

**STATE OF MICHIGAN  
97TH LEGISLATURE  
REGULAR SESSION OF 2014**

**Introduced by Reps. Schmidt, Graves, Potvin, Goike, McBroom, LaFontaine, Clemente, Jacobsen, Kivela, Zorn, Rendon, Dianda, Foster, MacGregor, Glardon, Victory, Kesto, Haveman, Poleski, Forlini, Haugh, Lane, Brunner, Durhal, Santana and Crawford**

# **ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 5400**

AN ACT to amend 1994 PA 451, entitled “An act to protect the environment and natural resources of the state; to codify, revise, consolidate, and classify laws relating to the environment and natural resources of the state; to regulate the discharge of certain substances into the environment; to regulate the use of certain lands, waters, and other natural resources of the state; to protect the people’s right to hunt and fish; to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state and local agencies and officials; to provide for certain charges, fees, assessments, and donations; to provide certain appropriations; to prescribe penalties and provide remedies; and to repeal acts and parts of acts,” by amending sections 8504, 8505, 8513, 11502, 11503, 11504, 11505, 11506, 11542, 20101, 20114e, and 20115 (MCL 324.8504, 324.8505, 324.8513, 324.11502, 324.11503, 324.11504, 324.11505, 324.11506, 324.11542, 324.20101, 324.20114e, and 324.20115), sections 8504 and 11542 as amended by 2004 PA 325, section 8505 as amended by 2006 PA 503, section 8513 as added by 1995 PA 60, section 11502 as amended by 2007 PA 212, sections 11503, 11505, and 11506 as amended by 2014 PA 24, section 11504 as amended by 2013 PA 250, section 20101 as amended by 2013 PA 141, section 20114e as amended by 2012 PA 446, and section 20115 as amended by 1995 PA 117, and by adding sections 3112e, 11551, 11551a, 11552, 11553, and 11554.

*The People of the State of Michigan enact:*

Sec. 3112e. (1) Notwithstanding sections 3112 and 3113, a permit is not required under this part for any of the following:

- (a) The use of a beneficial use by-product for beneficial use 3 in compliance with part 115.
- (b) The storage of a beneficial use by-product in compliance with part 115.

(2) As used in subsection (1), “beneficial use by-product” and “beneficial use 3” mean those terms as defined in section 11502.

Sec. 8504. (1) A person shall not manufacture or distribute fertilizer in this state, except specialty fertilizer and soil conditioners, until the appropriate groundwater protection fee provided in section 8715 has been submitted, and except as authorized by a license to manufacture or distribute issued by the department pursuant to part 13. An application for a license shall be accompanied by a fee of \$100.00 for each of the following:

(a) Each fixed location at which fertilizer is manufactured in this state.

(b) Each mobile unit used to manufacture fertilizer in this state.

(c) Each location out of this state that applies labeling showing an out-of-state origin of fertilizer distributed in this state to nonlicensees.

(2) An application for a license to manufacture or distribute fertilizer shall include all of the following:

(a) The name and address of the applicant.

(b) The name and address of each bulk distribution point in the state not licensed for fertilizer manufacture or distribution. The name and address shown on the license shall be shown on all labels, pertinent invoices, and bulk storage for fertilizers distributed by the licensee in this state.

(3) If the fertilizer is a beneficial use by-product intended for beneficial use 3 under part 115, the application shall also include the information identified in section 11551(7).

(4) The licensee shall inform the director in writing of additional distribution points established during the period of the license.

(5) A distributor is not required to obtain a license if the distributor is selling fertilizer of a distributor or a manufacturer licensed under this part.

(6) All licenses to manufacture or distribute fertilizer expire on December 31 of each year.

Sec. 8505. (1) A person shall not distribute a specialty fertilizer or soil conditioner unless it is registered with the department. An application for registration listing each brand and product name of each grade of specialty fertilizer or soil conditioner shall be made on a form furnished by the director. An application shall be accompanied with the fees described in subsection (4) for each brand and product name of each grade. Labels for each brand and product name of each grade shall accompany the application.

(2) If the specialty fertilizer or soil conditioner is a beneficial use by-product intended for beneficial use 3 under part 115, the application shall also include the information identified in section 11551(7).

(3) Upon approval of an application by the director, a copy of the registration approval shall be furnished to the applicant. All registrations expire on December 31 of each year.

(4) A person applying for a registration under subsection (1) shall pay the following annual fees for each brand and product name of each grade:

(a) Registration fee of \$25.00.

(b) Appropriate groundwater protection fee provided for in section 8715.

(5) A distributor is not required to register a brand of fertilizer that is registered under this part by another person, if the label does not differ in any respect.

(6) A manufacturer or distributor of custom blend specialty fertilizers for home lawns, golf courses, recreational areas, or other nonfarm areas is not required to register each grade distributed but shall license their firm on an application furnished by the director for an annual fee of \$100.00 and shall label the fertilizer as provided in section 8502. The label of each fertilizer distributed under this subsection shall be maintained by the manufacturer or distributor for 1 year for inspection by the director.

(7) A manufacturer or distributor of soil conditioners blended according to specifications provided to a blender or blended as specifically requested by the consumer prior to blending shall either register each brand or blend distributed or license its firm on an application furnished by the director for an annual fee of \$100.00 and shall label the soil conditioner as provided in section 8502. The label of each soil conditioner distributed under this subsection shall be maintained by the manufacturer or distributor for 1 year for inspection by the director.

Sec. 8513. (1) The department may promulgate rules regarding the bulk storage of fertilizers.

(2) If storage of a material used as a beneficial use by-product for beneficial use 3 under part 115 meets the storage requirements of that part, then the storage is exempt from regulation no. 641, commercial fertilizer bulk storage, R 285.641.1 to R 285.641.18 of the Michigan administrative code.

Sec. 11502. (1) "Agronomic rate" means a rate that meets both of the following requirements:

(a) Is generally recognized by the agricultural community or is calculated for a particular area of land to improve the physical nature of soil, such as structure, tilth, water retention, pH, or porosity, or to provide macronutrients or micronutrients in an amount not materially in excess of that needed by the crop, forest, or vegetation grown on the land.

(b) Takes into account and minimizes runoff of beneficial use by-products to surface water or neighboring properties, the percolation of excess nutrients beyond the root zone, and the liberation of metals from the soil into groundwater.

(2) "Ashes" means the residue from the burning of wood, scrap wood, tires, biomass, wastewater sludge, fossil fuels including coal or coke, or other combustible materials.

(3) "Beneficial use 1" means use as aggregate, road material, or building material that in ultimate use is or will be bonded or encapsulated by cement, limes, or asphalt.

(4) "Beneficial use 2" means use as any of the following:

(a) Construction fill at nonresidential property that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) Is placed at least 4 feet above the seasonal groundwater table.

(ii) Does not come into contact with a surface water body.

(iii) Is covered by concrete, asphalt pavement, or other material approved by the department.

(iv) Does not exceed 4 feet in thickness, except for areas where exceedances are incidental to variations in the existing topography. This subparagraph does not apply to construction fill placed underneath a building or other structure.

(b) Road base or soil stabilizer that does not exceed 4 feet in thickness except for areas where exceedances are incidental to variations in existing topography, is placed at least 4 feet above the seasonal groundwater table, does not come into contact with a surface water body, and is covered by concrete, asphalt pavement, or other material approved by the department.

(c) Road shoulder material that does not exceed 4 feet in thickness except for areas where exceedances are incidental to variations in existing topography, is placed at least 4 feet above the seasonal groundwater table, does not come into contact with a surface water body, is sloped, and is covered by asphalt pavement, concrete, 6 inches of gravel, or other material approved by the department.

(5) "Beneficial use 3" means applied to land as a fertilizer or soil conditioner under part 85 or a liming material under 1955 PA 162, MCL 290.531 to 290.538, if all of the following requirements are met:

(a) The material is applied at an agronomic rate consistent with generally accepted agricultural and management practices.

(b) The use, placement, or storage at the location of use does not do any of the following:

(i) Violate part 55 or create a nuisance.

(ii) Cause groundwater to no longer be fit for 1 or more protected uses as defined in R 323.2202 of the Michigan administrative code.

(iii) Cause a violation of a part 31 surface water quality standard.

(6) "Beneficial use 4" means any of the following uses:

(a) To stabilize, neutralize, solidify, or otherwise treat waste for ultimate disposal at a facility licensed under this part or part 111.

(b) To treat wastewater, wastewater treatment sludge, or wastewater sludge in compliance with part 31 or the federal water pollution control act, 33 USC 1251 to 1387 at a private or publicly owned wastewater treatment plant.

(c) To stabilize, neutralize, solidify, cap, or otherwise remediate hazardous substances or contaminants as part of a response activity in compliance with part 201, part 213, or the comprehensive environmental response, compensation and liability act of 1980, 42 USC 9601 to 9657, or a corrective action in compliance with part 111 or the solid waste disposal act, 42 USC 6901 to 6992k.

(d) As construction material at a landfill licensed under this part.

(7) "Beneficial use 5" means blended with inert materials or with compost and used to manufacture soil.

(8) "Beneficial use by-product" means the following materials if the materials are stored for beneficial use or are used beneficially as specified and the requirements of section 11551(1) are met:

(a) Coal bottom ash or wood ash used for beneficial use 3 or wood ash or coal ash, except for segregated flue gas desulfurization material, used for beneficial use 1, 2, or 4.

(b) Pulp and paper mill ash used for beneficial use 1, 2, 3, or 4.

(c) Mixed wood ash used for beneficial use 1, 2, 3, or 4.

(d) Cement kiln dust used as a flue gas scrubbing reagent or for beneficial use 1, 2, 3, or 4.

(e) Lime kiln dust used as a flue gas scrubbing reagent or for beneficial use 1, 2, 3, or 4.

(f) Stamp sands used for beneficial use 1 or 2.

(g) Foundry sand from ferrous or aluminum foundries used for beneficial use 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

(h) Pulp and paper mill material, other than the following, used for beneficial use 3:

(i) Rejects, from screens, cleaners, and mills dispersion equipment, containing more than de minimis amounts of plastic.

(ii) Scrap paper.

(i) Spent media from sandblasting, with uncontaminated sand, newly manufactured, unpainted steel used for beneficial use 1 or 2.

