Waste Permits Division

- The Waste Permits Division authorizes permits administered under the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Regulations
  - Is responsible for all activities pertaining to the permitting of existing and proposed solid and hazardous waste processing and disposal facilities.

- Facilities include, but are not limited to:
  - Sanitary landfills
  - Industrial landfills
  - C&D Landfills
  - Hazardous waste landfills
  - Surface impoundments
  - Landfarms
  - Incinerators
  - Processing Transfer stations
  - Resource recovery facilities
  - Refuse-derived fuel facilities
Waste Terms & Definitions

• Solid Waste
  – Any garbage, refuse, or sludge from a waste treatment plant, water-supply treatment plant, or air pollution-control facility, and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities.

• Hazardous Waste
  – Waste identified as hazardous in the current Louisiana hazardous waste regulations (LAC 33:V.Subpart 1) and/or by the federal government under the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act and (RCRA) subsequent amendments.
Waste Terms & Definitions

- **Generator**: Any person whose act or process produces solid waste as defined in the regulations.

- **Transporter**: Any person who moves industrial solid waste off-site and/or who moves solid waste from a commercial establishment or more than one household to a storage, processing, or disposal facility.

- **Type I Facility**: A facility used for disposing of industrial solid waste. (e.g., landfills, surface impoundments, or landfarms) If the facility is also used for disposing of residential or commercial solid waste, it is also a Type II facility.

- **Type I-A Facility**: A facility used for processing industrial solid waste (e.g. transfer station, incinerator waste-handling facility, shredder, baler, or compactor). If the facility is also used for processing residential or commercial solid waste, it is also a Type II-A facility.
Waste Terms & Definitions

**Type II Facility**: A facility used for disposing residential or commercial solid waste (e.g., landfills, surface impoundments, landfarms). If the facility is also used for processing industrial solid waste, it is also a Type I facility.

**Type II-A Facility**: A facility used for processing residential or commercial solid waste (e.g., transfer station, incinerator waste-handling facility, refuse-derived fuel facility, shredder, baler, or compactor). If the facility is also used for processing industrial solid waste, it is also a Type I-A facility.
• **Type III Facility**: A facility used for: disposing of construction/demolition debris or woodwaste, composting organic waste to produce a usable material, or separating recyclable wastes (a separation facility). Residential, commercial, or industrial solid waste must not be disposed of in a type III facility. (e.g., Construction/demolition-debris and woodwaste landfills, separation facilities, composting facilities, or other.)
• Industrial Landfill
  – Type I Landfill
    • A facility used for disposing of industrial solid waste

• Sanitary Landfill
  – Type II Landfill
    • A facility used for disposing of residential and/or commercial solid waste

• Construction/Demolition (C&D) and/or Woodwaste Landfill
  – Type III Landfill
    • A facility used for disposing of construction/demolition debris or woodwaste
Facilities Needing a Solid Waste Permit

- LAC 33:VII.509.A.1—Any person who processes and/or disposes solid waste, with the exception of those listed in the regulations.
  - Generators and transporters that are not processors or disposers of solid waste are not required to secure a permit.
  - Collection facilities and non-processing transfer stations at which no solid waste is processed or disposed of are not required to secure a permit.
Types of Solid Waste Permits

• Standard Permits
  – Issued for solid waste processing and/or disposal facilities that have successfully completed the standard permit application process.
    • Types: Type I, Type I-A, Type II, Type II-A, and Type III
    • Duration: not to exceed ten years
Pre-Permit Meetings

Applicants will meet with LDEQ to discuss their upcoming project.

1) Timeline
2) Applicable Regulations
3) What kind of permits needed
4) The facility may require more than one application for a permit based on its process such as an Air Permit, Water Permit, and/or a Waste Permit.
Solid Waste Permits

- Solid Waste Permits Section
  - Perform technical review of applications
  - Route documents for review
- Solid Waste Engineers
  - Perform engineering and geotechnical review of solid waste permit applications
- Geology support
  - Review subsurface geology and design of GW monitoring network.
Considerations for Landfills

• Environmental Impacts
  Wetlands, Surface Water, Groundwater, Air, Endangered Species

• Social Issues
  Odors, noise, traffic, airports, aesthetics, industrial and populations growth, historical/archaeological sites

• Economic Issues
  Disposal costs, land development alternatives, permitting costs, construction/operations costs
Basic Process

Application Received

Public Notice of Intent

Public Notice of Submittal

Administratively Complete

Public Notice of Admin Complete

Technical Review

Draft Permit, Including Public Notice

Final Permit

Public Notice of Final Decision
Emergency Debris Sites
Louisiana Landfills

• Louisiana Permitted Landfills:
  – 49 accept Type I Waste Material
  – 30 accept Type II Waste Material
  – 50 accept Type III Waste Material

What is Emergency Debris?

Emergency debris is disaster generated debris.
Types of Debris

- C & D debris
- Household hazardous waste
- Electronic wastes
- Metals
- Orphan drums
- Tires
- Vegetative debris
- Vessels/vehicles
- White goods
- Woodwaste
# Emergency Debris Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Debris Type</th>
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| **Staging/Segregation**   | • vegetative debris  
                          | • woodwaste  
                          | • C & D debris  
                          | • electronic waste  
                          | • white goods  
                          | • household hazardous waste  
                          | • vessels/vehicles  
                          | • orphan drums  
                          | • tires  
                          | • metals  |
| **Chipping & Grinding**   | • vegetative debris  
                          | • woodwaste  |
| **Composting**            | • vegetative debris  |
| **Burning**               | • vegetative debris (open)  
                          | • vegetative debris (ACD)  |
| **Preparation**           | • white goods  |
Goals of Debris Management

• Minimize landfill waste
• Maximize diversion via recycling, reuse, and composting
• Legislative mandate (R.S. 30:2413.1) requires that "the total green and woody debris intended for final disposal in a landfill, shall be reduced 50% by weight and 50% by volume prior to transport to a landfill" (for disposal).
• Sites pre-approved
Total Emergency Debris Sites Approved

Katrina/Rita*: 455
Gustav/Ike: 403
Pre-approval 2012: 258
Isaac: 113

*Katrina/Rita numbers are approximate.
Emergency Debris Sites for Hurricane Isaac

Total Debris Sites for Hurricane Isaac

69% Pre-approved
31% Temporary
Emergency Debris on the Web

Future of Pre-approval Emergency Debris Sites

• A regulatory permit is in the works to cover the sites to be used in an emergency.
• As long as the site meets the requirements in the regulatory permit, the site will be considered a permitted pre-approved emergency debris site.
QUESTIONS?

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