

## **SOLID WASTE & MINING PERMITS**

The Mississippi Nonhazardous Waste Management Regulations (Regulations) provide for the management and ultimate disposal of specific types of waste. In each instance a permit or a Certificate of Coverage under a General Permit is required.

### **Solid Waste Permits**

#### *Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Permit*

A Municipal Solid Waste Landfill, also referred to as a Subtitle D landfill, requires an individual permit for construction and operation. (Application Form MLF-1)

“Landfill” is defined as a controlled area of land upon which solid wastes are deposited, compacted, and covered with no on-site burning of wastes, and which is so located, contoured, drained and operated so that it will not cause an adverse effect on public health or the environment. This term does not include sites which receive only rubbish.

“Municipal Solid Waste” is defined as any nonhazardous solid waste resulting from the operation of residential, commercial, governmental, industrial or institutional establishments except oil field exploration and production wastes and sewage sludge.

#### *Industrial/Non-Municipal Waste Landfill Permit*

An Industrial/Non-Municipal Waste Landfill, also referred to as a special waste landfill, requires an individual permit for construction and operation.

“Industrial Solid Waste” is defined as solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes:

- Electric power generation
- Food & related products/by-products
- Iron & steel manufacturing
- Nonferrous metals manufacturing
- Plastics & resins manufacturing
- Stone, glass, clay & concrete products
- Rubber & miscellaneous plastic products
- Water treatment
- Fertilizer/agricultural chemicals
- Inorganic chemicals
- Leather & leather products
- Organic chemicals
- Pulp & paper industry
- Textile manufacturing
- Transportation equipment

This term does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste.

### Class I and Class II Rubbish Disposal Permit/Certificate of Coverage

In 1997, a State Wide General Permit was issued for the construction and operation of Class I and Class II rubbish sites. An applicant may be issued a Certificate of Coverage under the applicable General Permit or an individual permit. (Application Form RD/NOI)

“Class I rubbish” is identified as the following types of wastes:

- Construction & demolition debris (wood & metal)
- Brick, mortar, concrete, stone, and asphalt
- Cardboard
- Appliances (other refrigerators and air conditioners) with the motor removed
- Furniture
- Plastic, glass, crockery and metal, except containers
- Sawdust, wood shavings, and wood chips

“Class II rubbish” is identified as the following types of wastes:

- Natural vegetation, such as tree limbs, stumps and leaves
- Brick, mortar, concrete, stone and asphalt

“Rubbish” is defined as non-putrescible solid wastes, excluding ashes, consisting of both combustible and non-combustible wastes.

### Transfer Station Permit/Certificate of Coverage

In 1997, a State Wide General Permit for the construction and operation of Transfer Stations was issued. An applicant may be issued a Certificate of Coverage or an individual permit. (Application Form TS/NOI)

“Transfer Station” is defined as a fixed facility used for the primary purpose of transferring solid waste from one solid waste transportation vehicle to another. Dumpsters or other comparable solid waste containers loaded and unloaded onto a transportation vehicle are not included in this definition.

### Composting Permit/Certificate of Coverage

In 1998, a State Wide General Permit was issued for composting facilities that manage yard waste, rubbish or other similar non-putrescible solid wastes only. An applicant may be issued a Certificate of Coverage or an individual permit. Composting facilities that manage household garbage, wastewater sludge or other putrescible solid wastes, require an individual permit. (Application Form C-1 for yard waste facilities and Form C-2 for putrescible waste facilities.)

“Compost” is defined as the resulting product from a composting facility after having undergone biological decomposition, less residuals or recyclables, and which has been stabilized to a degree that it is potentially beneficial to plant growth and which is used or sold for use as a soil amendment, artificial topsoil, growing medium amendment, or other similar uses.

“Compost facility” is defined as a facility which produces compost, excluding backyard composting or vermicomposting, or normal farming operations.

“Putrescible wastes” are defined as solid waste which are capable of being decomposed by micro-organisms with sufficient rapidity to cause nuisances from odors or gases.

#### Processing Facility Permit

There are two types of processing facilities that require a permit to operate. These types are the same as those identified for composting facilities: 1) yard waste and other similar wastes (Application Form P-1); and 2) putrescible wastes, such as medical waste (Application Form P-2). A State Wide General Permit has not been issued for these facility types.

“Processing facility” is defined as a facility, other than a composting facility, used to sort, shred, grind, bale, or otherwise process solid wastes, or a facility where waste is unloaded onto the ground or onto a tipping floor for purposes other than composting or ultimate disposal. The term does not include facilities which receive and manage only recyclable components of solid wastes that are removed at least annually.

#### Land Application Permit

This type of permit is specific to the disposal of either municipal wastewater sludge (Application Form LA-1) or industrial sludge or other similar industrial wastes (Application Form LA-2) at a land application site. In either case, an individual permit is required.

“Land Application Site” is defined as a site upon which sludges are applied and incorporated into the soil to establish a media for biodegradation of the waste or for the purpose of fertilization or soil conditioning.

## **Mining Permits**

All mining operations, regardless of size, require either a stormwater discharge permit or a “No Discharge” certification. Applicants will need to complete a Mining Notice of Intent for coverage under a General Stormwater Discharge Permit. More information regarding the Mining Notice of Intent permit can be found under the General Permit section of Permit Types.

Mining operations that include gravel washing operations will need to obtain a “State Operating No Discharge” permit (Application Form 2-S) for gravel washing operations with recirculation/no discharge systems. Gravel washing operations that propose to discharge washwater must obtain an individual NPDES process wastewater permit (Application Forms 1 and 2-C for existing sources or 2-D for “Greenfield” sources. More information regarding these specific permits can be found under the Water section of Permit Types.