













**Table 6-1. Treated Solid Wastes.**

<b>Treatment Method</b>	<b>In-State</b>	<b>Out-of-State</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Incineration	70 (estimate)	20 (estimate)	10 (estimate)	100 (known)
Autoclave				
Composting	210 (estimate)	60 (estimate)	30 (estimate)	300 (known)
Digestion				
Chemical Disinfection				
Chipping or Grinding Clean Wood Material for Mulch Purposes Only				
Other (identify in item 2 of this section)				
<b>Total of all Treated Wastes</b>	<b>280 (known)</b>	<b>80 (known)</b>	<b>40 (known)</b>	<b>400 (known)</b>

**[2] Other Solid Waste Treatment Methods**

For amount entered in "Other" in the table, identify those treatment methods used by the facility during this FY.

**Section 7**

**Section 7 of Form TCEQ-20011a—Landfill Disposal**

**[1] Disposal Data**

Enter the amount, in tons and by origin, for each waste type disposed at this facility. Make sure the tons total across by type and total down by origin. The total tons of waste disposed should correspond closely to the total for the quarterly reports submitted to the agency. If applicable, please use the following volume to weight conversion factors:

- For medium compacted cubic yards (CCY), divide total CCY by 3
- For heavy compacted cubic yards, divide total CCY by 2.5
- For uncompacted cubic yards (UCCY), divide total UCCY by 5

**[2] Other Disposed Wastes**

For amount entered in "Other" in the table, identify those waste types disposed at the facility during this FY.

## **Section 7 of Form TCEQ-20011b—Liquid Waste Treatment**

### **[1] Liquid Waste Treatment Data**

List the amount, in tons and by origin, for each liquid waste type received and treated at the facility. If the breakdown between the treatment methods and the origin of the waste is unknown, you may interpolate the unknown values. See example in instructions for “Section 6 – Solid Waste Treatment.”

Composting facilities should not report incoming feedstock in this section, but instead include the total amount of feedstock received and used for composting in the “Composting” row of Table 6-1 in Section 6.

If applicable, please use the volume to weight conversion factors referenced in 30 TAC, [Section 330.675\(a\)\(2\)](#) or 30 TAC, [Section 326.89\(a\)\(5\)](#).

### **[2] Other Liquid Waste Treatment**

For amount entered in “Other” in the table, identify the waste types treated by the facility during this FY.

## **Section 8**

### **Section 8 of Form TCEQ-20011a—Landfill Characteristics and Management**

#### **[1] Total Permitted Area**

Indicate the current total permitted acreage for this facility. This includes all fill and non-fill (such as buildings and roads) areas. The facility’s issued permit document should have this information.

#### **[2] Non-Fill Areas**

Indicate the current number of acres designated as non-fill areas for this facility, including roads, buildings and other areas not designated for disposal cells. The facility’s issued permit document should have this information.

#### **[3] Fill Areas in Post-Closure Care**

Indicate the current number of acres for fill areas in post-closure care.

#### **[4] Facility’s Permanent Benchmark Elevation**

Indicate the above Mean Sea Level (MSL) elevation at the permanent benchmark for the facility. The facility’s issued permit document should have this information.

#### **[5] Permitted Maximum Elevation at Final Cover**

Indicate the current permitted elevation (above MSL) at final cover for the facility. The facility’s issued permit document should have this information.

#### **[6] Permitted Maximum Elevation at Deepest Elevation**

Indicate the current permitted elevation (above or below MSL) at the deepest excavation



point for the facility. The facility's issued permit document should have this information.

### **[7] Alternative Liner**

Indicate whether an alternative liner is used.

### **[8] Alternative Daily Cover**

Indicate whether an alternative daily cover is currently being used at the facility, and if so, mark all the types being used. If "Other" is selected, identify the cover types.

### **[9], [10] and [11] Gas Collection Control System**

Indicate whether the facility has a gas collection control system, and if so, enter the amount of gas flared for question [10] and the amount of gas vented for question [11].

### **[12] and [13] Leachate Management System**

For question [12], indicate the method of leachate management at the facility. If leachate is recirculated into a waste unit, select "On-Site." For question [13], enter the estimated number of gallons of leachate removed and transported off-site.

### **[14], [15] and [16] Groundwater Monitoring System**

Indicate whether the facility has a groundwater monitoring system, and if so, enter the total number of point of compliance (POC) wells for question [15] and the total number of background wells for question [16]. Background wells include all wells that are not POC, observation, or temporary wells.

### **[17] and [18] Landfill Gas Monitoring System**

Indicate whether the facility has a landfill gas monitoring system, and if so, enter the total number of gas probes and wells for question [18]. Bar hole probes should not be counted because they are not permanent probes. Also, extraction wells should not be counted.

