have a list of landscapers, composters, or farms in your area that take it.
  - Town run leaf and yard waste pick up.
- 
- A photograph of a person loading yard waste into the back of a silver car at a collection site. The person is wearing a blue shirt and dark pants. The car is parked on a gravel surface next to a large pile of yard waste. In the background, there are trees and a clear blue sky. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent white box containing the text.



# C.

## Construction & Demolition Debris

# CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION

(RSA 125-C:10-c)

- Prohibits the combustion of the wood component of C&D debris
- C&D can contain paint, adhesives and glue that release noxious gases when burned. This ban eliminates a possible source of air pollution.





Examples of some products that contain mercury.

**M.**

**Mercury Containing Devices**



# MERCURY DISPOSAL BAN (RSA 149-M:58)

- Prohibits the disposal of mercury-added products in landfills, transfer stations and incinerators.
- Mercury is a heavy metal that can cause major human health and environmental damage.
- **Fun Fact:** The term *Mad Hatter* centers around mercury poisoning.



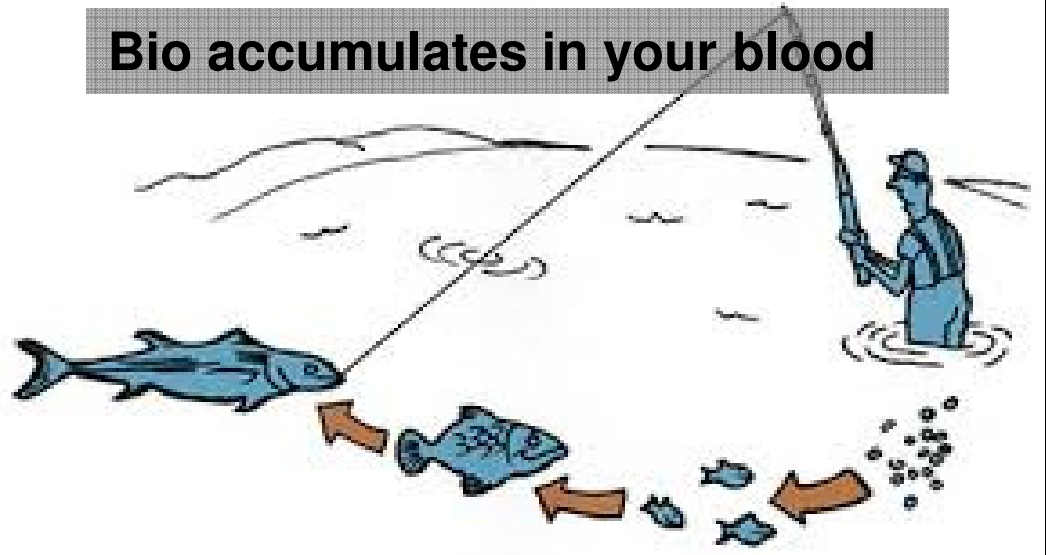
One gram



contaminates lake



Bio accumulates in your blood



# WHAT ARE MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS?

- A product or product with a component that contains mercury or a mercury compound intentionally added to provide a specific characteristic, appearance, or quality or to perform a specific function or for any other reason.
- Some examples are: Fluorescent lamps, thermometers (silver ones), thermostats, tilt switches, button batteries



# FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Landfills, transfer stations and incinerators must:
  - Post signs regarding the ban;
  - Provide written notification to or agreement with the facility customers;
  - Implement monitoring procedures to detect and separate out mercury-added devices that have been brought into the facility; and
  - Provide customers with information about collection programs or facilities permitted to accept these items.



# OPTIONS FOR MERCURY MANAGEMENT

- For you:
  - Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events
  - TRC Bins – Thermostats only
  - Recycle as a Universal Waste
- For your customers:
  - Some hardware stores take lamps and thermostats



# SUMMARY

- There are types of solid waste banned in NH.
- The items banned are either hazardous, take up precious space or have value.
- Facilities have requirements to meet the Statute.
- Facilities should have options for residents.