(j) Dewatered concrete grinding slurry from public transportation agency road projects used for beneficial use 1, 2, 3, or 4.

(k) Lime softening residuals from the treatment and conditioning of water for domestic use or from a community water supply used for beneficial use 3 or 4.

(l) Soil washed or otherwise removed from sugar beets that is used for beneficial use 3.

(m) Segregated flue gas desulfurization material used for beneficial use 1 or 3.

(n) Materials and uses approved by the department under section 11553(3) or (4). Approval of materials and uses by the department under section 11553(3) or (4) does not require the use of those materials by any governmental entity or any other person.

(9) "Beverage container" means an airtight metal, glass, paper, or plastic container, or a container composed of a combination of these materials, which, at the time of sale, contains 1 gallon or less of any of the following:

(a) A soft drink, soda water, carbonated natural or mineral water, or other nonalcoholic carbonated drink.

(b) A beer, ale, or other malt drink of whatever alcoholic content.

(c) A mixed wine drink or a mixed spirit drink.

(10) "Bond" means a financial instrument executed on a form approved by the department, including a surety bond from a surety company authorized to transact business in this state, a certificate of deposit, a cash bond, an irrevocable letter of credit, insurance, a trust fund, an escrow account, or a combination of any of these instruments in favor of the department. The owner or operator of a disposal area who is required to establish a bond under another state statute or a federal statute may petition the department to allow such a bond to meet the requirements of this part. The department shall approve a bond established under another state statute or a federal statute if the bond provides equivalent funds and access by the department as other financial instruments allowed by this subsection.

(11) "Cement kiln dust" means particulate matter collected in air emission control devices serving Portland cement kilns.

(12) "Certificate of deposit" means a negotiable certificate of deposit held by a bank or other financial institution regulated and examined by a state or federal agency, the value of which is fully insured by an agency of the United States government. A certificate of deposit used to fulfill the requirements of this part shall be in the sole name of the department with a maturity date of not less than 1 year and shall be renewed not less than 60 days before the maturity date. An applicant who uses a certificate of deposit as a bond shall receive any accrued interest on that certificate of deposit upon release of the bond by the department.

(13) "Certified health department" means a city, county, or district department of health that is specifically delegated authority by the department to perform designated activities as prescribed by this part.

(14) "Coal ash" means the material recovered from systems for the control of air pollution from, or the noncombusted residue remaining after, the combustion of coal, including, but not limited to, bottom ash, fly ash, boiler slag, or fluidized-bed combustion ash. For beneficial use 2, coal ash does not include coal fly ash except for the following if used at nonresidential property:

(a) Class C fly ash under ASTM standard C618-12A.

(b) Class F fly ash under ASTM standard C618-12A if that fly ash forms a pozzolanic-stabilized mixture by being blended with lime, Portland cement, or cement kiln dust.

(c) A combination of class C fly ash and class F fly ash under ASTM standard C618-12A if that combination forms a pozzolanic-stabilized mixture by being blended with lime, Portland cement, or cement kiln dust and is used as a road base, soil stabilizer, or road shoulder material under subsection (4)(b) or (c).

(15) "Coal bottom ash" means ash particles from the combustion of coal that are too large to be carried in flue gases and that collect on furnace walls or at the bottom of the furnace.

(16) "Collection center" means a tract of land, building, unit, or appurtenance or combination thereof that is used to collect junk motor vehicles and farm implements under section 11530.

(17) "Composting facility" means a facility where composting of yard clippings or other organic materials occurs using mechanical handling techniques such as physical turning, windrowing, or aeration or using other management techniques approved by the director.

(18) “Consistency review” means evaluation of the administrative and technical components of an application for a permit or license or evaluation of operating conditions in the course of inspection, for the purpose of determining consistency with the requirements of this part, rules promulgated under this part, and approved plans and specifications.

(19) “Corrective action” means the investigation, assessment, cleanup, removal, containment, isolation, treatment, or monitoring of constituents, as defined in a facility’s approved hydrogeological monitoring plan, released into the environment from a disposal area, or the taking of other actions related to the release as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate injury to the public health, safety, or welfare, the environment, or natural resources that is consistent with 42 USC 6941 to 6949a and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Sec. 11503. (1) “De minimis” refers to a small amount of material or number of items, as applicable, incidentally commingled with inert material for beneficial use by-products, or incidentally disposed of with other solid waste.

(2) “Department”, subject to section 11554, means the department of environmental quality.

(3) “Director” means the director of the department.

(4) “Discharge” includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing of a substance into the environment that is or may become injurious to the public health, safety, or welfare, or to the environment.

(5) “Disposal area” means 1 or more of the following at a location as defined by the boundary identified in its construction permit or engineering plans approved by the department:

(a) A solid waste transfer facility.

(b) An incinerator.

(c) A sanitary landfill.

(d) A processing plant.

(e) Any other solid waste handling or disposal facility utilized in the disposal of solid waste. However, a waste diversion center is not a disposal area.

(6) “Diverted waste” means waste that meets all of the following requirements:

(a) Is generated by households, businesses, or governmental entities.

(b) Can lawfully be disposed of at a licensed sanitary landfill or municipal solid waste incinerator.

(c) Is separated from other waste.

(d) Is 1 or more of the following:

(i) Hazardous material.

(ii) Liquid waste.

(iii) Pharmaceuticals.

(iv) Electronics.

(v) Batteries.

(vi) Light bulbs.

(vii) Pesticides.

(viii) Thermostats, switches, thermometers, or other devices that contain elemental mercury.

(ix) Sharps.

(x) Other wastes approved by the department that can be readily separated from solid waste for diversion to preferred methods of management and disposal.

(7) “Enforceable mechanism” means a legal method whereby this state, a county, a municipality, or another person is authorized to take action to guarantee compliance with an approved county solid waste management plan. Enforceable mechanisms include contracts, intergovernmental agreements, laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations.

(8) “Escrow account” means an account that is managed by a bank or other financial institution whose account operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency and that complies with section 11523b.

(9) “Farm” means that term as defined in section 2 of the Michigan right to farm act, 1981 PA 93, MCL 286.472.

(10) “Farm operation” means that term as defined in section 2 of the Michigan right to farm act, 1981 PA 93, MCL 286.472.

(11) “Financial assurance” means the mechanisms used to demonstrate that the funds necessary to meet the cost of closure, postclosure maintenance and monitoring, and corrective action will be available whenever they are needed.

(12) “Financial test” means a corporate or local government financial test or guarantee approved for type II landfills under 42 USC 6941 to 6949a and regulations promulgated thereunder. An owner or operator may use a single financial test for more than 1 facility. Information submitted to the department to document compliance with the test shall

include a list showing the name and address of each facility and the amount of funds assured by the test for each facility. For purposes of the financial test, the owner or operator shall aggregate the sum of the closure, postclosure, and corrective action costs it seeks to assure with any other environmental obligations assured by a financial test under state or federal law.

(13) “Flue gas desulfurization material” means the material recovered from air pollution control systems that capture sulfur dioxide from the combustion of wood, coal, or fossil fuels, or other combustible materials, if the other combustible materials constitute less than 50% by weight of the total material combusted and the department determines in writing that the other combustible materials do not materially affect the character of the residue. Flue gas desulfurization material includes synthetic gypsum.

(14) “Food processing residuals” means any of the following:

- (a) Residuals of fruits, vegetables, aquatic plants, or field crops.
- (b) Otherwise unusable parts of fruits, vegetables, aquatic plants, or field crops from the processing thereof.
- (c) Otherwise unusable food products that do not meet size, quality, or other product specifications and that were intended for human or animal consumption.

(15) “Foundry sand” means silica sand used in the metal casting process, including binding material or carbonaceous additives, from ferrous or nonferrous foundries.

(16) “GAAMPS” means the generally accepted agricultural and management practices under the Michigan right to farm act, 1981 PA 93, MCL 286.471 to 286.474.

(17) “Garbage” means rejected food wastes including waste accumulation of animal, fruit, or vegetable matter used or intended for food or that results from the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in, or storing of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, or vegetable matter.

Sec. 11504. (1) “Health officer” means a full-time administrative officer of a certified health department.

(2) “Inert material” means any of the following:

- (a) Rock.
- (b) Trees, stumps, and other similar land-clearing debris, if all of the following conditions are met:
  - (i) The debris is buried on the site of origin or another site, with the approval of the owner of the site.
  - (ii) The debris is not buried in a wetland or floodplain.
  - (iii) The debris is placed at least 3 feet above the groundwater table as observed at the time of placement.
  - (iv) The placement of the debris does not violate federal, state, or local law or create a nuisance.
- (c) Uncontaminated excavated soil or dredged sediment. Excavated soil or dredged sediment is considered uncontaminated if it does not contain more than de minimis amounts of solid waste and 1 of the following applies:
  - (i) The soil or sediment is not contaminated by a hazardous substance as a result of human activity. Soil or sediment that naturally contains elevated levels of hazardous substances above unrestricted residential or any other part 201 generic soil cleanup criteria is not considered contaminated for purposes of this subdivision. A soil or sediment analysis is not required under this subparagraph if, based on past land use, there is no reason to believe that the soil or sediment is contaminated.
  - (ii) For any hazardous substance that could reasonably be expected to be present as a result of past land use and human activity, the soil or sediment does not exceed the background concentration, as that term is defined in part 201.
  - (iii) For any hazardous substance that could reasonably be expected to be present as a result of past land use and human activity, the soil or sediment falls below part 201 generic residential soil direct contact cleanup criteria and hazardous substances in leachate from the soil or sediment, using, at the option of the generator, EPA method 1311, 1312, or any other leaching protocol approved by the department, fall below part 201 generic residential health based groundwater drinking water values or criteria, and the soil or sediment would not cause a violation of any surface water quality standard established under part 31 at the area of placement, disposal, or use.
  - (d) Excavated soil from a site of environmental contamination, corrective action, or response activity if the soil is not a listed hazardous waste under part 111 and if hazardous substances in the soil do not exceed generic soil cleanup criteria for unrestricted residential use as defined in part 201 or background concentration as defined in part 201, as applicable.
  - (e) Construction brick, masonry, pavement, or broken concrete that is reused for fill, rip rap, slope stabilization, or other construction, if all of the following conditions are met:
    - (i) The use of the material does not violate section 3108, part 301, or part 303.
    - (ii) The material is not materially contaminated. Typical surface oil staining on pavement and concrete from driveways, roadways, and parking lots is not material contamination. Material covered in whole or in part with lead-based paint is materially contaminated.

