



MSW Annual Report - Instructions and Guidance
Annual Reporting Program for
Municipal Solid Waste Facilities
Fiscal Year 2008 (Sept. 1, 2007 – Aug. 31, 2008)

This document is the supplemental instructions and guidance for the annual report (TCEQ-20011) that MSW facilities must submit to the TCEQ. In it you will find general instructions about the reporting program, detailed guidance and examples for report questions, and a glossary of terms. If you have any questions that this document does not address, please contact the TCEQ so that we may assist you.

General Instructions

Reporting Requirements: Annual report forms for MSW facilities are issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) after the end of each State of Texas fiscal year (FY). The information you provide assists in local, regional, and statewide solid waste management planning efforts, and your cooperation in providing correct information is greatly appreciated. Annual reports are required for all municipal solid waste (MSW) facilities under provisions of 30 TAC §330 (Subchapter P, Fees & Reports). This report is due November 15, 2008. Please be aware that failure to submit your annual report on-time with complete and accurate information will be considered a violation of this regulation and may limit your ability to obtain permit modifications in the future.

Capacity Assessment: We encourage landfill reporters to conduct or obtain engineered capacity assessments. In the last reporting cycle, almost 70% of the state's remaining capacity was reported by an engineering assessment. The quality of this number is extremely important to our analysis, and we appreciate your efforts to report remaining capacity as accurately as possible. Alternatively, you may create an estimated airspace consumption (based on operational information) if an engineered capacity assessment is not feasible this reporting year.

Contact and Mailing Information: If you have any questions or need help completing your annual report, please contact Elvi O. Yzaguirre at (512) 239-6700. Submit your completed annual report by November 15, 2008 to one of the following addresses, as appropriate to the carrier:

Via Regular U.S. Mail:
TCEQ, MC 124
MSW Permits Section
Attention: MSW Annual Reports/Elvi Yzaguirre
PO Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087

Via Special Delivery:
TCEQ, MC 124
MSW Permits Section
Attention: MSW Annual Reports/Elvi Yzaguirre
12100 Park 35 Circle, Bldg A Mail Room
Austin, TX 78753

Please note the following additional instructions:

- Return form pages one to eight. Landfill reporters must also return pages nine and ten.
- Please make sure your permit or registration number is at the top of each page.
- Make a copy of your completed annual report for your records.
- Please do not return the instructions to TCEQ.
- Please note the November 15 deadline.
- **It is extremely important that your report is complete, accurate, and on time.**

Additional copies of this and other forms, as well as a Word version of the report form, are available at:

http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/permitting/waste_permits/waste_planning/wp_annual.html.

Additional Verification Information: Please note that additional verification information is included with your report form this year. This information is gathered from prior years' reports and other information that is available at the time this form is mailed out. This information is provided to assist you in completing this year's report, but the values in your verification information will probably not be identical to what your facility would report this year.

Detailed Instructions

Answer all questions that apply to your facility. If a particular question does not apply to your facility, you do not need to answer that question. Most questions have individual numbers; some "block" report areas are covered by a single question number. Question numbers are in square brackets [#] on the form, and further information may be found for each of those questions in this document. If you need assistance with any part of this report, have any questions about the meanings of any question, or do not understand these directions, please contact MSW Permits Section, at 512-239-6700.

Page 1: Identification This page contains areas for you to update the information that we keep about your facility.

Registration number: A Central Records Registration Number (RN #) is issued for facilities that have submitted a Core Data Form (TNRCC-10400). Every facility should have an RN # by now. If you do not, please contact the agency to discuss getting one. If your RN # is not listed on this page, please provide it. The registration or permit number should never change. It is there for your reference. If your facility has changed authorized type through permit or registration changes, please list the new type on the right.

Customer numbers: In addition to facilities having RN #'s assigned by Central Records, facility owners and representatives should also be assigned a Customer Number (CN #), when a Core Data Form is submitted. Please list your CN # in the right column. PLEASE NOTE: If you have changes to your name, title, contact address, etc., please list them on this form, but they will not be updated to the Central Registry. The proper method of changing information in the Central Registry is via the Core Data Form. We provide the information here as a cross-check to ensure that you and we are looking at the same entities and that neither you nor the annual reporting program has missed a Central Registry update.

