

**BEFORE THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

**FINAL DETERMINATION
FEASIBILITY AND PLAN OF OPERATION REPORT**

VEOLIA ES TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS. LLC– MENOMONEE FALLS

EPA ID# WID003967148

FID# 268224880

GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Name, Operator and Address

Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC
Joe Baumann, General Manager
W124 N9451 Boundary Road
Menomonee Falls, WI 53051

Facility Owner

Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC
700 East Butterfield Road
Lombard, IL 60148

Property Owner

Waste Management of Wisconsin
W124 N8925 Boundary Road
Menomonee Falls, WI 53051

Facility Location

County: Waukesha
City/Town/Village: Village of Menomonee Falls
Legal Description: NE 1/2 of Sec 1, T8N, R20E
Lat/Long: Latitude: 43.188056 N, Longitude: 88.064722 W

Facility Contacts

Tom Daly, Branch Environmental, Health and Safety Manager, 262-255-6655, Tom.Daly@Veolia.com
Charles Elliott, Facility Manager, 262-255-6655, charles.elliott@veolia.com

License Hazardous Waste Storage and Treatment Units

Unit Name	Unit Type	License Number	Unit Capacity
Container Storage Building	Container Storage	3135	1,200 55-gallon drums or 66,000 gallons.
Southeast Container Storage Building	Container Storage	3135	48 20-cubic yard roll-off boxes or 193,895 gallons.
Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting Building	Container Storage	3135	20 55-gallon drums or 1,100 gallons.
Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting Building	Container Storage	3135	3 6,000 gallon tankers or 18,000 gallons.
Waste Stabilization Building	Container Storage	3135	4 20-cubic yards or 16,157 gallons.
Waste Stabilization Building	Tank Storage	6012	54.5 cubic yards or 11,007 gallons.
Waste Stabilization Building	Tank Storage	6012	40 cubic yards or 8,078 gallons.
Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting Building	Container Treatment	6013	16,000 gallons a day
Waste Stabilization Building	Tank Treatment	6012	109,500 tons a year

Table of Contents

GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION1

FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.....4

 Facility Overview4

 General Location4

 Facility History4

 Waste Analysis Plan.....5

 Waste Handling6

 Waste Storage and Treatment Units.....6

 Container Storage Unit – License # 31357

 Southeast Container Storage Unit – License # 31358

 Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting Unit – License # 3135.....8

 Waste Stabilization Unit – License # 3135.....9

 Tank Storage – License # 6012 10

 Waste Stabilization Treatment Unit – License # 6012 11

 Repack/Bulking/Decanting Treatment Unit – License # 6013..... 12

 Hazardous Waste Transporter/Transfer – License # 16139 13

 Household Hazardous Waste Permanent Collection Facility 13

 Universal Waste..... 14

 Solid Waste Transporter – License # 12942 14

 Solid Waste Processing – License # 3002 14

 Air Pollution Control Permit - 268430470-ROPA..... 14

 NR 664 Subchapter AA Standards 14

 NR 664 Subchapter BB Standards..... 15

 NR 664 Subchapter CC Standards..... 15

 Traffic Information 15

 Service Area 16

 Green Tier 16

 On Site Contamination 16

 On Site Hazardous Waste Generation..... 17

 FPOR Licensing History 1990 17

 FPOR Relicensing History 1993..... 17

 FPOR Relicensing History 2003..... 17

Past Department Hazardous Wastes Decisions	18
Past Environmental Analysis.....	18
Closure.....	18
Corrective Action	19
Need Analysis	19
Owner Financial Responsibility.....	20
FINDINGS OF FACT	20
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW	22
DETERMINATION	22
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL	23
General Conditions	23
Storage and Treatment Capacity Conditions	24
Storage Conditions	24
Transfer Facility	25
Container Conditions.....	25
Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting Unit Conditions.....	25
Post Treatment Roll-off Conditions	26
Waste Stabilization Unit Treatment Conditions.....	26
Waste Stabilization Unit Tank Conditions	28
Secondary Containment Conditions	28
Spill Reporting Conditions	29
Corrective Action Condition	29
Hazardous Waste Air Emissions NR 664 – Subchapter CC Conditions	29
Waste Analysis Conditions.....	30
Manifests	30
Closure.....	31
Financial Responsibility	32
NOTICE OF APPEAL RIGHTS.....	34

FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

Facility Overview

Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC– Menomonee Falls (Veolia) collects, consolidates, temporarily stores, treats, and transports hazardous wastes generated by industries and remediation activities located primarily in the upper Midwest of the United States. These generators typically include metal finishers, heavy and light industries, the State of Wisconsin including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (Department) and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT), computer and high technological industries, small manufacturers, schools and service industries. If Veolia is unable to treat a hazardous waste that it received or generated on-site, Veolia transfers the waste off-site for reclamation and/or treatment and disposal at approved facilities.

Veolia currently operates 18 hours per day, 6:00 AM to 12:00 AM Monday through Friday and 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM on Saturday. However, the facility does operate longer hours and additional days (Sunday) as required to meet business needs. The facility maintains the ability to operate 24 hours per day 7 days per week if necessary.

Existing land use in the area surrounding the facility is primarily industrial, with the existing Waste Management landfill dominating the area. The area is zoned as Heavy Industrial on the Menomonee Falls Zoning Map. Land to the east of the facility in the City of Milwaukee is zoned for Light Industrial use. Land to the northeast, which is located in the City of Mequon, is zoned for light and rural industrial land use. Land to the north in the Village of Germantown is zoned for general industrial land use, and is the location of the closed Waste Management Omega Hills landfill.

General Location

Veolia is located within the Village of Menomonee Falls, which is located approximately 15 miles northwest of the City of Milwaukee. The Village of Menomonee Falls is located in the County of Waukesha, which is the sixth largest county in Wisconsin. Waukesha County has a total area of 580 square miles, of which 555 square miles is land and 25 square miles is water. Waukesha County consists of 8 cities, 12 towns, 18 villages and 21 unincorporated communities.

Based on the 2010 census, the Village of Menomonee Falls has a total population of 35,626. The Village of Menomonee Falls has its own police, fire and rescue services and has several industrial parks scattered throughout the village. The Village of Menomonee Falls also affords its residents with recreational opportunities such as youth, teen and senior programs, public parks, sports fields, public swimming pool, farmers market and a public library.

Facility History

The facility and adjacent landfills were once part of the Elmer Lauer Family property. In 1975, Waste Management Inc. (WMI) began repairing lugger boxes and roll-off boxes at the site in support of their adjacent landfilling operations. No wastes were managed at the site while the boxes were being repaired. In 1978, WMI began using the facility to solidify liquid non-hazardous wastes prior to disposal in the adjacent landfills. In 1983, the facility began operating as Chemical Waste Management (CWM), a subsidiary of WMI. In 1988, a Part B permit was obtained to store up to 400 drums of hazardous waste. In 1991, the facility began stabilizing hazardous wastes onsite and increased the permitted storage capacity at the facility to 800 drums. The waste stabilization unit was enclosed within a building and a 48-unit bulk storage area was completed in 1993.

In 1995, the facility was included in a merger with a portion of CWM and Advanced Environmental Technical Corporation (AETC). The merger formed a company doing business as Advanced Environmental Technical Services (AETS), which was 60% owned by CWM and 40% owned by AETC. The formal approval of the change of “Operator” of the facility to AETS was completed on June 28, 1995.

In March of 1996, the facility "Clean Closed" the 18-unit Container Roll-off/Lugger Box hazardous waste storage area which and this closure was formally approved by Department in June of 1996. In August of 1996, the facility received approval from the Department to begin operation of a Permanent Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) and Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) of Hazardous Waste Collection Facility. In March of 1997, the facility completed construction and began operating a steel lined concrete pit for the solidification of non-hazardous wastes. This pit was constructed in the area that was "Clean Closed" in 1996. In the fall of 1997, CWM completed the purchase of the outstanding 40% of AETC.

In June 1999, Vivendi SA, through its wholly owned subsidiary Onyx North America Corp. purchased 51% of the assets and liabilities of the WMI hazardous waste business (including CWM) with the exception of WMI Subtitle C hazardous waste landfills. This purchase included the Menomonee Falls facility. The sale of the business units was completed in August of 2000. Onyx Environmental Services was formed to own and operate the businesses purchased from WMI. Vivendi SA sold most of its interest in Onyx North American Corp. in 2003, and a new French company, Veolia Environment was formed. Onyx Environmental services became Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC in 2006 through a name change only.

Waste Analysis Plan

The Waste Analysis Plan (WAP) identifies the necessary sampling methodologies, analytical techniques, pre-acceptance procedures, incoming load procedures, process operations procedures and quality control policy for all hazardous wastes that enter Veolia for storage and treatment.

Sampling is performed at Veolia to confirm waste shipments. The generator performs the sampling at their facility to make the initial waste determination. Specific sampling procedures are dependent on both the nature of the waste and the type of contaminant. When a waste shipment arrives at Veolia for storage and/or processing, a determination has previously been made by the generator that the waste is either a listed hazardous waste or a characteristic hazardous waste. The generator supplied characterization provides Veolia with information concerning both the distribution and the nature of the waste components. Veolia's sampling and analysis at this point is to ensure that the shipped waste matches the overall identity of the waste designated on the accompanying manifest (or shipping paper) and the pre-acceptance paperwork. The analysis will also help ensure that the appropriate storage and/or processing techniques are utilized.

Analytical methods are classified as "Mandatory Analyses" or "Supplemental Analyses". At a minimum, nearly all pre-acceptance waste samples are subjected to the "Mandatory Analyses" as a first step in the analytical process. "Supplemental Analyses" are performed according to need and at the direction of site management. Site Management may select additional analyses to augment the mandatory screening or to provide additional operational control. This provides a tiered approach to waste identification, enabling Veolia to structure the analyses to adequately identify the waste during the pre-acceptance and incoming load phases of operation.

Pre-acceptance control procedures dictate what information a potential customer must provide to Veolia to determine the acceptability of the waste for storage and/or processing. Pre-acceptance control is also the mechanism for deciding to reject or accept a particular type of waste - prior to its shipment to Veolia - based on the conditions or limitations of Veolia's approval, its compatibility with other wastes being stored and/or processed at Veolia, and Veolia's policies governing waste acceptance.

Each shipment of waste is inspected, sampled, and analyzed before the initiation of any further activity. This serves two purposes. First, it compares the actual waste identity with that described in the pre-acceptance phase and that listed on the waste manifest. Second, it further ensures the proper disposition of the waste to appropriate on-site management. Wastes to be transferred off-site without treatment or processing are not sampled or analyzed, but do receive a visual inspection.

Movement of a waste within a facility when a change in the waste's characteristics occurs makes the waste subject to additional inspection, sampling, and analysis to determine appropriate handling and management of the waste. Many of the analyses needed for the storage and/or treatment functions are performed during incoming

waste identification. These are not repeated unless it is known or believed that the waste characteristics may have changed during storage and/or processing.

The sampling and analytical procedures help ensure that the data obtained are precise, accurate, and representative of the waste stream being sampled. The results of these analyses are used by site management to decide whether or not to accept a particular waste and, upon acceptance, to determine the appropriate method of storage and/or treatment. They are also important to ensure that wastes are managed properly by the facility and that incompatible wastes are not inadvertently combined. For these reasons, the quality of the data, thoroughness and care with which the sampling and analyses are performed and reported provide an important basis for day-to-day operational decisions.