# PROHIBITED WASTES

Jaime M. Colby, P.E.

Permit Engineer

# TALKING POINTS

- Identify the prohibited wastes.
- Why are these wastes prohibited?
- What are you required to do at your facility?
- What are some options for customers and residents?





# WASTES PROHIBITED FROM LANDFILLING

## ○ Items banned by Statute

- Wet-cell batteries
- Electronics
- Leaf and yard waste
- Mercury-added products
- Mercury-oxide batteries

○ Untreated infectious waste

○ Contained gaseous waste

○ Liquid wastes

} Prohibited by Rule  
Env-Sw 806.12



# PROHIBITED WASTES

## WHY PROHIBITED?

- Protect you
- Protect the public





# UNTREATED INFECTIOUS WASTE

# INFECTIOUS WASTE – DEFINED

## ENV-SW 904.01(a)

- Cultures and stocks of **infectious agents**;
- Pathological wastes including **tissues, organs, and body parts**;
- Waste **human blood** and products of blood;
- Sharps used in human or animal **patient care**, or in medical, research or industrial laboratories;

Waste that can pose a threat to human health or the environment due to its

- Contaminated animal carcasses, body parts, and animal bedding that were exposed to **infectious agents**;
- Wastes from human or animal patient care, surgery or autopsy that were in contact with **infectious agents**;
- Laboratory wastes that were in contact with **infectious agents**;
- Dialysis wastes that were in contact with the **blood** of patients;
- Discarded medical equipment and parts that were in contact with **infectious agents**;
- Biological wastes and discarded materials in contact with humans or animals isolated to prevent spread of a **communicable disease**;
- Any discarded preparation made from genetically altered living organisms and their products;
- Such other medical waste found by the director, in consultation with health and human services or state veterinarian, to pose a threat to human health or the environment due to its **infectious nature**.

# UNTREATED INFECTIOUS WASTE

## WHY REGULATE?

- **Fun fact**: Improper disposal of infectious waste can lead to the spread of infectious diseases, including:
  - parasitic infections;
  - infection of airways, lungs, skin;
  - meningitis;
  - vaccine-related diseases;
  - bacterial infection of the bloodstream;
  - infections of reproductive organs such as STIs;
  - HIV, hepatitis B and C; and
  - hemorrhagic fever.



# UNTREATED INFECTIOUS WASTE

ENV-SW 806.12(a) AND ENV-SW 904.04

- Prohibits disposal of untreated infectious waste in NH landfills.



# OPTIONS FOR MANAGING UNTREATED INFECTIOUS WASTE

## ○ For you:

- What does your permit allow?
- What does your operating plan say?
- Notify customers in advance of the disposal requirements for your facility
  - You may be authorized to accept **treated** infectious waste
- If received:
  - Reject the waste immediately
  - Direct them to a treatment facility



# OPTIONS FOR MANAGING UNTREATED INFECTIOUS WASTE

- For your customers:
  - The information you provide to your customer depend on the type of generator... Industrial? Commercial? Medical? Residential?
  - Household sharps, properly packaged, are the only exception to this prohibition.







# CONTAINED GASEOUS WASTE

# CONTAINED GASEOUS WASTE

## ENV-SW 806.12(b)

### ○ Examples:

- Propane tanks & cylinders
- CO<sub>2</sub> cartridges
- Tanks and Cylinders:
  - Nitrous oxide (i.e., laughing gas)
  - Butane
  - Acetylene
  - Nitrogen
  - Oxygen
  - Chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs)

- **Fun fact**: CFCs, like Freon, are gases at room temperature and pressure. But under certain temperatures and pressures, gases like Freon are a liquid.



# CONTAINED GASEOUS WASTES

ENV-SW 806.12(b)

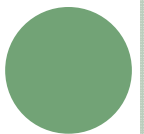
- Prohibits disposal of contained gaseous waste in NH landfills.



