(3) Be protective of human health and the environment.

§ 258.28 Liquids restrictions.
(a) Bulk or noncontainerized liquid waste may not be placed in MSWLF units unless:
(1) The waste is household waste other than septic waste;
(2) The waste is leachate or gas condensate derived from the MSWLF unit, whether it is a new or existing MSWLF, or lateral expansion, is designed with a composite liner and leachate collection system as described in § 258.40(a)(2) of this part. The owner or operator must place the demonstration in the operating record and notify the State Director that it has been placed in the operating record; or
(3) The MSWLF unit is a Project XL MSWLF and meets the applicable requirements of § 258.41. The owner or operator must place documentation of the landfill design in the operating record and notify the State Director that it has been placed in the operating record.

(b) Containers holding liquid waste may not be placed in a MSWLF unit unless:
(1) The container is a small container similar in size to that normally found in household waste;
(2) The container is designed to hold liquids for use other than storage; or
(3) The waste is household waste.

(c) For purposes of this section:
(1) Liquid waste means any waste material that is determined to contain “free liquids” as defined by Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test), included in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods” (EPA Publication SW-846) which is incorporated by reference. A suffix of “B” in the method number indicates

§ 258.26 Run-on/run-off control systems.
(a) Owners or operators of all MSWLF units must design, construct, and maintain:
(1) A run-on control system to prevent flow onto the active portion of the landfill during the peak discharge from a 25-year storm;
(2) A run-off control system from the active portion of the landfill to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24-hour, 25-year storm.
(b) Run-off from the active portion of the landfill unit must be handled in accordance with § 258.27(a) of this part.

§ 258.27 Surface water requirements.
MSWLF units shall not:
(a) Cause a discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States, including wetlands, that violates any requirements of the Clean Water Act, including, but not limited to, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements, pursuant to section 402.

(b) Cause the discharge of a nonpoint source of pollution to waters of the United States, including wetlands, that violates any requirement of an area-wide or State-wide water quality management plan that has been approved under section 208 or 319 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

§ 258.25 Access requirements.
Owners or operators of all MSWLF units must control public access and prevent unauthorized vehicular traffic and illegal dumping of wastes by using artificial barriers, natural barriers, or both, as appropriate to protect human health and the environment.

§ 258.24 Air criteria.
(a) Owners or operators of all MSWLFs must ensure that the units not violate any applicable requirements developed under a State Implementation Plan (SIP) approved or promulgated by the Administrator pursuant to section 110 of the Clean Air Act, as amended.
(b) Open burning of solid waste, except for the infrequent burning of agricultural wastes, silvicultural wastes, landclearing debris, diseased trees, or debris from emergency cleanup operations, is prohibited at all MSWLF units.

§ 258.23 Site selection requirements.
(a) Owners or operators of all MSWLFs must ensure that the units do not engage in activities that cause or contribute to a significant adverse public health or environmental impact. The units must demonstrate that the site selection process considered potential hazards such as groundwater contamination, surface water contamination, ground subsidence, surface or underground earthquakes, potential for fire or explosion, and any other potential hazards that could result in significant adverse public health or environmental impacts.
(b) The site selection process must ensure that the units do not engage in activities that cause or contribute to a significant adverse public health or environmental impact. The units must demonstrate that the site selection process considered potential hazards such as groundwater contamination, surface water contamination, ground subsidence, surface or underground earthquakes, potential for fire or explosion, and any other potential hazards that could result in significant adverse public health or environmental impacts.

§ 258.22 Emergency response requirements.
(a) Owners or operators of all MSWLF units must have established and implemented an emergency response plan to address any emergency involving the MSWLF unit.
(b) The emergency response plan must include procedures for notification of appropriate authorities, including local emergency responders, and the public in general.
§ 258.21 Solid waste storage requirements.
(a) Owners or operators of all MSWLF units must ensure that the units do not engage in activities that cause or contribute to a significant adverse public health or environmental impact. The units must demonstrate that the site selection process considered potential hazards such as groundwater contamination, surface water contamination, ground subsidence, surface or underground earthquakes, potential for fire or explosion, and any other potential hazards that could result in significant adverse public health or environmental impacts.

(b) The site selection process must ensure that the units do not engage in activities that cause or contribute to a significant adverse public health or environmental impact. The units must demonstrate that the site selection process considered potential hazards such as groundwater contamination, surface water contamination, ground subsidence, surface or underground earthquakes, potential for fire or explosion, and any other potential hazards that could result in significant adverse public health or environmental impacts.

(c) The site selection process must ensure that the units do not engage in activities that cause or contribute to a significant adverse public health or environmental impact. The units must demonstrate that the site selection process considered potential hazards such as groundwater contamination, surface water contamination, ground subsidence, surface or underground earthquakes, potential for fire or explosion, and any other potential hazards that could result in significant adverse public health or environmental impacts.

(d) The site selection process must ensure that the units do not engage in activities that cause or contribute to a significant adverse public health or environmental impact. The units must demonstrate that the site selection process considered potential hazards such as groundwater contamination, surface water contamination, ground subsidence, surface or underground earthquakes, potential for fire or explosion, and any other potential hazards that could result in significant adverse public health or environmental impacts.