Waste Handling

The complete list of the designated hazardous waste codes for the hazardous waste that can be handled at Veolia can be found in the most recent Hazardous Waste Permit Application, Part A, submitted to the Department.

All wastes arriving at Veolia are received at the office where the manifest and shipping papers of each waste load are reviewed. Waste received by Veolia, are sampled and analyzed in accordance with the WAP to ensure the waste conforms to the manifest and the pre-shipment characterizations. Veolia manages three broad groups of waste: recoverable and non-recoverable organic-based wastes, inorganic wastes and reactive wastes.

Recoverable and Non-Recoverable organic-based wastes may be treated by decanting the liquid fraction, if any, from the containers. The liquids are accumulated and stored in 55-gallon drums. The liquids from the 55-gallon containers are then decanted into tankers for shipment off-site in bulk for reclamation and treatment. Residual solids are removed from the original containers and consolidated into new containers for off-site management.

Inorganic wastes are defined as those wastes containing less than 10% total organics and less than 1% halogenated organics. These are treated on-site via stabilization or transferred off-site for treatment and disposal.

Reactive wastes are treated on-site via stabilization or transferred off-site for treatment and disposal.

The waste characteristics determine how each waste can and should be best managed. In addition, the facility may receive various discarded commercial chemical products. When these wastes are received, they are managed based upon their fundamental characteristics as outlined above. The facility does not accept radioactive wastes, explosive wastes, PCB materials at greater than 50 ppm or other wastes that cannot be properly or safely managed at the facility, as determined by the General Manager or designee.

Waste Storage and Treatment Units

Containerized wastes are received and stored at Veolia for on-site treatment or transferred off-site to one of Veolia's integrated treatment and disposal facilities or to an alternate facility. These containers can vary in size from 1 gallon pails to 40 yard roll-off boxes. Container storage allows Veolia to accumulate various quantities of each class of waste, so that Veolia can more efficiently process these similar wastes through repacking, bulking, decanting, stabilization and off-site treatment.

Veolia operates the following waste storage and treatment units with capacities as indicated in the table below:

Table 1: Storage and Treatment Units

Unit Name	Unit Type	License Number	Unit Capacity
Container Storage Building	Container Storage	3135	1,200 55-gallon drums or 66,000 gallons.

Southeast Container Storage Building	Container Storage	3135	48 20-cubic yard roll-off boxes or 193,895 gallons.
Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting Building	Container Storage	3135	20 55-gallon drums or 1,100 gallons.
Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting Building	Container Storage	3135	3 6,000 gallon tankers or 18,000 gallons.
Waste Stabilization Building	Container Storage	3135	4 20-cubic yards or 16,157 gallons.
Waste Stabilization Building	Tank Storage	6012	54.5 cubic yards or 11,007 gallons.
Waste Stabilization Building	Tank Storage	6012	40 cubic yards or 8,078 gallons.
Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting Building	Container Treatment	6013	16,000 gallons a day.
Waste Stabilization Building	Tank Treatment	6012	109,500 tons a year.

Container Storage Unit - License # 3135

The container storage building is an enclosed, heated, steel framed building, constructed with a sheet metal roof and sheet metal siding. The container storage building is approximately 60 feet wide by 140 feet long. The east end of the container storage building has 3 large doors to accommodate truck loading and unloading operations. The container storage building receives on average 385 containers of wastes each working day which are stored on a two tier rack system. The rack system design includes the use of support beams and steel lay-in supports for the pallets. The maximum amount of wastes that will be in storage at any one time will be 66,000 gallons, which is equivalent to twelve hundred 55-gallon containers.

The floor of the container storage building is constructed of reinforced concrete and the perimeter around the floor has a 6 inch high reinforced concrete curb. The floor is ramped up to the curb height by the loading dock area to allow forklift truck traffic into trucks being unloaded or loaded. A floor ramp is also provided out of the building at the northwest corner. The floor, curb, and ramps are poured in large monolithic sections to minimize construction joints. Necessary construction joints are packed and sealed with a synthetic, chemically resistant material. The entire floor and inside wall of the curbs and ramps are surface-sealed with a chemically resistant material to ensure that the floor system is impervious to leaks and spills of wastes.

To ensure that potentially incompatible wastes do not mix, the container storage building is divided into 8 storage bays that are separated by a 6 inch high reinforced concrete curb. Upper level storage racks bordering adjacent storage bays are dedicated for storage of mutually compatible waste materials as this will prevent the possibility of potentially incompatible wastes mixing due to spilling, spraying or leaking.

Each storage bay is equipped with a separate independent sump so that any leaks or spills from wastes in that storage bay can be kept segregated from container leaks or spills in any other storage bay. This feature prevents the commingling of leaks and spills from containers of potentially incompatible wastes that may be simultaneously stored in separate storage bays of the unit. Each sump is constructed and sealed with the same materials used in construction of the container storage building floor. The sumps measure 1.4 feet by 1.4 feet by 1 foot.

The floor of each storage bay is sloped toward a separate sump. The secondary containment capacity of the sloped floor and sump within each storage bay is sufficient to provide containment of 10% of the maximum volume of containerized wastes stored in the storage bay. To preserve secondary containment capacity and to prevent containers from contacting any spilled liquids, containers stored on the lower level will be elevated above the floor.

The loading-dock floor area in the east end of the building is sloped to a separate sump, in an arrangement similar to the storage bays. Thus any leaks or spills from containers temporarily held on the loading dock during initial receiving and sampling would drain into a specific sump serving only the loading dock. This helps to avoid commingling of potentially incompatible wastes.

The secondary containment structures are inspected daily, if a material accumulates in the secondary containment structures, Veolia employees will be able to identify the material by identifying the source of the spill. In a rare instance where the source is not able to be identified, a sample will be taken and analyzed in the lab to identify the material.

Southeast Container Storage Unit - License # 3135

The southeast container storage building is an 'F' shaped partially enclosed steel framed building, constructed with a sheet metal roof and sheet metal siding with one or two sides open for delivery and pickup of roll-off containers. The southeast container storage building is used for the storage of roll-off and other containers of various types and sizes. The foot print of the southeast container storage building is approximately 159 feet by 310 feet and is separated into 4 sections to allow for segregation of incompatible wastes. The building allows 12 roll-offs to be stored on each the east and south sides and 24 roll-offs to be stored in the center section. The maximum roll-off storage capacity is forty-eight 20-yard cubic (960 cubic yards).

The floor of the southeast container storage building is divided into 4 sections, each section separated from the others by a one foot high concrete wall. To withstand the weight of the roll-off boxes, the floor of each storage section is constructed of 8 inch thick concrete, reinforced with appropriate steel mesh, which was poured continuously with a minimum number of expansion joints. Construction joints are packed and sealed with a synthetic, chemically resistant material. The floor, concrete wall, trench and sump are surface sealed with a chemically resistant material to ensure that the floor system is impervious to leaks and spills of wastes. A synthetic liner has been placed under the concrete floor to provide a moisture barrier.

The floor of each section has a 1:25 foot slope from front to back, draining into a trench near the rear concrete wall. These trenches are one foot wide, with sloped bottoms beginning at approximately 6 inches deep and sloping 1/8 inch per foot, discharging into a 3 foot square by 3.9 foot deep sump for each section. Each section has secondary containment capacity adequate to contain the volume of the largest container stored or 10% of the total waste stored. The contained volume in each section, which includes the sloped storage floor up to the level of the concrete wall, the trench, and the sump, is approximately 23,000 gallons (3,075 cubic feet). Rainwater that is collected in the secondary containment system is transferred by a pump or vacuum tanker truck into appropriate containers for subsequent management.

The secondary containment structures are inspected daily, if a material accumulates in the secondary containment structures, Veolia employees are be able to identify the material by identifying the source of the spill. In a rare instance where the source is not able to be identified, a sample will be taken and analyzed in the lab to identify the material.

Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting Unit - License # 3135

The repack/bulking/decanting building is an enclosed, heated, concrete block and steel framed building, constructed with a sheet metal roof and sheet metal siding. The repack/bulking/decanting building is approximately 30 feet wide by 39 feet long. The east and west walls of the repack/bulking/decanting building have roll up doors to receive waste into the repack/bulking/decanting building. The repack/bulking/decanting Unit is expected to process an average of 250 containers per day. However, higher rates may be occasionally experienced. The maximum capacity of the drum decant unit will be 600 containers/day (based on 3 shifts per day).

As part of the repack/bulking/decanting building, Veolia has licensed hazardous waste container storage for three 6,000 gallon semi-tankers in a loading dock located on the west side of the west side of the building. These semi-tankers are used to collect the decanted liquids and other liquid wastes for bulking which are shipped off-site.

Inside the repack/bulking/decanting building, Veolia has licensed hazardous waste storage for twenty 55-gallon containers. The licensed storage area in the building is used when the drums are brought into the repack/bulking/decanting building for treatment and are not able to be processed within 24 hours.

All process exhausts will pass through appropriate air pollution control equipment to limit emissions of organic solvent and other vapors. This includes directing exhaust air through a flame arrestor and carbon filter.

The sunken dock on the west of the repack/bulking/decanting building is where the tanker is located while materials are being transferred into it. In addition, waste containers to be processed may be delivered to the repack/bulking/decanting building on a straight truck or semi-trailer positioned in the sunken dock to allow for the movement of the containers into the unit using a forklift or similar mechanical device. The sunken dock was constructed in 2001 and consists of a 10 inch thick steel reinforced poured concrete base. Sidewalls are 10 inches thick steel reinforced concrete with a 12 inch thick steel reinforced concrete end wall that is constructed to standard dock height of 4 feet. In addition, the dock has two power assisted dock plates to allow for safer access to trailers. The entire surrounding is protected by 1.5 inch pipe railing. At any time, a maximum of 3 6,000 gallon tankers are stored in the sunken dock at any one time. The sunken dock has a containment capacity of 20,645 gallons.

The repack/bulking/decanting building consists of a poured, concrete slab with minimal expansion joints. A 6 inch concrete curb encloses the concrete slab. The concrete flooring slopes up from the floor to the top of the curb on the east and west ends of the unit to allow for the safe movement of containers into and out of the unit. The curb and ramps prevent run-on into the unit and provide containment capacity for any leaks or spills of wastes or floor washing.

The floor, curb and ramps were poured in large monolithic sections to minimize construction joints. Necessary construction joints are packed and sealed with a synthetic, chemically resistant material. The entire floor and inside wall of the curbs and ramps are surface sealed with a chemically resistant material to ensure that the floor system is impervious to leaks and spills of wastes.

The containment structure is a 30 feet by 39 feet reinforced concrete pad surrounded by a 6 inch high 9 inch wide reinforced concrete berm. The containment structure is covered with an impervious coating.

The only liquids entering the containment system would most likely be from spills. It is unlikely that rain or other liquids would enter the structure through an open roll-up door due to the berm that surrounds this unit. The procedures currently in place require any liquids, whether spills or rainfall, to be immediately cleaned-up once they are discovered. The containment system has a capacity of 3,980 gallons.

The secondary containment structures are inspected daily. If a material accumulates in the secondary containment structures, Veolia employees identify the material by identifying the source of the spill. In a rare instance where the source is not able to be identified, a sample is taken and analyzed in the lab to identify the material.

Waste Stabilization Unit - License # 3135

The waste stabilization building is an enclosed, steel framed building, constructed with a sheet metal roof and sheet metal siding. The waste stabilization building is approximately 100 feet wide by one 160 feet long by 42 feet high. The north end of the container storage building has 4 large doors to accommodate truck loading and unloading operations. As part of the stabilization treatment process, Veolia has a license to store the equivalent of four 20-cubic yard roll-off boxes within the containment of the Stabilization building.

