1. Determine the maximum distance you are willing to haul.

2. Assemble the United States Department of the Interior/Geological Survey topographic maps for the area and circle the maximum hauling radius on the assembled maps.

3. Look for areas within the hauling radius which are relatively high, have moderate relief (fairly flat, NO RAVINES), and contain low permeability materials (clay).

4. Areas such as gravel pits, sloughs, and areas having a high water table are seldom acceptable.

5. Consider the problems which may arise if zoning/zoning change is required.

6. Do not locate in a 100-year flood plain.

7. After finding a number of sites which meet the necessary criteria, submit a letter with the legal descriptions of the properties being considered, so the North Dakota Department of Health, North Dakota Geological Survey, and the North Dakota State Water Commission can evaluate the sites with respect to topography and relief.

8. No soil borings should be made until the Department has determined if the proposed site is acceptable with respect to topography and relief (this will save time and money). The Department will also determine at that time the compliance of the site location with state and federal laws (i.e., landfills must be one mile from an airport [airstrip] in which propeller driven aircraft operate—two miles for jet aircraft).

9. No landfills will be sited in areas that may adversely affect endangered and threatened species or critical habitat.

10. A good working knowledge of the *North Dakota Solid Waste Management Rules* is needed so sites which obviously do not meet the rules can be eliminated.