

**Sec. 22a-209-1. Definitions**

“AASHTO specification” means a standard of performance for buried structures set forth in “Standard Specifications for Transportation Materials,” published by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials in 1989, 14TH edition.

“All weather access” means that affected roads or land surface can support operation of vehicles for the transportation of solid waste and vehicles for the maintenance of solid waste facilities under all normal climatic conditions, provided that snow is removed and flooding is precluded.

“Alter” (1) when referring to a solid waste facility which has no permit, means to change the existing configuration or method of operation of the facility in any manner, including but not limited to adding to the volume of solid waste deposited at the facility; (2) when referring to a solid waste facility which holds a permit, means to change the approved configuration or method of operation of the facility in any manner, including but not limited to adding to the approved volume of solid waste deposited at the facility.

“Asbestos” means actinolite, amosite, antnophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite, or any material which contains the above, all or part of which is in a friable state.

“ASTM specification” means a standard for pipes or other construction materials set forth in “Annual Book of ASTM Standards,” published by the American Society of Testing Materials in 1989.

“Base flood” means a flood that has a one percent or greater chance of recurring in any year or a flood of a magnitude equaled or exceeded once in 100 years on the average over a significantly long period. If the Commissioner deems it necessary for a particular location, the base flood shall represent a less common occurrence as specified by him or her.

“Bird hazard” means an increase in the likelihood of bird/aircraft collisions that may cause damage to the aircraft or injury to its occupants.

“Bulky waste” means landclearing debris and waste resulting directly from demolition activities other than clean fill.

“Cell construction method” means the spreading, compacting and daily covering of solid wastes through use of the area, ramp, or trench methods of landfilling.

“Certified operator” means the solid waste facility operator or an employee of the such operator who is present on site and oversees or carries out the daily operation of the facility, and whose qualifications are approved in accordance with Section 22a-209-6 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“Certified soil scientist” means a person who has been certified as a soil scientist by the Board of Directors of the Society of Soil Scientists of Southern New England.

“Clean fill” means (1) natural soil (2) rock, brick, ceramics, concrete, and asphalt paving fragments which are virtually inert and pose neither a pollution threat to ground or surface waters nor a fire hazard and (3) polluted soil as defined in subdivision (45) of subsection (a) of section 22a-133k-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies which soil has been treated to reduce the concentration of pollutants to levels which do not exceed the applicable pollutant mobility criteria and direct exposure criteria established in sections 22a-133k-1 through 22a-133k-3 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and which soil is reused in accordance with R.C.S.A. subdivision (3) of subsection (h) of section 22a-133k-2 of such regulations.

“Cover material” means soil, or other suitable material as approved by the Commissioner, which is used to cover compacted solid waste in a solid or special waste disposal area. Any soils used shall be classified as GM, silty gravels, poorly graded gravel-sand-silt mixtures; GC, clayey gravels, poorly graded gravel-sand-clay mixtures; SM, silty sands, poorly graded sand-silt mixtures; SC, clayey sands, poorly graded sand-clay mixtures; ML, inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands with slight plasticity in accordance with the unified soil classification system.

“Dewater” means to subject material to a process that removes water.

“Dioxin sampling well” means a stainless steel ground water monitoring well installed within the area of predicted leachate plume from any portion of a solid waste facility at which residue is disposed.

“Facility plan” means the engineering studies and proposals to build, establish, alter, operate, monitor and close a solid waste facility, required by Section 22a-209-4(b) (2) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“Floodplain” means the lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters, including flood-prone areas of offshore islands, which are inundated by the base flood.

“Friable” means readily crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder, when dry, by hand pressure.

“Geotextile” means a woven or nonwoven fabric or film which is utilized for the engineering management of soil and water.

“Groundwater” means water present in the zone of saturation.

“Groundwater monitoring well” means a dug, driven or drilled well used to determine groundwater elevation, direction of groundwater flow, or the quality of groundwater.

“Hazardous Waste” means any waste material which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed, including hazardous waste identified in accordance with Section 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 USC 6901 et seq.) as amended.

“Leachate” means that liquid which results from ground or surface water which has been in contact with solid waste and has extracted material, either dissolved or suspended, from the solid waste.

“Lift” means a horizontal layer of cells within a solid waste disposal area at which the cell construction method is utilized.

“Lower explosive limit” means the lowest percent by volume of gas which will propagate a flame in air at 25°C and atmospheric pressure.

“Maximum high water table” means the highest elevation reached by the upper level of the ground water as determined by an engineering evaluation conducted in accordance with test methods approved by the Commissioner.

“Monocell” means a variation of the cell construction method whereby only a single type of solid waste is disposed of in any individual cell.

