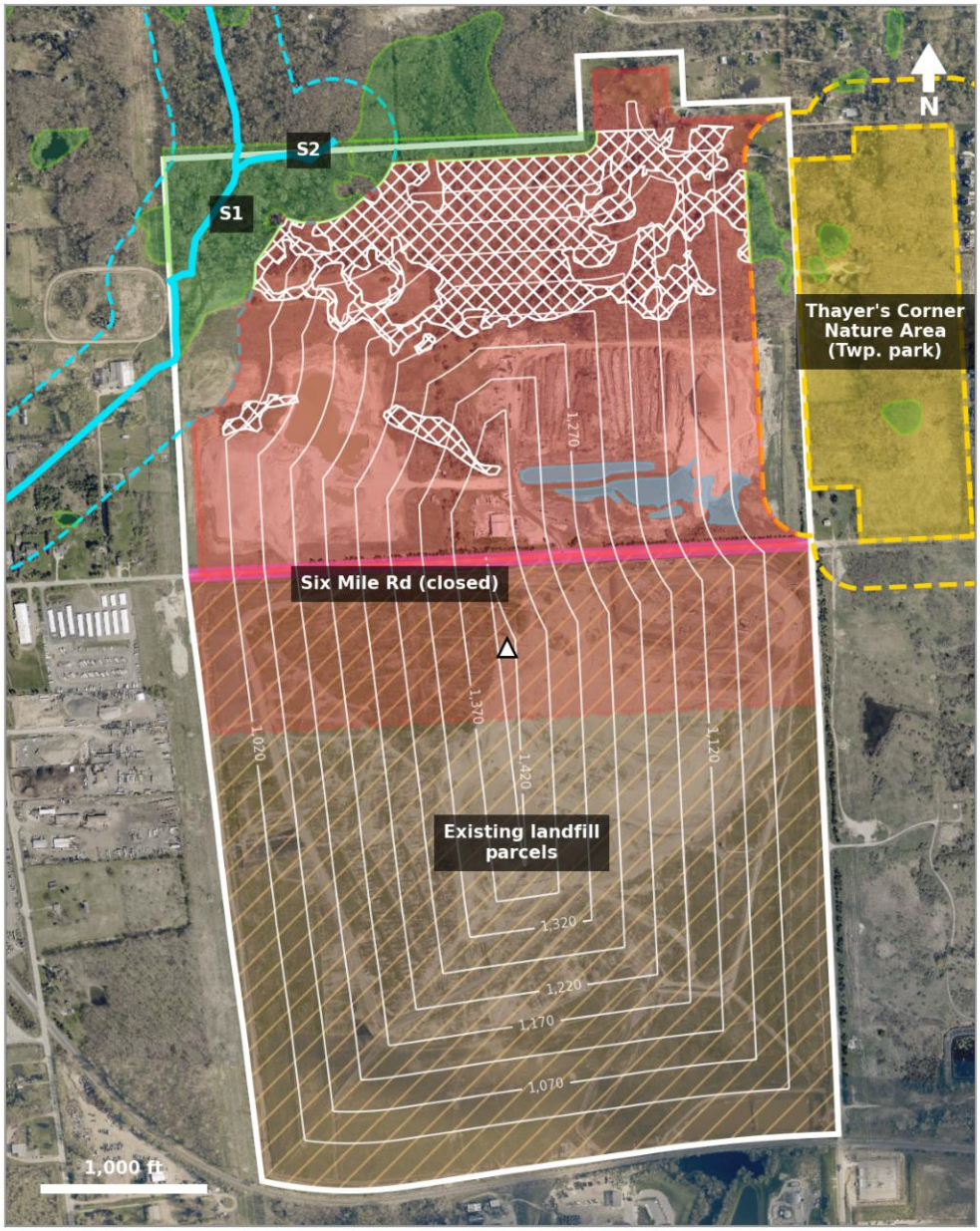
Arbor Hills Monitor
arborhillsmonitor.org

ANSWER FROM A DATA SCIENTIST

How big could a landfill north of Six Mile Road get?



Upper bound, not a GFL proposal.
Scenario B.2: Six Mile Rd closed (studied in GFL filing on 08/20/2026), tallest mound the 25% slope cap allows

Nov. 17, 2026

ANSWER FROM A DATA SCIENTIST

Arbor Hills: how big could a landfill north of Six Mile Road get?

GFL's north parcel (~250 ac): from GFL's current proposal to the largest waste footprint under these setbacks

Page	Scenario	Incremental space	Reg. wetland destroyed
3	GFL's current proposal	~20.6M CY	33.29 ac
4	A.1 Six Mile Rd stays, GFL's design height	~47M CY	~50 ac
5	A.2 Six Mile Rd stays, tallest mound, 25% slope cap	~50M CY	~50 ac
6	B.1 Six Mile Rd closed*, GFL's design height	~63M CY	~50 ac
7	B.2 Six Mile Rd closed*, tallest mound, 25% slope cap	~79M CY	~50 ac
8	Appendix A Can the 400-ft stream setback be reduced?		

*Closing Six Mile Rd was studied in GFL's filing to EGLE on 08/20/2026 (JPA HQA-WX1H-7R9J4, Alternate Layouts #1 and #2).
"Incremental space" = new waste space the scenario adds (for B, including filling the V against the existing landfill).
All scenarios assume all regulated wetland in the waste area is filled; basins and roads would add more. Assumptions and sources are in each map's fine print.