The waste stabilization building operates under negative pressure generated by the dust collection system. Make up air is supplied through louvers in the building walls. The structure has approximate dimensions of 159.25 feet by 100 feet with an average height to 42 feet. The structure also encloses the two storage silos and a truck loading bay.

The waste stabilization building is situated on an impermeable concrete pad. Joints and cracks are caulked to prevent infiltration through the concrete into underlying soil. The original pad is surrounded by a concrete curb and is sloped to direct liquids to two 3,000 gallon containment sumps. The floor of the building outside the original containment is also sloped towards the two 3,000 gallon sumps and is surrounded by a curb along the west wall of the building. The containment capacity of the original pad and the expanded concrete pad and curbing is adequate to contain all materials that could be released from the waste silo, bulk and non-bulk containers stored and staged in the unit.

The secondary containment structures are inspected daily, if a material accumulates in the secondary containment structures, Veolia employees identify the material by identifying the source of the spill. In a rare instance where the source is not able to be identified, a sample is taken and analyzed in the lab to identify the material.

Tank Storage – License # 6012

The waste stabilization building also includes two licensed hazardous waste storage tanks. These tanks consist of the Waste Storage Silo and the Waste Bulk Bin which are used to treat hazardous and solid wastes. The license storage capacity of the Waste Storage Silo is 54.5 cubic yards and the license storage capacity of the Waste Bulk Bin is 40 cubic yards. All bulk wastes received for stabilization, with the exception of fine particulate wastes (which is pneumatically transported into the waste storage silo), is off loaded into the bulk bin at the beginning of the treatment process.

The Waste Bulk Bin consists of a steel, open-top tank contained within a concrete pit, and includes view ports for inspection of the space between the Waste Bulk Bin and the concrete pit. The concrete pit provides secondary containment for the Waste Bulk Bin. The Waste Bulk Bin has a capacity of approximately 40 cubic yards. The dimensions of the Waste Bulk Bin are 12 feet wide, by 23 feet long and 4 feet deep. There is no ancillary equipment associated with this Waste Bulk Bin.

The Waste Bulk Bin is licensed as a hazardous waste tank that is not located in a zone of saturation area (i.e. below the natural ground water table). The Waste Bulk Bin and the floor of the Waste Stabilization building are elevated slightly when compared to the surrounding terrain. The depth to the water table is 5-8 feet below grade. In addition, the Waste Bulk Bin tank is fixed to the surrounding concrete and there has never been an issue with groundwater flow or seepage into the concrete pit. Therefore, flotation or dislodgement is not a concern.

The Waste Bulk Bin is located near the center of the waste stabilization building which has concrete footings around the perimeter which ensure the Waste Bulk Bin will not be affected by the frost. Because it is located within an enclosed building and is not located below ground level there is no need to coat the steel to provide additional protection against corrosion. Being located inside also protects the Waste Bulk Bin from physical damage and stress due to settlement, vibration, expansion and contraction.

The Waste Bulk Bin was originally constructed with 3/8 inch thick steel plate on the side walls and 1/2 inch thick steel plate on the bottom and ends. Repairs that have been made over the past 20 years include reinforcing the tank with additional 3/8 inch thick layers of steel plating on the floor and 1/2 inch thick steel plating on the sides and ends. Based on past operations, this has proven to be structurally sufficient to withstand the loads placed on the bin by the waste placed inside as well as the impact of the excavator used to mix the waste.

The Waste Storage Silo has a diameter of 11.25 feet and is constructed of 3/16 inch mild steel. The total capacity of the Waste Storage Silo is 54.4 cubic yards. The above ground support structure for the Waste Storage Silo consists of concrete foundations, anchor bolts, columns, beam plates, stiffeners, and cross bracing. The Waste

Storage Silo is equipped with a high/low level alarm, high and low level controls, a shaker baghouse, an aeration jet, a rotary valve flow control, and a flow meter sensor to control the speed of the vane.

The Waste Bulk Bin tank and Waste Storage Silo are inspected annually by a licensed Professional Engineer. The inspection includes a review of the foundation, structural supports (where applicable), seams, and connections to ensure that are structurally sound and in sound operating condition. If deficiencies are noted, the tank is placed out of service until the appropriate repairs are made.

Waste Stabilization Treatment Unit – License # 6012

The waste stabilization treatment unit is a chemical/physical process, which stabilizes waste by immobilizing its hazardous constituents. The majority of wastes treated in the waste stabilization treatment unit are inorganic materials that are characteristically hazardous due to a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulated metals. These include arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium and silver. Examples include leaded paint debris, soils contaminated with various metals, and baghouse dust that are contaminated with various metals. Veolia is limited to treating 109,500 tons of hazardous waste per year.

The chemical portion of the process involves the addition of an agent, generally cement, pozzolon, phosphates or other bonding materials to the waste stream. Chemical oxidizing and/or reducing agents are employed as required for the effective treatment of the waste. The physical portion of the process involves mixing of the materials, resulting in the physical/chemical change that occurs during curing. The treatment formulation development process follows these 6 steps: waste generation process review, physical review, waste code review, chemical review, trial bench test, and treatment verification.

Veolia sends deliveries of bulk solid waste transported in pneumatic tankers for storage into the waste stabilization treatment unit. Veolia also sends to the waste stabilization treatment unit deliveries of solid waste in roll-off boxes, lugger boxes, dump trucks and pneumatic tankers for processing. Veolia also sends deliveries of waste in various containers, up to cubic yard containers, for stabilization, (processing or bulking to roll-off boxes, lugger boxes, or dump trailers) to the waste stabilization treatment unit. All containers are covered to minimize entry of precipitation and to minimize air emissions. If free liquid rises to the top of the load during transportation, the free liquid will be absorbed by a suitable reagent added directly into the transportation container prior to off-loading into the waste stabilization treatment unit.

If incoming non-bulk containers are not processed or bulked within 24 hours, the containers will be removed from staging and placed into a permitted storage area. A mobile drum extruder may be used to remove the waste from drums. After a bulk container is filled in the stabilization area, the container is covered, labeled and placed into a bulk storage unit.

When Veolia receives fine particulate wastes in bulk bags, drums and pneumatic trucks. Veolia pumps the fine particulate wastes directly from the pneumatic trucks into the Waste Storage Silo. Veolia pumps fine particulate wastes from bulk bags and drums first into a vacuum truck. When sufficient compatible waste has been accumulated in the vacuum tank, Veolia will then transfer the waste to the Waste Storage Silo.

Veolia off-loads wastes received for stabilization into the Waste Bulk Bin at the beginning of the treatment train. Veolia uses the Waste Bulk Bin to blend wastes from several containers and/or add secondary reagents to waste to establish physical characteristics necessary for processing through the stabilization process. Veolia adds secondary reagents manually into the Waste Bulk Bin.

Veolia introduces secondary reagents into the Waste Bulk Bin. Veolia uses a backhoe to mix together the waste and the reagent. If sufficient mixing is accomplished in the receiving bin, Veolia places the waste directly into a waiting receiving roll-off box. If not, Veolia may scoop the waste out of the bin with the backhoe and drop the waste into the top of the shredder. The shredder reduces the particle size of the waste for more efficient stabilization.

Veolia adds appropriate reagents to the waste as it is mixed in the pug mill or adds the appropriate reagents to the waste in the steel receiving bin. The waste, reagents, and water are thoroughly mixed in the steel receiving bin using an excavator. The treated waste is picked up using the excavator and placed into a receiving roll-off box placed adjacent to the steel receiving bin. Veolia can inject water or liquid reagents directly into the pug mill. Dust caused by the processing equipment and by the nature of the materials being handled is managed by a dust collection system. A baghouse dust collector filters the particles from the air collected at the bulk receiving bin, the shredder, and auger system. All collected dust are reintroduced into the waste stabilization process for onsite treatment.

To verify that the treatment process has achieved the required chemical and physical properties, Veolia analyzes the treated waste after the waste has been loaded into roll-off containers. Veolia has two accumulation areas, which are surrounded with vegetated berms and have blind sumps. One is for 31 roll-off containers located at the west end of the facility and the other is for 12 roll-off containers and is located directly west of the waste stabilization building.

Treated waste is shipped off-site to a landfill that is licensed and permitted to accept the waste stream. In the unlikely event that the treated waste does not achieve the treatment standard (or other required test) the waste will be reprocessed until the treatment standard is achieved. In the unlikely event that the treated waste cannot pass the tests after reasonable reprocessing, the waste generator is notified, and an appropriate alternate treatment/disposal of the treated waste are arranged. Results of the analytical demonstrations are recorded in operating record at the Veolia. An operating log also contains information that will locate and identify all waste, at any time, between receipt at Veolia and acceptance at the ultimate off-site disposal facility.

Repack/Bulking/Decanting Treatment Unit – License # 6013

The repack/bulking/decanting treatment unit is intended to separate mixed phase waste to allow separate handling and consolidation of the liquid and solid phases from various shipments, to package waste for shipment as a hazardous waste fuel or for treatment, to reduce the quantity of adsorbents and packaging being incinerated. The repack/bulking/decanting treatment unit will process containers up to one cubic yard. Veolia is limited to processing 16,000 gallons per day in the repack/bulking/decanting treatment unit.

Container Decanting Process

The containers of wastes received by the facility that contain organic liquid or pumpable wastes are decanted into a semi-tanker and subsequently shipped off-site in bulk for reclamation or treatment. Exceptions are containers that hold insignificant amounts of liquid or pumpable wastes, or principally non-recoverable organic wastes. These containerized wastes are accumulated and either treated on-site or transferred to another Veolia or alternate facility where they can be treated and/or disposed.

Containers of pumpable organic wastes, after being sampled, analyzed, and categorized by waste class, are transferred to the repack/bulking/decanting treatment unit from one of the container storage units or from the transportation vehicle as it arrives at the facility. These containers are opened and their liquid and pumpable waste contents are removed by pumping at the decant stations. Decanted containers can be closed and returned to the container storage unit. Those that have been emptied by decanting are crushed and disposed of off-site or will be sent to a drum recycling facility for reclamation.

The containers are delivered to the repack/bulking/decanting treatment unit on a transportation vehicle (i.e. semi-trailer) or by forklift from a container storage unit. The transportation vehicle is parked at the sunken dock west of the repack/bulking/decanting treatment building to contain any leaks or spills and for ease of movement of containers from the transportation vehicle into the repack/bulking/decanting treatment unit. The containers remain closed until positioned for decanting by forklift, handcart and/or roller conveyor.

The containers are opened and the lids removed (if open top containers). A vacuum hose is placed in the container to remove the liquids. The vacuum hose is connected to a strainer and then to a semi-tanker.

To remove as much liquid as possible from each container, a round mesh screen on the end of a handle is used to push the solids to the bottom of the container (this device is similar to a potato masher). If solids remain in the container, every attempt is made to empty the container at this time and not place the container in storage. The empty containers are crushed and disposed of off-site or sent off-site for reclamation.

Attempts are made to complete the transfer of waste into the semi-tanker in one workday. This includes manifesting the waste shipment off-site at the end of the workday.

Repack/Bulking Process

Any material in the container that was not emptied by decanting is subject to repackaging or if there is sufficient volume, the containers are accumulated for on-site treatment or transfer off-site for treatment and/or disposal. In repackaging, the container is picked up with a forklift (or similar equipment), tilted, and the waste scraped into a different container. Only compatible wastes are repackaged together. Containers used are appropriate for the waste material and for the type of treatment and/or disposal the waste is subject to (e.g., burnable vs. metal containers).