(iii) The material does not include exposed reinforcing bars.

(f) Portland cement clinker produced by a cement kiln using wood, fossil fuels, or solid waste as a fuel or feedstock, but not including cement kiln dust generated in the process.

(g) Asphalt pavement or concrete pavement that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) Has been removed from a public right-of-way.

(ii) Has been stockpiled or crushed for reuse as aggregate material.

(iii) Does not include exposed reinforcement bars.

(h) Cuttings, drilling materials, and fluids used to drill or complete a well installed pursuant to part 127 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.12701 to 333.12771, if the location of the well is not a facility under part 201.

(i) Any material determined by the department under section 11553(5) or (6) to be an inert material, either for general use or for a particular use.

(3) "Insurance" means insurance that conforms to the requirements of 40 CFR 258.74(d) provided by an insurer who has a certificate of authority from the director of insurance and financial services to sell this line of coverage. An applicant for an operating license shall submit evidence of the required coverage by submitting both of the following to the department:

(a) A certificate of insurance that uses wording approved by the department.

(b) A certified true and complete copy of the insurance policy.

(4) "Landfill" means a disposal area that is a sanitary landfill.

(5) "Letter of credit" means an irrevocable letter of credit that complies with 40 CFR 258.74(c).

(6) "Lime kiln dust" means particulate matter collected in air emission control devices serving lime kilns.

(7) "Low-hazard industrial waste" means industrial material that has a low potential for groundwater contamination when managed in accordance with this part. The following materials are low-hazard industrial wastes:

(a) Coal ash or wood ash.

(b) Cement kiln dust.

(c) Pulp and paper mill material.

(d) Scrap wood.

(e) Sludge from the treatment and conditioning of water for domestic use.

(f) Residue from the thermal treatment of petroleum contaminated soil, media, or debris.

(g) Sludge from the treatment and conditioning of water from a community water supply.

(h) Foundry sand.

(i) Mixed wood ash, scrap wood ash, pulp and paper mill ash.

(j) Street cleanings.

(k) Asphalt shingles.

(l) New construction or production scrap drywall.

(m) Chipped or shredded tires.

(n) Copper slag.

(o) Copper stamp sands.

(p) Dredge material from nonremedial activities.

(q) Flue gas desulfurization material.

(r) Dewatered grinding slurry generated from public transportation agency road projects.

(s) Any material determined by the department under section 11553(7) to be a low-hazard industrial waste.

(8) "Medical waste" means that term as it is defined in section 13805 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.13805.

(9) "Mixed wood ash" means the material recovered from air pollution control systems for, or the noncombusted residue remaining after, the combustion of any combination of wood, scrap wood, railroad ties, or tires, if railroad ties composed less than 35% by weight of the total combusted material and tires composed less than 10% by weight of the total combusted material.

(10) "Municipal solid waste incinerator" means an incinerator that is owned or operated by any person, and meets all of the following requirements:

(a) The incinerator receives solid waste from off site and burns only household waste from single and multiple dwellings, hotels, motels, and other residential sources, or this household waste together with solid waste from

commercial, institutional, municipal, county, or industrial sources that, if disposed of, would not be required to be placed in a disposal facility licensed under part 111.

(b) The incinerator has established contractual requirements or other notification or inspection procedures sufficient to ensure that the incinerator receives and burns only waste referred to in subdivision (a).

(c) The incinerator meets the requirements of this part and the rules promulgated under this part.

(d) The incinerator is not an industrial furnace as defined in 40 CFR 260.10.

(e) The incinerator is not an incinerator that receives and burns only medical waste or only waste produced at 1 or more hospitals.

(11) "Municipal solid waste incinerator ash" means the substances remaining after combustion in a municipal solid waste incinerator.

(12) "Nonresidential property" means property not used or intended to be used for any of the following:

(a) A child day care center.

(b) An elementary school.

(c) An elder care and assisted living center.

(d) A nursing home.

(e) A single-family or multifamily dwelling unless the dwelling is part of a mixed use development and all dwelling units and associated outdoor residential use areas are located above the ground floor.

(13) "Perpetual care fund" means a trust or escrow account or perpetual care fund bond provided for in section 11525.

(14) "Perpetual care fund bond" means a surety bond, an irrevocable letter of credit, or a combination of these instruments in favor of and on a form approved by the department by which a perpetual care fund is established.

(15) "Pulp and paper mill ash" means the material recovered from air pollution control systems for, or the noncombusted residue remaining after, the combustion of any combination of coal, wood, pulp and paper mill material, wood or biomass fuel pellets, scrap wood, railroad ties, or tires, from a boiler, power plant, or furnace at a pulp and paper mill, if railroad ties composed less than 35% by weight of the total combusted material and tires composed less than 10% by weight of the total combusted material.

(16) "Pulp and paper mill material" means all of the following materials if generated at a facility that produces pulp or paper:

(a) Wastewater treatment sludge, including wood fibers, minerals, and microbial biomass.

(b) Rejects from screens, cleaners, and mills.

(c) Bark, wood fiber, and chips.

(d) Scrap paper.

(e) Causticizing residues, including lime mud and grit and green liquor dregs.

(f) Any material that the department determines has characteristics that are similar to any of the materials listed in subdivisions (a) to (e).

Sec. 11505. (1) "Recyclable materials" means source separated materials, site separated materials, high grade paper, glass, metal, plastic, aluminum, newspaper, corrugated paper, yard clippings, and other materials that may be recycled or composted.

(2) "Regional solid waste management planning agency" means the regional solid waste planning agency designated by the governor pursuant to 42 USC 6946.

(3) "Resource recovery facility" means machinery, equipment, structures, or any parts or accessories of machinery, equipment, or structures, installed or acquired for the primary purpose of recovering materials or energy from the waste stream.

(4) "Response activity" means an activity that is necessary to protect the public health, safety, welfare, or the environment, and includes, but is not limited to, evaluation, cleanup, removal, containment, isolation, treatment, monitoring, maintenance, replacement of water supplies, and temporary relocation of people.

(5) "Rubbish" means nonputrescible solid waste, excluding ashes, consisting of both combustible and noncombustible waste, including paper, cardboard, metal containers, yard clippings, wood, glass, bedding, crockery, demolished building materials, or litter of any kind that may be a detriment to the public health and safety.

(6) "Salvaging" means the lawful and controlled removal of reusable materials from solid waste.

(7) "Sharps" means that term as defined in section 13807 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.13807.

(8) "Scrap wood" means wood or wood product that is 1 or more of the following:

(a) Plywood, particle board, pressed board, oriented strand board, fiberboard, resonated wood, or any other wood or wood product mixed with glue, resins, or filler.



(b) Wood or wood product treated with creosote or pentachlorophenol.

(c) Any wood or wood product designated as scrap wood in rules promulgated by the department.

(9) "Site separated material" means glass, metal, wood, paper products, plastics, rubber, textiles, garbage, or any other material approved by the department that is separated from solid waste for the purpose of recycling or conversion into raw materials or new products.

(10) "Slag" means the nonmetallic product resulting from melting or smelting operations for iron or steel.

Sec. 11506. (1) "Solid waste" means garbage, rubbish, ashes, incinerator ash, incinerator residue, street cleanings, municipal and industrial sludges, solid commercial waste, solid industrial waste, and animal waste. However, solid waste does not include the following:

(a) Human body waste.

(b) Medical waste.

(c) Organic waste generated in the production of livestock and poultry.

(d) Liquid waste.

(e) Ferrous or nonferrous scrap directed to a scrap metal processor or to a reuser of ferrous or nonferrous products.

(f) Slag or slag products directed to a slag processor or to a reuser of slag or slag products.

(g) Sludges and ashes managed as recycled or nondetrimental materials appropriate for agricultural or silvicultural use pursuant to a plan approved by the department.

(h) The following materials that are used as animal feed, or are applied on, or are composted and applied on, farmland or forestland for an agricultural or silvicultural purpose at an agronomic rate consistent with GAAMPS:

(i) Food processing residuals and garbage.

(ii) Precipitated calcium carbonate from sugar beet processing.

(iii) Wood ashes resulting solely from a source that burns only wood that is untreated and inert.

(iv) Lime from kraft pulping processes generated prior to bleaching.

(v) Aquatic plants.

(i) Materials approved for emergency disposal by the department.

(j) Source separated materials.

(k) Site separated material.

(l) Coal ash, when used under any of the following circumstances:

(i) As a component of concrete, grout, mortar, or casting molds, if the coal ash does not have more than 6% unburned carbon.

(ii) As a raw material in asphalt for road construction, if the coal ash does not have more than 12% unburned carbon and passes Michigan test method for water asphalt preferential test, MTM 101, as set forth in the state transportation department's manual for the Michigan test methods (MTM).

(iii) As aggregate, road material, or building material that in ultimate use is or will be stabilized or bonded by cement, limes, or asphalt, or itself act as a bonding agent. To be considered to act as a bonding agent, the coal ash must have at least 10% available lime.

(iv) As a road base or construction fill that is placed at least 4 feet above the seasonal groundwater table and covered with asphalt, concrete, or other material approved by the department.

(m) Inert material.

(n) Soil that is washed or otherwise removed from sugar beets, has not more than 35% moisture content, and is registered as a soil conditioner under part 85. Any testing required to become registered under part 85 is the responsibility of the generator.

(o) Soil that is relocated under section 20120c.

(p) Diverted waste that is managed through a waste diversion center.

(q) Beneficial use by-products.

(r) Coal bottom ash, if substantially free of fly ash or economizer ash, when used as cold weather road abrasive.

(s) Stamp sands when used as cold weather road abrasive in the Upper Peninsula by any of the following:

(i) A public road agency.

(ii) Any other person pursuant to a plan approved by a public road agency.

(t) Any material that is reclaimed or reused in the process that generated it.

(u) Any secondary material that, as specified in or determined pursuant to 40 CFR part 241, is not a solid waste when combusted.

(v) Other wastes regulated by statute.

(2) "Solid waste hauler" means a person who owns or operates a solid waste transporting unit.

