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engineering data on the length of time needed for the restoration work to be sufficiently settled to construct the end use shall be submitted. For all such uses, evidence of post operation maintenance and legal responsibility for any environmental pollution that occurs after the facility is closed and financial ability to clean up such pollution must also be presented.

2. Performance Standards.

- a. Operations. Waste disposal facilities shall meet all development and performance standards of this Ordinance and all applicable local, state and federal regulations.
- b. Site Area and Location. Waste disposal facilities shall be located on a lot with an area of at least one hundred (100) acres that has direct access to an arterial or collector road as identified in the Comprehensive Plan.
- c. Setbacks. No disposal area or structure that is used to store, compact, treat, or dispose of waste shall be located within one hundred twenty-five (125) feet of any lot line; one hundred twenty-five (125) feet of any street; within three hundred (300) feet of any residential or commercial district boundary line; within three hundred (300) feet of any perennial or intermittent stream or any nontidal wetlands of Special State Concern or any nontidal wetlands that are hydrologically connected to floodplains, perennial or intermittent streams; within three hundred (300) feet of any property lines towards which groundwater flows; or within one-thousand (1,000) feet of any residential, not-for-profit institutional, or group day care uses.
- d. Height Limitation. No disposal area or structure that is used to store, compact, treat, or dispose of waste shall exceed a height of forty-five (45) feet from the grade of the site prior to any disturbance.
- e. Access. Truck access to any waste disposal facility shall be so arranged as to minimize danger to traffic and nuisance to surrounding properties.

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- f. Drainage. Drainage and stormwater management systems shall be provided, either natural or artificial, so that disturbed and/or developed areas shall not collect nor permit stagnant water to remain.
- g. Planting. When open space is the final end use for the site, all land that is not covered by water shall be covered with a sufficient amount of arable soil to support vegetation. A planting plan shall be prepared for the entire finished site using various types of plant material for the prevention of soil erosion and to provide vegetative cover. When buildings are proposed as part of the final end use for the site, areas adjacent to proposed buildings shall be planted with a vegetative cover in keeping with the requirements of the ultimate building purposes.
- h. Liners and Leachate Collection Systems. Rubble and sanitary landfills shall have a liner and leachate collection system.
 - 1) The liner shall be:
 - a. Constructed of materials that have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients, physical contact with waste or leachate, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, and the stress of daily operation.
 - b. A minimum of 1 foot of clay having an in-place permeability of less than or equal to 1.0×10^{-7} centimeters/second, or one or more unreinforced synthetic membranes with a combined minimum thickness of 50 mil or a single reinforced synthetic membrane with a minimum thickness of 30 mil which has a permeability less than or equal to 1.0×10^{-10} centimeters/second, and the liner shall be installed over a prepared subbase free of objects which could be injurious to the integrity of the liner material, with a minimum thickness of 2 feet and a permeability less than or equal to 1.0×10^{-5} centimeters/second.

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- c. Placed upon a foundation or base capable of providing support to the liner and resistance to pressure gradients above and below the liner to prevent failure of the liner due to settlement, compression, uplift, puncture, cutting, or activities at the landfill.
 - d. Installed to cover all surrounding earth likely to be in contact with the waste or leachate,
 - e. Installed at a minimum slope of 2 percent to facilitate movement of leachate towards the leachate collection system and prevent leachate ponding on the liner floor;
- 2) A leachate collection and removal system shall be located immediately above the liner, that is designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to collect and remove leachate from the landfill, with the leachate collection and removal system being,
- a. Constructed of materials that are chemically resistant to the waste managed in the landfill and the leachate expected to be generated, and of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressure exerted by overlying wastes, waste cover materials, and by any equipment used at the landfill,
 - b. Designed and operated to function without clogging,
 - c. Designed and operated to ensure that the leachate depth over the liner does not exceed 30 centimeters (1 foot), and
 - d. Designed and operated to function solely by the force of gravity in all areas where the system will directly underlie solid waste.

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B. Major Extraction and Dredge Disposal.

When applying for a zoning permit or change of zoning, the applicant shall provide the following plans and information in addition to what is otherwise required for a conditional use permit:

I. Plans Required

- a. Plan of general area (within a one (1) mile radius of boundaries of the subject property) at a scale of one thousand (1,000) feet to the inch or less with a ten (10) foot contour interval or less to show:

1) Existing Data

- a) Location of proposed site.
- b) Land use pattern including building locations and historical sites and buildings within a one (1) mile radius of proposed site.
- c) Roads -- indicating major roads and showing width, weight loads, types of surfaces and traffic data.

2) Site and geological data.

- a) Soil and geology, with soil borings on a 100-foot grid for disposal or storage facilities.
- b) Surface drainage patterns.
- c) Groundwater movements and aquifer information.
- d) Aquifer recharge data.
- e) Vegetation cover on the site and dominant species.
- f) Annual precipitation, and dominant seasonal wind direction.

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3) Proposed operation of the site.

a) Extractive operations.

i. Type of material to be removed.

ii. Annual removal rate.

iii. Method of extraction, including types of equipment, use of conveyors, use of blasting materials.

iv. Supplementary processes, drying, grading, mixing or manufacturing.

v. Estimated life of the operation and maximum extent of area disturbed, final depths and side wall slopes.

vi. Approved sediment erosion control plan.

b) Disposal Facilities.

i. Approximate number of cubic yards of waste to be accepted per day, or thousands of gallons.

ii. Detailed description of the operation.

iii. Method of protecting wastes from exposure to wind, rain, or biological influences.

iv. Types of liners or other barriers to prevent movement through the soils.

v. Types of leachates generated and method of managing these materials.

vi. Type and origin of the waste materials.

vii. Average number of vehicles entering the site and the routes taken to get there.