DISCLAIMERS

1. Independent screening analysis, not engineering, legal or regulatory advice. Not a landfill design, a permit determination or a prediction of what any agency will approve.
2. The scenarios are upper bounds. They apply property-line, stream and park setbacks only, measured to the waste edge (the rules measure from the larger active work area). Setbacks from homes (300 ft) and off-site wells (800 ft), stormwater basins, roads, berms and slope-stability needs are not applied, so an actual design would be smaller.
3. Part 115 sets no numeric height limit; height is set in each construction permit. Heights here follow the 25% maximum final-cover slope (Mich. Admin. Code R 299.4425(8)), starting at ~970 ft, the lowest top-of-waste elevation on GFL's sheet. Space is measured against USGS 3DEP lidar ground elevations, which predate recent filling at the existing landfill. Below-grade space is estimated from GFL's filed design, not from boring logs or groundwater data.
4. Wetland boundaries are GFL's consultant's 2024 delineation, which is GFL's characterization; EGLE makes final wetland determinations. EGLE inventory layers are mapping, not field checks. Stream S1's course beyond GFL's survey (USGS NHD) and the park outline (OpenStreetMap) are approximate.
5. Closing Six Mile Road appears here because GFL studied it in its filing to EGLE (Additional Information dated Aug. 3, 2026, pages dated Aug. 20, 2026). Showing it is not a claim that the road will close; that decision would belong to the Washtenaw County Road Commission.
6. Regulations, setback distances and interpretations are as read in November 2026 and may change or be read differently by regulators and courts.
7. Sources: GFL's Joint Permit Application filings (HQA-WX1H-7R9J4), Washtenaw County parcels, EGLE data layers, USGS 3DEP and NHD, OpenStreetMap, the Washtenaw County 2026 aerial. Errors and corrections: corrections@arborhillsmonitor.org.

GFL's currently proposed design

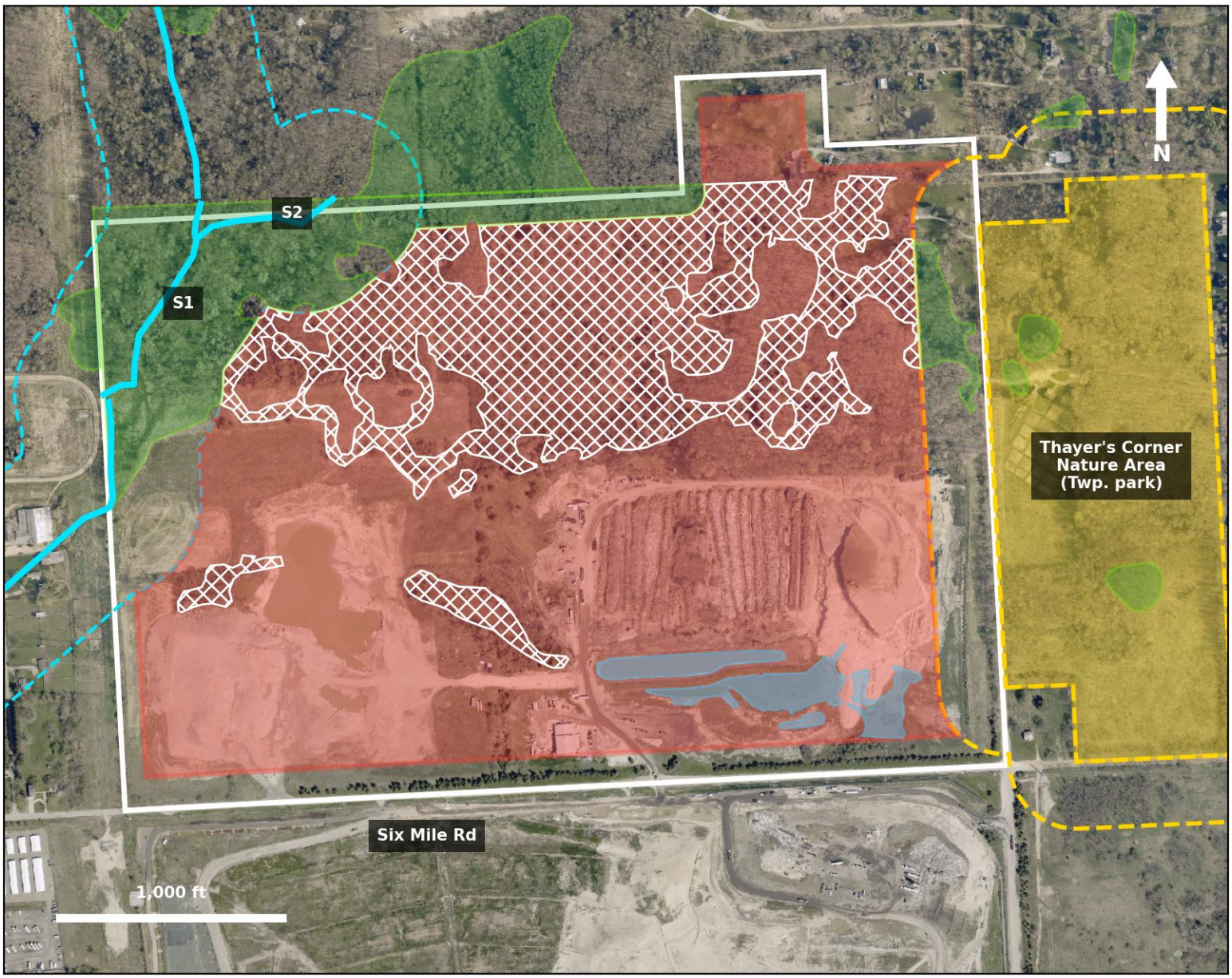
92.9 ac waste (GFL) | ~20.6M CY (GFL) | 33.29 ac reg. wetland destroyed (GFL) | elevations: ground ~939 ft, top ~1,150 ft, bottom ~912 ft