Repackaging of lab packs involves removing closed bottles and jars from one lab pack drum and consolidating them into another. This may become necessary for a number of reasons. The most common is small lab packs are consolidated into one larger lab pack drum. Repackaging of lab packs will be performed in the container storage unit or the repack/bulking/decanting treatment unit.

When material is repackaged, the individual bottles are removed from the original lab pack and placed into a new lab pack drum. These original bottles are tracked and corrections to the original paperwork are made to reflect the new location of the lab packed material. Only compatible wastes are lab packed together.

Certain bulk solid waste materials in storage require repackaging prior to being treated and/or disposed (e.g. incineration requires material to be packaged in burnable drums or "charges"). Repacking of bulk solid waste material is performed in the repack/bulking/decanting treatment unit or the waste stabilization unit.

Hazardous Waste Transporter/Transfer - License # 16139

Veolia offers collection services for hazardous wastes. Closed containers of hazardous wastes are delivered to the facility and are accumulated prior to offsite shipment. Some of the types of hazardous wastes managed include: solvents, acids, caustics, lab packs and metal bearing wastes. This list is not exclusive, but is representative of hazardous wastes that are managed at the facility. These hazardous wastes are then transported to a facility where they can be stored, treated and/or disposed. Wastes that are in transport are not sampled, analyzed, or treated. Veolia's 10 day transfer facility is located at W124 N9311 Boundary Road, Menomonee Falls and the transporter license is issued to Veolia's facility located at 1 Eden Lane, Flanders, NJ 07836.

Household Hazardous Waste Permanent Collection Facility

Veolia operates a permanent HHW collection facility. Veolia along with municipalities or government agencies, collect hazardous chemicals from the residents of Waukesha and Milwaukee Counties to help ensure that these wastes are not being poured down the drain, applied to the land or thrown out with the regular trash. Residents of the two counties can drop off waste 3 days per week. Associated with the HHW collection is a product re-use area where unused or re-usable products are stored and available to the public free of charge.

The permanent HHW collection facility receives HHW material from other permanent and temporary collections that are held throughout the Midwest. Once received at Veolia, these materials may be further processed prior to shipment offsite to the end disposal facility. The processing may include the bulking of flammable liquids from their original container into 55-gallon containers, pumping of flammable liquids from 55-gallon drums into a semi tanker for transportation off site, and the bulking of closed paint cans and poison solids into roll-off boxes.

Wastes from VSQG are also received into Veolia's HHW collection facility. When accepting material from a VSQG, a receipt is issued to the VSQG to document the delivery of each shipment.

Universal Waste

Veolia offers collection services for universal wastes. Closed containers of universal wastes are delivered to the facility and are accumulated prior to offsite shipment. Some of the types of universal wastes managed at Veolia include spent lamps and bulbs, batteries and mercury-containing devices. This list is not exclusive, but is representative of the universal wastes that are managed through the facility. Universal wastes are accumulated in the container storage building, waste stabilization building and the southeast container storage building. Universal wastes are then transported to a destination facility for recycling.

Solid Waste Transporter – License # 12942

Veolia offers collection services for solid nonhazardous wastes. Closed containers of solid nonhazardous wastes are delivered to the facility and are accumulated prior to offsite shipment. These solid wastes are either treated on-site or transported to a facility where they can be stored, treated and/or disposed.

Solid Waste Processing – License # 3002

A plan of operation approval for the processing of solid waste (non-hazardous waste) was issued by the Department on February 11, 1986. This approval is for the processing of solid, liquid and sludge wastes for solidification followed by landfilling. Upon arrival at the facility, all containers are inspected and sampled according to the Waste Analysis Plan. Any container that is leaking or damaged is immediately re-containerized, over packed or processed.

After the waste is received and sampled, the containers are segregated by batch based on what landfill will be the disposal facility. Veolia conducts financial and environmental audits on all non-Veolia landfills. The containers are then poured into a steel lined, cement encased processing pit and a solidification reagent is added. An excavator then mixes the waste with the solidification reagent until there are no free liquids. This solidified residual is then loaded into a transfer pit and then into dump trucks for transport to the landfill. The solid waste approval is separate from the hazardous waste license and is only included in this document as part of the description of facility operations.

Air Pollution Control Permit - 268430470-ROPA

The facility currently operates under an air permit issued by the Department's air management program. Air discharges at the facility are primarily related to volatile organics released from drums when they are sampled and processed, during the waste transfer process when waste is temporarily exposed to the atmosphere and from truck engines while they are operating at the facility.

Currently all the process exhaust air from the drum repacking/bulking/decanting building is directed through a flame arrestor and then it is passed through a carbon canister that contains 3,000 pounds of activated carbon. In addition, when necessary, the exhaust can also be routed through a wet scrubber system that will adjust the pH of the exhaust to neutral.

Dust caused by the processing equipment and the materials being handled in the waste stabilization building is minimized by a dust collection system. A baghouse dust collector filters the particles from the air collected at the bulk receiving bin, the shredder, and auger system. All collected dust is reintroduced into the waste stabilization process for onsite treatment.

NR 664 Subchapter AA Standards

Subchapter AA standards apply to air emissions from process vents associated with distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction or air or steam stripping operations that manage hazardous wastes with

organic concentrations of at least 10 parts per million weight (ppmw). Veolia has none of the above; therefore subchapter AA standards do not apply to Veolia.

NR 664 Subchapter BB Standards

Subchapter BB standards apply to air emissions from equipment that contains or contacts hazardous waste with organic concentrations of at least 10 percent by weight. There are specific monitoring and reporting requirements based on the type of equipment. However applicable equipment that contains or contacts hazardous waste for less than 300 hours per calendar year is excluded from the inspection and monitoring requirements of these standards. Veolia has none of the above, therefore subchapter BB standards do not apply to Veolia.

NR 664 Subchapter CC Standards

Subchapter CC standards apply to air emissions from tanks, surface impoundments and containers that manage hazardous wastes containing an average organic concentration of greater than or equal to 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination. Containers of hazardous wastes that are transferred through the facility that are still in the course of transportation are exempt from subchapter CC. Specific exemptions to these requirements are outlined in NR 664 subchapter CC Wis. Admin. Code.

Containers typically received and managed at this facility include, but not limited to 5 gallon, 15 gallon, 30 gallon, 55 gallon and 250 gallon containers. These containers typically meet applicable DOT specifications and/or authorizations. Therefore, these containers are acceptable for use in accordance with Level 1 controls. Containers greater than 26 gallons managing site generated hazardous waste are visually inspected upon their initial filling and within one year if the container is not completely emptied of its contents. Hazardous waste containers less than 26 gallons in capacity or hazardous waste in a vacuum truck are exempt under subchapter CC.

Traffic Information

Veolia is located on Boundary Road between County Line Road and State Trunk Highway (STH) 100. The majority of the truck traffic to the facility enters north bound Boundary Road from STH 100, but there is also significant truck traffic southbound on Boundary Road due to the presence of the adjacent Waste Management Landfill. Boundary Road is a two-lane concrete road. WisDOT conducted traffic counts on the surrounding area roads in 2010. The Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) on Boundary Road north of County Line Road was 5,100 vehicles, while the count was 5,500 AADT on Boundary Road north of STH 100. On STH 100, west of Boundary Road, the count was 13,300 AADT, and on County Line Road west of Boundary Road, the count was 3,700 AADT. The average daily traffic inbound and outbound from the facility is 30 vehicles inbound and 21 vehicles outbound. The facility traffic totals do not include local residents dropping off household hazardous wastes.

Each day Veolia receives approximately 10 waste delivery trucks consisting of vans, trailers, trucks and dump trucks. These vehicles deliver wastes in drums, bulk bags, smaller containers, roll-off boxes and lugger-boxes. Transport will be via vehicles having a gross weight of less than 80,000 pounds. There also will be truck traffic from Veolia to other facilities to transfer waste that will not be managed at the Veolia and wastes generated by Veolia. It is expected that this truck traffic will average up to an additional 10 trucks per day. These trucks will include (but are not limited to) vans, trailers, flatbeds, tanks, roll-off and lugger-box trucks, and dump trucks having a gross weight of less than 80,000 pounds unless otherwise excepted by DOT permits.

Trucks usually reach Veolia by traveling U.S. Highway 45 (either southbound or northbound), exiting onto State Route 74, traveling east on this highway for about 3 miles to Boundary Road (124th Street) and traveling north on Boundary Road for about .5 miles to the entrance to Veolia. Trucks leaving the facility will follow this same route in reverse. U.S. Highway 45 and State Route 74 are both four-lane highways which typically carry heavy truck traffic and which will easily accommodate Veolia's traffic described above. Boundary Road is a straight, two-lane road that traverses a semi-rural area and is capable of carrying the traffic described above.

The travel routes to and from Veolia are the same as described above. All of the roadways on the facility are asphalt paved and are designed and constructed to accommodate vehicles typically received at Veolia.

All personnel and visitor vehicle(s) enter/exit from the north-east gate. Waste delivery trucks enter from the south-east gate and exit from the north-east gate. Waste delivery trucks enter the facility from the south-east gate and stop at the office for weighing (if required), and confirming of manifest and shipping papers. Trucks are then directed to proceed to one of the storage units for sampling and analysis of the waste. Certain waste shipments are sampled at the weigh station. Once the incoming waste analysis is completed, trucks will unload the waste in the designated unit. For the waste stabilization building, delivery trucks enter the waste stabilization building from the north. Non-bulk containerized waste from the container storage building may be moved via forklift and truck through the north receiving docks. For delivery of waste or reagent into the two silos, trucks go through the same procedure as listed above, but may deliver from the south-west gate to the unloading area. For product loading, trucks enter through the north end of the unit using the south-east gate. Once off-loading is completed, trucks leave the facility using the route to the north-east or south-east gate.

Service Area

Veolia is a regional center that primarily serves generators of hazardous waste located in the upper Midwest. These generators include the metal finishing industry, heavy and light industries, WisDOT, high technology industries, schools and service industries. Veolia has historically had its largest group of industrial customers in the metal finishing and paint manufacturing industries.

Green Tier

Veolia is a Green Tier member (Tier 1). Green Tier is a voluntary program that recognizes and rewards environmental performance "that voluntarily exceeds legal requirements related to health, safety and the environment resulting in continuous improvement in this state's environment, economy, and quality of life." (s. 299.83(1m)(b), Wis. Stats.)

Tier 1 is the entry level into the Green Tier program. It is designed to allow companies committed to enhanced environmental protection to distinguish themselves from others. Tier 1 companies are generally environmental innovators with proactive management teams. The Department is committed to supporting these companies with incentives, including use of the Green Tier logo, which is only available to Green Tier members.

Wisconsin's Green Tier program places great value on Environmental Management Systems (EMS). Tier 1 participants must have an ISO-14001 certified or a functionally equivalent Environmental Management System (EMS) in place within the first year of participation. Tier 2 participants must have a well-developed EMS (ISO certified or functionally equivalent to ISO 14000) at the time of application with a documented history of results.

Waste Management Specialist, John Schwabe, is currently assigned as the Special Point of Contact (SPOC) for Veolia. Department inspections have shown Veolia to be responsive in correcting violations, when violations were discovered by the Department. As a Green Tier member Veolia is required to notify the Department when Veolia discovers a violation.