Email address: Your email address is requested as a means to quickly consult with you regarding your annual report. Please note that, while the agency has no intent to publish, sell, or otherwise market your email address, it will be stored along with other data that is available to the public on request. If you are uncomfortable with your email address being available in this manner, please do not submit it.

Page 2: Declarations

This page contains sections for the authorized representative to acknowledge that they are aware of the requirements for this report, and to certify that the report is complete and accurate.

Affirmation: This affirmation states that the person signing the report is authorized to do so by the permit holder and that the information in the report is complete and accurate. **Signature is required for report to be accepted.**

Personal information: The box in the middle of the page has a phone number for you to call if you need assistance completing this form or have questions about the annual reporting program. Also, since contact information is considered "personal information" by the agency, information on how to review and correct what personal information the agency has collected about you is given.

[1] - Facility Status This question refers to your operational status.

- If you accepted any waste for processing or disposal anytime during the 2008 fiscal year (9/1/2007 to 8/31/2008), then mark the "We accepted waste" status. The only exception to this is waste exempt as specified in 30 TAC §330.673.
- If you no longer have a permit to accept waste, please send a copy of your notice confirming that your facility's permit has been revoked or cancelled - you do not need to complete any more of the form.

Inactive facility certification: If your facility has taken no waste in the gates during the 2008 fiscal year (other than waste

exempted in 30 TAC §330.673), and none of the values reported on other pages of the report have changed from the prior year (such as permitted acreage, types of leachate management, etc.), then the same person that signs the report affirmation may sign the inactivity certification. This certifies that this facility's data has not changed in the past fiscal year, and the prior year's values will be used for this facility. This certification may not be used for any active facility.

Page 3: Facility Characteristics

[2] - Scales for incoming waste

Mark if this facility uses on-site vehicle scales for weighing some (or all) waste brought into the facility.

[3] - Off-site scales

Mark if this facility accepts scale weights from off-site scales to measure the waste coming into the facility.

[4] - Contract Operator

If the owner of the permit is not the organization / entity that is operating the facility, answer "Yes" and indicate the name of the organization / company / entity that is operating the facility.

[5] - Contractor name

Enter the name of the organization / company / entity that is operating the facility, if different from the permit owner.

[6] - Average rates

Indicate average rates for accepting waste to this facility. These should be the "broad base" averages, indicating the charge to a standard customer or organization for bringing waste to this facility.

[7] - Average haul distance

Indicate the average distance traveled by collection or transfer vehicles from their collection routes to the facility (half the standard round trip distance).

[8] - Counties served

Indicate the number of counties that provided waste material to the facility. Include the county that the facility is located in unless all waste received at the facility was from other counties.

[9] - Counties served

List the names of the counties that contributed waste to this facility; the number of counties listed must match [8].

[10] - States served

Indicate the number of states other than Texas that provided waste to the facility.

[11] - States served

List the names of the states that contributed waste to this facility; the number of states listed must match [10].

[12] - Waste from Mexico

Indicate whether any waste accepted originated from Mexico, even if this facility was not the importer.

[13] - Methane recovery

Indicate if any methane was collected for reasons other than flaring or enclosed burning.

[14] - Fuel usage

If methane was recovered, indicate if it was used to fuel vehicles, heaters, boilers, or other equipment on the site.

[15] - Power usage

If methane was recovered, indicate if it was used to generate electric power, for use on-site or off-site.

[16] - Amount recovered

If methane was recovered, indicate the (unrefined) amount recovered during the fiscal year in cubic feet. If you need to convert from cubic yards to cubic feet, multiply the number of cubic yards by 27.

[17] - Power generation

If electric power was generated from collected methane, indicate how many kilowatt-hours (kWh) were generated and used on-site.

[18] - Power sales

If electric power was generated from collected methane, indicate how many kilowatt-hours (kWh) were generated and sold back to an electric co-op, utility, or other power organization.

Page 4: Diversion

[19] - Diversion tons

Enter the number of tons of each type of material received at the facility and later re-shipped for a non-disposal end use. An example would be recyclables collected on multiple trucks and then consolidated for a mill pick-up. Even if some

separation was done (such as separating cans from glass bottles), the material leaves the facility in a similar form to when it arrived and is used for a non-disposal process after leaving the facility. Using yard wastes for composting, cans and bottles for recycling, and used shingles for asphalt road filler all qualify as non-disposal activities. Using contaminated soils for daily cover at a landfill does not qualify.