GFL figures are from its filing (JPA HQA-WX1H-7R9J4; Additional Information dated Aug. 3, 2026, pages dated Aug. 20, 2026); ground, depth and below-grade estimates are derived here from USGS 3DEP. 20.6 MCY / 92.9 ac = 221,744 CY per acre (~137 ft average waste depth, liner to cap); GFL's sheet shows a flat top at ~1,150 ft with ~25% side slopes. GFL's mapped works are shown as filed; this page makes no compliance finding. 'Below' = average bottom of the waste, ~912 ft elevation (mean ground ~939 ft, USGS 3DEP, minus ~27 ft). Below-grade space in GFL's filed design: ~4.0 million CY (~19% of its 20.6 MCY; ~42,989 CY/acre, ~27 ft average depth), estimated as 20.6 MCY minus the above-grade mound on GFL's footprint (waste edge ~970 ft, 25% sides, flat top ~1,150 ft per GFL's sheet, measured against USGS 3DEP ground; with an edge of 960-980 ft the estimate ranges ~2.6-5.4M CY). A later vertical expansion, like the one at the existing landfill, would add more space. GFL's design traced from Tetra Tech's 'Wetland Impact Map' (Sheet 1, Apr. 2026, filed with JPA HQA-WX1H-7R9J4), georeferenced to the county parcel lines (scale from the sheet's scale bar; fit error ~5 ft RMS). The traced SWB is 90.0 ac vs GFL's stated 92.9 ac. GFL's 33.29 ac of regulated wetland impact (Table 1: A1/A2, B1/B2, C, E) also covers drainage ditches, the perimeter road and other works not traced here, so the hatched area is smaller. The MichCon 30-in. gas transmission line runs N-S through the parcel; GFL's plan relocates it (Tetra Tech Wetland Impact Map, Apr. 2026: 'RELOCATED 30" GAS TRANSMISSION LINE (BY OTHERS)' in a relocated 45-ft easement that 'REQUIRES WETLAND PERMIT BY OTHERS'). Wetlands and streams: GFL/ECT delineation (field work May 1-2, 2024; report 5/23/2024), georeferenced here to about +/-15 ft; S1 beyond GFL's survey from USGS NHD flowline 149279706 (approx.). Park outline: OpenStreetMap (approx.). Aerial: Washtenaw 2026. Nov. 17, 2026.

Scenario A.1: Six Mile Rd stays
Largest footprint under these setbacks, GFL's design height

186 ac new waste area | ~47M CY | ~50 ac reg. wetland destroyed | elevations: ground ~939 ft, top ~1,150 ft, bottom ~912 ft