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- viii. Ability of roads and bridges to support such loadings.
 - ix. On-site management techniques used to protect against odor, dust, litter, animal or insect vectors.
 - x. Data on previous developments that have been approved by the County for either building permits, zoning reviews, subdivisions or land developments.
- b. Plan of proposed site at a scale of one hundred (100) feet to the inch or less with a two (2) foot contour interval or less to show:
- 1) Basic data
 - a) Soils and geology.
 - b) Groundwater data and water courses.
 - c) Vegetation -- with dominant species.
 - d) Wind data -- directions and percentage of time.
 - 2) Proposed usage.
 - a) Final grading by contours.
 - b) Interior road pattern, its relation to operation yard and points of ingress and egress to state and county roads.
 - c) Estimated amount and description of aggregate and overburden to be removed.
 - d) Ultimate use and ownership of site after completion of operation.
 - e) Source of water if final plan shows use of water.

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c. Plan of Operation showing:

- 1) Proposed tree and berm screen locations.
- 2) Soil embankments for noise, dust, and visual barriers, and heights of spoil mounds.
- 3) Method of disposition of excess water during operation.
- 4) Location and typical schedule of blasting.
- 5) Machinery -- type and noise levels.
- 6) Safety measures -- monitoring of complaints.

d. End Use Plan

An end use plan for the rehabilitation of the site after the extraction or disposal operation is completed shall be submitted and must be approved. Such plan shall show and provide for either a final end use or an open space use. If it is to be an open space use, documentation as to who shall own and maintain such site or restrictive easements must be presented as well as a final contour and site plan submitted. If there is an end use other than open space, then engineering data on the length of time needed for the restoration work to be sufficiently settled to construct the end use shall be submitted. For all such uses, evidence of post operation maintenance and legal responsibility for any environmental pollution that occurs after the facility is closed and financial ability to clean up such pollution must also be presented.

2. Performance Standards.

- a. Operations. Extractive operations shall meet all development and performance standards of this Ordinance and all applicable local, state and federal regulations.
- b. Setbacks. No excavation, quarry wall, storage or disposal area shall be located within one hundred twenty-five (125) feet of any lot line, one hundred twenty-five (125) feet from any street right-of-way, nor within three hundred (300) feet of any residential or commercial district boundary line.

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- c. Height Limitation. No excavation, quarry wall, storage or disposal area shall exceed a height of forty-five (45) feet from the grade of the site prior to any disturbance.
- d. Grading. All excavations shall be graded in such a way as to provide an area which is harmonious with the surrounding terrain and not dangerous to human or animal life.
- 1) Excavations shall be graded and backfilled to the grades indicated by the site plan. Grading and backfilling shall be accomplished continually and as soon as practicable after excavation. Grading and backfilling may be accomplished by use of construction rubble such as concrete, asphalt, etc. or other materials, providing such materials are composed of non-noxious, noncombustible solids.
 - 2) Grading and backfilling shall be accomplished in such a manner that the slope of the fill or its cover shall not exceed normal angle of slippage of such material, or thirty-three (33) degrees in angle, whichever is less. During grading and backfilling, the setback requirements in paragraph (b) above may be reduced by one-half, such that the top of the graded slope shall not be closer than twenty-five (25) feet to any lot line, seventy-five (75) feet to any street line, nor within one hundred (100) feet of any nature reserve or residential district boundary line.
 - 3) When excavations which provide for a body of water are part of the final use of the tract, the banks of the excavation shall be sloped to a minimum ratio of seven (7) feet horizontal to one (1) foot vertical, beginning at least (50) feet from the edge of the water and maintained into the water to a depth of five (5) feet.
 - 4) Drainage shall be provided, either natural or artificial, so that disturbed areas shall not collect nor permit stagnant water to remain.
- e. Access. Truck access to any excavation shall be so arranged as to minimize danger to traffic and nuisance to surrounding properties.

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- f. Planting. When open space is the final end use for the site, all land that is not covered by water shall be covered with a sufficient amount of arable soil to support vegetation. A planting plan shall be prepared for the entire finished site using various types of plant material for the prevention of soil erosion and to provide vegetative cover. When buildings are proposed as part of the final end use for the site, areas adjacent to proposed buildings shall be planted with a vegetative cover in keeping with the requirements of the ultimate building purposes.

C. Airports, Landing Strips and Heliports.

1. Airports, private airports, private landing strips and private or public heliports may be required to install bufferyards and/or other noise abatement devises to insure that surrounding properties and public rights-of-way are protected from adverse impacts of the use.
2. The applicant shall demonstrate that the proposed airport, private airport, private landing strip or private or public heliport meets the standards of the State Aviation Administration of the Maryland Department of Transportation and all other applicable State, Federal or municipal agencies for the type of class of use proposed.
3. No application for an airport, private landing strip or private or public heliport shall be considered unless it is accompanied by a plan, drawn to scale, showing the proposed location of the facility, boundary lines, dimensions, names of abutting property owners, proposed layout of runways, landing strips or pads, taxiways, aprons, roads, aircraft and vehicle parking areas, navigational aids, hangars, buildings and other structures and the location and height of all buildings, structures, trees and overhead wires falling within approach and departure patterns and less than five-hundred (500) feet distance from the boundary lines of the airport. The application shall also indicate the location of all existing airports, private airports, private landing strips, and public and private heliports within a five (5) mile radius.
4. The Board of Appeals shall consider the impact a proposed airport, private airport, private landing strip or private or public heliport may have upon adjacent residential areas and may include such conditions in its approval of the proposed use as it may consider advisable to preserve the quiet enjoyment of such residential areas, including but not limited to, restrictions on arrivals or departures, maximum size of aircraft permitted to arrive at or depart from the facility and other noise and