[20] - Collection and Compaction

Indicate if the facility performed any of the listed activities.

Page 5: Processing This page addresses waste processing activities at this facility.

[21] - Solid waste processing

Indicate the type of processing performed at your facility. Enter the number of tons of MSW processed. If the breakdown between waste types and where waste is from is not known, you may interpolate the unknown values. For example, presume these known values:

Residential 200 tons
 Commercial 100 tons
 Brush 100 tons
 Total waste accepted: 400 tons, of which 100 was from out-of-state

If the exact amount of each group is not known, you can use the relative amounts of total waste to figure approximate amounts for each category. Find the percentage of out-of-state waste by dividing the tons of out-of-state waste by the total tons of waste. In this example, you would enter these values in the form:

	In-state	Out-state	Mexico	Total
Residential	180 (90% of 200)	20 (10% of 200)		200 (known)
Commercial	90 (90% of 100)	10 (10% of 100)		100 (known)
Brush	30 (30% of 100)	70 (70% of 100)		100 (known)

[22] - Liquid waste processing

Enter the number of gallons of each type of liquid waste accepted for processing at this facility.

Page 6: Transfers

[23] - Solid waste transfers

Enter the number of tons of each type of waste accepted and later transferred to another facility for disposal.

[24] - Liquid waste transfers

Enter the number of gallons of liquid waste accepted for transfer to a liquid processing or disposal facility.

Page 7: Disposal

[25] - Disposal method

Mark the disposal method this facility used to dispose of MSW

[26] - Disposal amounts

Enter the number of tons of each type of waste disposed of at this facility. Make sure that tons total across by type and total

down by origin. The bottom-right total should be the total tons of waste disposed of at this facility, and should match the total reported on the next page as the sum of the waste covered by the state MSW fee, the waste covered by the state NHIW waste fee, and the waste exempt from the state MSW fee under 30 TAC §330.673(a)(7) or (b)(7).

Page 8: Fee and Tons Worksheet

This page double-checks the waste amounts that you reported to the state on your monthly NHIW and quarterly MSW reports with the total tonnages that you are reporting for the year. **This worksheet is only to assist you in converting waste volumes (cubic yards) to tons for this annual report.** Quarters on the worksheet correspond to the Texas state fiscal quarter definitions. For the MSW Quarterly reports, enter the amounts from the corresponding report. For the NHIW monthly report, sum the values for the three reports that constitute a given quarter and enter those values.

Date	Fiscal Quarter	Quarterly Report	NHIW Fee Report
9/1/2007 to 11/30/2007	First of '08	MSW disposed of from 9/1/07 to 11/30/07, due 12/20/07	Sum monthly reports for 9/07, 10/07, and 11/07
12/1/2007 to 2/28/2008	Second of '08	MSW disposed of from 12/1/07 to 2/28/08, due 3/20/08	Sum monthly reports for 12/07, 1/08 and 2/08
3/1/2008 to 5/31/2008	Third of '08	MSW disposed of from 3/1/08 to 5/31/08, due 6/20/08	Sum monthly reports for 3/08, 4/08, and 5/08
6/1/2008 to 8/31/2008	Fourth of '08	MSW disposed of from 6/1/08 to 8/31/08, due 9/20/08	Sum monthly reports for 6/08, 7/08, and 8/08

[27] - Standard MSW

These are the amounts reported on the quarterly MSW fee reports (yellow forms).

- Enter the values for each quarter across in the row that corresponds to the appropriate quarter.
- When all four quarters are entered, sum each column’s values into the “Total” row, then divide that value by the number in the “Divide by” row, and
- Enter that result in the “Converted Total” row. The Converted Totals are the ton-equivalents for other units
- Sum the converted totals across to the “Block Total” box.

[28] - Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste

These are the amounts reported on the monthly NHIW Fee Reports. Sum the “Net Tons” columns for the three months in each quarter. The number of tons must match with the summed “Net Tons” column on your monthly reports.