On Site Contamination

Veolia is located adjacent to two subtitle D landfills owned by WMI of Wisconsin. In 2007, during a permit expansion study for the adjacent landfill, low levels of chlorinated volatile organic compounds (CVOC) were discovered in the groundwater along the boundary between the Parkview landfill and Veolia, which sits to the south of the Parkview landfill. In November 2007, two wells were installed on the Veolia property, and sampling was conducted in these wells and one existing well onsite on several occasions in 2008. CVOC exceedences detected primarily in the western most well included 1,1-dichloroethane; cis-1,2-dichloroethylene; trans-1,2-dichloroethylene; 1,2-dichloropropane; 1,1,1-trichloroethane; and trichloroethylene (TCE). Additionally several soil samples were obtained on the property through Geoprobe borings. Several of the aforementioned CVOC's

were also found in these soil samples. Based upon these investigations, additional groundwater monitoring investigation was recommended in an April 2009 work plan.

After further investigation, in October 2010, WMI developed a Site Investigation/Remedial Options Report, which recommended five remedial options to the Department to address the contamination associated with the property that Veolia currently leases. In January 2012, WMI installed a groundwater extraction well immediately down gradient of the highest chlorinated volatile organic compound concentrations detected in groundwater.

The investigation revealed a very localized impact area with no evidence of CVOC impacts to the lower, intermediate sand seam. There is no obvious, current source of CVOC impacts at Veolia. The facility does not now nor has it ever operated a land disposal unit. In addition there have been no documented spills or releases of chlorinated volatile organic compounds at the facility. The source of the CVOC impacts are most likely from historical industrial uses of the property and not the current facility operations.

On Site Hazardous Waste Generation

Veolia is a large quantity generator (LQG) of hazardous waste. Hazardous wastes generated by Veolia's operations include empty containers, laboratory wastes, absorbents, contaminated PPE, clean-up wastes and spills of wastes.

FPOR Licensing History 1990

Initially CWM operated under a joint EPA permit that was set to expire on June 1, 1998 and a Department final operating license that was set to expire on September 30, 1991. The joint permit and final operating license allowed CWM to store up to 60,530 gallons of hazardous waste. Prior to 1988, CWM operated a container storage facility under federal interim status granted in November 1980 and a state interim license issued on May 16, 1984.

The Department received a revised FPOR from CWM on November 16, 1989. In response to the FPOR the Department issued its first notice of incompleteness (NOI) in a letter dated January 29, 1990. In response to the NOI the Department received information from CWM on March 5, 1990. The Department issued a second NOI on April 20, 1990. The Department received CWM's response on May 17, 1990. The Department issued a Completeness Determination on July 26, 1990. The Department approved the FPOR on September 13, 1990. EPA issued a federal hazardous waste operating permit on August 2, 1991.

FPOR Relicensing History 1993

Since April 9, 1991, CWM has operated as a hazardous waste treatment unit under the Department's variance authority that allowed the facility to stabilize specific organic and inorganic wastes to meet Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) regulations.

The Department received a revised FPOR from CWM on August 9, 1991. In response to the FPOR the Department issued NOIs dated March 31, 1992 and April 30, 1992. In response to the NOIs, CWM submitted a revised FPOR on June 3, 1992. The Department approved the FPOR on June 28, 1993 and re-issued a hazardous waste storage operating license on September 30, 2003. EPA issued a federal hazardous waste operating permit on January 28, 1994.

FPOR Relicensing History 2003

The Department received a FPOR from Onyx dated August 12, 1997. In response to the FPOR the Department issued a NOI letter dated January 5, 2001. In response to the NOI Onyx submitted a revised FPOR on February 5, 2001. The Department approved the FPOR on January 24, 2003, and re-issued a hazardous waste storage operating license on June 30, 2003. EPA issued a federal hazardous waste operating permit on September 3, 2003.

Past Department Hazardous Wastes Decisions

Since the original FPOR approval was issued, a number of approvals, determinations and modifications have been issued to the facility. The dates and a summary of the approvals, determinations and modifications are listed in table 2.

Table 2: Past Department Hazardous Waste Decisions

Date of Decision	Description of Decision
May 16, 1984	State interim license issued.
May 3, 1988	Construction documentation approval for container storage building
July 25, 1988	Closure plan approval for the 18-unit Container Roll-off/Lugger Box hazardous waste storage area.
September 13, 1990	Original FPOR approval.
April 9, 1991	Variance that allowed the facility to stabilize specific organic and inorganic wastes to meet state land disposal restriction regulations.
May 22, 1991	Site construction report approval for the drum decant treatment and tank storage
June 28, 1993	FPOR approval #2.
September 28, 1993	Construction documentation approval for construction of 48-unit bulk solids storage facility and stabilization enclosure
May 24, 1995	Class 1 plan modification regarding treatment capacity, staging and traffic flow, second generator accumulations area, waste sampling frequency, discharge chute, stabilization, contingency notification, free liquid handling, emergency person notification, change in facility operator.
June 6, 1996	Closure of former hazardous waste 18 unit roll-off storage unit.
August 14, 1996	Class 1 plan modification regarding adding 64 new waste codes representing carbonate wastes, fence line modifications near the property boundary and contingency plan emergency notification list changes at the facility.
July/27/1998	Class 2 modification regarding construction and operation of the repack/bulking/decanting unit and the acceptance of additional waste codes.
May 27, 1999	Class 1 plan modification regarding change in ownership
January 24, 2003	FPOR approval #3.
July 28, 2003	Class 1 plan modification regarding the renovations of conveyors in the Stabilization Unit.
January 6, 2004	Class 1 plan modification regarding closure costs.
January 15, 2004	Class 1 plan modification to update contingency plan.
November 30, 2004	Class 1 plan modification to update contingency plan.
August 24, 2005	Class 1 plan modification regarding contingency plan.
June 28, 2006	Class 1 plan modification for name change.
September 6, 2007	Class 1 plan modification to update contingency plan.
June 16, 2008	Class 1 plan modification to update contingency plan.
October 16, 2008	Class 1 plan modification regarding Depack/Repack/Bulking Operations In the Stabilization Building.
April 2, 2009	Class 1 plan modification to update contingency plan.
August 29, 2011	Class 1 plan modification regarding Depack/Repack/Bulking Operations In the Stabilization Building.
October 26, 2011	Class 1 plan modification regarding Depack/Repack/Bulking Operations In the Stabilization Building.
July 24, 2012	Class 1 plan modification regarding update contingency plan to reflect changes to emergency coordinators and add recent addition to the drum repack/bulking/decant unit.

Past Environmental Analysis

An analysis of the need for an environmental impact statement (EIS) was performed by the Department as part of the initial facility hazardous waste licensing in 1988. The analysis of the expected impacts of the proposal for the initial facility concluded that it was not a major action that would significantly affect the quality of the environment. As such, an environmental impact statement was not required for the initial license issuance for the current facility. This document updates the original EA completed on February 22, 1988.

Closure

Veolia expects to operate the facility for the foreseeable future. The FPOR includes a detailed closure plan and cost estimates for completing closure of the entire facility. The closure plan includes the cost estimates of the money needed to remove the maximum allowable quantity of hazardous waste stored at the facility and decontamination procedures for all of the surfaces and equipment in the licensed tank and container storage and treatment areas. The current cost estimate to close and decontaminate the hazardous waste facility covered by this determination is \$928,216.75 (see table 3).

Table 3: Closure Cost Summary

Unit	Cost
Container Storage Unit	\$283,175.00
Drum Repack/Bulking/Decant Unit	\$70,019.00
Southeast Container Storage Unit	\$181,596.00
Waste Stabilization Unit	\$220,089.00
Other Closure Activities	\$32,266.00
Certification and Inspection	\$20,000.00
Sub Total	\$807,145.00
Administrative Costs (5% of Subtotal Cost)	\$80,714.00
10% Contingency	\$80,714.00
Total	\$928,216.75

Corrective Action

There are no known releases requiring corrective action from solid waste management units at the site. If any information becomes available concerning releases from solid waste management units, the Department will require Veolia to submit a Corrective Action Plan (CAP).

Need Analysis

Each year, Veolia serves more than 400 Wisconsin generators and handles upwards of 80,000 containers of hazardous waste for storage and approximately 6,000 tons of hazardous waste treated through stabilization.

Container storage allows Veolia to accumulate various quantities of each class of waste, so that Veolia can more efficiently process these similar wastes through repacking, bulking, decanting, stabilization and off-site treatment.

Veolia's repack/bulking/decanting unit allows smaller volumes of wastes to be consolidated with like wastes for economical disposal. The repack process allows customers to designate the labpack waste they generate for different types of disposal following EPA's hierarchy of recycling first. Wastes consolidated by this process are sent off site for recycling, treatment, incineration or landfill. The bulking of containers into tanker trucks for disposal at incinerators or cement kilns allows for an increase in the volume of waste that is sent for recycling as opposed to strictly destruction.

Veolia also operates a permanent HHW collection facility for the residents of Waukesha and Milwaukee counties and receives household hazardous wastes from permanent and temporary collections throughout Wisconsin and the upper Midwest. Veolia also receives wastes from VSQGs who chose to self-transport their waste to Veolia. This allows Veolia to act as an outlet for these types of waste to ensure they are not being poured down the drain, applied to the land or thrown out with the regular trash.

Wisconsin's demand for hazardous waste treatment and disposal exceeds its in-state capacity with the exception of solvent recovery. Veolia specializes in the de-characterization of metal containing solids and provides a cost effective in-state option for the treatment of hazardous wastes, which typically originates from remediation projects or industries that generate metal bearing sludges and dusts. Stabilization is the best demonstrated available technology (BDAT) for these wastes types prior to disposal in a subtitle D landfill. From 2007 to 2011, Veolia stabilized more than 32,000 tons of hazardous wastes, with the majority of the hazardous wastes originating from Wisconsin generators.

The elimination of Veolia's storage and treatment license would force many facilities in Wisconsin to explore out-of-state options that would likely be more costly. Facilities like Veolia are therefore critical for properly managing hazardous waste and keeping hazardous wastes out of the environment as improperly managed hazardous waste can pose a very real health risk to people when soils and groundwater are impacted.

Owner Financial Responsibility

The cost estimate for the final closure of Veolia's hazardous waste storage licensed activities is \$928,216.75. The closure cost estimate must be adjusted annually for inflation. Veolia is required to maintain on file with the Department adequate proof of financial responsibility to cover the cost of closure. Currently Veolia has on file a performance bond for proof of financial responsibility needed for closure. Veolia must also maintain a pollution liability insurance policy for sudden environmental releases of at least \$1,000,000 per occurrence and \$2,000,000 annual aggregate.