### **[19] Class 1 NHIW Waste**

For question [19], enter the estimated total amount, in tons, of the remaining capacity for the designated Class 1 NHIW cells in the landfill.

## **Section 8 of Form TCEQ-20011b—Solid Waste Transfers**

### **[1] Solid Waste Transfer Data**

List the amount, in tons and by origin, for each solid waste type received and later transferred to another facility for disposal. If the breakdown between the waste types and the origin of the waste is unknown, you may interpolate the unknown values. See example in instructions for "Section 6 – Solid Waste Treatment."

For treated solid waste reported in the "Solid Waste Treatment" table in Section 6, enter the amount (after treatment), in tons and by origin, for each waste type transferred from this facility to a disposal facility in the "Treated Waste" row of the table.

If applicable, please use the volume to weight conversion factors referenced in 30 TAC, [Section 330.675\(a\)\(2\)](#) or 30 TAC, [Section 326.89\(a\)\(5\)](#).

## **[2] Other Solid Waste Transfers**

For amount entered in "Other" in the table, identify the types of waste accepted and later transferred to another facility for disposal during this FY.

## **Section 9**

### **Section 9 of Form TCEQ-20011b—Liquid Waste Transfers**

#### **[1] Liquid Waste Transfer Data**

List the amount, in tons and by origin, for each waste type received and later transferred to a liquid processing or disposal facility. If the breakdown among the treatment methods applied to a waste, or if the origin of a waste is uncertain, you may apportion the amounts based on your best estimate. See example in instructions for "Section 6 – Solid Waste Treatment."

For treated waste reported in Table 7-1 (Liquid Waste Treatment) in Section 7, enter the amount *after treatment*, in tons and by origin for each waste type transferred from this facility to a liquid processing or disposal facility in the Treated Waste row of Table 9-1.

If applicable, please use conversion factors referenced in 30 TAC, [Section 330.675\(a\)\(2\)](#) or 30 TAC, [Section 326.89\(a\)\(5\)](#).

#### **[2] Other Liquid Waste Transfers**

Identify the types of other liquid waste received and later transferred to a liquid waste processing or disposal facility during this FY.

### **Section 9A of Form TCEQ-20011a—Landfill Capacity Assessment**

We encourage landfill owners or operators to conduct or obtain engineered capacity assessments. The quality of this data is extremely important to our analysis, and we appreciate your efforts to report remaining capacity as accurately as possible. Alternatively, you may create an estimated airspace consumption (based on operational information) if an engineered capacity assessment is not feasible this reporting year.

#### **[1] – [5] Assessed Capacity**

If an aerial or ground survey was conducted on or between March 1, and August 31, of the FY, the facility may use this report section to certify the remaining capacity of the landfill calculated from that assessment. Do not use this report section if the facility did not perform an assessment during this period. Note that the final capacity amount must be as of the end of the FY - August 31.

#### **[6] Remaining Years at Current Performance**

Please examine the projected life of the landfill and determine a realistic expectation for the remaining years of capacity of the landfill. Please provide your best estimate of the remaining years of landfill capacity, based on your permitted volumes and operational

knowledge, and not on short term variations in waste receipts.

## **[7] – [12] Engineer’s Information**

Information pertaining to the engineer that performed the assessment is required to be completed in this report section. The engineer is only responsible for the surveyed capacity. The responsibility for the rest of the report is the responsibility of the person that signs the report in Section 3 (Signature) and ultimately, the entity that owns the permit for this facility.

### **Section 9B – Landfill Remaining Capacity Estimation (Form TCEQ-20011a)**

#### **[1] – [9] Capacity Estimation**

If the facility owner or operator did not perform a surveyed capacity assessment this FY, or the assessment was conducted before March 1, the facility must use this section to calculate the estimated remaining capacity of the landfill. You will need the following information to complete this report section:

- Total tons of waste disposed this FY. The amount entered should be the total amount of disposed waste indicated in “Section 7 – Landfill Disposal.”
- An estimate of the compaction rate used at the facility for this FY
- An estimate of the volume of daily or intermediate cover placed in the landfill for this FY. If this is not recorded separately but is accounted for in the total airspace used in question [4], please assume "0" for question [3].
- Last year’s final capacity (cubic yards remaining)
- If an MSW permit amendment or modification was issued by the TCEQ during the FY, indicate whether there was a change in the facility’s permitted volume (airspace). Also, provide the amount of the change in cubic yards.