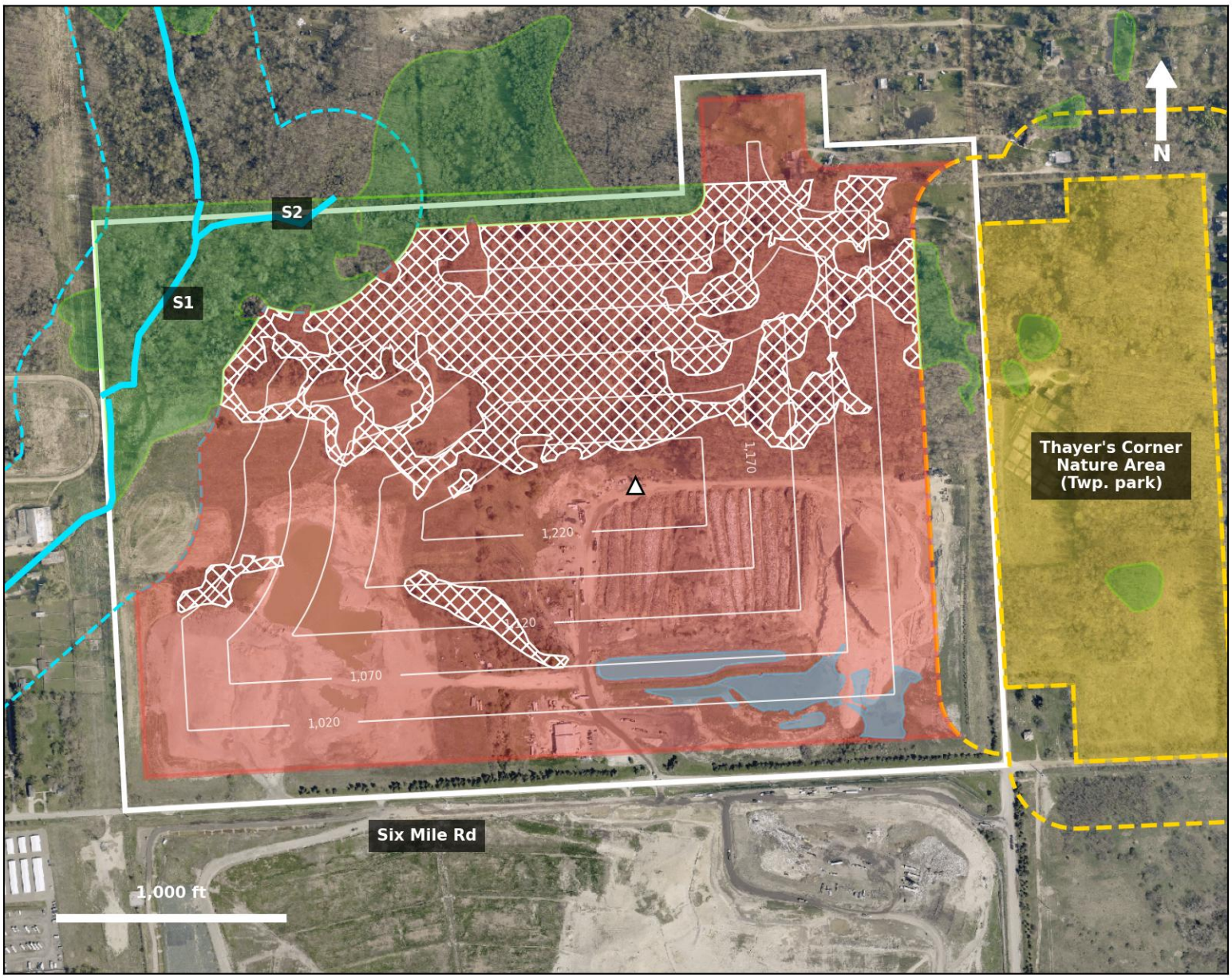


Site boundary (county parcels)
Waste envelope, all regulated wetland filled: 186 ac
Regulated wetland destroyed (inside the envelope): 50 ac
Stream S1/S2 (GFL delineation; off-parcel course from USGS NHD, approx.)
400 ft from the stream, R 299.4412(5)(a)
300 ft from park, measured from the waste (lenient reading of Criterion L)
Regulated wetland left (GFL delineation)
Wetland next to the parcel (EGLE Part 303 inventory; not field-delineated)
Delineated pond (GFL: exempt NPDES stormwater pond, under 5 ac)

All regulated wetland in the envelope is assumed filled (Part 303 permits). Top: capped at the top of GFL's design, ~1,150 ft (GFL's sheet: flat top at 1,150 ft, ~25% sides). Part 115 sets no numeric height limit; height is set in each construction permit. R 299.4425(8) caps final-cover slopes at 1 vertical : 4 horizontal (25%) and requires slopes no steeper than needed for stability. Here the surface rises at 25% from the envelope edge (from ~970 ft, the lowest top-of-waste elevation on GFL's sheet). Space: 39.2M CY above ground + 8.0M CY below grade. Ground and the existing landfill's surface: USGS 3DEP elevation (lidar; the existing landfill may have grown since it was flown). 'Below' = average bottom of the waste, ~912 ft elevation (mean ground ~939 ft, USGS 3DEP, minus ~27 ft). Below-grade space in GFL's filed design: ~4.0 million CY (~19% of its 20.6 MCY; ~42,989 CY/acre, ~27 ft average depth), estimated as 20.6 MCY minus the above-grade mound on GFL's footprint (waste edge ~970 ft, 25% sides, flat top ~1,150 ft per GFL's sheet, measured against USGS 3DEP ground; with an edge of 960-980 ft the estimate ranges ~2.6-5.4M CY). A later vertical expansion, like the one at the existing landfill, would add more space. Setbacks applied to the waste edge: 100 ft from property lines and the Six Mile right-of-way (R 299.4412(4)); 400 ft from Part 301 streams (R 299.4412(5)(a)); 300 ft from the park. R 299.4412 measures from the 'active work area' (R 299.4101), which also includes roads, gas and leachate systems and equipment areas, so applying the setbacks to the waste edge only makes these envelopes upper bounds. NOT applied: 300 ft from homes, 800 ft from off-site wells, basins, roads and berms; the envelope is an upper bound, not a design. The MichCon 30-in. gas transmission line runs N-S through the parcel; GFL's plan relocates it (Tetra Tech Wetland Impact Map, Apr. 2026: 'RELOCATED 30" GAS TRANSMISSION LINE (BY OTHERS)' in a relocated 45-ft easement that 'REQUIRES WETLAND PERMIT BY OTHERS'), so it is not treated as a constraint. As written, county siting Criteria C, G and L measure from the site and parcel, and this parcel would not meet them as written; the maps apply only a lenient waste-edge reading of L. Sources: Washtenaw parcels; GFL/ECT delineation (field work May 1-2, 2024; report 5/23/2024, Fig. 7), georeferenced here to about +/-15 ft; S1 beyond GFL's survey from USGS NHD flowline 149279706 (1:24,000, approx.); park outline OpenStreetMap (approx.); Washtenaw 2026 aerial. Nov. 17, 2026.

Scenario A.2: Six Mile Rd stays
Largest footprint under these setbacks, tallest mound the 25% slope cap allows

186 ac new waste area | ~50M CY | ~50 ac reg. wetland destroyed | elevations: ground ~939 ft, top ~1,270 ft, bottom ~912 ft