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Department finds that:

1. Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC - Menomonee Falls (Veolia) owns and operates a hazardous waste container storage, tank storage and treatment and a miscellaneous treatment facility at W124 N9451 Boundary Road, Menomonee Falls.
2. Chemical Waste Management - Controlled Waste Division (CWM-CWD) [Veolia] filed a notice of hazardous waste activity on August 18, 1980 with the U.S. EPA. A Part A hazardous waste permit application was filed on November 19, 1980.
3. Prior to 1988, CWM-CWD [Veolia] operated a container storage facility under federal interim status granted in November 1980 and a state interim license issued on May 16, 1984.
4. The Department received a revised FPOR from CWM-CWD [Veolia] on November 16, 1989. In response to the FPOR the Department issued its first notice of incompleteness (NOI) in a letter dated January 29, 1990. In response to the Notice of Incompleteness (NOI) the Department received information from CWM-CWD [Veolia] on March 5, 1990. The Department issued a second NOI on April 20, 1990. The Department received CWM-CWD's [Veolia] response on May 17, 1990. The Department issued a Completeness Determination on July 26, 1990. The Department approved the FPOR on September 13, 1990. U.S. EPA issued a federal hazardous waste operating permit on August 2, 1991.
5. The Department received a revised FPOR from CWM-CWD [Veolia] on August 9, 1991. In response to the FPOR the Department issued NOIs dated March 31, 1992 and April 30, 1992. In response to the NOIs, CWM-CWD [Veolia] submitted a revised FPOR on June 3, 1992. The Department approved the FPOR on June 28, 1993 and re-issued a hazardous waste storage operating license on September 30, 2003. U.S. EPA issued a federal hazardous waste operating permit on January 28, 1994.
6. The Department received a FPOR from Onyx [Veolia] dated August 12, 1997. In response to the FPOR the Department issued a NOI letter dated January 5, 2001. In response to the NOI Onyx [Veolia] submitted a revised FPOR on February 5, 2001. The Department approved the FPOR on January 24, 2003, and re-issued a hazardous waste storage operating license on June 30, 2003. U.S. EPA issued a federal hazardous waste operating permit on September 3, 2003.
7. On December 22, 2011, the Department issued a call-in letter to Veolia requiring them to either pursue relicensing by submitting FPOR or notify the Department of its intent to close the facility.
8. On December 21, 2012, the Department received a FPOR from Veolia dated December 21, 2012, for the relicensing of the hazardous waste container storage, tank storage and treatment, and a miscellaneous treatment facility. On January 23, 2013, the Department received the required amount of \$14,400 for the plan review fees.

9. On January 15, 2013, the Department received certification documentation for the FPOR from Veolia dated January 15, 2013.
10. On February 7, 2013, a class 1 public notice was placed in the Wisconsin State Journal and the Waukesha Freeman. The class 1 public notice was to inform the public that Veolia has submitted a FPOR.
11. On April 22, 2013, the Department issued a Notice of Incompleteness (NOI) to Veolia for the December 21, 2012, FPOR. On July 8, 2013, the Department received a submittal dated July 3, 2013. The submittal was in regard to the missing items identified in the April 22, 2013, NOI.
12. The Department made the following request for additional information to Veolia for the December 21, 2012, FPOR:
 - a. On April 10, 2013, the Department received an email from Veolia regarding the completion date of the stabilization pit.
 - b. On October 1, 2013, the Department received a letter by email dated October 1, 2013. The letter was in regards to the Village of Menomonee Falls withdrawing from the siting and expansion process for Veolia.
 - c. On October 7, 2013, the Department received a submittal dated October 7, 2013. The submittal was in regards to missing information in the Part A application.
 - d. On December 9, 2013, the Department received an email from Veolia regarding the containment capacity of the sunken dock at the Drum Repack/Bulking/Decanting building.
 - e. On December 10, 2013, the Department received an email from Veolia regarding the license used for hazardous waste transportation, buildings used for universal waste handling and building size for the Drum Repack/Bulking/Decanting building.
13. The Department's Environmental Analysis (EA) decision showed that there are no special ethnic or cultural groups in the immediate area nor are there highly sensitive facilities (hospitals, elder care facilities, child day care, etc.) in the immediate area that could be impaired by an air release or a spill from the facility. The EA also showed that the facility is not located in an environmental justice area.
14. On January 28, 2014, the Department determined the FPOR to be complete.
15. On January 8, 2014, the preliminary determination was submitted to Veolia for comment. The Department received comments back from Veolia on January 22, 2014, which are included in this preliminary determination.
16. On January 30, 2014, a class 1 public notice was published in the Wisconsin State Journal and the Menomonee Falls NOW, a radio ad for the opportunity for public comment was placed with radio station WISN 1130 on the same date during morning and evening drive times, and public notice was placed on the Department's website at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Waste/Comment.html> that informed the public that the FPOR, the preliminary determination, the initial environmental assessment, the preliminary notice of the reaffirmation of the initial environmental assessment dated February 22, 1988 and the fact sheet are available for review by the public. The 45 day public comment period ended on March 17, 2014.
17. The Department did not receive any public comments from the January 30, 2014, class 1 public notice that was published in the Wisconsin State Journal and the Menomonee Falls NOW.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Department concludes that:

1. The Department promulgated chs. NR 660 through 670, Wis. Adm. Code, establishing minimum requirements for hazardous waste management under the authority of chs. 289 and 291, Wis. Stats.
2. The Department has the authority to conditionally approve a FPOR if the conditions are necessary to ensure compliance with chs. NR 660 through 670, Wis. Adm. Code, pursuant to s. 289.30(6), Wis. Stats.
3. Pursuant to s. 289.31, Wis. Stats., and s. NR 670.050, Wis. Adm. Code, the Department may issue annual renewals of hazardous waste operating licenses for an effective period of up to ten (10) years. If the licensee chooses to operate or maintain a hazardous waste facility after the ten (10) year effective period ends, the licensee must submit, at least 180 days before the end of the effective period, a new operating license application consisting of a Part A application form, the feasibility and plan of operation report and any supplemental information, as specified in s. NR 670.010(1), (3) and (8), Wis. Adm. Code and the applicable sections of chs. NR 660 to 670, Wis. Adm. Code.
4. The Department promulgated ch. NR 103, Wis. Adm. Code to preserve and protect the water quality of wetlands.
5. Pursuant to s. 289.30(6), Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 670, Wis. Adm. Code, the Department has the authority to issue hazardous waste facility plan approvals.
6. The conditions of approval set forth below are necessary to ensure compliance with chs. NR 660 through 670, Wis. Adm. Code.
7. S. 291.37 Wis, Stats and NR 664, Subch. F, Wis. Adm. Code authorizes the Department to require corrective action when a release has occurred from a solid waste management unit at a facility.

DETERMINATION

In accordance with s. 289.28(3), Wis. Stats., the Department has determined that there is a need for the facility to store hazardous waste as approved. The Department has further determined that there is no need for an environmental impact report or environmental impact statement for this facility at this time, pursuant to s. 1.11, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 150, Wis. Adm. Code, and that the existing facility conforms to wetlands water quality standards pursuant to ch. NR 103, Wis. Adm. Code.

Based on the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the Department hereby approves the hazardous waste feasibility and plan of operation report for Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC - Menomonee Falls (Veolia) submitted on December 21, 2012, and amended on April 10, 2013, July 3, 2013, October 1, 2013, October 7, 2013, December 9, 2013 and December 10, 2013, subject to compliance with ch. 291, Stats., chs. NR 660 through NR 670, Wis. Adm. Code, and the following conditions.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC - Menomonee Falls (Veolia) is subject to the following conditions:

General Conditions

1. The hazardous waste facility shall be operated in accordance with the approved Feasibility and Plan of Operation Report (FPOR), the requirements of ch. 291, Wis. Stats., chs. NR 660 to 670, Wis. Adm. Code, and the conditions of this approval. The approval conditions, Wisconsin Statutes or the Wisconsin Administrative Code shall take precedence over any discrepancies with the FPOR.
2. All prior hazardous waste approvals and hazardous waste modifications issued by the Department relating to the operation of the hazardous waste facility at Veolia (does not include corrective action decisions) are hereby nullified or superseded by this approval.
3. The Department retains the jurisdiction either to require the submittal of additional information or to modify this approval at any time if, in the Department's opinion, conditions warrant further modifications. Nothing in this conditional approval shall relieve Veolia of the legal obligation to comply with applicable federal, state and local approvals.
4. The requirements set out in s. NR 670.030, Wis. Adm. Code, apply to this facility and are hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of this approval and of any operating licenses which may be issued for the facility based upon this approval.
5. Veolia shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate efficiently all facilities and systems of treatment or control and related appurtenances which are installed or used to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of the license. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, effective performance based on preventive maintenance, adequate funding, effective management, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures.
6. The licenses for operating the hazardous waste units at Veolia are subject to the annual renewal of operating license fees listed in Appendix II, ch. NR 670, Wis. Adm. Code.
7. Veolia shall comply with all applicable requirements of the Department's air pollution control rules stated in chs. NR 400 to 499, Wis. Adm. Code, and directives including but not limited to obtaining all necessary permits to operate in accordance with these rules. Veolia shall notify the Department of any change in operation that results in an increase in the maximum potential emissions of an air contaminant or which results in the emission of an air contaminant not previously emitted.
8. If at any time Veolia becomes aware that there was a failure to disclose relevant facts in any reports, plans, or other documents submitted, or that incorrect information was submitted, Veolia shall promptly submit such facts or correct information to the Department.
9. Veolia shall install and maintain a bonding and grounding system in all areas of the facility where a static discharge could result in a fire or explosion that would impact the license storage and treatment areas.
10. Veolia shall operate the facility in a manner that prevents discharges from the facility from impacting the facility and the environment.
11. Veolia may not use Boundary Road as a staging area for inbound or outbound shipments of bulk wastes.

12. Should a fire, explosion or other incident that requires implementation of the contingency plan occurs, Veolia shall do the following:
- a. Take colored photo documentation of incident.
 - b. Identify the employees who have knowledge of, or were involved in the incident.
 - c. Retain and secure any data associated with the incident.
 - d. Retain and secure any equipment and/or parts that were involved in the incident.
 - e. Retain and secure wastes or residues that were involved in the incident.
- Veolia shall obtain Department concurrence prior to releasing any items obtained in 12.c - e.
13. Veolia shall submit to the Department within thirty (30) days of the date of the final determination (2) two 'clean' printed and bound copies in D ring binders with the spline appropriate labeled.

Storage and Treatment Capacity Conditions

14. Veolia may not store or treat hazardous in locations or quantities greater than those stated below:
 Table 4: Storage and Treatment Summary

Unit Name	Unit Type	License Number	Unit Capacity
Container Storage Building	Container Storage	3135	1,200 55-gallon drums or 66,000 gallons.
Southeast Container Storage Building	Container Storage	3135	48 20-cubic yard roll-off boxes or 193,895 gallons.
Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting Building	Container Storage	3135	20 55-gallon drums or 1,100 gallons.
Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting Building	Container Storage	3135	3 6,000 gallon tankers or 18,000 gallons.
Waste Stabilization Building	Container Storage	3135	4 20-cubic yards or 16,157 gallons.
Waste Stabilization Building	Tank Storage	6012	54.5 cubic yards or 11,007 gallons.
Waste Stabilization Building	Tank Storage	6012	40 cubic yards or 8,078 gallons.
Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting Building	Container Treatment	6013	16,000 gallons a day
Waste Stabilization Building	Tank Treatment	6012	109,500 tons a year.

Storage Conditions

15. All hazardous waste storage activities shall be confined to the areas specified for those purposes in the approved FPOR. The only hazardous wastes that can be stored in these areas are the hazardous wastes identified on the most recent Part A notification form dated December 19, 2012. Wastes with similar characteristics, but different hazardous waste codes, may only be managed at the facility after receiving written approval from the Department following a modification to this determination and the submission of a revised Part A application.
16. Waste received from off-site shall be processed or moved into a container or tank storage area within twenty-four (24) hours of the hazardous waste arriving at the facility.
17. Veolia shall sign off on the uniform hazardous waste manifests within seventy-two (72) hours of receipt of the wastes.
18. Signs and/or placards shall be used to identify the different types of wastes stored, such as poisons, reactives, corrosives, ignitables, etc.