#### **[10] Remaining Years at Current Performance**

Please examine the projected life of the landfill and determine a realistic expectation for the remaining years of capacity of the landfill. Please provide your best estimate of the remaining years of landfill capacity, based on your permitted volumes and operational knowledge, and not on short term variations in waste receipts.

### **Section 10 – Other Activities (Form TCEQ-20011a and Form TCEQ-20011b)**

In this section of the report, please indicate all other TCEQ authorized activities that occurred within the facility boundary or are associated with the facility, and provide the authorization (permit, registration, notification, etc.) numbers.

## Definitions

Term	Definition
Brush	Cuttings or trimmings from trees, shrubs, or lawns and similar materials.
CESQG	Conditionally exempt small-quantity generator – a person that generates no more than 220 pounds of hazardous waste in a calendar month.
Central Registry	Consolidated system for the TCEQ to refer to information for a person, organization, facility.
Citizens’ Collection Station	A facility established for the convenience and exclusive use of residents (not commercial or industrial users or collection vehicles), except that in small communities where regular collections are not available, small quantities of commercial waste may be deposited by the generator of the waste. The facility may consist of one or more storage containers, bins, or trailers.
Class 1 Waste	Any nonhazardous industrial solid waste or mixture of industrial solid wastes which because of its concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, is toxic, corrosive, flammable, a strong sensitizer or irritant, a generator of sudden pressure by decomposition, heat, or other means, or may pose a substantial present or potential danger to human health or the environment when improperly processed, stored, transported, or disposed of or otherwise managed, as further defined in 30 TAC §335.505.
Class 2 Waste	Any individual solid waste or combination of industrial solid waste which cannot be described as Hazardous, Class 1 or Class 3 as defined in 30 TAC §335.506.
Class 3 Waste	Inert and essentially insoluble industrial solid waste, usually including, but not limited to, materials such as rock, brick, glass, dirt, and certain plastics and rubber, etc., that are not readily decomposable, as further defined in 30 TAC §335.507.
Commercial Solid Waste	All types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other non-manufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.
Compacted Cubic Yard	A combination of a unit of measure (cubic yards) and a description of how the waste was handled before the facility received it; “Compacted” means

Term	Definition
	compressed by any means other than a household trash compactor.
Construction or Demolition	Waste resulting from construction or demolition projects; includes all materials that are directly or indirectly the by-products of construction work or that result from demolition of buildings and other structures, including, but not limited to, paper, cartons, gypsum board, wood, excelsior, rubber, and plastics.
FY	Fiscal Year - For the State of Texas, the TCEQ, and this report, it refers to the interval of September 1 of the previous year to August 31 of the fiscal year.
Grease Trap Waste	Material collected in and from a grease interceptor in the sanitary sewer service line of a commercial, institutional, or industrial food service or processing establishment, including the solids resulting from dewatering processes.
Grit Trap Waste	Grit trap waste includes waste from interceptors placed in the drains prior to entering the sewer system at maintenance and repair shops, automobile service stations, car washes, laundries, and other similar establishments.
Litter	Rubbish and putrescible waste.
Medical Waste	Waste generated by health care-related facilities and associated with healthcare activities, not including garbage or rubbish generated from offices, kitchens, or other non-health-care activities. The term includes special waste from health care-related facilities which is comprised of animal waste, bulk blood and blood products, microbiological waste, pathological waste, and sharps as those terms are defined in 25 TAC §1.132. The term does not include medical waste produced on farmland and ranchland as defined in Agriculture Code, §252.001(6), nor does the term include artificial, nonhuman materials removed from a patient and requested by the patient, including but not limited to orthopedic devices and breast implants. Health care-related facilities do not include: (A) single or multi-family dwelling; and (B) hotels, motels, or other establishments that provide lodging and related services for the public.
Monofill	A landfill that is granted a permit by rule, for a period of up to five years to a county or municipality with a population of 12,000 people or