“Mottling indicator” means a residual trace of reduced or oxidized iron left on soil strata as the result of fluctuations in groundwater elevation.

“Mulch” means a protective cover of organic material placed over soil to preserve soil

moisture, prevent erosion, or promote the growth of plants.

“Municipal solid waste” means solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial and institutional sources, excluding solid waste consisting of significant quantities of hazardous waste as defined in Section 22a-115 of the General Statutes, landclearing debris, biomedical waste, sewage sludge and scrap metal.

“Natural soil” means soil in which all substances naturally occurring therein are present in concentrations not exceeding the concentrations of such substance occurring naturally in the environment and in which soil no other substance is analytically detectable. For the purpose of this definition, substance shall have the same meaning as in section 22a-133k-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“New municipal solid waste disposal area” means a solid waste facility or expansion thereof, other than a vertical expansion, for the disposal of municipal solid waste, for which facility or expansion a completed application under Sections 22a-430 and 22a-208a of the General Statutes is received by the Commissioner after the effective date of Section 22a-209-14 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“Open dump” means a site at which solid waste is disposed of in a manner which does not comply with Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, (42 USC 6901 et seq.), as amended, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

“Operator” means a person who is ultimately responsible for maintaining the solid waste facility in conformance with applicable statutes and regulations and the facility permits.

“Pan lysimeter” means a leachate collection device for sampling leachate from monocells within a solid waste disposal area.

“Person” means any individual, firm, partnership, association, syndicate, company, trust, corporation, municipality, agency or political or administrative subdivision of the state, or other legal entity of any kind.

“Public airport” means an airport open to the public without prior permission and without restrictions within the physical capacities of available facilities.

“Recharge” means water which enters a geologic formation. “Regional solid waste disposal area” means a solid waste disposal area used for the disposal of solid waste generated in more than one municipality.

“Residue” means bottom ash, air pollution control residue, and other residues from the combustion process at resource recovery facilities, municipal solid waste incinerators, and biomedical waste incinerators.

“Resources recovery facility” means a volume reduction plant, as defined by Section 22a-207 of the General Statutes as amended, utilizing processes aimed at reclaiming the material or energy values from solid wastes.

“Rip-rap” means a loose assemblage of broken or whole stones utilized to dissipate the velocity and energy of moving water.

“Scarification” means the process of raking, harrowing or otherwise disturbing a soil surface to allow infiltration of water or other material.

“Solid waste boundary” means the outermost perimeter of the solid or special waste (projected in the horizontal plane) as it would exist at completion of the permitted disposal activity at a solid waste or special waste disposal area.

“Special waste disposal area” means a solid waste disposal area at which special wastes,

as defined in this section, are disposed of.

“Special wastes” means the following wastes, so long as they are not hazardous waste pursuant to section 22a-115 of the General Statutes or radioactive material subject to section 22a-148 of the General Statutes: (1) water treatment, sewage treatment or industrial sludges, liquid, solids and contained gases; fly-ash and casting sands or slag; and contaminated dredge spoils; (2) scrap tires; (3) bulky waste, as defined in this section; (4) asbestos; (5) residue; and (6) biomedical waste.

“Standard proctor density” means the maximum weight per unit volume of earthen material which has been compacted by a specific weight and procedure, at an optimum soil moisture, according to a laboratory engineering test developed by Proctor.

“State Solid Waste Management Plan” means the State plan adopted pursuant to Section 22a-211 of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended.

“Stormwater” means precipitation runoff.

“Transfer station” means a volume reduction plant, as defined by Section 22a-207 of the General Statutes, as amended, that is a central collection point for the solid waste generated within a municipality or group of municipalities, where solid wastes received are transferred to a vehicle for removal to another solid waste facility.

“Underdrainage” means a system of pipes, structures, stone, pumps, wells, or other devices utilized to lower or divert groundwater.

“Vector” means an insect or rodent or other animal (not human) which can transmit infectious diseases from one person or animal to another person or animal.

“Vertical expansion” means an expansion of an existing solid waste disposal area such that future disposal of municipal solid waste will take place only where solid waste has previously been disposed of and is still present.

“Washout” means the carrying away of solid waste by waters of the base flood.

“Water Quality Standards” means the water quality standards and water quality Classifications Map published by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, February, 1987.

“Water table” means that surface of a body of unconfined groundwater at which the pressure is equal to that of the atmosphere.

“Working face” means that portion of a solid waste or special waste disposal area where the waste is deposited, spread and compacted prior to the placement of cover material.

“Zone of influence” means the area in which, assuming the absence of any means at a solid waste facility to collect or treat leachate, groundwater may be altered in quality due to discharge of leachate from any portion of such facility.

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