(3) "Solid waste processing plant" means a tract of land, building, unit, or appurtenance of a building or unit or a combination of land, buildings, and units that is used or intended for use for the processing of solid waste or the separation of material for salvage or disposal, or both, but does not include a plant engaged primarily in the acquisition, processing, and shipment of ferrous or nonferrous metal scrap, or a plant engaged primarily in the acquisition, processing, and shipment of slag or slag products.

(4) "Solid waste transporting unit" means a container, which may be an integral part of a truck or other piece of equipment used for the transportation of solid waste.

(5) "Solid waste transfer facility" means a tract of land, a building and any appurtenances, or a container, or any combination of land, buildings, or containers that is used or intended for use in the rehandling or storage of solid waste incidental to the transportation of the solid waste, but is not located at the site of generation or the site of disposal of the solid waste.

(6) "Source separated material" means any of the following materials if separated at the source of generation and not speculatively accumulated:

(a) Glass, metal, wood, paper products, plastics, rubber, textiles, garbage, or any other material approved by the department that is used for conversion into raw materials or new products. For the purposes of this subdivision, raw materials or new products include, but are not limited to, compost, biogas from anaerobic digestion, synthetic gas from gasification or pyrolysis, or other fuel. This subdivision does not prevent material from being classified as a renewable energy resource as defined in section 11 of the clean, renewable, and efficient energy act, 2008 PA 295, MCL 460.1011.

(b) Scrap wood and railroad ties used to fuel an industrial boiler, kiln, power plant, or furnace, subject to part 55, for production of new wood products, or for other uses approved by the department.

(c) Chipped or whole tires used to fuel an industrial boiler, kiln, power plant, or furnace, subject to part 55, or for other uses approved by the department. This subdivision does not prevent material from being classified as a renewable energy resource as defined in section 11 of the clean, renewable, and efficient energy act, 2008 PA 295, MCL 460.1011.

(d) Recovered paint solids used to fuel an industrial boiler, kiln, power plant, or furnace, subject to part 55, or for other uses approved by the department.

(e) Gypsum drywall generated from the production of wallboard used for stock returned to the production process or for other uses approved by the department.

(f) Flue gas desulfurization gypsum used for production of cement or wallboard or other uses approved by the department.

(g) Asphalt shingles that do not contain asbestos, rolled roofing, or tar paper used as a component in asphalt or used to fuel an industrial boiler, kiln, power plant, or furnace, subject to part 55, or for other uses approved by the department.

(h) Municipal solid waste incinerator ash that meets criteria specified by the department and that is used as daily cover at a disposal facility licensed pursuant to this part.

(i) Utility poles or pole segments reused as poles, posts, or similar uses approved by the department in writing.

(j) Railroad ties reused in landscaping, embankments, or similar uses approved by the department in writing.

(k) Any materials and uses approved by the department under section 11553(8).

(l) Any material determined by the department in writing prior to the effective date of the 2014 amendatory act that added this subdivision to be a source separated material.

(7) "Stamp sands" means finely grained crushed rock resulting from mining, milling, or smelting of copper ore and includes native substances contained within the crushed rock and any ancillary material associated with the crushed rock.

(8) "Treated wood" means wood or wood product that has been treated with 1 or more of the following:

(a) Chromated copper arsenate (CCA).

(b) Ammoniacal copper quat (ACQ).

(c) Ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate (ACZA).

(d) Any other chemical designated in rules promulgated by the department.

(9) "Trust fund" means a fund held by a trustee who has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

(10) "Type I public water supply", "type IIa public water supply", "type IIb public water supply", and "type III public water supply" mean those terms, respectively, as described in R 325.10502 of the Michigan administrative code.

(11) "Waste diversion center" means property or a building, or a portion of property or a building, designated for the purpose of receiving or collecting diverted wastes and not used for residential purposes.

(12) "Wood" means trees, branches and associated leaves, bark, lumber, pallets, wood chips, sawdust, or other wood or wood product but does not include scrap wood, treated wood, painted wood or painted wood product, or any wood or wood product that has been contaminated during manufacture or use.

(13) "Wood ash" means any type of ash or slag resulting from the burning of wood.

(14) "Yard clippings" means leaves, grass clippings, vegetable or other garden debris, shrubbery, or brush or tree trimmings, less than 4 feet in length and 2 inches in diameter, that can be converted to compost humus. Yard clippings do not include stumps, agricultural wastes, animal waste, roots, sewage sludge, or garbage.

Sec. 11542. (1) Except as provided in subsection (5) and except for municipal solid waste incinerator ash that is described and used as provided in section 11506(6)(h), municipal solid waste incinerator ash shall be disposed of in 1 of the following:

(a) A landfill that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) The landfill is in compliance with this part and the rules promulgated under this part.

(ii) The landfill is used exclusively for the disposal of municipal solid waste incinerator ash.

(iii) The landfill design includes all of the following in descending order according to their placement in the landfill:

(A) A leachate collection system.

(B) A synthetic liner at least 60 mils thick.

(C) A compacted clay liner of 5 feet or more with a maximum hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  centimeters per second.

(D) A leak detection and leachate collection system.

(E) A compacted clay liner at least 3 feet thick with a maximum hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  centimeters per second or a synthetic liner at least 40 mils thick.

(b) A landfill that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) The landfill is in compliance with this part and the rules promulgated under this part.

(ii) The landfill is used exclusively for the disposal of municipal solid waste incinerator ash.

(iii) The landfill design includes all of the following in descending order according to their placement in the landfill:

(A) A leachate collection system.

(B) A composite liner, as defined in R 299.4102 of the Michigan administrative code.

(C) A leak detection and leachate collection system.

(D) A second composite liner.

(iv) If contaminants that may threaten the public health, safety, or welfare, or the environment are found in the leachate collection system described in subparagraph (iii)(C), the owner or operator of the landfill shall determine the source and nature of the contaminants and make repairs, to the extent practicable, that will prevent the contaminants from entering the leachate collection system. If the department determines that the source of the contaminants is caused by a design failure of the landfill, the department, notwithstanding an approved construction permit or operating license, may require landfill cells at that landfill that will be used for the disposal of municipal solid waste incinerator ash, which are under construction or will be constructed in the future at the landfill, to be constructed in conformance with improved design standards approved by the department. However, this subparagraph does not require the removal of liners or leak detection and leachate collection systems that are already in place in a landfill cell under construction.

(c) A landfill that is a monitorable unit, as defined in R 299.4104 of the Michigan administrative code, and that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) The landfill is in compliance with this part and the rules promulgated under this part.

(ii) The landfill is used exclusively for the disposal of municipal solid waste incinerator ash.

(iii) The landfill design includes all of the following in descending order according to their placement in the landfill:

(A) A leachate collection system.

(B) A synthetic liner at least 60 mils thick.

(C) Immediately below the synthetic liner, either 2 feet of compacted clay with a maximum hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  centimeters per second or a bentonite geocomposite liner, as specified in R 299.4914 of the Michigan administrative code.

(D) At least 10 feet of either natural or compacted clay with a maximum hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  centimeters per second, or equivalent.

(d) A landfill with a design approved by the department that will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituent into the groundwater or surface water at least as effectively as the design requirements of subdivisions (a) to (c).

(e) A type II landfill, as described in R 299.4105 of the Michigan administrative code, if both of the following conditions apply:

(i) The ash was generated by a municipal solid waste incinerator that is designed to burn at a temperature in excess of 2500 degrees Fahrenheit.

(ii) The ash from any individual municipal solid waste incinerator is disposed of pursuant to this subdivision for a period not to exceed 60 days.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a landfill that is constructed pursuant to the design described in subsection (1) shall be capped following its closure by all of the following in descending order:

(a) Six inches of top soil with a vegetative cover.

(b) Two feet of soil to protect against animal burrowing, temperature, erosion, and rooted vegetation.

(c) An infiltration collection system.

(d) A synthetic liner at least 30 mils thick.

(e) Two feet of compacted clay with a maximum hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  centimeters per second.

(3) A landfill that receives municipal solid waste incinerator ash under this section may be capped with a design approved by the department that will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituent into the groundwater or surface water at least as effectively as the design requirements of subsection (2).

(4) If leachate is collected from a landfill under this section, the leachate shall be monitored and tested in accordance with this part and the rules promulgated under this part.

(5) As an alternative to disposal described in subsection (1), the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste incinerator may process municipal solid waste incinerator ash through mechanical or chemical methods, or both, to substantially diminish the toxicity of the ash or its constituents or limit the leachability of the ash or its constituents to minimize threats to human health and the environment, if processing is performed on the site of the municipal solid waste incinerator or at the site of a landfill described in subsection (1), if the process has been approved by the department as provided by rule, and if the ash is tested after processing in accordance with a protocol approved by the department as provided by rule. The department shall approve the process and testing protocol under this subsection only if the process and testing protocol will protect human health and the environment. In making this determination, the department shall consider all potential pathways of human and environmental exposure, including both short-term and long-term, to constituents of the ash that may be released during the reuse or recycling of the ash. The department shall consider requiring methods to determine the leaching, total chemical analysis, respirability, and toxicity of reused or recycled ash. A leaching procedure shall include testing under both acidic and native conditions. If municipal solid waste incinerator ash is processed in accordance with the requirements of this subsection and the processed ash satisfies the testing protocol approved by the department as provided by rule, the ash may be disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill, as defined by R 299.4104 of the Michigan administrative code, licensed under this part or may be used in any manner approved by the department. If municipal solid waste incinerator ash is processed as provided in this subsection, but does not satisfy the testing protocol approved by the department as provided by rule, the ash shall be disposed of in accordance with subsection (1).

