



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Plain Language Summary of Municipal Solid Waste Permit or Permit Amendment Application

Applicants are required by public notice rules in Title 30 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 39, Section [39.405\(k\)](#)¹ to provide this summary of an application.

A. Purpose of the Proposed Facility

This facility processes waste products, such as grease trap waste, into beneficial reuse compost.

B. Information About the Applicant

Name: SOUTHWASTE DISPOSAL, LLC

Applicant Type: Compost Facility

Facility Name: SOUTHWASTE DISPOSAL SAN ANTONIO FACILITY

Permit Application Number: 2317

Customer Number (CN): 603436114

Regulated Entity Reference Number (RN): 101478071

C. Location of the Proposed Facility

Facility Address (or description of site location if no address):

20805 OLD LAMM RD
ELMENDORF, TX 78112

Link to Map of Facility Location ([TCEQ Location Mapper](#)²): <https://arcg.is/1XfHjy1>

D. Information about Facility Operation

What types of waste would be received?

Grease Trap Waste, Municipal Sewage Sludge, Septage, Meat, Dead Animal Carcasses, Fish, Oils and Greases, and Dairy/Food.

What geographical area would the wastes come from?

Counties Served: ATASCOSA, BASTROP, BELL, BEXAR, COMAL, WILLIAMSON, GUADALUPE, KERR, LAMPASAS, SAN SABA

¹ www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/view-30tac

² www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/hb-610-viewer

What days and hours would the facility operate?

Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm

At what rate would wastes be accepted?

\$0.14 per gallon

How would wastes be managed?

Waste is pumped into a sealed receiving tanks. Material such as chipped wood is stored on site. The chipped wood is used as a bulking material to form the compost windrow. Liquid waste is applied from the tanks directly to the windrow. The material is then turned using a machine specially designed to turn compost windrows. Turning the windrow reduces odor and promotes the composting process. The waste applied to the windrow breaks down with the wood and produces beneficial use compost.

E. Pollution Control Methods

What methods would the facility use for containing wastes and odors, and monitoring for releases?

Waste is pumped into receiving tanks after arriving at the facility. The tanks are sealed to prevent waste odors from being emitted. After waste is applied to the compost windrow, the windrow is turned using a machine specially designed to turn compost windrows. The turning minimizes odors and promotes the composting process.

What methods would the facility use or require for preventing litter or spills, and for cleanup of litter and spills?

Waste pumped into receiving tanks after arriving at the facility is done with a sealed hose to prevent the chance of a spill during transfer. Waste is applied to the compost windrow on a fully lined pad. This pad is designed to prevent potential spills or rainwater that has contacted the windrow from penetrating to ground water. A lined pond is included in the lined pad area. The lined pad is graded so that water flows to the lined pond. The lined pond is designed to capture storm water and let the water evaporate. The lined pond does not discharge water to the surrounding area.