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
	less to dispose of demolition waste from properties with nuisance or abandoned buildings.
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
Municipal Solid Waste	Waste resulting from or incidental to municipal, community, commercial, institutional, and recreational activities, including garbage, rubbish, ashes, street cleanings, dead animals, abandoned automobiles, and all other solid waste other than industrial solid waste.
NHIW	Nonhazardous Industrial Waste
Non-RACM	Non-regulated asbestos-containing material as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 61. This is asbestos material in a form such that potential health risks resulting from exposure to it are minimal.
Owner	The person who owns a facility or part of a facility. Also known as the Permittee.
Paper	A material made from plant fibers (such as but not limited to wood pulp, rice hulls, and kenaf). The sludge byproduct resulting from the production of paper may be approved as a feedstock pursuant to 30 TAC §332.33(b) (relating to Required Forms, Applications, Reports, and Request to Use the Sludge Byproduct of Paper Production).
Post-Closure Care	Maintenance of a landfill area that has had a final cover cap constructed and will not be accepting more waste, is conducting periodic monitoring but has not yet been approved for final closure by the TCEQ executive director.
Processing	Activities including, but not limited to, the extraction of materials, transfer, volume reduction, conversion to energy, or other separation and preparation of solid waste for reuse or disposal, including the treatment or neutralization of hazardous waste, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste to neutralize such waste, or to recover energy or material from the waste, or to render such waste nonhazardous or less hazardous, safer to transport, store, dispose of, or make it amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Putrescible Waste	Organic wastes, such as garbage, wastewater treatment plant sludge, and grease trap waste, that can be decomposed by microorganisms with sufficient rapidity as to cause odors or gases or can provide food for or attract birds, animals, and disease vectors.
RACM	Regulated asbestos-containing material as defined in 40 CFR 61, as amended, includes: friable asbestos material, Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing material (ACM) that has become friable; Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading; or Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material during demolition or renovation operations.
Recyclable Material	A material recovered or diverted from the nonhazardous waste stream for purposes of reuse, recycling, or reclamation, a substantial portion of which is consistently used in the manufacture of products that may otherwise be produced using raw or virgin materials. Recyclable material is not solid waste. However, recyclable material may become solid waste at such time, if any, as it is abandoned or disposed of rather than recycled, whereupon it will be solid waste with respect only to the party actually abandoning or disposing of the material.
Recycling	A process by which materials that have served their intended use or are scrapped, discarded, used, surplus, or obsolete are collected, separated, or processed and returned to use as raw materials in the production of new products. Except for mixed municipal solid waste composting, that is, composting of the typical mixed solid waste stream generated by residential, commercial, and/or institutional sources, recycling includes the composting process if the compost material is put to beneficial use.
Residential Waste (Household Waste)	Any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple houses, hotels, and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas); does not include brush.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
RN	Regulated entity number - Assigned by the TCEQ from a Core Data Form (TNRCC-10400); designates the Central Registry number for this facility.
Rubbish	Nonputrescible solid waste (excluding ashes), consisting of both combustible and noncombustible waste materials. Combustible rubbish includes paper, rags, cartons, wood, excelsior, furniture, rubber, plastics, yard trimmings, leaves, or similar materials; noncombustible rubbish includes glass, crockery, tin cans, aluminum cans, metal furniture, and similar materials that will not burn at ordinary incinerator temperatures (1,600 degrees Fahrenheit to 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit).
Septage	The liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar sewage treatment system.
Site Operator	The person(s) responsible for operating the facility or part of a facility.
Sludge	Any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water-supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.
Special Waste	Any solid waste or combination of solid wastes that because of its quantity, concentration, physical or chemical characteristics, or biological properties requires special handling and disposal to protect the human health or the environment. If improperly handled, transported, stored, processed, or disposed of or otherwise managed, it may pose a present or potential danger to the human health or the environment - examples include processed sewage sludge, incinerator ash, and medical waste.
Storage	The holding of solid waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the solid waste is processed, disposed of, or stored elsewhere. Facilities established as a neighborhood collection point for only nonputrescible source-separated recyclable material, as a collection point for consolidation of parking lot or street sweepings or wastes collected and received in sealed plastic bags from such activities as periodic citywide cleanup campaigns and cleanup of rights-of-way or roadside parks, or for accumulation of used or scrap tires before transportation to a processing or disposal site are considered examples of storage facilities.



<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
TAC	Texas Administrative Code - 30 TAC is Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code and covers all regulations regarding environmental quality.
Tires (Scrap)	Any tire that can no longer be used for its original intended purpose. Only split, quartered, or shredded tires may be disposed of in a landfill.
Transfer Station	A facility used for transferring solid waste from collection vehicles to long-haul vehicles (one transportation unit to another transportation unit). It is not a storage facility such as one where individual residents can dispose of their wastes in bulk storage containers that are serviced by collection vehicles.
Uncompacted CY	A combination of a unit of measure (cubic yards) and a description of how the waste was handled before the facility received it. Uncompacted means not compressed in any manner other than (possibly) a household trash compactor.
Used Oil	Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, has been used, and, as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.
White Goods	Discarded large household appliances such as refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, or dishwashers.
Yard Trimmings (Yard Waste)	Leaves, grass clippings, yard and garden debris, and brush, including clean woody vegetative material not greater than six inches in diameter that results from landscaping maintenance and land-clearing operations. The term does not include stumps, roots, or shrubs with intact root balls.