

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF LAND RECYCLING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT**

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EFFECTIVE DATE: 8/20/93: Rev. 10/18/02 (Minor Revisions): On May 1, 1999, the Environmental Quality Board (Board) deleted Chapters 260-267, 269 and 270 and renumbered existing or added new hazardous waste regulations in Chapters 260a-266a, 266b and 268a-270a. These changes resulted from the Department of Environmental Protection's Regulatory Basics Initiative and Governor Ridge's Executive Order 1996-1. The Regulatory changes made to this document resulted from the renumbering of the Hazardous Waste Regulations.

TITLE: Exclusionary Siting Criteria Guidance Documents For Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities

AUTHORITY:

POLICY:

PURPOSE:

APPLICABILITY:

DISCLAIMER: The policies and procedures outlined in this guidance are intended to supplement existing requirements. Nothing in the policies or procedures shall affect regulatory requirements.

The policies and procedures herein are not an adjudication or a regulation. There is no intent on the part of DEP to give the rules in these policies that weight or deference. This document establishes the framework within which DEP will exercise its administrative discretion in the future. DEP reserves the discretion to deviate from this policy statement if circumstances warrant.

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INTRODUCTION

The siting criteria module of a permit application for a hazardous waste treatment or disposal facility is divided into two phases. Phase I is the evaluation of the exclusionary siting criteria. Phase II requires the identification of further environmental and socio-economic factors which may affect the suitability of a location or the design of a proposed facility. This document provides hazardous waste treatment and disposal permit applicants with a description of the Phase I exclusionary siting criteria as they pertain to the permit application process. It also outlines the Department's interpretation of the siting criteria and the type of information and site evaluation required by the permit applicant to demonstrate conformance with the Phase I siting regulations for hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities.

PHASE I

The nine Phase I exclusionary site criteria, established under Chapter 269a, Hazardous Waste Regulations, specifically Sections 269a.21 – 269a.29, prohibit the siting of a hazardous waste treatment or disposal facility in areas delineated under these criteria. Phase I criteria apply to all hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities, except facilities that were sited and substantially constructed in good faith prior to the effective date of this Chapter and modifications to facilities which are within the existing facility site.

FACILITY SITE DELINEATION

As a part of the permit application and before Phase I criteria can be evaluated, an applicant needs to delineate the facility site. Step one of this process is determining the location of the various treatment, storage, disposal and auxiliary facilities. No such facilities can be located within a 50-foot buffer zone measured inside the site's boundary (see Facility Site Delineation diagram). The hazardous waste facility includes the entire area to be used for any hazardous waste management activity, including temporary or permanent storage, treatment and disposal of wastes. This includes any truck parking areas where loaded trucks may be parked, truck washing facilities and scales, etc., or any portion of the access road where loaded trucks might park awaiting access to the facility.

Next, the applicant must decide whether or not to include other portions of his or her property in the facility site as a part of the initial permit application. Future expansion areas can be included if the applicant chooses to do so (see diagram). In order to permit these areas in the future, an applicant would have to submit a permit modification request; however, these areas would not have to go through the Phase I site criteria evaluation process a second time. The Phase II environmental assessment process would remain the same.

The Facility Site is made up of the facility itself, the 50-foot buffer area, and any future expansion area which the applicant chooses to include in the application. The application must include information about the entire access road, non-contiguous or on-property borrow areas, etc., but these are not considered as part of the facility site.

Phase I Exclusionary Criteria Citations and Interpretations

CRITERION #1: Water Supply (section 269a.21)

- (a) Landfill, land treatment and surface impoundment facilities shall not be sited:
 - (1) Within one-half mile of any well or spring used for a community water supply;
 - (2) Within one-half mile of either side of a stream or impoundment for a distance of five stream miles upstream of any surface water intake for a community water supply; or
 - (3) Within one-half mile of any off-site private or non-community public well or spring used as an active water supply, unless prior to operation of the facility the applicant demonstrates the availability of an acceptable permanent alternative supply of like quantity, yield and quality to the existing supply, and provides financial assurance that the alternate supply will be made available

at no additional cost to the water supply owner for a period of time that shall be no less than the bond liability period established in Section 264a.154 (relating to period of liability). If a permit is granted it shall include a permit condition which requires installation of the alternative water supply prior to operation of the facility.

