



# Pre-Regulatory Landfill (PRLF) Program

*Before 1983, solid and hazardous waste regulations were almost non-existent. The General Assembly authorized the Pre-Regulatory Landfill Program in 2007 to identify, assess, and mitigate risks posed by pre-1983 landfills.*

**Statutory Authority: G.S. 130A-310.6**

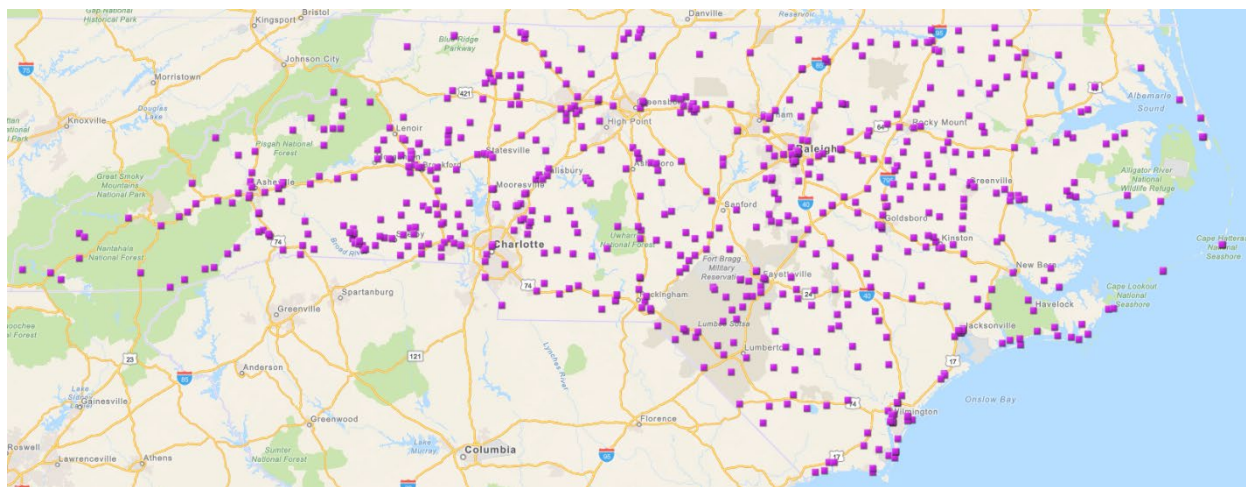
By statute, the PRLF Program only applies to municipal solid waste sites that ceased adding waste before 1983.

## About the Program:

- Since 2009, \$1/ton of a state-wide disposal tax is allocated to DEQ to manage engineering contractors that locate the sites, determine property and surrounding uses, and identify water supply wells and other routes of potential exposure.
- A risk-based approach is used to prioritize sites, covering the landfill with clean soil and recording land use restrictions.
- Successful reuse of PRLF properties include several parks, business, and a charter school.
- Cleanups have allowed residential development of adjacent properties.
- Staff have developed an inventory and prioritization system, collected GIS location information, and made all site records available online.

## By the Numbers

- **663** PRLFs have been identified to date.
- **97** sites undergoing investigation or remediation activity.
- **42** sites have been fully remediated.
- **\$1,899,826** – average remediation cost per site.
- **82%** of sites are wholly or partially owned by private parties.
- **50%** of sites have multiple owners.
- **2,083,948** cubic yards and **270** acres of hazardous and solid waste are now secured.
- **1,537** water supply wells sampled.
- **21** homes provided with alternate water supplies.



Pre-Regulatory Landfill Sites in North Carolina

## Risk Posed by PRLFs

- Could contain hazardous wastes, medical wastes, and/or asbestos-containing materials.
- Contaminated soils and hazardous materials could be exposed.
- Hazardous vapors from contaminated groundwater and waste can migrate to homes, schools or businesses.
- Contaminated groundwater and eroding waste gets discharged to creeks.
- 80% of sites have residences, schools, churches, day cares, parks, and/or drinking water sources on or within 1,000 feet.
- Groundwater contamination has affected or could affect drinking water supplies.
- Could contain explosive levels of methane.
- Contaminated soils, hazardous wastes, and asbestos-containing materials can and have been taken and used as fill at other properties.