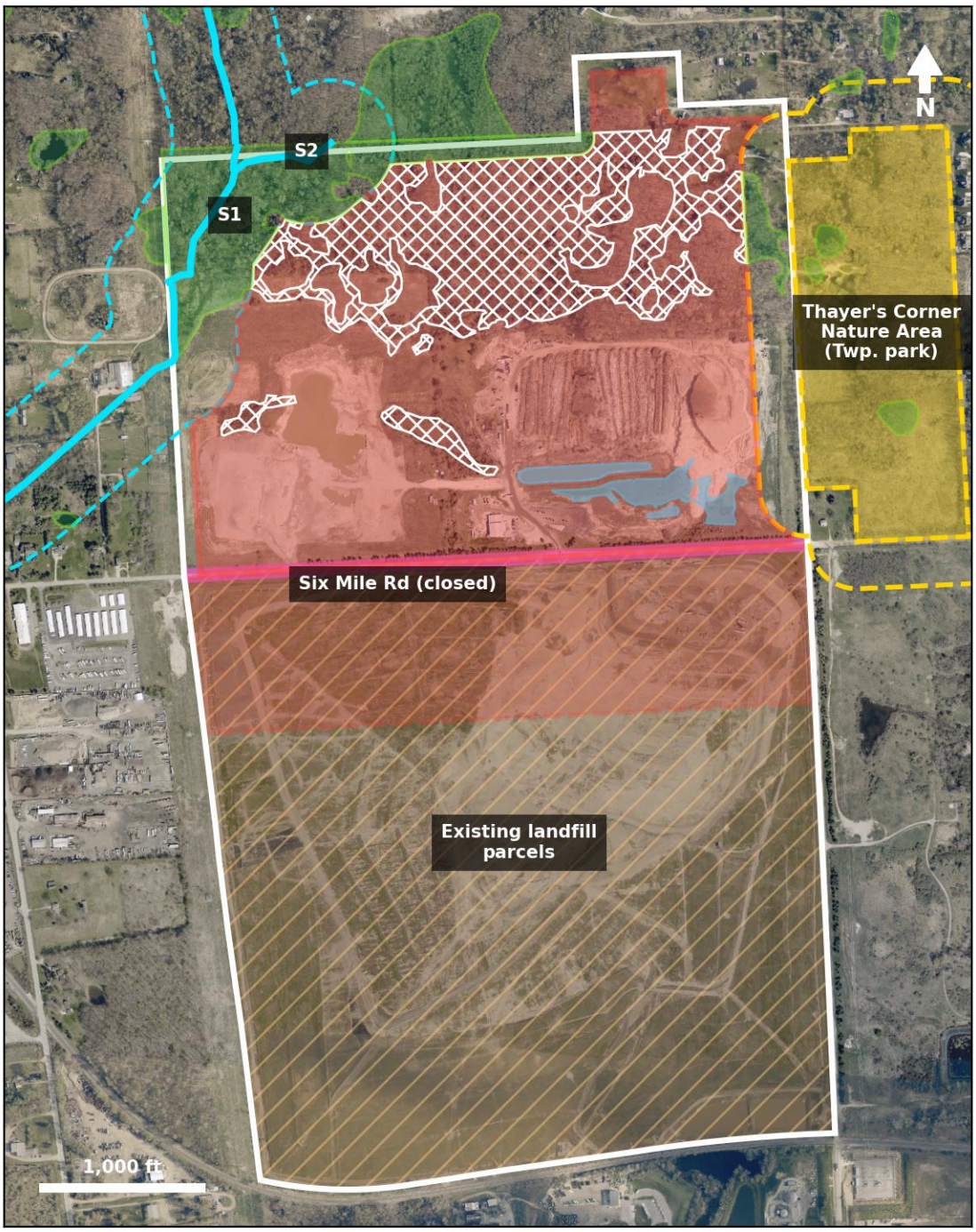


- Site boundary (county parcels)
- Waste envelope, all regulated wetland filled: 186 ac
- Regulated wetland destroyed (inside the envelope): 50 ac
- Stream S1/S2 (GFL delineation; off-parcel course from USGS NHD, approx.)
- 400 ft from the stream, R 299.4412(5)(a)
- 300 ft from park, measured from the waste (lenient reading of Criterion L)
- Regulated wetland left (GFL delineation)
- Wetland next to the parcel (EGLE Part 303 inventory; not field-delineated)
- Delineated pond (GFL: exempt NPDES stormwater pond, under 5 ac)
- Peak; white lines every 50 ft

All regulated wetland in the envelope is assumed filled (Part 303 permits). Top: no cap; the tallest mound the 25% slope cap allows. Part 115 sets no numeric height limit; height is set in each construction permit. R 299.4425(8) caps final-cover slopes at 1 vertical : 4 horizontal (25%) and requires slopes no steeper than needed for stability. Here the surface rises at 25% from the envelope edge (from ~970 ft, the lowest top-of-waste elevation on GFL's sheet). The peak = 0.25 x the distance from the edge to the center of the footprint, so a wider footprint goes taller. Space: 42.1M CY above ground + 8.0M CY below grade. Ground and the existing landfill's surface: USGS 3DEP elevation (lidar; the existing landfill may have grown since it was flown). 'Below' = average bottom of the waste, ~912 ft elevation (mean ground ~939 ft, USGS 3DEP, minus ~27 ft). Below-grade space in GFL's filed design: ~4.0 million CY (~19% of its 20.6 MCY; ~42,989 CY/acre, ~27 ft average depth), estimated as 20.6 MCY minus the above-grade mound on GFL's footprint (waste edge ~970 ft, 25% sides, flat top ~1,150 ft per GFL's sheet, measured against USGS 3DEP ground; with an edge of 960-980 ft the estimate ranges ~2.6-5.4M CY). A later vertical expansion, like the one at the existing landfill, would add more space. Setbacks applied to the waste edge: 100 ft from property lines and the Six Mile right-of-way (R 299.4412(4)); 400 ft from Part 301 streams (R 299.4412(5)(a)); 300 ft from the park. R 299.4412 measures from the 'active work area' (R 299.4101), which also includes roads, gas and leachate systems and equipment areas, so applying the setbacks to the waste edge only makes these envelopes upper bounds. NOT applied: 300 ft from homes, 800 ft from off-site wells, basins, roads and berms; the envelope is an upper bound, not a design. The MichCon 30-in. gas transmission line runs N-S through the parcel; GFL's plan relocates it (Tetra Tech Wetland Impact Map, Apr. 2026: 'RELOCATED 30" GAS TRANSMISSION LINE (BY OTHERS)' in a relocated 45-ft easement that 'REQUIRES WETLAND PERMIT BY OTHERS'), so it is not treated as a constraint. As written, county siting Criteria C, G and L measure from the site and parcel, and this parcel would not meet them as written; the maps apply only a lenient waste-edge reading of L. Sources: Washtenaw parcels; GFL/ECT delineation (field work May 1-2, 2024; report 5/23/2024, Fig. 7), georeferenced here to about +/-15 ft; S1 beyond GFL's survey from USGS NHD flowline 149279706 (1:24,000, approx.); park outline OpenStreetMap (approx.); Washtenaw 2026 aerial. Nov. 17, 2026.