19. The identity and location of all stored hazardous wastes shall be known throughout the entire storage period.
20. When storing non-hazardous waste in the licensed hazardous waste storage units the non-hazardous waste shall be managed as if it were a hazardous waste (secondary containment, inspection, license storage capacity, etc).
21. Sufficient aisle space shall be maintained in all of the storage and staging areas to allow for unobstructed movement of personnel and equipment in an emergency and to allow for inspections of the storage area.
22. Sufficient lighting shall be maintained in all of the storage areas to allow for inspections of the storage area.

Transfer Facility

23. Veolia shall not move hazardous waste from an on-site hazardous waste transfer facility to the storage facility or from the storage facility to an on-site transfer facility.
24. Waste received from off-site shall be stored in either a designated 10-day transfer facility areas or in the licensed storage areas.
25. Veolia shall clearly mark on all hazardous waste manifests or associated paperwork the date when it is first placed in the transfer facility. Veolia shall ensure that on each hazardous waste manifest or associated paperwork this date is visible for inspection

Container Conditions

26. Veolia shall store waste in structurally sound (undamaged) U.S. DOT approved containers.
27. Lines shall be clearly marked and maintained on the floor to delineate the rows of containers from the aisles. Containers shall be stored within the lines that delineate the rows.
28. Containers shall be placed in the storage areas so that labels are visible from the aisles.
29. When storing containers two (2) or more high on pallets, containers of equal or larger size or quantity shall be stored on the bottom level.
30. Veolia shall stack containers in a stable manner so that the containers do not tip over.
31. Veolia shall stack containers no more than three (3) containers high.
32. Veolia shall maintain a minimum of two (2) feet of aisle space.
33. Veolia shall not stack containers when the stacking would compromise the structural integrity of the container.
34. When containers greater than twenty (20) gallons in size are stored two (2) high, pallets shall be used to separate the first level from the second level.
35. Containers shall be covered/closed except when adding or removing wastes.

Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting Unit Conditions

36. When the Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting unit is in operation, Veolia shall at all times equip at least one (1) employee involved in the operation with a two-way radio or other electronic communication device to be used primarily in the event of an emergency.

37. If equipment becomes contaminated after use in the Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting unit, Veolia shall decontaminate the equipment before the equipment is used outside of the Drum Repacking/Bulking/Decanting unit or used with incompatible materials.
38. Veolia shall have the capacity to remove wastes from the treatment units and store wastes in the licensed hazardous waste storage facility in the event of an equipment breakdown or malfunction.
39. If for any reason the treatment facility is rendered inoperable or is not able to completely process the hazardous waste, Veolia shall use an approved alternative method for hazardous waste disposal.
40. The tanker shall be located in the secondary containment structure during the transfer of waste, including hose connect/disconnects. If precipitation collects in the containment structure, it shall be managed as described in the approved feasibility and plan of operation report.
41. Fuel blended waste shall be stored in a license hazardous waste storage area.

Post Treatment Roll-off Conditions

42. Veolia shall hold no more than thirty-one (31), thirty (30) -cubic yard roll-off containers containing treated wastes in the stabilized waste accumulation area located to the west of the container storage warehouse.
43. Veolia may accumulate stabilized waste in a second generator accumulation area located immediately west of the stabilization building in as many as twelve (12), thirty (30) -cubic yard roll-off containers
44. Veolia shall maintain a minimum of 2.5 feet of spacing between containers to inspect the containers and the area around it and to allow for the free movement of emergency response equipment.
45. Veolia shall accumulate the stabilized treated waste in covered liquid-tight containers in the in the designated stabilized waste accumulation areas or in the licensed bulk hazardous waste storage area. For purposes of this approval, liquid-tight containers are ones that do not leak liquids. Veolia shall use containers that are lined or have all edges and seams welded or caulked with a material compatible with the waste to render it liquid-tight.
46. Veolia shall collect all run-off, accumulated liquids, or other materials that come in contact with the asphalt pavement of the stabilized waste accumulation areas in a retention pond, containers or tanks and analyze the material prior to discharge in accordance with a WPDES Discharge Permit and ch. 147, Wis. Stats.

Waste Stabilization Unit Treatment Conditions

47. Veolia shall treat through stabilization only non D001 characteristic wastes containing less than two (2) percent by weight of mercury whose best demonstrated available technology (BDAT) or specified technology in ch. NR 668, Wis. Adm. Code is stabilization. All other hazardous waste codes are prohibited from stabilization or storage at the waste stabilization building, unless the land disposal restriction standards have been met and documented.
48. Veolia shall not leave wastes untreated in the waste stabilization building beyond the business day that it is received, except for wastes stored in the waste silo or in the roll-off container storage unit in the waste stabilization building.
49. Veolia shall not store hazardous wastes in the waste stabilization bin or within the secondary containment system of the waste stabilization building when the waste stabilization treatment unit is not in operation.
50. Veolia may transport non-bulk containers from the container storage building to the waste stabilization building and stage them in a manner described in the FPOR. For container staging in the waste stabilization building prior to treatment, Veolia shall not exceed fifty-nine (59) pallets (e.g. 236 55-gallon drums) at any

time. Veolia shall place these containers in a manner that permits inspection and allows at least 2.5 feet of aisle space between rows of containers. Veolia shall not stack containers atop one another in the staging area.

51. Veolia shall have all the oversize waste materials (e.g., debris, liners) removed by the screen located prior to the feed hopper or by the waste sorting system and materials adhering to the debris removed to the extent possible by manual means (scraping and brushing), until all loose visible material is removed.
52. Veolia shall have a trained operator present in the waste stabilization treatment unit area whenever it is in operation. Veolia shall not allow employees to work unsupervised until they have been certified as being fully trained, in accordance with the facility's personnel training plan.
53. Veolia shall follow Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) lockout/tagout procedures prior to manually removing wastes from the pug mill.
54. When the waste stabilization treatment unit is in operation, Veolia shall at all times equip at least one (1) employee involved in the operation with a two-way radio or other electronic communication device to be used primarily in the event of an emergency.
55. Veolia shall segregate from each other all incompatible wastes until it is demonstrated that the wastes have each passed the treatment standards applicable to that waste and until such time that the analyses to demonstrate compliance with these restrictions is completed and the waste is shipped off-site.
56. Veolia shall take post-treatment samples within forty-eight (48) hours (48) hours after treatment of wastes has been completed.
57. Veolia shall label, within 24 hours of removal from the waste stabilization treatment unit, the containers containing the wastes that have been through the waste stabilization treatment unit with these words or other similar words until analytical results become available: "SGRSTABRES. *Date Accumulated* ___/___/___ (actual date of treatment), *Date of Sample* ___/___/___ (actual date of sample)".
58. Veolia shall segregate wastes, which fail to meet the applicable treatment standard, from other wastes until treated again. Veolia may only dispose of these wastes after demonstrating the waste meets the applicable LDR treatment standard.
59. Veolia shall not place the treated wastes in a landfill for disposal until it has been demonstrated that the applicable land disposal restrictions are met by the treated waste. Veolia shall maintain on file lab analyses documentation demonstrating compliance with applicable portions of the land disposal restrictions (e.g., F006 must have results demonstrating compliance with metals and cyanide). Veolia shall maintain these records for at least five (5) years.
60. Veolia shall submit an annually report to the Department by March 1 that specifies wastes accepted for stabilization treatment from the previous year. The report data shall be sorted chronologically and contain at a minimum the following information:
 - a. Date of operation.
 - b. EPA waste code(s).
 - c. Waste quantities processed/reprocessed per generator with daily and annual totals
 - i. Physical state of waste (e.g. liquid or solid).
 - ii. Total the quantity of waste treated annually per generator sorted alphabetically by generator.
 - iii. Total quantity of waste treated annually from all generators.
 - d. Specific name and quantity of primary and secondary reagents (i.e., stabilizing agent such as lime and cement kiln dust, and reagents such as oxidizing and reducing agents) and other additives used to treat each waste.
 - e. Lab analyses performed.

- f. Location of where the treated waste was disposed and the date it was disposed.
- g. A discussion on wastes that could not be treated on-site down to the applicable LDR treatment standards; generator and generation process descriptions for these wastes; an explanation on why stabilization was not effective; and final disposition of these wastes (e.g., type of treatment, storage, or disposal facility which accepted the waste).

61. When treating nonhazardous solid wastes in the waste stabilization bin, Veolia shall follow conditions 47 through 54 of this approval.

Waste Stabilization Unit Tank Conditions

- 62. Veolia shall maintain records detailing the quantities of hazardous and nonhazardous waste stored in the licensed above ground hazardous waste storage tank located in the waste stabilization building. This information shall be maintained as part of the facility's hazardous waste operating record.
- 63. Veolia shall inspect the following components of each tank once each operating day; overfill control equipment (e.g., waste feed cut-off), and the area immediately surrounding the tank, to detect erosion or signs of releases of hazardous waste.
- 64. Veolia shall not place hazardous wastes in a tank if the wastes could cause the tank, its ancillary equipment, or the containment structure to rupture, leak, corrode, overflow or otherwise fail.
- 65. Veolia shall operate the backhoe in a manner that will not cause spillage of hazardous wastes outside the secondary containment area and will not cause the backhoe to fall from the raised concrete pad it is mounted on.
- 66. Should the elevated and hardened concrete platform that supports the backhoe show excessive wear, Veolia shall place appropriate material (e.g., rubber) mats under the backhoe tracks.
- 67. Veolia shall maintain in the stabilization bulk bin at least two feet of freeboard to prevent splash-out.
- 68. Veolia shall use existing operating logs to track when the Stabilization Waste Storage Silo is switched to and from hazardous waste or reagent storage.
- 69. Veolia shall maintain and have operational a high level alarm system for the hazardous waste tank. If the high level alarm system is not operational waste may not be added to the tank.
- 70. All electrical equipment inside the hazardous waste tank shall be intrinsically safe.
- 71. Veolia shall take measures to protect the hazardous waste tank and ancillary equipment from vehicular traffic.
- 72. Veolia shall provide a tank integrity assessment report prepared in conformity with s. NR 645.07(1), Wis. Adm. Code, to detect corrosion or erosion, cracks, or leaks of all hazardous waste tanks and shall submit a report to the Department by April 1 each year for the previous calendar year.

Secondary Containment Conditions

- 73. The secondary containment systems shall be operated to prevent any migration of wastes or accumulated liquid out of the system into the air, soil, groundwater or surface water at any time.
- 74. The secondary containment system shall be capable of detecting and collecting releases and accumulated liquids until the collected material is removed.
- 75. The secondary containment structures shall be maintained to be liquid tight and free of cracks and gaps.

76. The secondary containment structures shall be promptly resealed or repaired with a chemically resistant material to maintain an impervious surface.
77. All uncontained wastes and liquids located within the secondary containment systems shall be removed from the secondary containment systems area daily and properly managed and disposed of.
78. Veolia may not store materials or equipment whose volume will adversely affect the secondary containment capacity of the storage units, other than the equipment considered in the secondary containment system calculations included in the FPOR.
79. If a spill occurs in a containment pallet or on the floor, the containment pallet or floor shall be decontaminated before another type of waste is stored on the containment pallet or floor.