- (b) A permanent alternative supply may be provided through the development of a new well with a distribution system, interconnection with a public water supply, extension of a private water supply' or similar proposals' but does not include provision of bottled water or a water tank supplied by a bulk water hauling system.
- (1) The applicant must demonstrate good faith efforts to reach agreement with the water supply owner regarding the provision of an acceptable permanent alternative water supply.
 - (2) In the event that the applicant is unable, despite good faith efforts, to reach agreement with the water supply owner, the applicant must demonstrate to the Department that an acceptable permanent alternative water supply is available, has been offered and will be provided to the water supply owner.
 - (3) The Department will determine that an alternative permanent water supply is acceptable if the quality and quantity satisfy all requirements for public water supplies established in the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act, Act of May, 1984, (PL 206, No. 43J, 35 PS Section 727.1 et seq. and 25 Pa. Code Chapter 109 (relating to Safe Drinking Water). The Department may require the alternative water supply to provide higher quality, quantity or yield of water than that required to be delivered by public water systems if the water supply owners demonstrates that such higher quality, quantity or yield is necessary to continue a preexisting use of substantial economic value.

INTERPRETATION:

The following definitions should be applied in the interpretation of this criterion:

Public water system: As defined in Section 109.1 of 25 PA Code, a public water system is "a system which provides water to the public for human consumption which has at least 15 service water connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. The term is either a community or non-community water system and includes collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under the control of the operator of the system and used in connection with the system. The term also includes a system which provides water for bottling or bulk hauling for human consumption.

Community water system: As defined in Section 109.1 of 25 PA Code, a community water system is a public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents. Year-round is interpreted as over six months per year.

Non-community water system: As defined in Section 109.1 of 25 PA Code, a non-community water system is "a public water system that is not a community water system and a nontransient water system that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year."

Stream: It is interpreted to be any stream including intermittent streams defined under Section 88.1 of 25 PA Code as "a body of water flowing in a channel or bed composed primarily of substrates associated with flowing water, which during periods of the year, is below the local water table and obtains its flow from both surface runoff and groundwater discharges.

Impoundment: As defined in Section 88.1 of 25 PA Code, an impoundment is a closed basin, naturally formed or artificially built *which* is dammed or excavated for the retention of water, sediment, or waste.

Active water supply: As defined in Section 269a.1(a) of 25 PA Code, an active water supply is “a water supply used prior to both the receipt of a permit application and the establishment of a public participation program for a hazardous waste management facility.

An applicant must demonstrate that a facility site is not located within the distances to water supplies specified. All such water supplies must be identified and mapped to a scale of not less than one inch = 400 feet to document to DEP that they are within acceptable distance limits to the proposed facility site. To get a general idea of the location of public water supplies in the state, an applicant may wish to access DEP’s Drinking Water Inventory which identifies some of the approximately 10,000 to 12,000 public water supplies in Pennsylvania. However, since this list is not exhaustive, the applicant can not rely on this information alone to document to DEP the existence of water supplies.

Under Section 269a.21(a)(2), isolation distances from a stream to a facility should be measured in a straight line on a two-dimensional map, such as a USGS quadrangle map. Isolation distances to a facility should be measured from the stream bank closest to the facility site to the closest point of the facility site. The stream bank is defined as the point in the cross-section containing the stream that is distinct from the surrounding area due to a break in the general scope of the land, lack of terrestrial vegetation and changes in composition of substrate materials.

The measurement of distance for “five miles upstream” is interpreted as stream, not land miles. In the case of an impoundment, the measurements of “within one-half mile” and “five miles upstream” distance should be measured from the upper reaches of the impoundment at the headwater streams to provide the proper protection for that impoundment when it is being used as a community water supply.