(6) The disposal of municipal solid waste incinerator ash within a landfill that is in compliance with subsection (1) does not constitute a new proposal for which a new construction permit is required under section 11509, if a construction permit has previously been issued under section 11509 for the landfill and the owner or operator of the landfill submits 6 copies of an operating license amendment application to the department for approval pursuant to part 13. The operating license amendment application shall include revised plans and specifications for all facility modifications including a leachate disposal plan, an erosion control plan, and a dust control plan which shall be part of the operating license amendment. The dust control plan shall contain sufficient detail to ensure that dust emissions are controlled by available control technologies that reduce dust emissions by a reasonably achievable amount to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment. The dust control plan shall provide for the ash to be wet during all times that the ash is exposed to the atmosphere at the landfill or otherwise to be covered by daily cover material; for dust emissions to be controlled during dumping, grading, loading, and bulk transporting of the ash at the landfill; and for dust emissions from access roads within the landfill to be controlled. With the exception of a landfill that is in existence on June 12, 1989 that the department determines is otherwise in compliance with this section, the owner or operator of the landfill shall obtain the operating license amendment prior to initiating construction. Prior to operation, the owner or operator of a landfill shall submit to the department certification from a licensed professional engineer that the landfill has been constructed in accordance with the approved plan and specifications. When the copies are submitted to the department, the owner or operator of the landfill shall send a copy of the operating license amendment application to the municipality where the landfill is located. At least 30 days prior to making a final decision on the operating license amendment, the department shall hold at least 1 public meeting in the vicinity of the landfill to receive public comments. Prior to a public meeting, the department shall publish notice of the meeting in a newspaper serving the local area.

(7) The owner or operator of a municipal solid waste incinerator or a disposal area that receives municipal solid waste incinerator ash shall allow the department access to the facility for the purpose of supervising the collection of samples or obtaining samples of ash to test or to monitor air quality at the facility.

(8) As used in subsection (1), "landfill" means a landfill or a specific portion of a landfill.

Sec. 11551. (1) Except for a material that the department approves as a beneficial use by-product under section 11553(3) or (4), to qualify as a beneficial use by-product, a material or the use of the material, as applicable, shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) The material is not a part 111 hazardous waste or mixed with a hazardous waste.

(b) The material is not stored at the site of generation or use for more than 3 years, or the amount that is transferred off site for use during a 3-year period equals at least 75% by weight or volume of the amount of that material stored on site for beneficial use at the beginning of the 3-year period.

(c) The material is stored in a manner that maintains its usefulness, controls wind dispersal, and prevents loss of the material beyond the storage area.

(d) The material is stored in a manner that does not cause groundwater to no longer be fit for 1 or more protected uses, does not cause a violation of a part 31 surface water quality standard, and otherwise does not violate part 31.

(e) The material is transported in a manner that prevents accidental leakage, spillage, or wind dispersal.

(f) The use of the material is for a legitimate beneficial purpose other than a means to discard the material and the material is used according to generally accepted engineering, industrial, or commercial standards for that use.

(g) For beneficial use 2, the material, if specified below, meets the following environmental standards using, at the option of the generator of the by-product, EPA method 1311, 1312, or ASTM test method 3987:

Constituent - maximum leachate mg/l	Coal ash or wood ash	Pulp and paper mill ash, mixed wood ash	Foundry sand	Cement kiln dust, lime kiln dust	Water softening limes, dewatered grinding sludge	Stamp sand	Spent media from sand blasting
Arsenic – 0.2	X	X	X	X	X		
Boron – 10	X						
Cadmium – 0.1	X	X		X	X		
Chromium – 2.0	X						X
Lead – 0.08	X	X	X	X	X		
Mercury – 0.04	X	X		X	X		
Copper – 20		X			X	X	
Nickel – 2.0		X	X		X		X
Selenium – 1.0	X				X		
Thallium – 0.04	X			X			
Zinc – 48	X	X			X		

(h) For beneficial use 3, the material or use of the material, as applicable, meets all of the following requirements:

(i) The material is coal bottom ash, wood ash, pulp and paper mill material, pulp and paper mill ash, mixed wood ash, foundry sand from ferrous or aluminum foundries, cement kiln dust, lime kiln dust, lime water softening residuals, flue gas desulfurization gypsum, soil washed or otherwise removed from sugar beets, or dewatered concrete grinding slurry from public transportation agency road projects.

(ii) The amount of any constituent listed below applied to an area of land over any period of time does not exceed the following:

CONSTITUENT	CUMULATIVE LOAD POUNDS PER ACRE
Arsenic	37
Cadmium	35
Copper	1,335
Lead	267
Mercury	15
Nickel	374
Selenium	89
Zinc	2,492

(iii) If the department of agriculture and rural development determines, based on peer-reviewed scientific literature, that any other constituent is subject to a cumulative loading requirement, the amount of that constituent applied to an area of land over any period of time does not exceed that cumulative loading requirement. The cumulative load for that constituent shall be calculated as follows: constituent concentration (mg/kg dry weight) x conversion factor of 0.002 (concentration to pounds per dry ton) x the material application rate in dry tons per acre.

(i) For beneficial use 5, the material is foundry sand from ferrous or aluminum foundries and representative sampling of the foundry sand using either a totals analysis, a leachate analysis (using EPA method 1311, EPA method 1312, ASTM method 3987, or other leaching protocol approved by the department), or any combination of the 2 types of analyses demonstrates that none of the following maximum concentrations are exceeded:

CONSTITUENT	TOTALS ANALYSIS MG/KG	LEACHATE ANALYSIS MG/L
Antimony	4.3	0.006
Cobalt	0.8	0.04
Copper	5,800	1
Iron	23,185	2.0
Lead	700	0.004
Manganese	1,299	0.86
Molybdenum	5	0.073
Nickel	100	0.1
Thallium	2.3	0.002
Vanadium	72	0.0045
Zinc	2,400	2.4
Benzene	0.1	0.005
Formaldehyde	26	1.3
Phenol	88	4.4
Trichloroethylene	0.1	0.005

(2) The determination whether a material meets the requirements of subsection (1)(a) or (g) shall be based on the analysis of a representative sample of the material by the initial generator. The initial generator shall maintain records of the test results for not less than 10 years after the date the material was sent off site and make the records available to the department upon request. The generator shall resample and analyze the material when raw materials or processes change in a way that could reasonably be expected to materially affect analysis results.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this act, storage and use of beneficial use by-products shall comply with all other applicable provisions of this act.

(4) The storage of a material for beneficial use 3 that complies with regulation no. 641, commercial fertilizer bulk storage, R 285.641.1 to R 285.641.18 of the Michigan administrative code, shall be considered to comply with the storage requirements of this part.

(5) A person that actively manages and reuses a beneficial use by-product that has already been used in compliance with this part may rely on analytical data from the prior use.

(6) All of the following apply to beneficial uses 1 and 2 at and along roadways:

(a) Routine repair and replacement of roadways constructed using beneficial use materials does not constitute generation of beneficial use by-products triggering the requirements of this section if the beneficial use by-products remain or are reused at the same roadway and are used in a manner that meets the definition of beneficial use 1 or beneficial use 2, as appropriate. If the beneficial use by-products will be reused at some place other than the same roadway, then the requirements applicable to generators of beneficial use by-products must be met, except as follows:

(i) As set forth in subsection (5).

(ii) The requirements of section 11552 apply only if the category of beneficial use will change.

(b) For beneficial use 2, the requirement that beneficial use materials be covered by concrete, asphalt, or 6 inches of gravel applies at the time of placement and use. The development of potholes, shoulder erosion, or similar deterioration does not result in a violation of this part.

(c) If road materials containing beneficial use by-products are ground, reheated, or melted for reuse, the requirements of part 55 must be met.

(d) This part does not prohibit the state transportation department from seeking additional data or information for road building materials or from requiring that road building materials meet state transportation department specifications and standards.

(7) For beneficial use 3, the material that is offered for sale or use shall be annually registered or licensed under part 85 or 1955 PA 162, MCL 290.531 to 290.538. In addition to the information required under part 85 or 1955 PA 162,

MCL 290.531 to 290.538, the following information shall be submitted to the department of agriculture and rural development with the license or registration application:

(a) Directions for use to ensure that the material is applied at an agronomic rate that has been reviewed by a certified crop advisor.

(b) A laboratory analysis report that contains all of the following:

(i) Sampling results that demonstrate that the material does not pose harm to human health or the environment. One method by which this demonstration can be made is by sampling results that comply with both of the following:

(A) The levels established pursuant to the association of American plant food control officials' statement of uniform interpretation and policy #25, as follows:

(I) A fertilizer with a phosphorus or micronutrient guarantee shall apply the policy in its entirety.

(II) A fertilizer with only a nitrogen, potassium, or secondary nutrient guarantee shall use the micronutrients column in the policy and apply a multiplier of 1 to determine the maximum allowable concentration of each metal.

(III) A soil conditioner or liming material shall use the micronutrients column in the policy and apply a multiplier of 1 to determine the maximum allowable concentration of each metal.

(B) The part 201 generic residential soil direct contact cleanup criteria for volatile organic compounds (as determined by U.S. EPA method 8260), semivolatile organic compounds (as determined by U.S. EPA method 8270c), and dioxins (as determined by U.S. EPA method 1613b). Results for dioxins shall be reported on a dry weight basis, and total dioxin equivalence shall be calculated and reported utilizing the U.S. EPA toxic equivalency factors (U.S. EPA/100/R10/005).

(ii) For a fertilizer, all of the following used by a certified crop advisor to determine an agronomic rate consistent with generally accepted agricultural and management practices:

(A) A demonstration that the material contains the minimum percentage of each plant nutrient guaranteed or claimed to be present.

(B) The percentage of dry solids, nitrogen, ammonium nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in the material.

(C) The levels of calcium, magnesium, acidity or basicity measured by pH, sulfur, chromium, copper, silver, chlorine, and boron.

(iii) For a soil conditioner or a liming material, all of the following used by a certified crop advisor to determine an agronomic rate consistent with generally accepted agricultural and management practices:

(A) The percentage of dry solids in the material.

(B) The levels of calcium, magnesium, acidity or basicity measured by pH, sulfur, chromium, copper, silver, chlorine, and boron.

(iv) For a soil conditioner, scientifically acceptable data that give reasonable assurance that the material will improve the physical nature of the soil by altering the soil structure by making soil nutrients more available or otherwise enhancing the soil media resulting in beneficial crop response or other plant growth.

(v) For a liming material, scientifically acceptable data demonstrating that the material will correct soil acidity.

(8) When a material is licensed or registered as described in subsection (7), the laboratory analysis report and the scientifically acceptable data submitted with a prior application may be resubmitted for a subsequent application unless the raw materials or processes used to generate the material change in a way that could reasonably be expected to materially affect the laboratory analysis report or scientifically acceptable data.

(9) This part does not authorize open dumping prohibited by the solid waste disposal act, 42 USC 6901 to 6992k.