Spill Reporting Conditions

80. Veolia shall comply with all applicable statutes and rules relating to spills, leaks, or other releases of hazardous waste or other hazardous substances, including ch. 292, Wis. Stats., ch. NR 664 subch. D Wis. Adm. Code and chs. NR 700 to 754, Wis. Adm. Code.
81. Veolia shall implement conditions 81 and 82 of this approval when any of the following conditions occur:
 - a. General spills reporting requirement: If a discharged substance has adversely impacted or threatens to adversely impact the air, lands or waters of the state; caused or threatens to cause acute or chronic human health impacts if immediate actions, such as evacuation or in-place sheltering, are not taken; or presents or threatens to present a fire or explosion hazard or other safety hazard, in accordance with Wis. Admin. Code s. 706.05. The discharge notification form can be obtained at the following web address: <http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/forms/4400/4400-225.pdf>.
 - b. Spills occurring inside the buildings: Greater than five (5) gallons of hazardous materials.
 - c. Spills occurring outside the buildings on paved areas that drains to the stormwater collection system: Greater than one (1) gallon of hazardous materials.
 - d. All spills occurring outside of the buildings and on non-paved areas.
82. Veolia shall provide immediate telephone notification to the Division of Emergency Government (Spills Line - 800-943-0003) when a release is covered by condition 80.
83. Veolia shall submit a spill report to the Department in accordance with NR 706. In addition Veolia shall submit a spill report to the department's designated Hazardous Waste Inspector assigned to Veolia and to the Department's designated Hazardous Waste plan review staff person assigned to Veolia and to the Department's designated Spills Coordinator within fifteen (15) days of incident.
84. Veolia shall submit quarterly reports listing all visible spills of hazardous material greater than one gallon that occurred at the facility over the previous three (3) months. The report shall include the type and quantity of waste spilled, the location of the release, the source of the release, what actions were taken to clean up the release and what actions will be taken to prevent a release from recurring. The quarterly report shall be submitted to the Department's designated Hazardous Waste Inspector by the 15th day of April, July, October and January of each year that Veolia maintains a hazardous waste operating license.

Corrective Action Condition

85. The Department reserves the right to require corrective action by Veolia under the authority of s. 291.37, Wis. Stats., and chs. NR 664, subch. F, Wis. Adm. Code.

Hazardous Waste Air Emissions NR 664 – Subchapter CC Conditions

86. Veolia shall visually inspect the potential leak interface areas of each container used to store waste subject to CC for compliance with ch. NR 664 subch. CC, Wis. Adm. Code.

87. Veolia shall maintain in the facility operating record a record of all tests used to comply with the air emissions standards, visual inspections and monitoring, organic vapor determinations, and other documentation demonstrating compliance with ch. NR 664 subch. CC, Wis. Adm. Code.
88. Veolia shall comply with all applicable requirements of any active Department air pollution control permit document, and air management rules contained in chs. NR 400 to 499, Wis. Adm. Code, as well as directives including, but not limited to, obtaining all necessary permits to operate in accordance with these rules. Veolia shall notify the Department's Northeast Region hazardous waste investigator if any proposed changes (through air quality construction permits) to units subject to Subchapter AA, BB, CC, or other RCRA rules pertaining to air emissions.
89. Veolia shall comply with all applicable air management permit conditions, air management requirements and hazardous waste licensing conditions. When two (2) or more operating limitations apply, the most stringent operating limitations take precedence.

Waste Analysis Conditions

90. Veolia shall follow the waste analysis plan as detailed in the FPOR submittal.
91. Veolia shall retain records of all analytical information, including all calibration and maintenance records of laboratory instrumentation and copies of all required for this license, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date the waste was analyzed.
92. Veolia shall indicate on the hazardous waste manifest, prepared for sending waste off site, all waste codes applicable to the hazardous waste prior to the commingling, recontainerization or bulking of hazardous waste on-site.
93. Veolia shall follow the sampling collection guidance as outlined in U.S. EPA's SW-846, "*Volume II, Field Manual*". Sampling methods not covered by SW-846 must be acceptable to the Department.
94. Veolia shall ensure that all samples collected are representative of the waste stream from which the samples are collected.
95. Veolia shall ensure that the person(s) collecting the samples are trained in proper sample collection.
96. Veolia shall only combine wastes that are compatible.
97. Veolia shall use a laboratory that is certified or registered by the State of Wisconsin.
98. Veolia shall perform a physical and chemical analysis of a waste stream when:
 - a. Veolia is notified that the process or operation generating the waste has changed.
 - b. Veolia has reason to believe that the process or operation generating the waste has changed.
 - c. Results of an inspection indicate that the waste to be collected does not match the waste designated.
99. Veolia shall not modify the random selection process unless Veolia has obtained Department concurrence.

Manifests

100. Within forty-five (45) days of receiving a uniform hazardous waste manifest, Veolia shall send one copy of the uniform hazardous waste manifest information to the Department in an electronic format specified by the Department in accordance with s. NR 664.0071(1)(b)4 Wis. Admin. Code.

101. Upon notification of a uniform hazardous waste manifest data quality issue by the Department, Veolia, shall within five (5) business days, make the correction(s) and resubmit the uniform hazardous waste manifest information to the Department.
102. Veolia's submittal of the uniform hazardous waste manifest information shall be identical to the information as describe on the uniform hazardous waste manifest.
103. Beginning in 2014, Veolia shall begin quarterly, random, checks of five (5) percent of the paper manifests against Veolia's electronic submittals to the Department for accuracy of the electronic data.
104. Veolia shall submit quarterly reports of the manifest review. The report shall include the uniform manifest tracking number and the results of the review and what actions, if any, were taken to correct inaccurate data. The quarterly report shall be submitted to the Department's assigned hazardous waste inspector and hazardous waste permit writer by the 15th day of April, July, October and January of each year that Veolia maintains a hazardous waste operating license or until Veolia demonstrates there is consistently good agreement between paper manifests and electronic data, then the Department will consider reducing this to an annual requirement covering one (1) percent of the paper manifests.

Closure

105. Veolia shall follow the closure plan as submitted in the FPOR when closing all or part of the hazardous waste activities covered by this plan approval.
106. Closure confirmation samples shall be grab samples. Closure confirmation sampling must show that all areas of a unit have been successfully cleaned and that no contamination above the wastewater standards identified in table 1 of s. NR 668.40 Wis. Admin. Code.
107. Field sampling methods shall follow the guidance in EPA's SW-846, "*Volume II, Field Manual*". Field sampling methods not covered by SW-846 must be acceptable to the Department before they are used to close the hazardous waste storage area(s).
108. Sampling methods and equipment, as well as laboratory analytical methods, shall follow the guidance in U.S. EPA's SW-846, "*Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, Third Edition*" (see 40 CFR 260.11).
109. Veolia shall use the lowest possible analytical Method Detection Limit (MDL) for the hazardous constituents associated with listed hazardous wastes.
110. Veolia shall report all concentration data, even if it is estimated, for compounds or elements that have been positively identified in the sample. Some target analytes are present at concentrations which are above the level that can be reliably detected but below the level that they can be reliably quantified. These data are referred to as "qualified" and will be reported as a number which has been "flagged" by the laboratory. Although less reliable than data which are reported above the Estimated Quantitation Limit (EQL), these qualified data must nevertheless be evaluated carefully by the Department.
111. The closure report shall include a discussion/evaluation of the secondary containment area. This discussion/evaluation of the secondary containment area shall include any observations of visible contamination (i.e., staining caused by waste consisting of light shadows, slight streaks, or minor discolorations), cracks, crevices, and pits in the floor and any defects of the impervious coating used on the floor. Soil sampling will be required if defects are discovered in the secondary containment area that would allow the waste to penetrate the secondary containment area and affect the underlying soils.
112. The closure report shall include a discussion/evaluation of how the cleaning methods and the surfactants chosen are suitable for the contaminants. If detergent washing and water rinsing are selected, the closure

report should show that the detergent solution will remove the contaminants of concern. This may be demonstrated with solubility data from product specification sheets or standard chemical tables. The length of time solutions are in contact with the surface and whether or not scrubbing or other physical efforts are used will affect the accuracy of the decontamination demonstration. Other useful considerations might include the temperature of the wash water and the pressure/nozzle that would be used to apply it to clean the surface. The effectiveness of chemical and physical decontamination will also depend on the unit's design, the cleaning solutions, and the constituents to be removed.

113. The closure report shall include a discussion/evaluation on the equipment used to clean the hazardous waste storage area(s), how this equipment was decontaminated and how the residues from the decontamination were handled.
114. The closure report shall include a discussion/evaluation of how waste materials (i.e., rinsate, debris, disposable equipment, etc.) from decontamination were managed and the volumes / quantity of waste materials that were generated by the decontamination efforts. The waste materials will need to be managed as a hazardous waste per s. NR 664.0178, Wis. Admin. Code.
115. The closure report shall include a drawing of the hazardous waste storage area(s) that are being closed. The drawing should show, at a minimum, dimensions and other construction details, appurtenant structures and relationship to other significant points or structures on the facility property. All drawings shall provide a specified scale, legend, and north arrows.
116. The closure report shall include a discussion on the types and quantities of hazardous wastes and materials that were stored in hazardous waste storage area(s).
117. The closure report shall include a photo log documenting the decontamination of the hazardous waste storage area(s) and photos showing the 'clean' hazardous waste storage area(s). Each photo should be numbered, dated and include a description of what was photographed.
118. The closure report shall include a discussion/evaluation of the sampling strategy (i.e., sample collection, sample locations, number of samples collected, how the sample was collected and analytical considerations).
119. The closure report shall include waste disposal documentation (e.g. bills of lading, uniform hazardous waste manifest, waste profile information).
120. The closure report shall include a table summarizing the data reported by the lab. The table needs to include concentration data, even if it is estimated, for compounds or elements that have been positively identified in the sample.
121. The closure report shall include a discussion/evaluation of any spills that have occurred in the hazardous waste storage area(s).
122. Veolia shall demonstrate that any residual contamination remaining in the hazardous waste storage area(s) is below regulatory or health based standards. To achieve clean closure, Veolia will need to meet the wastewater standards identified in table 1 of s. NR 668.40 Wis. Admin. Code for the hazardous wastes that were stored in the hazardous waste storage area(s).

Financial Responsibility

123. Veolia shall maintain up to date closure cost estimates and financial proof mechanism covering closure and liability requirements as defined in ch. NR 664, Subch. H, Wis. Adm. Code. The owner financial proof mechanism shall be updated annually for inflation.

This approval is based on the information available to the Department as of the date of approval. If additional information, project changes or other circumstances indicate a possible need to modify this approval, the Department may ask you to provide further information relating to this activity. Likewise, the Department accepts proposals to modify approvals, as provided for in state statutes and administrative codes.

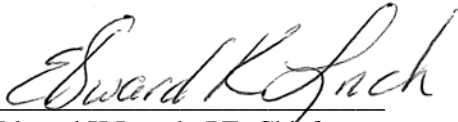
NOTICE OF APPEAL RIGHTS

If you believe you have a right to challenge this decision made by the Department, you should know that Wisconsin statutes, administrative codes and case law establish time periods and requirements for reviewing Department decisions.

To seek judicial review of the Department's decision, sections 227.52 and 227.53, Stats., establish criteria for filing a petition for judicial review. You have 30 days after the decision is mailed or otherwise served by the Department to file your petition with the appropriate circuit court and serve the petition on the Department. The petition shall name the Department of Natural Resources as the respondent.

Dated: March 27, 2014

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
For the Secretary



Edward K Lynch, PE, Chief
Hazardous Waste & Mining Section
Bureau of Waste and Materials Management



Michael J. Ellenbecker, Hazardous Waste Program Coordinator
Hazardous Waste & Mining Section
Bureau of Waste and Materials Management