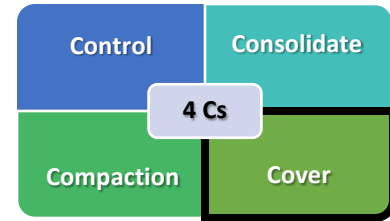


3.6 Cover

Waste must be covered by 6 inches of soil or an approved alternative cover as necessary to control disease vectors, fire, odor, blowing litter, and scavenging. (18 AAC 60.345)



What is cover?

Cover material is soil (e.g. gravel, sand, or silt) or other approved material placed on top of the waste to reduce water infiltration, animal attraction, and windblown litter. For the most efficient use of cover material, first consolidate and compact the waste. Consolidating and compacting the waste greatly reduces the amount of cover material needed.

Waste should be covered as often as necessary to control vectors, odor, litter, and animal attraction. Each time this is done, at least 6 inches of compacted cover should be applied to the waste.

In situations where soil material is not available, ADEC may approve an alternative cover. The most common types of alternative cover include the use of large tarps weighted down to prevent them from being blown away, large sections of carpet, sheetrock, compost, and crushed glass.

**All cover material
should be compacted
to minimize water and
vectors**

Benefits of cover:

- Reduces the ability for water to flow through the waste and create leachate
- Reduces odors
- Reduces windblown litter from the landfill
- Reduces the attraction of animals to the waste

Helpful Tips:

- Cover material is more frequently used if it is stockpiled at the landfill.
- Capitalize on heavy equipment and potential soil generated from other projects in your community. Often it is enough just to ask, in order for leftover dirt or gravel to be hauled to the landfill for future use as cover.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN RURAL ALASKA

Examples:



Waste recently covered.



Stockpiled cover material.