(10) If an owner of property has knowledge that a material has been used on the property for beneficial use 2, before transferring the property, the owner shall provide notice to a prospective transferee that the material was used for beneficial use 2, including the date and location of the use, if known. If a contractor, consultant, or agent of an owner of property uses a material on the property for beneficial use 2, the contractor, consultant, or agent shall provide notice to the owner that the material was used for beneficial use 2, including the date and location of the use.

Sec. 11551a. This part does not require the use of any beneficial use by-product, including, but not limited to, the uses and beneficial use by-products identified in sections 11502 to 11506, by any governmental entity or any other person.

Sec. 11552. (1) Written notice shall be submitted to the department before a beneficial use by-product is used for beneficial use 2 as construction fill at a particular site for the first time, if the amount used will exceed 5,000 cubic yards. The generator of the beneficial use by-product shall submit the notice unless the generator transfers material to a broker, in which case the broker shall submit the notice.

(2) By October 30 of each year, any generator or broker of more than 1,000 cubic yards of material used as beneficial use by-products for beneficial use 1, 2, or 4 in the immediately preceding period of October 1 to September 30 or any

person that uses or reuses more than 1,000 cubic yards of a source separated material in that period shall submit a report to the department containing all of the following information, as applicable:

(a) The business name, address, telephone number, and name of a contact person for the generator, broker, or other person.

(b) The types and approximate amounts of beneficial use by-products generated, brokered, and stored during that period.

(c) The approximate amount of beneficial use by-products shipped off site during that period and the uses and conditions of use.

(d) The amount of source separated materials used or reused.

(3) A generator or broker may designate the information required in the report under subsection (2)(b) and (c) as confidential business information. If the scope of a request for public records under section 5 of the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.235, includes information designated by the generator or broker as confidential, the department shall promptly notify the generator or broker of the request, including the date the request was received by the department and, pursuant to that section, shall issue a notice extending for 10 business days the period during which the department shall respond to the request. The department shall grant the request for the information unless, within 12 business days after the date the request was received by the department, the generator or broker demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that the information designated as confidential should not be disclosed because the information constitutes a trade secret or secret process or is production or commercial information the disclosure of which would jeopardize the competitive position of the generator or broker. If there is a dispute over the release of information between the generator or broker and the person requesting the information, the director shall grant or deny the request. The department shall notify the generator or broker of a decision to grant the request at least 2 days before the release of the requested information.

Sec. 11553. (1) Consistent with the requirements of this part, the department shall apply this section so as to promote and foster the use of wastes and by-products for recycling or beneficial purposes.

(2) Any person may request the department, consistent with the definitions and other terms of this part, to approve a material, a use, or a material and use as a source separated material; a beneficial use by-product for beneficial use 1, 2, 4, or 5; an inert material; a low-hazard industrial waste; or another material, use, or material and use that can be approved under this part. Among other things, a person may request the department to approve a use that does not qualify as beneficial use 2 under section 11502(4)(a) because the property is not nonresidential property or under section 11502(4)(a), (b), or (c) because the material exceeds 4 feet in thickness. A request under this subsection shall contain a description of the material including the process generating it; results of analyses of representative samples of the material for any hazardous substances that the person has knowledge or reason to believe could be present in the material, based on its source, its composition, or the process that generated it; and, if applicable, a description of the proposed use. The analysis and sampling of the material under this subsection shall be consistent with the methods contained in the EPA document entitled "test methods for the evaluation of solid waste, physical/chemical methods," SW 846 3rd edition; 1 or more peer-reviewed standards developed by a national or international organization, such as ASTM international; or 1 or more standards or methods approved by the department or the EPA. The department shall approve or deny the request within 150 days after the request is received, unless the parties agree to an extension. If the department determines that the request does not include sufficient information, the department shall, not more than 60 days after receipt of the request, notify the requester. The notice shall specify the additional information that is required. The 150-day period is tolled until the requestor submits the information specified in the notice. If the department approves a request under this subsection, the approval shall include the following statement: "This approval does not require any use of any beneficial use by-product by a governmental entity or any other person." The department may impose conditions and other requirements consistent with the purposes of this part on a material, a use, or a material and use approved under this section that are reasonably necessary for the use. If a request is approved with conditions or other requirements, the approval shall specifically state the conditions or other requirements. If the request is denied, the department's denial shall, to the extent practical, state with specificity all of the reasons for denial. If the department fails to approve or deny the request within the 150-day period, the request is considered approved. A person requesting approval under this subsection may seek review of any final department decision pursuant to section 631 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.631.

(3) The department shall approve a material for a specified use as a beneficial use by-product if all of the following requirements are met:

(a) The material is an industrial or commercial material that is or has the potential to be generated in high volumes.

(b) The proposed use serves a legitimate beneficial purpose other than providing a means to discard the material.

(c) A market exists for the material or there is a reasonable potential for the creation of a new market for the material if it is approved as a beneficial use by-product.

(d) The material and use meet all federal and state consumer protection and product safety laws and regulations.



(e) The material meets all of the following requirements:

(i) Hazardous substances in the material do not pose a direct contact health hazard to humans.

(ii) The material does not leach, decompose, or dissolve in a way that forms an unacceptably contaminated leachate. An unacceptably contaminated leachate is one that exceeds either part 201 generic residential groundwater drinking water criteria or surface water quality standards established under part 31.

(iii) The material does not produce emissions that violate part 55 or that create a nuisance.

(4) The department may approve a material for a specified use as a beneficial use by-product if the material meets the requirements of subsection (3)(a), (b), (c), and (d) but fails to meet the requirements of subsection (3)(e) and if the department determines that the material and use are protective of the public health and environment. In making the determination, the department shall consider the potential for exposure and risk to human health and the environment given the nature of the material, its proposed use, and the environmental fate and transport of any hazardous substances in the material in soil, groundwater, or other relevant media.

(5) The department shall approve a material as inert if all of the following requirements are met:

(a) The material is proposed to be used for a legitimate purpose other than a means to dispose of the material.

(b) Hazardous substances in the material do not pose a direct contact health hazard to humans.

(c) The material does not leach, decompose, or dissolve in a way that forms an unacceptably contaminated leachate upon contact with water or other liquids likely to be found at the area of placement, disposal, or use. An unacceptably contaminated leachate is leachate that exceeds part 201 generic residential groundwater drinking water criteria or surface water quality standards established under part 31.

(d) The material does not produce emissions that violate part 55 or that create a nuisance.

(6) The department may approve a material as inert if the material meets the requirements of subsection (5)(a) but fails to meet the requirements of subsection (5)(b), (c), or (d) and if the department determines that the material is protective of the public health and environment. In making the determination, the department shall consider the potential for exposure and risk to human health and the environment given the nature of the material, its proposed use, and the environmental fate and transport of any hazardous substances in the material in soil, groundwater, or other relevant media.

(7) The department shall approve a material as a low-hazard industrial waste if hazardous substances in representative samples of the material do not leach, using, at the option of the generator, EPA method 1311, 1312, or any other method approved by the department that more accurately simulates mobility, above the higher of the following:

(a) One-tenth the hazardous waste toxicity characteristic threshold as set forth in rules promulgated under part 111.

(b) Ten times the generic residential groundwater drinking water cleanup criteria as set forth in rules promulgated under part 201.

(8) The department shall approve a material as a source separated material if the person who seeks the designation demonstrates that the material can be recycled or converted into raw materials or new products by being returned to the original process from which it was generated, by use or reuse as an ingredient in an industrial process to make a product, or by use or reuse as an effective substitute for a commercial product. To qualify as a source separated material, the material, product, or reuse must meet all federal and state consumer protection and product safety laws and regulations and must not create a nuisance. If a material will be applied to or placed on the land, or will be used to produce products that are applied to or placed on the land, the material must qualify as an inert material or beneficial use by-product.

(9) Any written determination by the department made prior to the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section designating a material as an inert material, an inert material appropriate for general reuse, an inert material appropriate for reuse at a specific location, an inert material appropriate for specific reuse instead of virgin material, a source separated material, a site separated material, a low-hazard industrial waste, or a non-solid-waste material remains in effect according to its terms or until forfeited in writing by the person who received the determination. Upon termination, expiration, or forfeiture of the written determination, the current requirements of this part control. The amendments made to this part by the amendatory act that added this section do not rescind, invalidate, limit, or modify any such prior determination in any way.

Sec. 11554. The department of agriculture and rural development, and not the department of environmental quality, shall administer and enforce this part in connection with any material that is licensed or registered under part 85 or 1955 PA 162, MCL 290.531 to 290.538.

Sec. 20101. (1) As used in this part:

(a) "Act of God" means an unanticipated grave natural disaster or other natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable, and irresistible character, the effects of which could not have been prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight.

(b) “Agricultural property” means real property used for farming in any of its branches, including cultivating of soil; growing and harvesting of any agricultural, horticultural, or floricultural commodity; dairying; raising of livestock, bees, fish, fur-bearing animals, or poultry; turf and tree farming; and performing any practices on a farm as an incident to, or in conjunction with, these farming operations. Agricultural property does not include property used for commercial storage, processing, distribution, marketing, or shipping operations.

(c) “All appropriate inquiry” means an evaluation of environmental conditions at a property at the time of purchase, occupancy, or foreclosure that reasonably defines the existing conditions and circumstances at the property in conformance with 40 CFR 312.

(d) “Attorney general” means the department of the attorney general.

(e) “Background concentration” means the concentration or level of a hazardous substance that exists in the environment at or regionally proximate to a facility that is not attributable to any release at or regionally proximate to the facility. A person may demonstrate that a hazardous substance is not present at a level that exceeds background concentration by any of the following methods:

(i) The hazardous substance complies with the statewide default background levels under R 299.46 of the Michigan administrative code.

(ii) The hazardous substance is listed in the department’s 2005 Michigan background soil survey and falls within the typical ranges published in that document.

(iii) The hazardous substance is listed in any other study or survey conducted or approved by the department and is within the concentrations or falls within the typical ranges published in that study or survey.

(iv) A site-specific demonstration.

