

Extracts of Cleanaway's Landfill Standards Operations Manual

The Landfill Standards Operations Manual is designed to provide a practical and comprehensive manual covering the operating standards at Cleanaway Waste's active landfills.

It is a reference manual used by Operations managers and others to benchmark the way we operate our landfills and continue to establish standard levels of compliance and service excellence at Cleanaway Waste landfills, including MRL.

Extracts on vermin

VERMIN CONTROL STANDARDS

Standard

Vermin such as rodents, insects, dogs or burrowing animals:

1. will not become a nuisance to neighbors
2. will not contribute to the spread of any type of contamination
3. will not contribute to any regulatory violation

Requirements

The primary control for vectors at the landfill is the cleanliness of the site and the daily cover of the waste at the facility. It is recommended that sites contract with an independent, outside pest control firm to monitor rodent or insect vectors at the site. Rodents find very few harbors at a well-run, daily covered site. The continual compaction eliminate their source of food or make it too difficult to obtain.

In buildings or storage areas where they may find a nesting harbor, trapping or poisons will be used to eliminate them. Using a professional pest control vendor is recommended as the most knowledgeable source of information on technique and products for vector control purposes. Daily cover is the best deterrent against dogs. The compacted soil covering the source of food will in most cases make it too difficult to obtain so the vector will abandon the area. In persistent cases it will become necessary to seek professional control to trap and relocate or humanely remove animals that attempt to feed or burrow during the closed hours of the site.

Extracts on bird control

BIRD CONTROL STANDARDS

Standard

A continuous bird control program will be in place at each landfill location. Birds are to be proactively and humanely controlled so as to prevent them from becoming:

1. A nuisance to neighbors
2. A source of regulatory violation
3. A contributor to any form of potential contamination

Requirements

Control of birds requires persistent attention to break the habits of birds. Landfills possess the type of habitat attractive to birds. They are typically drawn to the working face as a feeding ground. Sedimentation or drainage control structures such as ponds provide sources of food and water. The site may be within their flight migratory patterns and provide a resting or roosting habitat due to types of vegetation or ground covers. A rural site surrounded by other feeding sources like farm fields would be particularly attractive to birds. Changing their feeding habits, reducing their feeding grounds through effective cover application or creating a disruptive environment will typically minimize their presence.

NOTE: Any bird control method used will be in compliance with all Local, State, and Federal regulations and Laws. Discuss with the Environmental Team to ensure compliance.

Bird control - There are many types of behavioural disruption techniques available to include in a proactive bird control program. The program will entail the use of a variety of the different devices to keep the birds from becoming comfortable with a specific behavioural pattern. Birds can adapt to a disruption pattern and while it may appear a device is making progress toward controlling the birds, they will eventually become used to the device and ignore its disruption. A typical bird control program involves the use of several different disruptive devices to confuse the birds and make the landfill environment unpleasant for them. When the landfill is unpleasant to birds they will seek food and habitat in a less disruptive location.

Methods - Pyrotechnics or “poppers and screamers”, as they are referred to, may be used in alternating patterns at the working face. They are the preferred method of proactive control. These are shot gun type shells fired from a special pistol or shot gun. In the beginning of the program they must be used almost continuously for several weeks to keep the birds from landing or establishing a roost. Once the pattern of the bird is broken and they tire from the constant interruption, they typically leave. When an operator spots new birds at the site he or she will begin the

pattern again. The manager or Supervisor along with the spotter should have access to a supply of the shells and guns to keep at the face or in the site vehicle. Other methods of control can include:

1. propane cannons
2. reflective flash tapes
3. irritating sound devices - falcon calls, injured bird screams