A facility site may be located within one-half mile of any off-site private or non-community public well or spring used as an active water supply only if, prior to the operation of the facility the applicant submits a proposal to the Department which demonstrates the following:

- (1) availability of an acceptable permanent alternative supply of like quantity, yield and quality to the existing supply; (2) evidence of financial assurance that the alternative supply will be available at no additional cost to the water supply owner, for a period of time no less than the bond liability period of the permit must also be provided; (3) a good faith effort to reach agreement with the water supply owner about the alternative supply arrangement; and (4) an understanding that any permit granted under these circumstances is conditional until the alternative water supply is fully installed.

If after demonstrating a good faith effort the applicant is unable to reach agreement with the water supply owner about the alternative water supply proposal, DEP can determine that the alternative supply is acceptable under the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act and grant a permit to the applicant. However, DEP can in some cases require the alternative supply to be of higher quantity, yield and quality if the water owner demonstrates that it is necessary to continue a preexisting use of substantial economic value.

For a phase I submittal, the applicant must make a detailed assessment of alternative water supply needs and propose the alternate supply in concept. The assessment requires a detailed survey of existing supplies and uses within one-half mile. The alternate supply proposal must include documentation that an adequate quantity and quality of water can be provided. Under phase II, the applicant must actually demonstrate the availability of the proposed alternate water supply and obtain any necessary permits for the operation of the supply. The demonstration of financial assurance is also required under phase II.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

The applicant may contact DEP’s Bureau of Water Supply and Wastewater Management to get data on the location of public water supplies across the Commonwealth or the Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey for appropriate mapping information.

CRITERION #2: Flood Hazard Areas (Section 269a.22)

- (a) Surface impoundment, landfill and land treatment facilities shall not be sited in the 100-year floodplain or such larger area as the flood of record has inundated.
- (b) Treatment and incineration facilities shall not be sited in the 100-year floodplain or such larger area as the flood of record has inundated unless the industrial use on the proposed site was in existence as of the effective date of the Pennsylvania Flood Plain Management Act, Act of October 4, 1978 (PL 851, No. 166) 32 PS. Sections 679.102 - 679 .601) .

INTERPRETATION:

The following definitions should be applied in the interpretation of this criterion:

100-year flood: Section 106.1 of the 25 PA Code defines a 100-year flood as “the highest level of flooding that, on average, is likely to occur every 100 years or a flood that has a 1 percent chance of occurring each year.” Areas of the Commonwealth which have been identified by FEMA as being subject to flooding by a 100-year flood are determined to be flood hazard areas.

Floodplain or flood hazard area: The Pennsylvania Flood Plain Management Act (Section 106.1 of 25 PA Code) defines a floodplain or a flood hazard area as “the 100-year floodway and that maximum area of land that is likely to be flooded *by a* 100-year flood as shown on floodplain maps approved or promulgated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Floodway: The Dam Safety and Waterway Management regulations (Section 105.1 of the 25 PA Code) defines the floodway is “the channel of the watercourse and those portions of the adjoining floodplains which are reasonably required to carry and discharge the 100-year flood.”

Industrial establishment: An industrial establishment as defined in Section 6018.103 of the Solid Waste Management Act is “an establishment engaged in manufacturing or processing, including, but not limited to, factories, foundries, mills, processing plants, refineries, mines and slaughterhouses.”

An applicant must demonstrate to the Department that the proposed facility site is not within a 100-year floodplain or area where a “flood-of record” has inundated. However, a permit for a treatment or incineration facility could *be* granted if the proposed site was an industrial establishment in existence as of October 4, 1978.

The applicant should first undertake a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis to determine the discharge, water surface profile and inundated areas for both the flood-of-record and the 100-year flood. To determine the “flood-of-record” the applicant can present DEP with data from sources such as USGS gauging stations, river basin commissions or historical records to support a flood hazard delineation. DEP will consider the data presented and make the final determination of the appropriate flood hazard area to be restricted.