# OPTIONS FOR MANAGING CONTAINED GASEOUS WASTE

- For you:

- What does your permit allow?
- What does your operating plan say?
- Notify customers in advance that you cannot accept this waste
- If received:
  - Reject the waste immediately
  - Direct it to a secure location where it can be properly managed



# OPTIONS FOR MANAGING CONTAINED GASEOUS WASTE

- For your customers:
  - Direct them to a recovery facility
  - Who in your area helps with these? Have a name and contact information available.





# LIQUID WASTES

# LIQUID WASTE

ENV-SW 806.12(c)

- **Examples:**

- Paint
- Oil, hydraulic fluids
- Fats, oils or grease (FOG)
- Wastewater
- Watery sludge
- Cleaning fluids

- **Fun fact:** Sludge can be dewatered and/or bulked and, if it passes a paint filter test, can be landfilled.



# LIQUID WASTES

ENV-SW 806.12(c)

- Prohibits disposal of liquid waste in NH landfills.

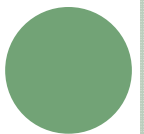




# OPTIONS FOR MANAGING LIQUID WASTE

- For you:

- What does your permit allow?
- What does your operating plan say?
- Notify customers in advance that you cannot accept this waste
- If received:
  - Reject the waste immediately
  - Direct it to an appropriate facility



# OPTIONS FOR MANAGING LIQUID WASTE

## ○ For your customers:

- Direct them to a wastewater facility
- Have them dry out paint or donate it
- Who in your area helps with these? Have a name and contact information available.





**BANNED BY STATUTE**

# SOLID WASTES BANNED FROM LANDFILLING BY STATUTE

Waste?	Bans What?	Where?	Customer Notification Requirements
Wet-Cell Batteries	Disposal	Landfill, Compost, Incinerator	No.
Electronics	Disposal	Landfill, Incinerator	Post signs regarding the ban; Provide written notification to customers; <b>or</b>
Leaf & Yard	Disposal	Landfill, Incinerator	Have agreements with the customers.
Construction & Demolition	Burning	All facilities	No.
Mercury-Added Devices	Disposal	Landfill, Transfer Station, Incinerator	Post signs regarding the ban; Provide written notification; Implement monitoring; <b>and</b> Have agreements with the customers.



# SUMMARY

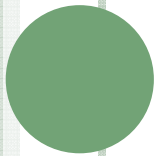
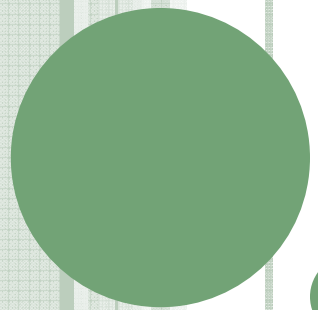
- These bans & prohibitions are absolute
  - There are no special circumstances under which landfilling of these wastes may be allowed
  - Except household generated sharps

Prohibited under RSA 125-C, RSA 149-M,  
& Env-Sw 806.12

Prohibited to protect you and the public ●




**WAIT! WE MISSED  
SOMETHING...?**



# WAIT!

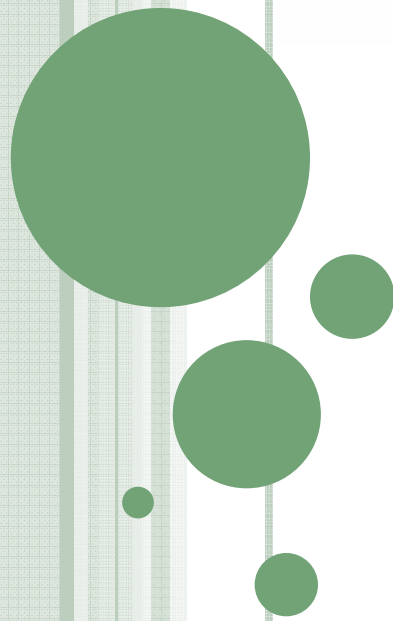
## WE MISSED SOMETHING...?

