



State of North Carolina
Department of Correction
Division of Prisons

POLICY & PROCEDURES

Chapter: F
Section: .3800
Title: **Water Testing, Recycling,
and Waste Disposal**
Issue Date: 11/01/11
Supersedes: 10/12/07

.3801 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all North Carolina Division of Prisons facilities meet and conform to appropriate federal, state, and local water supply and waste disposal requirements. The Division of Prisons requires all facilities to be inspected by qualified employees and by qualified representatives of appropriate governmental agencies at specified intervals.

Each facility, including Regional and Division offices, shall adhere to this policy in the Division's efforts to reduce our negative impact on the environment. This policy is designed to help ensure compliance with North Carolina laws and regulations regarding solid waste disposal and recycling.

.3802 GENERAL

- (a) The officer in charge of each facility within the Division of Prisons (or his/her designated representative) will conduct a daily inspection of the facility for the purpose of detecting and eliminating all hazards to the security, environmental health and sanitation, safety, and welfare of staff and inmates at the facility.
- (b) All correctional employees will be required to observe and report to their immediate supervisor any unusual conditions affecting security, safety, health and sanitation of facilities, to include those who manage or inspect the potable water supply and the collection, storage and removal of liquid and solid waste from institutions.
- (c) The administration of every correctional facility shall have in effect a written plan for the collection and disposal of solid waste materials that shall include procedures for recycling all mandated materials and other solid waste materials as practical and cost effective. Each facility administrator and region director shall designate a Recycling Coordinator to monitor recycling and solid waste disposal and ensure that this policy is fully implemented.

.3803 DEFINITIONS

- (a) Back flow Preventer – is an antiback siphonage device used to protect against back flow or back siphonage.
- (b) Environmental Health - is any condition or circumstance that influences the health of persons required to be in an area.
- (c) Potable Water – drinking water.

.3804 POLICY**(a) Water Testing:**

The institution or unit's water sources and supply, if owned and operated by the institution or unit, shall be sampled by trained/certified personnel as often as deemed necessary by the local health authority from wells and randomly selected taps. Institutions served by a municipal water system shall obtain annual written statements from the government agency affirming that the water supply is safe and meets requirements of applicable government regulations.

(b) Plumbing:

Plumbing shall be installed and maintained in accordance with applicable government standards.

- (1) There shall be no cross connections between potable water supplies and nonpotable or questionable water supplies, nor shall there be a source of pollution through which potable water supplies might become contaminated.
- (2) Antiback siphonage devices shall be installed to protect against backflow or back siphonage.
- (3) Hoses shall not be attached to faucets unless a back siphonage prevention device has been installed.
- (4) Pipe chases shall be maintained free of standing water and cleaned regularly.

(c) Water Temperature:

- (1) Hand-washing and shower facilities should be supplied with hot water and cold water through a mixing faucet, at a temperature ranging from 100 to 120 degrees F.
- (2) Commercial dishwashing machines should be supplied with 180 degrees F. water for the final rinse cycle or an approved chemical sterilization system.

(d) Water Conservation Measures:

- (1) Do not operate hoses without hand-operated nozzles.
- (2) Fix or repair leaks, drips and other water losses.
- (3) Do not wash partial loads in washing machines and dishwashers.
- (4) Ensure that water-reducing aerators are in place, and that flush valves and water pressure gauges are properly set.

(e) Sewage:

Treatment of effluent and sewage shall be managed in compliance with the requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act and applicable local and State regulations.

(f) **Solid Waste Containers:**

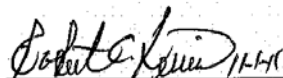
- (1) Garbage and refuse shall be kept covered in durable, easily cleaned, fire safe, pest proof containers that do not leak or absorb liquids. Plastic bags may be used to line garbage containers.
- (2) Trash, garbage and refuse containers, except individual office trash containers used inside the buildings, shall be kept covered, emptied and cleaned daily, including weekends and holidays.
- (3) Containers stored outside the facility including dumpsters shall be easily cleaned, have tight fitting lids, doors or covers shall be kept covered or lined.

(g) **Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling**

All DOP sites shall, at minimum, abide by all state and federal regulations regarding solid waste disposal:

- (1) North Carolina statute § 130A-309.10 states that: **No person shall knowingly dispose of the following solid wastes in landfills.**
 - (A) Used oil
 - (B) Yard trash, except in landfills approved for the disposal of yard trash under rules adopted by the Commission. Yard trash that is source separated from solid waste may be accepted at a solid waste disposal area where the area provides and maintains separate yard trash composting facilities
 - (C) White goods (appliances)
 - (D) Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)
 - (E) Aluminum cans
 - (F) Whole scrap tires, as provided in G.S. 130A-309.58(b). The prohibition of the disposal of whole scrap tires in landfills applies to all whole pneumatic rubber coverings, but does not apply to whole solid rubber coverings
 - (G) Lead-acid batteries, as provided in G.S. 130A-309.70
 - (H) Beverage containers that are required to be recycled under G.S. 18B-1006.1

- (I) Motor vehicle oil filters
 - (J) Recyclable rigid plastic containers that are required to be labeled as provided in subsection (e) of this section, that have a neck smaller than the body of the container, and that accept a screw top, snap cap, or other closure. The prohibition on disposal of recyclable rigid plastic containers in landfills does not apply to rigid plastic containers that are intended for use in the sale or distribution of motor oil
 - (K) Wooden pallets, except that wooden pallets may be disposed of in a landfill that is permitted to only accept construction and demolition debris
 - (L) Oyster shells
 - (M) Discarded computer equipment, as defined in G.S. 130A-309.91
 - (N) Discarded televisions, as defined in G.S. 130A-309.91.0
- (2) Each facility shall follow North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources Universal Waste Management guidelines regarding handling and disposal of hazardous wastes such as fluorescent lamps, batteries, pesticides, and mercury containing equipment. All maintenance personnel (whether employee or inmate) shall complete Universal Waste Management training prior to handling universal waste.
- (3) Each facility shall make efforts to voluntarily reduce, reuse, repair and recycle non-mandated items such as paper, cardboard, tin cans, glass, plastics, cooking oil, etc.


Director of Prisons Date

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