If there is no indication of a flood-of-record greater than the 100-year flood, a permit applicant can utilize the FEMA maps available to locate the 100-year floodplain. However, in an area where no flood-of-record data or FEMA maps exist, a permit applicant must conduct a hydrologic study to determine the delineation of the flood hazard area. The Department will review the applicant’s hydrologic study data on a case-by-case basis and make a determination of its accuracy and the boundaries of the flood hazard area.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

A permit applicant can contact the local government in the area of the project, or DEP’s Bureau of Waterways Engineering to access floodplain data and FEMA flood insurance rate maps.

CRITERION #3: Wetlands (Section 269a.23)

Treatment and disposal facilities shall not be sited in wetland areas.

INTERPRETATION:

The following definition will be applied in the interpretation of this criterion:

Wetland: The Department's definition of a wetland is found in the Dam Safety and Waterway Management regulations (Section 105.1 or 25 PA Code) and is defined as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, including swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas." This definition is identical to the federal definition of wetland found in the Federal Clean Water Act.

The applicant must demonstrate that the proposed facility site is not located in wetlands. In order to determine if wetlands are present one-site, permit applicants should utilize the delineation procedure jointly adopted by the U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and endorsed by DEP. This delineation method is described in a Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

The publication A Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands is available from the US EPA, Region III, Office of Wetland and Marine Protection. Also, the US Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory has mapped approximately 500,000 acres of wetlands across the state on 7.5 minute quad sheets.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting the Bureau of Watershed Management.

However, these maps are limited in scale and are not to be used as definitive proof that wetlands do not exist at a site. Any indication that wetlands may be present will -require a wetlands survey conducted by a qualified biologist.

CRITERION 4: Oil and Gas Areas (Section 269a.24)

Surface impoundment, landfill and land treatment facilities shall not be sited over active or inactive oil and gas wells or gas storage areas located within or beneath the facility site. "Active or inactive oil and gas wells or gas storage areas" shall have the same meaning as in the Oil and Gas Act of 1984 (58 P.S. Section 601.101 et seq.).

INTERPRETATION:

The following definitions are applied in the interpretation of this criterion:

Well: By definition under the Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Act of 1984, a well is "a bore hole drilled or being drilled for the purposes of or to be used for the producing, extracting or injecting any gas, petroleum or other liquid related to oil or gas production or storage, including brine disposal, but excluding bore holes drilled to produce potable water to be used as such.";

Active oil and gas well: Based upon the Oil and Gas Act of 1984, an active oil and gas well is "an operating well, not plugged and not abandoned."

Inactive oil or gas well: According to the Oil and Gas Act of 1984, Section 204, an inactive well is a well which has been granted "inactive" status. Basically, inactive status is given to a well for a period of five years if the applicant certifies that the well will be utilized in the future, that it remains in a stable, non-

threatening condition, is monitored annually and all bonding requirements are met. (DEP can revoke inactive status based upon violation or bankruptcy.)

Gas storage area: Based upon the Oil and Gas Act of 1984, a gas storage area is defined as “a reservoir composed of portion of any subsurface geological stratum or strata into which gas is or may be injected for the purposes of storage or for testing the suitability of such strata or stratum for storage. n This is interpreted to include the “reservoir protective area” which is defined as nail of that area outside of and surrounding the storage reservoir boundary but within 2,000 linear feet thereof, unless an alternate area shall have been designated by the Department, deemed reasonably necessary to afford protection to the reservoir.”

An applicant must demonstrate that the proposed facility site is not located over active or inactive oil wells and gas wells or that gas storage areas are not located within or beneath the facility site. To document compliance with this criterion, a report prepared by an individual knowledgeable in the field of oil and gas exploration must be submitted to the Department which identifies the location or absence of these wells and gas storage areas at the proposed site.

The report should detail any drilling activity in the area of the facility site, appropriate historical data available such as court house records and data from DEP records on well registration, permitting and inspection records which is available from the Department’s Bureau of Topographic and Geologic survey and Oil and Gas Management. In addition, since DEP’s data is not comprehensive and there may be wells on a particular site which have not been identified or mapped by the Department, the applicant may have to conduct a site investigation and specific geologic survey of the area to verify the existence of oil and gas wells and gas storage areas. DEP will evaluate the accuracy of the report findings and make a decision about the existence of oil and gas wells and gas storage areas within or beneath the facility site.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

The applicant can contact DEP’s Bureau of Oil and Gas Management to access file data on well and storage area locations and the Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey’s Division of Oil and Gas Geology to access base topographic maps and mylar map overlays outlining subsurface oil and gas fields and pools in the state.