Scenario B.1: Six Mile Rd closed (studied in GFL filing on 08/20/2026)
Largest footprint under these setbacks, GFL's design height

198 ac new waste area + V fill | ~63M CY | ~50 ac reg. wetland destroyed | elevations: ground ~939 ft, top ~1,150 ft, bottom ~912 ft

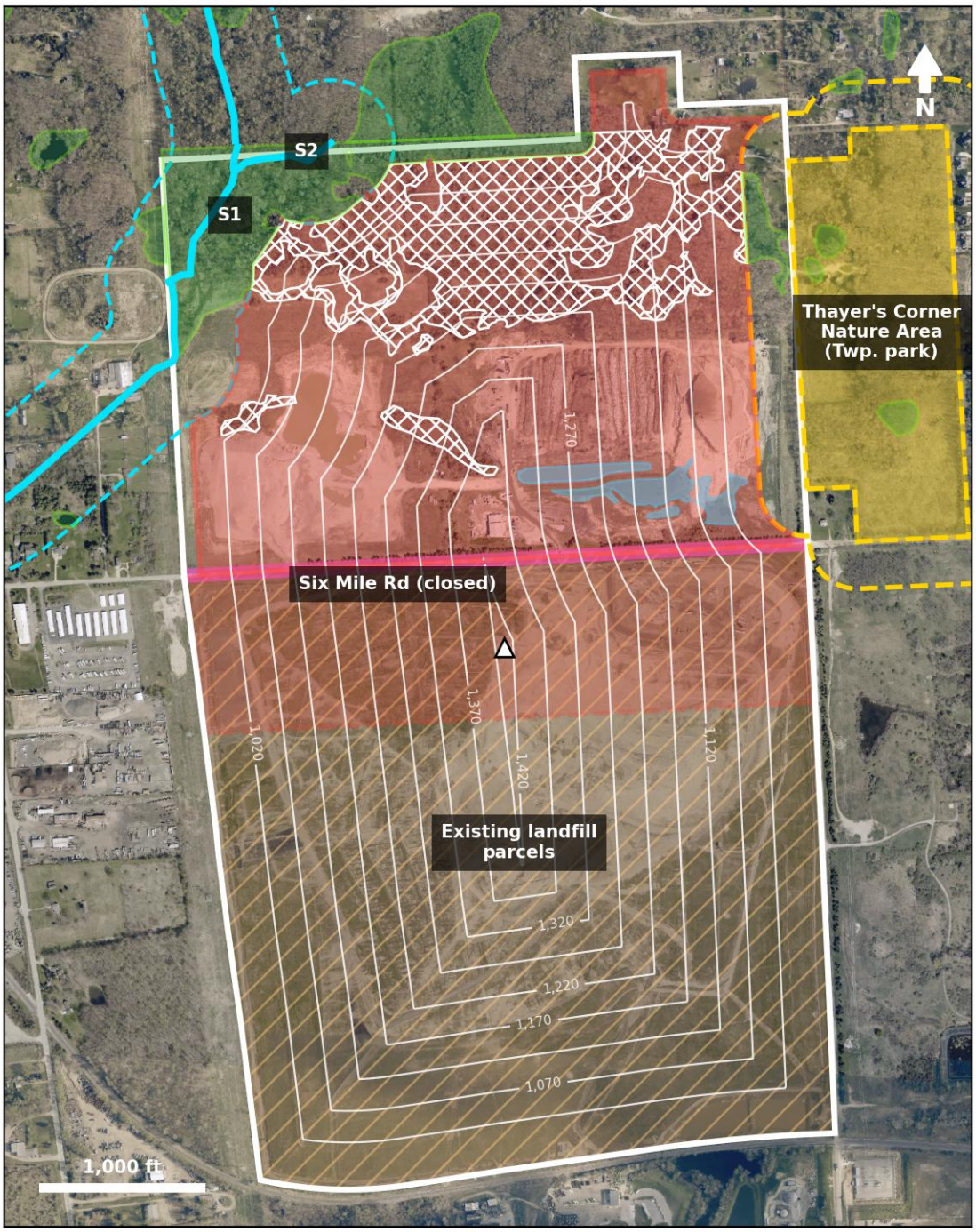


Site boundary (county parcels, road gap closed)
Existing landfill parcels (permitted landfill and support areas)
Six Mile Rd right-of-way (assumed vacated in this scenario)
'V' filled over the existing landfill's north slope (1,000 ft zone): ~6M CY
Waste envelope, all regulated wetland filled: 198 ac
Regulated wetland destroyed (inside the envelope): 50 ac
Stream S1/S2 (GFL delineation; off-parcel course from USGS NHD, approx.)
400 ft from the stream, R 299.4412(5)(a)
300 ft from park, measured from the waste (lenient reading of Criterion L)
Regulated wetland left (GFL delineation)
Wetland next to the parcel (EGLE Part 303 inventory; not field-delineated)
Delineated pond (GFL: exempt NPDES stormwater pond, under 5 ac)