### ○ Solid waste does not include:

- Hazardous waste;
  - Solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows;
  - Cut or uprooted tree stumps buried on-site with local approval, if required, provided that such burial locations are not located within 75 feet of any drinking water supply;
  - Municipal and industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under section 402 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended;
  - Source, special nuclear or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended; or
  - Septage or sludge as defined in RSA 485-A:2, IX-a and XI-a.
- 



**OKAY, LET'S TRY  
THIS AGAIN...**





# WASTES PROHIBITED FROM SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS

- Items banned by Statute
    - Wet-cell batteries
    - Electronics
    - Leaf and yard waste
    - Mercury-added products, incl. mercury-oxide batteries
  - Untreated infectious waste
  - Contained gaseous waste
  - Liquid wastes
  - Wastes that are not solid wastes
- } Prohibited by Rule  
Env-Sw 806.12





**KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
ASK  
QUESTIONS**

**QUESTIONS?**






# **AUTHORIZED WASTES**

**Jaime M. Colby, P.E.**

**Permit Engineer**

# SOLID WASTE – DEFINED

## RSA 149-M

- **Solid wastes** are defined as any matter consisting of:
    - putrescible material,
    - refuse,
    - residue from an air pollution control facility, and
    - other discarded or abandoned material.
  - It includes:
    - solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities.
- 

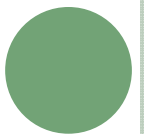
# IS ALL SOLID WASTE AUTHORIZED AT MY FACILITY?

- Nope. Absolutely not.
- Authorized wastes are listed in your permit.
  - They are also listed in your operating plan.



# WHAT ABOUT FACILITIES UPSTREAM OF A LANDFILL?

- Upstream facilities can help
- Be prepared with the same information as the landfill
- Not sure, call and ask the landfill!
- Some wastes require special handling.



# PERMIT No. DES-SW-88-029

MT. CARBERRY LANDFILL, SUCCESS, NH

- Authorized to accept:

- Mill waste:

- **Asbestos**

- **Ash**

- 

- 

- 

- 

- 

- Non-mill waste:

- 

- **Asbestos**

- 

- **Ash**

- **Contaminated soils**

**SPECIAL  
HANDLING**



# SPECIAL HANDLING?

- Special handling requirements are in Chapter Env-Sw 900.
- Requirements apply to:
  - Asbestos
  - Ash
  - Contaminated soils
  - Infectious waste
  - Tires





# SPECIAL HANDLING

## ENV-SW 900

- Each part of Env-Sw 900 follows the same structure:
  - Applicability
  - Collection, Storage & Transfer Requirements
  - Processing & Treatment Requirements
  - Disposal Requirements
  - Reuse Requirements & Limitations
  - Transportation Requirements
  - Testing & Reporting Requirements
  - Other Requirements



# SUMMARY

- Not all solid waste facilities are authorized to take all types of solid waste
- What can you take?
  - Check your permit
  - Check your operating plan
- How do you handle it?
  - Check Chapter Env-Sw 900
  - Check your operating plan



