

Topic: Supporting Facilities

General

In addition to the immediate disposal facilities such as the landfill, pond, landfarm, incinerator, etc., all disposal, collection, or storage activities require other supporting facilities to allow or control access and to provide a means to avoid nuisance conditions or threats to ground and surface waters of the area. The facilities typically will include roads, fencing, litter control, spill control, etc.

Fencing

- Access:**
- (a) To avoid abusive use of facilities or indiscriminate dumping of Access Wastes into a facility by persons other than those responsible for the facilities proper use, a 4 foot fence, wall, impassable ditch or similar device should be provided around the site or facility.
 - b) Where hazardous (toxic, flammable, corrosive, etc.) materials or conditions exist, care must be taken to insure that stock, pets, children or other persons cannot have easy access to these stored or disposed of materials or conditions, especially when the site or facility is unattended. A six-foot woven mesh fence or the equivalent is usually considered adequate for this purpose.

Roads

All sites should provide roads to and on the site adequate to operate without causing safety or nuisance conditions. Where periods of rain can be expected, during which there will be no option other than to continue to receive and dispose of wastes, either adequate roads or special disposal and storage facilities should be provided. Additionally dust conditions should be controlled. All steps necessary to avoid safety or nuisance conditions that might result from tracking mud from a disposal site to adjacent roads should be taken.

Litter and Spills

All disposal facilities should have procedures and facilities to avoid a nuisance or hazard that would otherwise occur from litter by wind-blown materials or spills of liquids.

- Litter:** Where a disposer handles materials subject to being windblown, precautions should be taken as necessary to prevent amounts that would pose a nuisance or hazard. This may include a temporary fence to catch the material, a wind-break to reduce the effect of the wind, wetting of the material, etc. Where these measures fail, the litter should be regularly collected before a nuisance condition results.
- Spills:** Where a disposer receives liquids either in bulk or containerized, (such as in drums), all handling should be; (1) in an area that either drains directly to a storage, treatment or disposal facility or (2) the handling area will be hard-surfaced, diked to prevent entry of rainfall runoff or escape of the liquids and a sump with an adequately sized pump located at the low point of the hard-surfaced

area to convey spills to a disposal or holding facility.

Storage: All areas or facilities used for temporary or long term storage, whether liquid or solid, whether liquid or containerized should be given due consideration to providing safe-guards to avoid threats to ground or surface waters and to avoid nuisance conditions. If excavated or constructed storage facilities are used, they should be designed, installed and operated with the same care and degree of professionalism required for ultimate disposal facilities.

If areas are designated for storage these areas should have, as a minimum, the same consideration given as is outlined under **Litter and Spills** above.