CRITERION 5: Carbonate Bedrock Acres Section 269a.25)

Surface impoundments, landfill and land treatment facilities shall not be sited over limestone or carbonate formations, where the formations are greater than five (5) feet in thickness and present at the topmost geologic unit. Areas mapped by the Pennsylvania Geologic Survey as underlain by such formations shall be excluded unless competent geologic studies demonstrate the absence of such formations under the facility site.

INTERPRETATION:

A permit applicant must: demonstrate that the proposed facility site is not located over a carbonate bedrock formation which is both greater than five feet in thickness and the topmost geologic unit. In most cases, the State Geologic Map can delineate such formations; however, in situations where sites lie near the border of such formations or where available mapping is uncertain, backup publications, special surveys done by the state Geologic Survey and more detailed quadrangle maps could be available to provide a clearer determination of the extent and location of the carbonate formation. The applicant may wish to retain a geologist to conduct a detailed survey of the area. Carbonate bedrock is interpreted to mean bedrock composed of 50 percent or greater carbonate minerals. If it is uncertain whether or not a rock unit meets this definition, the applicant should submit laboratory analyses showing the carbonate content. Samples for analyses must be collected from drill holes or fresh, unweathered surfaces. DEP will evaluate the geologic studies and data presented by the applicant and make a decision regarding the existence of carbonate formations under a proposed facility site.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

The State Geologic map' (identified as Map #1) and other survey publications and quadrangle maps which may be useful to the applicant are available from DEP's Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey.

CRITERION 6: National Natural Landmarks and Historic Places (Section 269a.26)

Treatment and disposal facilities shall not be sited within National Natural Landmarks designated by the National Park Service or historic sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places, unless the statute under which the designation or listing has been made authorizes the operation of such facilities in such areas.

INTERPRETATION:

A permit applicant must demonstrate that the proposed facility site is not located within the boundaries of: (1) National Natural Landmarks and (2) historic sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Historic sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places includes a special category -- National Historic Landmarks. These are sites and structures specially designated as National Historic Landmarks by the federal government because of their nationwide historic importance. This criterion pertains only to those National Natural Landmarks and historic places and landmarks already designated as such or officially listed on the National Register of Historic - Places prior to the receipt of a permit application.

The National Natural Landmark Program was established by the Department of Interior in 1963 to encourage the preservation of areas that illustrate the ecological and geological character and natural heritage of the United States. Presently there are 25 officially designated National Natural-1 Landmarks within Pennsylvania. Most of the National Natural Landmarks are located in federal and state park and forest lands (lands held in the public trust and automatically excluded under criterion #7) which have clear boundaries. However, questions about the delineation of boundaries for National Natural Landmarks not publicly owned would have to be verified by the National Park Service.

The Pennsylvania historic sites listed on the National Register includes 1867 historic sites and 107 sites and structures designated as National Historic Landmarks. necessary, questions about delineation of historic sites and historic landmarks which are not be publicly owned can be answered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC).

The applicant should contact the PMC regarding National Natural Landmarks and Historic Places and submit documentation of that contact as well as any written responses.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

A listing of the National Natural landmarks is available from the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region. The listing of historic sites on the National Register of Historic Places and information on their site boundaries can be obtained from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Also, a listing of these areas is published in the Pennsylvania's Recreation Plan. 1986-1990 available from DEP's Bureau of State Parks.

CRITERION 7: Dedicated Lands in Public Trust (Section 269a.27)

Treatment and disposal facilities shall not be sited on lands in public trust including state' county or municipal parks, units of the National Parks System, state forests, the Allegheny National Forest, state game lands, property owned by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, a national wildlife refuge, national fish hatchery or national environmental center unless the agency administering such lands has been given authority by statute or ordinance to allow the operation of such facilities on such .lands.