**QUESTIONS  
ANSWERED  
HERE  
EVEN THE  
SILLY ONES**

**QUESTIONS?**



# Operating Plans & the Permit



Just the Basics

Tara Mae Albert, M.S.  
SWOT Coordinator  
Solid Waste Management Bureau

Jaime M. Colby, P.E.  
Permit Engineer  
Solid Waste Management Bureau

# Operating Plans

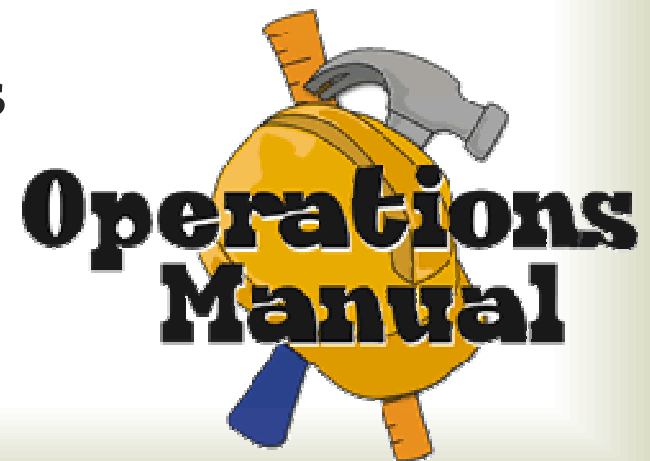


Env-Sw 1105

# What is an Operating Plan?



- œ Document written in plain language describing how to operate the facility on a day-to-day basis in compliance with:
  - œ The terms and conditions of your permit
  - œ The SW Rules (Env-Sw 100 – 2000)
  - œ The Law (RSA 149-M)
- œ “How to” Manual for all Employees



# Who Needs Operating Plans?

---

- ☞ All permitted Solid Waste Facilities
- ☞ ALL permitted Solid Waste Facilities
- ☞ ALL PERMITTED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES!!!

**Trying to get the attention  
of my students**



TeacherMemes.com

# Basic Format



- ❧ Prepared as a loose leaf document to facilitate changes
- ❧ Each page needs to have:
  - ❧ Page Number
  - ❧ Date created or revised
  - ❧ Facility Name
  - ❧ Facility Location
  - ❧ Permit #



# Parts of an Operating Plan



- ❧ Section 1: Facility Identification
- ❧ Section 2: Authorized and Prohibited Waste
- ❧ Section 3: Routine Operating Plan
- ❧ Section 4: Residual Waste Management Plan
- ❧ Section 5: Facility Maintenance, Inspection, and Monitoring Plan
- ❧ Section 6: Contingency Plan
- ❧ Section 7: Employee Training Plan
- ❧ Section 8: Recordkeeping and Reporting



# Closure Plans



Env-Sw 1106

# What is a Closure Plan?



- ❧ Document written in plain language describing how the facility will be closed in compliance with:
  - ❧ The terms and conditions of your permit
  - ❧ The SW Rules (Env-Sw 100 – 2000)
  - ❧ The Law (RSA 149-M)
- ❧ How to close a facility when operations are shut down for a period of time or indefinitely as opposed to closing for the day.



# When and Where?



When are Operating & Closure Plans Required?  
Where are they required to be kept?

# When are Plans Required?



- ☞ All permitted solid waste facilities are required to prepare an Operating and Closure Plan when first applying for a permit.
- ☞ NHDES approves plans for facilities that hold non-PbN permits.
- ☞ PbN permitted facilities still need plans!
- ☞ Update the plans as necessary...review the plans at least annually.

# Where to Store Plans?



## Required by Rule

- ☞ MUST be stored at the facility
- ☞ MUST be made available to operators
- ☞ MUST be made available to NHDES inspectors upon request

## Good Practice

- ☞ Have a Backup Copy!
  - ☞ At Town Hall (for municipalities)
  - ☞ Back-up on flashdrive/CD/floppy disk?!



# Preparation & Updates



# How to Prepare & Update your Plans

---

- ☞ Use the BMP Checklists!!!
- ☞ You can do it yourself or hire a consultant
- ☞ Have your employees review the operating plan to make sure it follows their activities
- ☞ Remember, NHDES inspectors will ask to see these Plans!







Who has homework???

Remember, use your resources!