[29] - Exempt Waste

These are the wastes that you listed on the quarterly reports as exempt from the state MSW fee. These wastes include wastes from disasters or destruction of drug-trafficking property. To qualify for the exemption, the disposer must not charge a fee for the disposal (30 TAC §330.673).

[30] - Tons Disposed

This is the sum of the previous three block totals, and should be the total of waste disposed during the fiscal year.

Page 9: Landfills, 1 of 2 This page covers information on the features of the landfill and the remaining disposal capacity. You should not return pages nine and ten for a non-landfill facility.

[31] - Monitors

Check whether the facility has monitors for the various substances.

[32] - Gas Management

Check each landfill gas management method in use at this facility. This is not recovered methane - that is covered earlier, on the "Facility Characteristics" page.

[33] - Leachate Management

Check each method of leachate management in use at this facility.

[34] - [40] SITE CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

If you performed a site assessment in March 2008 or later then you may use this report section to certify the remaining capacity of the landfill calculated from that assessment. You may not use this report section if you did not perform an assessment this year, or if it was done before March 2008. Note that the final capacity number must be as of the end of the fiscal year - August 31, 2008. The engineer performing the assessment must place his/her seal in the space provided. Assessments without an engineer's seal will be counted as estimates. The engineer's seal is only for the assessment of remaining capacity as of 8/31/08 - the responsibility for the rest of the report is the responsibility of the person that signs the "Declarations" page, and, ultimately, the entity that owns the permit for this facility.

[41] - [51] SITE CAPACITY ESTIMATION

If you did not do a site assessment this fiscal year, or you did your assessment before March 2007, you must use this section to calculate the estimated remaining capacity of the landfill. You will need the following numbers to complete this report section:

- Last year's final capacity (from FY 2007 annual report)
- An estimate of your current compaction rate
- How much waste, in tons, was disposed of this fiscal year
- Any changes to the permitted volume of the landfill approved by the TCEQ during the 2008 fiscal year

For example, presume that a facility had the following numbers:

Last Year (2007)	
Yards remaining	505,200 yd ₃
Compaction rate	850 lbs. / yd ₃
Tons disposed	2,850
Permit changes	0

This Year (2008)	
Yards remaining	?
Compaction rate	850 ?
Tons disposed	3,120
Permit changes	+25,000 yd ₃

Following the steps in the "If you did not assess this year" column would yield these results:

3,120 total tons x 2,000 lbs. / ton = 6,240,000 lbs. of waste

Compaction rate = 850 lbs. / yd³ (Double-checked with landfill staff)

6,240,000 lbs. of waste ÷ 850 lbs. / yd³ = 7,341 yd³ used this year
505,200 yds. remaining last year - 7,341 yds. used this year = 497,859 yd³ available at the end of year
497,859 yd³ + 25,000 yd³ added by permit change = 522,859 yd³ available at the end of year with permit changes
522,859 yd³ - 0 yd³ removed by permit change = 522,859 yd³ total cubic yards remaining with permit changes
Enter 522,859 for total cubic yards remaining for disposal and daily / intermediate cover

Page 10, Landfills, 2 of 2

This page covers other aspects of the landfill, such as acreage, permit limits, and NHIW capacity.

[52]-[56] – Acreage

Enter the acres that the facility has in non-fill areas (such as buildings and roads), cells in post-closure care (but not finished), cells finished with post-closure care, and other fill areas. Sum these acres for the total acreage, which must match the total permitted acreage for this facility.

[57]-[58] - Permit limits

Enter the maximum height above grade and maximum depth below grade allowed by your permit.

[59] - In-situ volume

Enter the landfill volume consumed to date with waste and daily / intermediate cover. This number should be last year's number plus the volume consumed this year. This figure is as of 8/31/08, just like the remaining capacity figure. The total of in-situ volume plus remaining volume should be equal to the total permitted airspace for the permit for this landfill.