(f) “Baseline environmental assessment” means a written document that describes the results of an all appropriate inquiry and the sampling and analysis that confirm that the property is a facility. However, for purposes of a baseline environmental assessment, the all appropriate inquiry under 40 CFR 312.20(a) may be conducted within 45 days after the date of acquisition of a property and the components of an all appropriate inquiry under 40 CFR 312.20(b) and 40 CFR 312.20(c)(3) may be conducted or updated within 45 days after the date of acquisition of a property.

(g) “Board” means the brownfield redevelopment board created in section 20104a.

(h) “Certificate of completion” means a written response provided by the department confirming that a response activity has been completed in accordance with the applicable requirements of this part and is approved by the department.

(i) “Cleanup criteria for unrestricted residential use” means either of the following:

(i) Cleanup criteria that satisfy the requirements for the residential category in section 20120a(1)(a) or (16).

(ii) Cleanup criteria for unrestricted residential use under part 213.

(j) “Department” means the director or his or her designee to whom the director delegates a power or duty by written instrument.

(k) “Director” means the director of the department of environmental quality.

(l) “Directors” means the directors or their designees of the departments of environmental quality, community health, agriculture and rural development, and state police.

(m) “Disposal” means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any hazardous substance into or on any land or water so that the hazardous substance or any constituent of the hazardous substance may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any groundwater or surface water.

(n) “Enforcement costs” means court expenses, reasonable attorney fees of the attorney general, and other reasonable expenses of an executive department that are incurred in relation to enforcement under this part.

(o) “Environment” or “natural resources” means land, surface water, groundwater, subsurface strata, air, fish, wildlife, or biota within the state.

(p) “Environmental contamination” means the release of a hazardous substance, or the potential release of a discarded hazardous substance, in a quantity which is or may become injurious to the environment or to the public health, safety, or welfare.

(q) “Evaluation” means those activities including, but not limited to, investigation, studies, sampling, analysis, development of feasibility studies, and administrative efforts that are needed to determine the nature, extent, and impact of a release or threat of release and necessary response activities.

(r) “Exacerbation” means the occurrence of either of the following caused by an activity undertaken by the person who owns or operates the property, with respect to contamination for which the person is not liable:

(i) Migration of contamination beyond the boundaries of the property that is the source of the release at levels above cleanup criteria for unrestricted residential use unless a criterion is not relevant because exposure is reliably restricted as otherwise provided in this part.

(ii) A change in facility conditions that increases response activity costs.

(s) "Facility" means any area, place, or property where a hazardous substance in excess of the concentrations that satisfy the cleanup criteria for unrestricted residential use has been released, deposited, disposed of, or otherwise comes to be located. Facility does not include any area, place, or property where any of the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) Response activities have been completed under this part that satisfy the cleanup criteria for unrestricted residential use.

(ii) Corrective action has been completed under part 213 that satisfies the cleanup criteria for unrestricted residential use.

(iii) Site-specific criteria that have been approved by the department for application at the area, place, or property are met or satisfied and both of the following conditions are met:

(A) The site-specific criteria do not depend on any land use or resource use restriction to ensure protection of the public health, safety, or welfare or the environment.

(B) Hazardous substances at the area, place, or property that are not addressed by site-specific criteria satisfy the cleanup criteria for unrestricted residential use.

(iv) Hazardous substances in concentrations above unrestricted residential cleanup criteria are present due only to the placement, storage, or use of beneficial use by-products or inert materials at the area, place, or property in compliance with part 115.

(t) "Feasibility study" means a process for developing, evaluating, and selecting appropriate response activities.

(u) "Financial assurance" means a performance bond, escrow, cash, certificate of deposit, irrevocable letter of credit, corporate guarantee, or other equivalent security, or any combination thereof.

(v) "Foreclosure" means possession of a property by a lender on which it has foreclosed on a security interest or the expiration of a lawful redemption period, whichever occurs first.

(w) "Free product" means a hazardous substance in a liquid phase equal to or greater than 1/8 inch of measurable thickness that is not dissolved in water and that has been released into the environment.

(x) "Fund" means the cleanup and redevelopment fund established in section 20108.

(y) "Hazardous substance" means 1 or more of the following, but does not include fruit, vegetable, or field crop residuals or processing by-products, or aquatic plants, that are applied to the land for an agricultural use or for use as an animal feed, if the use is consistent with generally accepted agricultural management practices at the time of the application:

(i) Any substance that the department demonstrates, on a case by case basis, poses an unacceptable risk to the public health, safety, or welfare, or the environment, considering the fate of the material, dose-response, toxicity, or adverse impact on natural resources.

(ii) Hazardous substance as defined in the comprehensive environmental response, compensation, and liability act, 42 USC 9601 to 9675.

(iii) Hazardous waste as defined in part 111.

(iv) Petroleum as described as a regulated substance in section 21303.

(z) "Interim response activity" means the cleanup or removal of a released hazardous substance or the taking of other actions, prior to the implementation of a remedial action, as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate injury to the public health, safety, or welfare, or to the environment. Interim response activity also includes, but is not limited to, measures to limit access, replacement of water supplies, and temporary relocation of people as determined to be necessary by the department. In addition, interim response activity means the taking of other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threatened release.

(aa) "Lender" means any of the following:

(i) A state or nationally chartered bank.

(ii) A state or federally chartered savings and loan association or savings bank.

(iii) A state or federally chartered credit union.

(iv) Any other state or federally chartered lending institution.

(v) Any state or federally regulated affiliate or regulated subsidiary of any entity listed in subparagraphs (i) to (iv).

(vi) An insurance company authorized to do business in this state pursuant to the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.100 to 500.8302.

(vii) A motor vehicle sales finance company subject to the motor vehicle finance act, 1950 (Ex Sess) PA 27, MCL 492.101 to 492.141, with net assets in excess of \$50,000,000.00.

(viii) A foreign bank.

(ix) A retirement fund regulated pursuant to state law or a pension fund regulated pursuant to federal law with net assets in excess of \$50,000,000.00.

(x) A state or federal agency authorized by law to hold a security interest in real property or a local unit of government holding a reversionary interest in real property.

(xi) A nonprofit tax exempt organization created to promote economic development in which a majority of the organization's assets are held by a local unit of government.

(xii) Any other person who loans money for the purchase of or improvement of real property.

(xiii) Any person who retains or receives a security interest to service a debt or to secure a performance obligation.

(bb) "Local health department" means that term as defined in section 1105 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.1105.

(cc) "Local unit of government" means a county, city, township, or village, an agency of a local unit of government, an authority or any other public body or entity created by or pursuant to state law. Local unit of government does not include this state, the federal government, or a state or federal agency.

(dd) "Method detection limit" means the minimum concentration of a hazardous substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix that contains the analyte.

(ee) "No further action letter" means a written response provided by the department under section 20114d confirming that a no further action report has been approved after review by the department.

(ff) "No further action report" means a report under section 20114d detailing the completion of remedial actions and including a postclosure plan and a postclosure agreement, if appropriate.

(gg) "Operator" means a person who is in control of or responsible for the operation of a facility. Operator does not include either of the following:

(i) A person who holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect the person's security interest in the facility, unless that person participates in the management of the facility as described in section 20101a.

(ii) A person who is acting as a fiduciary in compliance with section 20101b.

(hh) "Owner" means a person who owns a facility. Owner does not include either of the following:

(i) A person who holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect the person's security interest in the facility, including, but not limited to, a vendor's interest under a recorded land contract, unless that person participates in the management of the facility as described in section 20101a.

(ii) A person who is acting as a fiduciary in compliance with section 20101b.

(ii) "Panel" means the response activity review panel created in section 20114e.

(jj) "Permitted release" means 1 or more of the following:

(i) A release in compliance with an applicable, legally enforceable permit issued under state law.

(ii) A lawful and authorized discharge into a permitted waste treatment facility.

(iii) A federally permitted release as defined in the comprehensive environmental response, compensation, and liability act, 42 USC 9601 to 9675.

(kk) "Postclosure agreement" means an agreement between the department and a person who has submitted a no further action report that prescribes, as appropriate, activities required to be undertaken upon completion of remedial actions as provided for in section 20114d.

(ll) "Postclosure plan" means a plan for land use or resource use restrictions or permanent markers at a facility upon completion of remedial actions as provided for in section 20114c.

(mm) "Release" includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing of a hazardous substance into the environment, or the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing a hazardous substance. Release does not include any of the following:

(i) A release that results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim that these persons may assert against their employers.

(ii) Emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, or vessel.

(iii) A release of source, by-product, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the atomic energy act of 1954, 42 USC 2011 to 2286i, if the release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the nuclear regulatory commission under 42 USC 2210, or any release of source by-product or special nuclear material from any processing site designated under 42 USC 7912(a)(1) or 42 USC 7942(a).

(iv) If applied according to label directions and according to generally accepted agricultural and management practices at the time of the application, the application of a fertilizer, soil conditioner, agronomically applied manure, or

pesticide, or fruit, vegetable, or field crop residuals or processing by-products, aquatic plants, or a combination of these substances. As used in this subparagraph, fertilizer and soil conditioner have the meaning given to these terms in part 85, and pesticide has the meaning given to that term in part 83.

(v) Application of fruits, vegetables, field crop processing by-products, or aquatic plants to the land for an agricultural use or for use as an animal feed, if the use is consistent with generally accepted agricultural and management practices at the time of the application.

(vi) The relocation of soil under section 20120c.

(vii) The placement, storage, or use of beneficial use by-products or inert materials at the site of storage or use if in compliance with part 115.

(nn) "Remedial action" includes, but is not limited to, cleanup, removal, containment, isolation, destruction, or treatment of a hazardous substance released or threatened to be released into the environment, monitoring, maintenance, or the taking of other actions that may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate injury to the public health, safety, or welfare, or to the environment.

(oo) "Remedial action plan" means a work plan for performing remedial action under this part.

(pp) "Residential closure" means a property at which the contamination has been addressed in a no further action report that satisfies the limited residential cleanup criteria under section 20120a(1)(c) or the site-specific residential cleanup criteria under sections 20120a(2) and 20120b, that contains land use or resource use restrictions, and that is approved by the department or is considered approved by the department under section 20120d.

(qq) "Response activity" means evaluation, interim response activity, remedial action, demolition, providing an alternative water supply, or the taking of other actions necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare, or the environment or the natural resources. Response activity also includes health assessments or health effect studies carried out under the supervision of, or with the approval of, the department of community health and enforcement actions related to any response activity.