# The Solid Waste Permit



Env-Sw 300

# Permits



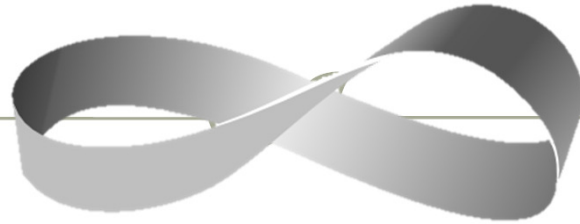
❧ Permits are required for a facility engaged in solid waste management.

❧ Solid waste management includes the:

- ❧ collection,
- ❧ storage,
- ❧ transfer,
- ❧ processing,
- ❧ treatment,
- ❧ separation,
- ❧ recovery, and
- ❧ disposal of solid waste.



# Permits are Forever



∞ A permit:

∞ Is good for the life of the solid waste facility;

∞ Is an enforceable agreement with the State on how you will operate a solid waste facility; and

∞ It contains the terms and conditions for constructing, operating and closing the facility.

# Types of Permits



1. Standard Permit (SP or LP)
2. Permit-by-Notification (PN)  
*(most common for public transfer stations)*
3. Research & Development (RD)
4. Emergency Permit (EP)



*You can also modify your permit!*

# Elements of a Permit



1. Facility Name & Location
2. Permittee Name
3. Type of Facility
4. Authorized and Unauthorized Waste
5. Operating Requirements
6. Closure Requirements
7. Financial Assurance



## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY STANDARD PERMIT

as authorized by the  
NH Department of Environmental Services, Waste Management Division (Department)  
pursuant to RSA 149-M and Part Env-Sw 114 of the New Hampshire Solid Waste Rules (Rules)

- I. **PERMIT/FACILITY IDENTIFICATION:**  
Permit No.: DES-SW-SP-10-003  
Permittee: Waste Management of New Hampshire, Inc.  
Facility Name: TRFF Health Care Waste Facility  
Facility Location: 189 Turnkey Way, Rochester, New Hampshire 03839  
Facility Type: Processing/Treatment Facility for Medical Waste  
Service Type: Unlimited Service Area/Commercial
- II. **FILE REFERENCE/RECORD OF APPLICATION:**  
Date(s) Received: May 20, 2009, September 11, 2009, October 16, 2009 and June 14, 2010  
WMD Log #(s): 200900073, 200900136, 2009507 and 2010583, respectively
- III. **TERMS AND CONDITIONS:** Attached

# Permit: Takeaway



- ☞ Know your permit
- ☞ Know what the facility you are shipping to can take
  - ☞ This is in their permit
- ☞ NHDES inspectors will ask to see your permit



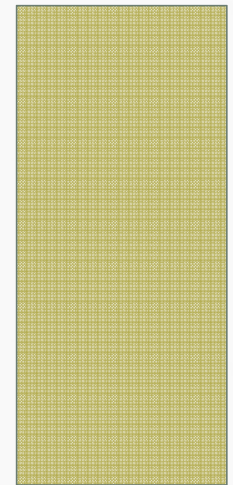
# Questions?





# SOLID WASTE FACILITY OPERATOR TRAINING

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SOLID WASTE OPERATOR TRAINING & CERTIFICATION PROGRAM  
COORDINATOR



# SWOT RULES

- **SW Facility Operator Training chapter in the SW Rules is Env-Sw 1600.**

<http://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/legal/rulemaking/documents/env-sw1600-adpt-pstd.pdf>

# OPERATOR TYPES

**Two operator certifications:**

***1. Principal operator***

- **Attend basic training and pass the exam.**
- **May be in supervisory/management position.**

# OPERATOR TYPES

## 2. *Assistant operator*

- Attend basic training, but do not take/pass the exam.
- Must work under supervision of principal operator.

