

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IDAHO 2014

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the time period from January 1 through December 31, 2014. It describes the types and amounts of hazardous waste generated in Idaho, how this waste was managed, and any waste remaining on-site. The report also discusses the types and amounts of hazardous waste imported into Idaho. This information is compiled by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) from the Idaho Hazardous Waste Generator Annual Reports submitted by Large and Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators (LQGs and SQGs), as required by Idaho Code Section 39-4411(4) of the Idaho Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA), and from reports submitted by commercial hazardous waste disposal facilities, as required by Idaho Code Section 39-4411(5). This report is distributed to the Governor, Legislature, and the public of Idaho to present an annual overview of Idaho hazardous waste management activities. Additional information regarding DEQ may be found at <http://www.deq.idaho.gov>.

The Idaho DEQ contributes to the national overview of hazardous waste management activities through federal biennial reporting and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information System (RCRAInfo). The federal Biennial Report describes national hazardous waste activities as reported by LQGs and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) facilities every other year. RCRAInfo assigns hazardous waste facility identification numbers and tracks hazardous waste permitting, enforcement, and corrective action at hazardous waste generation facilities. Biennial reporting and RCRAInfo are used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to track and report national hazardous waste activities to the President, U.S. Congress, and the public. This information may also be accessed through the Internet at either of the following sites: http://www.epa.gov/enviro/index_java.html; or <http://www.epa.gov/r10earth/>.

SOLVENT-CONTAMINATED WIPES RULE

DEQ has adopted the federal US EPA Solvent-contaminated Wipes Final Rule as a state hazardous waste rule. This rule will be final and effective in Idaho upon the adjournment of the 2015 Idaho Legislative Session, typically estimated to be late March or early April 2015.

The purpose of the final rule is to provide a consistent regulatory framework that is appropriate to the level of risk posed by solvent-contaminated wipes in a way that maintains protection of human health and the environment, while reducing overall compliance costs for industry.

Specifically, the rule includes: 1) A conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste for solvent-contaminated wipes sent for cleaning (“reusable wipes”) at 40 CFR 261.4(a)(26); and 2) A conditional exclusion from the definition of hazardous waste for solvent-contaminated wipes

sent for disposal (“disposable wipes”) at 40 CFR 261.4(b)(18).

Provided here is a link to an EPA overview of the final rule: http://www.epa.gov/wastes/hazard/wastetypes/wasteid/solvents/solvnt_wipes_webnr_052214.pdf.

Please contact Idaho DEQ with any specific Idaho rule implementation questions.

THE REPORT

As reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, there were 6,693 tons of hazardous waste generated in Idaho during 2014, with 260 tons of wastewater reported this year. The wastes fall in the following categories:

OTHER WASTES – 1,915 Tons

This waste includes discarded commercial chemicals (13 tons), universal wastes (265 tons), and miscellaneous listed wastes (1,636 tons).

CHARACTERISTIC WASTES – 1,694 Tons

This waste is hazardous because it contains one or more characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity.

TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL (TSD)

WASTES – 1,518 Tons

This hazardous waste is generated from residuals and collection systems at permitted TSD facilities and hazardous waste landfills.

MIXED WASTES – 885 Tons

This waste is both hazardous and radioactive. For the year 2013, most mixed waste was generated and stored at the INL.

SOLVENT WASTES – 338 Tons

Spent solvents are generated by various industry and business activities, such as parts de-greasing, painting, various manufacturing processes, and dry cleaning.

REMEDIATION WASTES – 83 Tons

Most remediation wastes are generated from the cleanup of contaminated sites (Superfund and other sites), performing corrective action, and/or removing and upgrading underground storage tanks.

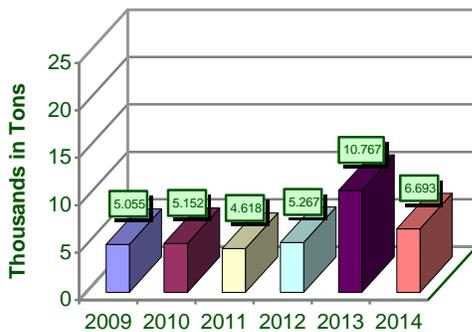
TRENDS IN IDAHO WASTE GENERATION

The amount of hazardous waste generated in Idaho, as reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, decreased dramatically from 10,767 tons in 2013 to 6,693 tons in 2014, a decrease of 38%. Four of the six hazardous waste categories listed on the front page show an increase from 2013 amounts. Lacking any particularly large remediation project work in 2014, overall hazardous waste generation amounts returned closer to typical levels.

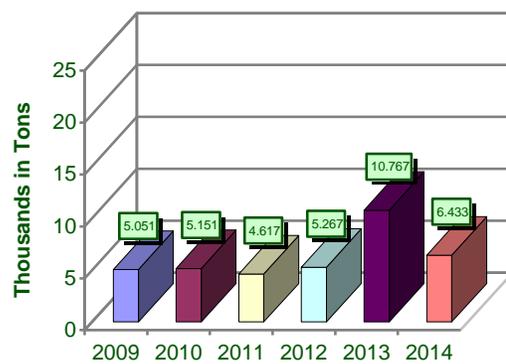
The four categories reflecting an increase are Other Wastes (partially due to increased Universal Waste Management), Characteristic Wastes, TSD Wastes, and Solvent Wastes. The two categories reflecting a decrease is Mixed Waste and Remediation Waste.

Some sites reported small increases in waste generation, suggesting that slight economic upturns continue to impact waste generation. It would also appear that public health and the environment of Idaho continue to benefit from continued business waste minimization practices, such as recycling and distillation.