(rr) "Response activity costs" or "costs of response activity" means all costs incurred in taking or conducting a response activity, including enforcement costs.

(ss) "Response activity plan" means a plan for undertaking response activities. A response activity plan may include 1 or more of the following:

(i) A plan to undertake interim response activities.

(ii) A plan for evaluation activities.

(iii) A feasibility study.

(iv) A remedial action plan.

(tt) "Security interest" means any interest, including a reversionary interest, in real property created or established for the purpose of securing a loan or other obligation. Security interests include, but are not limited to, mortgages, deeds of trusts, liens, and title pursuant to lease financing transactions. Security interests may also arise from transactions such as sale and leasebacks, conditional sales, installment sales, trust receipt transactions, certain assignments, factoring agreements, accounts receivable financing arrangements, consignments, or any other transaction in which evidence of title is created if the transaction creates or establishes an interest in real property for the purpose of securing a loan or other obligation.

(uu) "Target detection limit" means the detection limit for a hazardous substance in a given environmental medium that is specified by the department on a list that it publishes not more than once a year. The department shall identify 1 or more analytical methods, when a method is available, that are judged to be capable of achieving the target detection limit for a hazardous substance in a given environmental medium. The target detection limit for a given hazardous substance is greater than or equal to the method detection limit for that hazardous substance. In establishing a target detection limit, the department shall consider the following factors:

(i) The low level capabilities of methods published by government agencies.

(ii) Reported method detection limits published by state laboratories.

(iii) Reported method detection limits published by commercial laboratories.

(iv) The need to be able to measure a hazardous substance at concentrations at or below cleanup criteria.

(vv) "Threatened release" or "threat of release" means any circumstance that may reasonably be anticipated to cause a release.

(ww) "Venting groundwater" means groundwater that is entering a surface water of this state from a facility.

(2) As used in this part:

(a) The phrase "a person who is liable" includes a person who is described as being subject to liability in section 20126. The phrase "a person who is liable" does not presume that liability has been adjudicated.

(b) The phrase "this part" includes "rules promulgated under this part".

Sec. 20114e. (1) The director shall establish a response activity review panel to advise him or her on technical or scientific disputes, including disputes regarding assessment of risk, response activity plans, no further action reports, certificates of completion, and documentations of due care compliance under this part, and initial assessment reports, final assessment reports, closure reports, and documentations of due care compliance under part 213.

(2) The panel shall consist of 15 individuals, appointed by the director. Each member of the panel shall meet all of the following minimum requirements:

(a) Meet 1 or more of the following:

(i) Hold a current professional engineer's or professional geologist's license or registration from a state, tribe, or United States territory, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and have the equivalent of 6 years of full-time relevant experience.

(ii) Have a baccalaureate degree from an accredited institution of higher education in a discipline of engineering or science and the equivalent of 10 years of full-time relevant experience.

(iii) Have a master's degree from an accredited institution of higher education in a discipline of engineering or science and the equivalent of 8 years of full-time relevant experience.

(b) Remain current in his or her field through participation in continuing education or other activities.

(3) An individual is not eligible to be a member of the panel if any 1 of the following is true:

(a) The individual is a current employee of any office, department, or agency of this state.

(b) The individual is a party to 1 or more contracts with the department and the compensation paid under those contracts represented more than 5% of the individual's annual gross revenue in any of the preceding 3 years.

(c) The individual is employed by an entity that is a party to 1 or more contracts with the department and the compensation paid to the individual's employer under these contracts represented more than 5% of the employer's annual gross revenue in any of the preceding 3 years.

(d) The individual was employed by the department within the preceding 3 years.

(4) An individual appointed to the panel shall serve for a term of 3 years and may be reappointed for 1 additional 3-year term. After serving 2 consecutive terms, the individual shall not be a member of the panel for a period of at least 2 years before being eligible to be appointed to the panel again. The terms for members first appointed shall be staggered so that not more than 5 vacancies are scheduled to occur in a single year. Individuals appointed to the panel shall serve without compensation. However, members of the panel may be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties as members of the panel.

(5) A vacancy on the panel shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(6) The business that the panel may perform shall be conducted at a public meeting of the panel held in compliance with the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 to 15.275.

(7) A person who submitted a response activity plan; a no further action report; a request for certificate of completion or documentation of due care compliance under this part; or an initial assessment report, final assessment report, closure report, or documentation of due care compliance under part 213 may appeal a decision made by the department regarding a technical or scientific dispute, including a dispute regarding assessment of risk, concerning the response activity plan, no further action report, request for certificate of completion, initial assessment report, final assessment report, closure report, or documentation of due care compliance by submitting a petition to the director. However, an issue that was addressed as part of the final decision of the director under section 21332 or that is the subject of a contested case hearing under section 21332 is not eligible for review by the panel. The petition shall include the issues in dispute, the relevant facts upon which the dispute is based, factual data, analysis, opinion, and supporting documentation for the petitioner's position. The petitioner shall also submit a fee of \$3,500.00. If the director believes that the dispute may be able to be resolved without convening the panel, the director may contact the petitioner regarding the issues in dispute and may negotiate a resolution of the dispute. This negotiation period shall not exceed 45 days. If the dispute is resolved without convening the panel, any fee that is submitted with the petition shall be returned.

(8) If a dispute is not resolved pursuant to subsection (7), the director shall schedule a meeting of 5 members of the panel, selected on the basis of their relevant expertise, within 45 days after receiving the original petition. If the dispute involves an underground storage tank system, at least 3 of the members selected shall have relevant experience in the American society for testing and materials risk-based corrective action processes described in part 213. A member selected for the dispute resolution process shall agree not to accept employment by the person bringing the dispute before the panel, or to undertake any employment concerning the facility in question for a period of 1 year after the decision has been rendered on the matter if that employment would represent more than 5% of the member's gross revenue in any of the preceding 3 years. The director shall provide a copy of all supporting documentation to members of the panel who will hear the dispute. An alternative member may be selected by the director to replace a member who is unable to participate in the dispute resolution process. Any action by the members selected to hear the dispute shall require a majority of the votes cast. The members selected for the dispute resolution process shall elect a chairperson of the dispute resolution process. At a meeting scheduled to hear the dispute, representatives of the

petitioner and the department shall each be afforded an opportunity to present their positions to the panel. The fee that is received by the director along with the petition shall be forwarded to the state treasurer for deposit into the fund.

(9) Within 45 days after hearing the dispute, the members of the panel who were selected for and participated in the dispute resolution process shall make a recommendation regarding the petition and provide written notice of the recommendation to the director of the department and the petitioner. The written recommendation shall include the specific scientific or technical rationale for the recommendation. The panel's recommendation regarding the petition may be to adopt, modify, or reverse, in whole or in part, the department's decision that is the subject of the petition. If the panel does not make its recommendation within this 45-day time period, the decision of the department is the final decision of the director.

(10) Within 60 days after receiving written notice of the panel's recommendation, the director shall issue a final decision, in writing, regarding the petition. However, this time period may be extended by written agreement between the director and the petitioner. If the director agrees with the recommendation of the panel, the department shall incorporate the recommendation into its response to the response activity plan, no further action report, request for certificate of completion, initial assessment report, final assessment report, closure report, or documentation of due care compliance. If the director rejects the recommendation of the panel, the director shall issue a written decision to the petitioner with a specific rationale for rejecting the recommendation of the panel. If the director fails to issue a final decision within the time period provided for in this subsection, the recommendation of the panel shall be considered the final decision of the director. The final decision of the director under this subsection is subject to review pursuant to section 631 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.631.

(11) Upon request of the director, the panel shall make a recommendation to the department on whether a member should be removed from the panel. Prior to making this recommendation, the panel may convene a peer review panel to evaluate the conduct of the member with regard to compliance with this part.

(12) A member of the panel shall not participate in the dispute resolution process for any appeal in which that member has a conflict of interest. The director shall select a member of the panel to replace a member who has a conflict of interest under this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, a member has a conflict of interest if a petitioner has hired that member or the member's employer on any environmental matter within the preceding 3 years.

(13) As used in this section, "relevant experience" means active participation in the preparation, design, implementation, and assessment of remedial investigations, feasibility studies, interim response activities, and remedial actions under this part or experience in the American society for testing and materials risk-based corrective action processes described in part 213. This experience must demonstrate the exercise of sound professional judgment and knowledge of the requirements of this part or part 213, or both.

Sec. 20115. (1) The department, upon confirmation of a release or threat of release of a substance that is regulated by the department of agriculture and rural development, shall notify the department of agriculture and rural development. The department of agriculture and rural development shall undertake or ensure the initiation of the necessary response activity to immediately stop or prevent further releases at the site. The department of agriculture and rural development shall consult with the department in the development of response activities if a release or threat of a release of a substance regulated by the department of agriculture and rural development occurs. The department of agriculture and rural development shall provide to the department information necessary to identify substances regulated by the department of agriculture and rural development. This information shall include but is not limited to the list of state registered pesticides.

(2) As used in this section, "substance regulated by the department of agriculture and rural development" means any of the following:

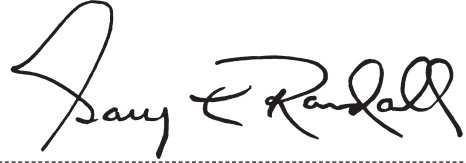
- (a) A pesticide as defined in section 8305.
  - (b) A fertilizer as defined in section 8501.
  - (c) A soil conditioner as defined in section 8501a.
  - (d) A liming material as defined in section 1 of 1955 PA 162, MCL 290.531.
- (3) Response activities conducted under this section shall be consistent with the requirements of section 8714(2).

Enacting section 1. R 299.4113 to R 299.4116, R 299.4118, R 299.4119, and R 299.4122 to R 299.4127 of the Michigan administrative code are rescinded.

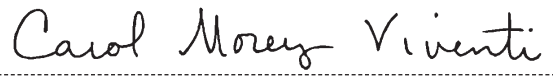
Enacting section 2. This amendatory act takes effect upon the expiration of 90 days after the date it is enacted into law.

Enacting section 3. This amendatory act does not take effect unless House Bill No. 5401 of the 97th Legislature is enacted into law.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.



-----  
Clerk of the House of Representatives



-----  
Secretary of the Senate

Approved .....

-----  
Governor