INTERPRETATION:

The permit applicant must demonstrate that the proposed facility site is not located on any lands held in the public trust as listed above. These areas can be under federal; state or local government ownership. This criterion is interpreted to include state Fish commission lands and fish hatcheries. It also includes exclusion of any lands within the proclamation boundary of the Allegheny National Forest, County or municipal parks are interpreted here as those areas owned and officially designated by local ordinance or zoning as a park or recreation area or in actual use as a park or recreation area prior to the receipt by the Department of a hazardous waste treatment or disposal application.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Many of these areas have been identified and mapped in Chapter 3 of Pennsylvania's Recreation Plan. 1986-1990, and may be available from DCNR's Bureau of State Parks. Requests for additional information on specific area boundaries and maps available should be directed to the appropriate federal, state or local government agency. The boundaries of some of these areas are also delineated on local tax maps and land-use records accessible from county planning authorities or municipal zoning officers.

CRITERION 8: Agricultural Areas (Section 269a.28)

Treatment and disposal facilities shall not be sited in agricultural areas established under the Pennsylvania Agricultural Area Security Law, 3 PS Sections 901 - 905, or in farmlands identified as Class I agricultural land by the Soil Conservation Service.

INTERPRETATION:

A permit applicant must demonstrate that the proposed facility site is not located in either (1) "agricultural areas" expressly designated by local governments under the Pennsylvania Agricultural Area Security Law or (2) farmlands categorized as Class I agricultural land.

Under the Agricultural Area Security Law, any owner or owners of land may submit a proposal to the local governing body for the creation of a special agricultural area. An "agricultural area" is defined as "a unit of 500 or more acres of land used for the agricultural production of crops (field crops, fruit, vegetables, nursery stock and timber), livestock and livestock products under the ownership of one or more persons but, not land or portions thereof used for the processing or retail merchandising of such crops, livestock or livestock products. This area must also be land which will continue to be economically feasible for agricultural production." After review by an Agricultural advisor Committee established by the local governing body, and a public hearing, the local governing body can adopt the proposal to create the agricultural area designation.

An "agricultural area" eligible for exclusion based upon the Pennsylvania Agricultural Area Security Law is one where a petition for designation must have been submitted to the local governing body prior to DEP's receipt of a hazardous waste treatment or disposal permit application.

This criterion also excludes hazardous waste facility development on farmlands which are currently used or have been used within the last five years for pasture and crop production (field crops, fruit, vegetables and nursery stock) which are Class I soils-as designated by the US Soil Conservation Service.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

All "agricultural area" designations and petitions submitted for designation under the Pennsylvania Agricultural Area Security Law are on record with the township where the designation has been made or is proposed. Final designations are on record at the office of the County Recorder of Deeds. A list of Class I soils in Pennsylvania is available from either the US Soil Conservation Service or the County Conservation District Office.

CRITERION 9: Exceptional Value Waters (Section 269a.29)

Treatment and disposal facilities shall not be sited in watersheds of Exceptional Value Waters.

INTERPRETATION:

The Department's Water Quality Standards (Section 93.1 of 25 PA Code) define "exceptional value waters" as "a stream or watershed which constitutes an outstanding national, State, regional, or local resource, such as waters of national, State, or county parks or forests, or waters which are used as a source of unfiltered potable water supply, or waters of wildlife refuges or State game lands, or waters which have been characterized by the Fish Commission as "Wilderness Trout Streams, n and other waters of substantial, recreational or ecological significance."

Redesignation of a stream to exceptional value requires a proposed rulemaking by the Environmental Quality Board. Only existing exceptional value designations and those petitions that have been recommended for study by the Department and the Environmental Quality Board, or adopted by the Environmental Quality Board for proposed rulemaking, prior to DEP's receipt of a hazardous waste treatment or disposal application, will be excluded wider this criterion.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Section 93.9 of the Department's Water Quality Standards provides a listing of the exceptional value watersheds in the Commonwealth. Questions about these "exceptional value" designations can be directed to DEP's Bureau of Watershed Management..