All regulated wetland in the envelope is assumed filled (Part 303 permits). Top: capped at the top of GFL's design, ~1,150 ft (GFL's sheet: flat top at 1,150 ft, ~25% sides). Part 115 sets no numeric height limit; height is set in each construction permit. R 299.4425(8) caps final-cover slopes at 1 vertical : 4 horizontal (25%) and requires slopes no steeper than needed for stability. Here the surface rises at 25% from the envelope edge (from ~970 ft, the lowest top-of-waste elevation on GFL's sheet). GFL's Alternate Layout #1 removed Six Mile Road 'to create continuous landfill airspace' (~240 ac SWB, ~64.6 MCY, ~52 ac wetland; GFL filing, Additional Information dated Aug. 3, 2026, pages dated Aug. 20, 2026, p. 14). This scenario does the same: the slope rule applies only to the outer (east, west and north) edges, and the 'V' between the new waste and the existing landfill's north slope is filled (V zone = existing landfill parcels within 1,000 ft of the old road). The V fill slopes back down at 25% to the existing surface at the zone's south line, and only space above a 25% roof over the existing parcels is counted, so permitted but unfilled cells there are not counted as new (an 800 or 1,200 ft zone gives ~4.9 or ~6.6M CY of V fill). Space: 48.6M CY over the new area + 6.3M CY filling the V + 8.5M CY below grade. Raising the rest of the existing landfill is not counted; the V fill would still need a construction permit. Ground and the existing landfill's surface: USGS 3DEP elevation (lidar; the existing landfill may have grown since it was flown). 'Below' = average bottom of the waste, ~912 ft elevation (mean ground ~939 ft, USGS 3DEP, minus ~27 ft). Below-grade space in GFL's filed design: ~4.0 million CY (~19% of its 20.6 MCY; ~42,989 CY/acre, ~27 ft average depth), estimated as 20.6 MCY minus the above-grade mound on GFL's footprint (waste edge ~970 ft, 25% sides, flat top ~1,150 ft per GFL's sheet, measured against USGS 3DEP ground; with an edge of 960-980 ft the estimate ranges ~2.6-5.4M CY). A later vertical expansion, like the one at the existing landfill, would add more space. Setbacks applied to the waste edge: 100 ft from property lines and the Six Mile right-of-way (R 299.4412(4)); 400 ft from Part 301 streams (R 299.4412(5)(a)); 300 ft from the park. R 299.4412 measures from the 'active work area' (R 299.4101), which also includes roads, gas and leachate systems and equipment areas, so applying the setbacks to the waste edge only makes these envelopes upper bounds. NOT applied: 300 ft from homes, 800 ft from off-site wells, basins, roads and berms; the envelope is an upper bound, not a design. The MichCon 30-in. gas transmission line runs N-S through the parcel; GFL's plan relocates it (Tetra Tech Wetland Impact Map, Apr. 2026: 'RELOCATED 30" GAS TRANSMISSION LINE (BY OTHERS)' in a relocated 45-ft easement that 'REQUIRES WETLAND PERMIT BY OTHERS'), so it is not treated as a constraint. As written, county siting Criteria C, G and L measure from the site and parcel, and this parcel would not meet them as written; the maps apply only a lenient waste-edge reading of L. Sources: Washtenaw parcels; GFL/ECT delineation (field work May 1-2, 2024; report 5/23/2024, Fig. 7), georeferenced here to about +/-15 ft; S1 beyond GFL's survey from USGS NHD flowline 149279706 (1:24,000, approx.); park outline OpenStreetMap (approx.); Washtenaw 2026 aerial. Nov. 17, 2026.

Scenario B.2: Six Mile Rd closed (studied in GFL filing on 08/20/2026)
Largest footprint under these setbacks, tallest mound the 25% slope cap allows

198 ac new waste area + V fill | ~79M CY | ~50 ac reg. wetland destroyed | elevations: ground ~939 ft, top ~1,420 ft, bottom ~912 ft



Site boundary (county parcels, road gap closed)
Existing landfill parcels (permitted landfill and support areas)
Six Mile Rd right-of-way (assumed vacated in this scenario)
'V' filled over the existing landfill's north slope (1,000 ft zone): ~9M CY
Waste envelope, all regulated wetland filled: 198 ac
Regulated wetland destroyed (inside the envelope): 50 ac
Stream S1/S2 (GFL delineation; off-parcel course from USGS NHD, approx.)

400 ft from the stream, R 299.4412(5)(a)
300 ft from park, measured from the waste (lenient reading of Criterion L)
Regulated wetland left (GFL delineation)
Wetland next to the parcel (EGLE Part 303 inventory; not field-delineated)
Delineated pond (GFL: exempt NPDES stormwater pond, under 5 ac)
Peak of the 25% roof over the combined site (~1,434 ft, over existing parcels; counted waste tops out ~1,420 ft); white lines every