[60]-[62] Calculate the remaining capacity for the landfill

This calculation is based on information entered in other locations in this report. You do not need to reference any prior reports. Refer to the question number in [] brackets for the numbers needed to finish this calculation. Using this method of airspace estimation with the example data from page 6, the calculation would look like:

522,859 yd³ remaining for waste and daily / intermediate cover
850 lbs. / yd³ compaction rate
522,859 yd³ remaining x
850 lbs. / yd³ compaction x 2,000 lbs. / ton = 222,215 tons of waste capacity (at current compaction)

[63] – Years of landfill life remaining

In order for the TCEQ and the Councils of Governments to have useful planning data regarding statewide landfill capacity, we are changing how remaining landfill lifetimes are determined for the Annual Report. We are at this time asking all landfill operators to provide more realistic projected landfill lifetimes. Please examine the projected life of the landfill and determine a realistic expectation for the remaining years of capacity of the landfill. While this may be somewhat subjective, please provide us with your best estimate of the remaining years of landfill capacity. This should be based on your permitted volumes and operational knowledge, and unaffected by short term variations in waste receipts.

[64] - Class I dedicated volume

Enter the total unused volume dedicated to disposing of Class I Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste

[65] - ADC

Indicate whether this facility uses Alternative Daily Cover of some kind

[66] - ADC Type(s)

Enter the type(s) of ADC in use at this facility

[67] - Permit Amendments

Briefly describe any changes to your permit that increase or decrease the airspace allowed under this permit.

Examples would be "Increased maximum height by 10 feet to 85 feet" or "Added 25 acre parcel to existing permit."

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Definitions

ADC	Alternate Daily Cover
C & D or C/D	Construction and Demolition debris - Waste resulting from construction or demolition projects; includes all materials that are directly or indirectly the by-products of construction work or that result from demolition of buildings and other structures, including, but not limited to, paper, cartons, gypsum board, wood, excelsior, rubber, and plastics
CCY	Compacted Cubic Yard - a combination of a unit of measure (cubic yards) and a description of how the waste was handled before the facility received it; "Compacted" means compressed by any means other than a household trash compactor
Class 1 Waste	Any industrial solid waste or mixture of industrial solid wastes which because of its concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, is toxic, corrosive, flammable, a strong sensitizer or irritant, a generator of sudden pressure by decomposition, heat, or other means, or may pose a substantial present or potential danger to human health or the environment when improperly processed, stored, transported, or disposed of or otherwise managed, as further defined in 30 TAC §335.505
Class 2 Waste	Any individual solid waste or combination of industrial solid waste which cannot be described as Hazardous, Class 1 or Class 3 as defined in 30 TAC §335.506
Class 3 Waste	Inert and essentially insoluble industrial solid waste, usually including, but not limited to, materials such as rock, brick, glass, dirt, and certain plastics and rubber, etc., that are not readily decomposable, as further defined in 30 TAC §335.507
CN #	Customer number - Assigned by the TCEQ from a Core Data Form (TNRCC-10400), it designates the Central Registry customer number assigned for this person or organization - See "RN #"
Commercial Waste	All types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other non-manufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes
CR	Central Registry - consolidated system for the TCEQ to refer to information for a person, organization, facility
FY	Fiscal Year - For the State of Texas, the TCEQ, and this report, it refers to the interval of September 1 of the previous year to August 31 of the fiscal year. FY 2008, therefore, is 9/1/2007 to 8/31/2008
In-situ	In place volume - specifically, wastes and daily / intermediate cover placed in a landfill
ISW	Industrial Solid Waste - Solid waste resulting from or incidental to any process of industry or manufacturing, or mining or agricultural operations
Land Application (of solid waste)	The disposal or use of solid waste (including, but not limited to, sludge or septic tank pumpings or mixture of shredded waste and sludge) in which the solid waste is applied within three feet of the surface of the land
Litter	Rubbish and putrescible waste
Medical Waste	Waste generated by health-care-related facilities and associated with healthcare activities, not including garbage or rubbish generated from offices, kitchens, or other non-health-care activities. The term includes special waste from health care-related facilities which is comprised of animal waste, bulk blood and blood products, microbiological waste, pathological waste, and sharps as those terms are defined in 25 TAC §1.132. The term does not include medical waste produced on farmland and ranchland as defined in Agriculture Code, §252.001(6), nor does the term include artificial, nonhuman materials removed from a patient and requested by the patient, including but not limited to orthopedic devices and breast implants