# OPERATOR QUALIFICATIONS

- **No more minimum education/experience requirements.**
- **Employers determine who is manager, not NHDES.**

# STEP DESIGNATIONS

- **Recognition for continuing professional development.**
- **Awarded automatically with renewal.**
- **Step increases with hours of accrued training.**

# STEP DESIGNATIONS

Step	Hours of Accumulated Continuing Professional Development
1	2.5 total
2	12.5 total
3	25 total
4	37.5 total
Senior *	50 total

\* For Principal Operators only

# PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**“Continuing Professional Development” - professional or technical instruction that imparts information and instruction relevant to waste management and solid waste facility operations to individuals who have already attended basic training.**



# PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- 2.5 hour minimum for annual renewal for **ALL** designations.
- Must be completed in the 12 months in-between expiration dates before you are considered late.

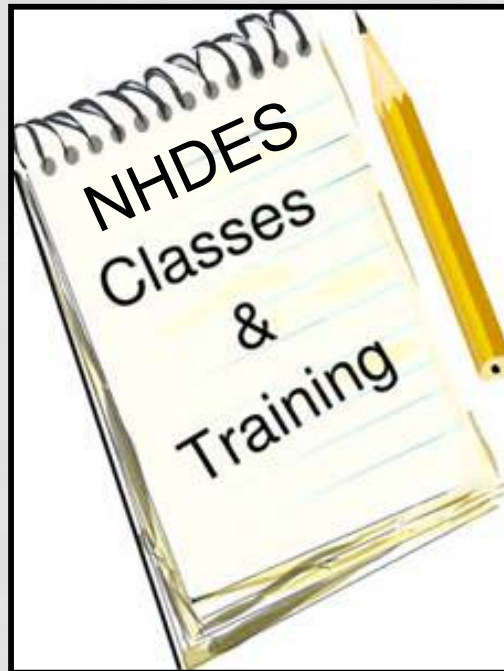
# PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- **Repeated courses do not qualify for certification renewal or step increases.**
- **In-house and third party training count, provided the topic is waste-related.**
- **If you aren't sure if the training you want to take will count, call and ask us before you go.**

# PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Information on workshops is available on the NHDES website at:

<http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/waste/swrtas/workshop.htm>



# CERTIFICATION RENEWAL

- **There is a 90-day grace period for certification renewals**
- **A \$25 late fee will be assessed if your complete renewal application is received within 90 days after your certification expiration date**

# CERTIFICATION RENEWAL

- **If you miss the grace period, you must start over.**
  - **Come back to Basic Training; and**
  - **Take the test again**

# 2016 RULE CHANGES

EFFECTIVE DATE OF NOVEMBER 18, 2016

# EXEMPTIONS TO THE SWOT PROGRAM

## Env-Sw 407.03

- Facilities that hold a PbN for Select Recyclables do not need to send their employees to SW Operator Training.
- There are only 5 of these facilities in the state.

## Env-Sw 407.06(k)

- Facilities that are permitted as an Asbestos Waste Holding Facility do not need to send their employees to SW Operator Training.
- There are only a few of these facilities in the state.

**\*\*\*This does not exempt these facilities from providing their own training that meets the purpose of Env-Sw 1600.\*\*\***

# “HOUSEKEEPING” CHANGES

- **Env-Sw 1202.05**: Fixed spelling mistakes.
- **Env-Sw 1601**: Removed the word “applicability” because there was no applicability statement.
- **Env-Sw 1611.03(a)(2)**: Distinguishes which certification number needs to be included on the SWOT Application paperwork.
- **Env-Sw 1611.04(a)**: RSA citation was fixed and year updated.
- **Env-Sw 1611.08**: Clarification statement that operators who need to reapply for certification will receive a new certification number.



# SUBSTANTIVE RULE CHANGE

- **Env-Sw 1605.08**: Increased the amount of time someone has to retake the exam from 6 weeks to 8 weeks from the date of taking the exam.
- **Env-Sw 1609.04**: Retention of Steps. States that those operators who allowed their certification to lapse, they can retain their steps as long as:
  - They obtains processed applicant status within one year of the expiration of their previous certificate;
  - **and**
  - They complete the process of obtaining a new certificate in accordance with Env-Sw 1600.



ANY QUESTIONS!