All regulated wetland in the envelope is assumed filled (Part 303 permits). Top: no cap; the tallest mound the 25% slope cap allows. Part 115 sets no numeric height limit; height is set in each construction permit. R 299.4425(8) caps final-cover slopes at 1 vertical : 4 horizontal (25%) and requires slopes no steeper than needed for stability. Here the surface rises at 25% from the envelope edge (from ~970 ft, the lowest top-of-waste elevation on GFL's sheet). The peak = 0.25 x the distance from the edge to the center of the footprint, so a wider footprint goes taller. GFL's Alternate Layout #1 removed Six Mile Road 'to create continuous landfill airspace' (~240 ac SWB, ~64.6 MCY, ~52 ac wetland; GFL filing, Additional Information dated Aug. 3, 2026, pages dated Aug. 20, 2026, p. 14). This scenario does the same: the slope rule applies only to the outer (east, west and north) edges, and the 'V' between the new waste and the existing landfill's north slope is filled (V zone = existing landfill parcels within 1,000 ft of the old road). The V fill slopes back down at 25% to the existing surface at the zone's south line, and only space above a 25% roof over the existing parcels is counted, so permitted but unfilled cells there are not counted as new (an 800 or 1,200 ft zone gives ~5.4 or ~12.6M CY of V fill). Space: 62.1M CY over the new area + 8.8M CY filling the V + 8.5M CY below grade. Raising the rest of the existing landfill is not counted; the V fill would still need a construction permit. Ground and the existing landfill's surface: USGS 3DEP elevation (lidar; the existing landfill may have grown since it was flown). 'Below' = average bottom of the waste, ~912 ft elevation (mean ground ~939 ft, USGS 3DEP, minus ~27 ft). Below-grade space in GFL's filed design: ~4.0 million CY (~19% of its 20.6 MCY; ~42,989 CY/acre, ~27 ft average depth), estimated as 20.6 MCY minus the above-grade mound on GFL's footprint (waste edge ~970 ft, 25% sides, flat top ~1,150 ft per GFL's sheet, measured against USGS 3DEP ground; with an edge of 960-980 ft the estimate ranges ~2.6-5.4M CY). A later vertical expansion, like the one at the existing landfill, would add more space. Setbacks applied to the waste edge: 100 ft from property lines and the Six Mile right-of-way (R 299.4412(4)); 400 ft from Part 301 streams (R 299.4412(5)(a)); 300 ft from the park. R 299.4412 measures from the 'active work area' (R 299.4101), which also includes roads, gas and leachate systems and equipment areas, so applying the setbacks to the waste edge only makes these envelopes upper bounds. NOT applied: 300 ft from homes, 800 ft from off-site wells, basins, roads and berms; the envelope is an upper bound, not a design. The MichCon 30-in. gas transmission line runs N-S through the parcel; GFL's plan relocates it (Tetra Tech Wetland Impact Map, Apr. 2026: 'RELOCATED 30" GAS TRANSMISSION LINE (BY OTHERS)' in a relocated 45-ft easement that 'REQUIRES WETLAND PERMIT BY OTHERS'), so it is not treated as a constraint. As written, county siting Criteria C, G and L measure from the site and parcel, and this parcel would not meet them as written; the maps apply only a lenient waste-edge reading of L. Sources: Washtenaw parcels; GFL/ECT delineation (field work May 1-2, 2024; report 5/23/2024, Fig. 7), georeferenced here to about +/-15 ft; S1 beyond GFL's survey from USGS NHD flowline 149279706 (1:24,000, approx.); park outline OpenStreetMap (approx.); Washtenaw 2026 aerial. Nov. 17, 2026.

Appendix A

Can the 400-foot stream setback be reduced?

The rule

> *R 299.4412(5): "The active work area of a type II landfill shall not be located within the following distances of surface waters: (a) Within 400 feet of inland lakes and streams, as defined in part 301 of the act, but not including drains, as defined by 1956 PA 40, MCL 280.1. The distance is equivalent to that isolation distance required from natural rivers by part 305 of the act."*

Is there a way to make the 400 feet shorter?

Not in this rule. Subrule (5) contains no waiver, variance or reduction language.

The only provision that lets the director decrease a distance is subrule (7), and it covers drinking-water supplies, not streams:

> *R 299.4412(7): "The director shall require an increase or approve a decrease in the isolation area to a public water supply based on the hydrogeological report and Act 399."*

Subrule (3) works in one direction only, toward larger distances:

> *R 299.4412(3): "... the director shall require greater isolation distances from adjacent property lines if the director determines that greater isolation is necessary to meet the performance standards of these rules."*

The north parcel is covered, whatever it is called

R 299.4412(1): "The requirements of this rule apply to type II landfills that are new disposal areas." Under the Part 115 rules, a "new disposal area" is "a disposal area that requires a construction permit under the act" and includes all of the following, among them:

> *R 299.4104(e): "(i) A disposal area, other than an existing disposal area, that is proposed for construction. (ii) For landfills, a lateral expansion, vertical expansion, or other expansion that results in an increase in the design capacity of an existing disposal area."*

The main way to be an "existing disposal area" is to be "a disposal area that has been issued a construction permit under the act" (R 299.4102; the other routes cover pre-1979 plans and older industrial sites). The north parcel has no construction permit today. So whether it is called a new landfill or a lateral expansion, it is a new disposal area and the 400-foot rule applies to it.

When the 400 feet would not apply

1. If S1 is a legally established drain under the Drain Code. Subrule (5)(a) excludes "drains, as defined by 1956 PA 40, MCL 280.1." Whether S1 is an established drain is shown by drainage-board records; GFL's delineation calls S1 a perennial stream.

2. On top of the existing landfill. R 299.4412(8): "The requirements of this rule do not apply to type II landfills that are new disposal areas located within the footprint of the existing disposal areas." In Scenarios B.1 and B.2 the V fill lies on the existing landfill parcels; subrule (8) covers it only where it falls within the existing disposal area's footprint, and it would still need a construction permit.

The county criterion is a separate requirement

At the September 9, 2026 Materials Management Planning Committee meeting, GFL's representative said: "currently there is siting criteria that the parcel has to be 300 feet from a stream ... that's one of the things that we would like to be reconsidered" (this is Washtenaw siting Criterion G). That request concerns the county plan, not the state's 400-foot rule in R 299.4412(5)(a).

Limits of this appendix

This page reviews R 299.4412 and the two definitions above. Other Part 115 provisions were not reviewed for a general variance mechanism. Not legal advice.

Sources: Mich. Admin. Code R 299.4412, "Type II landfill location restrictions; horizontal isolation distances" (1993 AACS; 1999 AACS; 2005 AACS); R 299.4102 and R 299.4104(e) (definitions). Text as published by Cornell Legal Information Institute, retrieved November 17, 2026.