MSW	Municipal Solid Waste - Solid waste resulting from or incidental to municipal, community, commercial, institutional, and recreational activities, including garbage, rubbish, ashes, street cleanings, dead animals, abandoned automobiles, and all other solid waste other than industrial solid waste
NHIW	Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste
Operator	The person(s) responsible for operating the facility or part of a facility
Owner	The person who owns a facility or part of a facility
PC Care	Post-Closure Care - Maintenance of a landfill area that has had a final cover cap constructed and will not be accepting more waste, but has not yet been approved by the TCEQ executive director.
PET	Population Equivalent Ton - Method of estimating how much waste was deposited in a landfill, defined in 30 TAC §330.675(a)(3) as equivalent to one ton per person per year
POTW	Public-owned treatment works - Municipal sewage treatment plant owned by a city or county
Processing	Activities including, but not limited to, the extraction of materials, transfer, volume reduction, conversion to energy, or other separation and preparation of solid waste for reuse or disposal, including the treatment or neutralization of hazardous waste, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste to neutralize such waste, or to recover energy or material from the waste, or to render such waste nonhazardous or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, dispose of, or make it amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume
Putrescible Waste	Organic wastes, such as garbage, wastewater treatment plant sludge, and grease trap waste, that can be decomposed by microorganisms with sufficient rapidity as to cause odors or gases or can provide food for or attracting birds, animals, and disease vectors
RACM	Regulated asbestos-containing material as defined in 40 CFR 61, as amended, includes: friable asbestos material, Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable; Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading; or Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material during demolition or renovation operations
Recyclable Material	A material recovered or diverted from the nonhazardous waste stream for purposes of reuse, recycling, or reclamation, a substantial portion of which is consistently used in the manufacture of products that may otherwise be produced using raw or virgin materials. Recyclable material is not solid waste. However, recyclable material may become solid waste at such time, if any, as it is abandoned or disposed of rather than recycled, whereupon it will be solid waste with respect only to the party actually abandoning or disposing of the material
Recycling	A process by which materials that have served their intended use or are scrapped, discarded, used, surplus, or obsolete are collected, separated, or processed and returned to use as raw materials in the production of new products. Except for mixed municipal solid waste composting, that is, composting of the typical mixed solid waste stream generated by residential, commercial, and/or institutional sources, recycling includes the composting process if the compost material is put to beneficial use
Residential (Household) Waste	Any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple houses, hotels, and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas); does not include yard waste or brush that is completely free of any household wastes
RN #	Regulated entity number - Assigned by the TCEQ from a Core Data Form (TNRCC-10400), designates the Central Registry number for this facility

Rubbish	Nonputrescible solid waste (excluding ashes), consisting of both combustible and noncombustible waste materials. Combustible rubbish includes paper, rags, cartons, wood, excelsior, furniture, rubber, plastics, yard trimmings, leaves, or similar materials; noncombustible rubbish includes glass, crockery, tin cans, aluminum cans, metal furniture, and similar materials that will not burn at ordinary incinerator temperatures (1,600 degrees Fahrenheit to 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit)
Septage	The liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar sewage treatment system
Sludge	Any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water-supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant
Special Waste	Any solid waste or combination of solid wastes that because of its quantity, concentration, physical or chemical characteristics, or biological properties requires special handling and disposal to protect the human health or the environment. If improperly handled, transported, stored, processed, or disposed of or otherwise managed, it may pose a present or potential danger to the human health or the environment - examples include processed sewage sludge, incinerator ash, and medical waste
Storage	The holding of solid waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the solid waste is processed, disposed of, or stored elsewhere. Facilities established as a neighborhood collection point for only nonputrescible source-separated recyclable material, as a collection point for consolidation of parking lot or street sweepings or wastes collected and received in sealed plastic bags from such activities as periodic citywide cleanup campaigns and cleanup of rights-of-way or roadside parks, or for accumulation of used or scrap tires before transportation to a processing or disposal site are considered examples of storage facilities
TAC	Texas Administrative Code - 30 TAC is Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, and covers all regulations regarding environmental quality
UCCY	Uncompacted Cubic Yard - a combination of a unit of measure (cubic yards) and a description of how the waste was handled before the facility receiving it. Uncompacted means not compressed in any manner other than (possibly) a household trash compactor

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