Total Hazardous Waste Generation in Idaho
2009-2014



Non-wastewater Hazardous Waste Generation
Per Year in Idaho



WASTE SENT TO IDAHO IN 2014

The only commercial hazardous waste landfill operating in Idaho is the US Ecology Idaho, Inc. site in Owyhee County near Grand View, Idaho. Traditionally, waste received at US Ecology Idaho has been reported in the following three (3) categories:

- RCRA - This waste is defined by the federal Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) and HWMA as hazardous. It is regulated by Idaho and the federal government.
- PCB - This waste is defined as a toxic substance by the federal Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA). Currently, this waste is regulated in Idaho only by the federal government.
- Non-Haz¹ - This category includes both non-hazardous waste and waste regulated as manifested state hazardous wastes by other states (including FUSRAP/NORM wastes) and must be disposed in a permitted RCRA hazardous waste disposal facility when shipped to Idaho.

During 2014, US Ecology Idaho received 243,911 tons of waste, a decrease of 14% from the 284,470 tons received during 2013. Most of the waste (240,914 tons or >98%) received at US Ecology Idaho came from other states. The state from which the most waste was sent to US Ecology Idaho was Missouri, which sent 80,286 tons for disposal in 2014. Idaho generators sent 2,997 (<2%) tons to US Ecology Idaho in 2014. The chart on the following page details the various states and amount of waste they shipped to US Ecology Idaho in 2014.

¹ This category has previously been identified as the State Waste category. However, due to changes in waste disposal options, it has become apparent to Idaho DEQ this category should more appropriately be designated as the Non-Hazardous category. It does still contain small amounts of waste regulated as manifested state hazardous waste by other states.

HAZARDOUS WASTE SENT TO IDAHO IN 2014 (TONS)

STATE	RANK	RCRA	PCB	NON-HAZ	2014 TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	2013 TOTAL
MO	1	0.0	0.0	80,285.7	80,285.7	32.91	90,588.89
NJ	2	4,070.4	0.0	61,761.3	65,831.6	26.99	52,664.18
CA	3	9,130.1	*5,323.5	10,096.8	25,606.2	10.49	45,583.80
WA	4	7,133.8	*139.2	7,330.0	14,603.0	5.98	15,466.96
OR	5	7,837.7	4.0	2,134.9	9,976.6	4.09	17,296.91
ND	6	0.4	21.4	8,995.6	9,017.4	3.69	2,004.76
PA	7	526.2	0.0	6,897.5	7,423.7	3.04	6,161.28
MT	8	219.9	5,009.7	459.2	5,688.8	2.33	3,702.96
UT	9	2,977.3	34.2	1,987.7	4,999.1	2.05	5,876.67
MI	10	0.0	0.0	3,827.7	3,827.7	1.56	1,354.37
ID	11	1,812.2	39.7	1,145.2	2,997.1	1.22	7,568.54
IL	12	1.9	0.0	2,048.9	2,050.9	0.84	1,242.78
WY	13	121.4	2.7	1,797.4	1,921.6	0.78	3,255.24
NV	14	1,007.3	37.3	651.2	1,695.9	0.69	594.12
MA	15	88.7	0.0	1,056.6	1,444.2	0.59	22,600.12
CAN**	16	0.0	0.0	1,195.9	1,195.9	0.49	8.14
TX	17	715.0	*4.0	318.5	1,037.5	0.42	604.52
AK	18	289.2	34.4	631.5	955.1	0.39	787.95
CO	19	363.5	24.9	493.3	881.7	0.36	1,246.01
SD	20	0.0	362.9	323.3	686.2	0.28	545.15
NH	21	0.0	0.0	365.6	365.6	0.14	331.63
LA	22	139.7	0.0	122.6	262.4	0.10	102.39
VA	23	20.9	0.0	201.1	222.0	0.09	38.13
NY	24	162.5	0.0	10.1	172.7	0.07	2,247.88
MN	25	30.8	7.7	82.7	121.2	0.04	4.36
NC	26	0.0	0.0	84.2	84.2	0.03	72.33
NE	27	81.2	0.0	0.2	81.4	0.03	98.70
IA	28	0.0	*62.7	11.1	73.8	0.03	482.46
HI	29	0.0	0.0	62.0	62.0	0.02	0.50
IN	30	62.0	0.0	0.0	62.0	0.02	2.03
AL	31	0.1	0.0	49.0	49.1	0.02	7.03
KS	32	0.0	0.0	48.1	48.1	0.01	53.04
WI	33	0.0	0.0	37.1	37.1	0.01	169.60
KY	34	0.0	0.0	30.1	30.1	0.01	0.08
NM	35	20.6	4.4	2.9	28.0	0.01	157.45
OK	36	0.0	0.0	27.7	27.7	0.01	12.60
OH	37	0.0	0.0	19.7	19.7	0.00	14.49
TN	38	0.0	0.0	19.6	19.6	0.00	1.11
AR	39	0.0	0.0	8.2	8.2	0.00	6.19
GA	40	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.00	0.01
MD	41	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.00	241.08
CT	42	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.00	0.00
AZ	43	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.00	10.86
GU***	44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	154.81
NT****	45	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	88.15
TOTAL	N/A	36,813.2	12,467.5	194,630.5	243,911.2	100%	283,469.80

* Combined TSCA/RCRA waste streams; ** Canada; ***Guam, ****Northern Territories, Australia



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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS

Using one of the methods listed below, a reported 10,750 tons of hazardous waste was managed in 2014. The amount of waste managed during 2014 includes most of the reported 6,693 tons generated in 2014 as well as waste generated in previous years but kept in permitted storage units awaiting further treatment and disposal.

MANAGEMENT METHOD	TOTAL TONS	MANAGED IN-STATE	MANAGED OUT-OF-STATE
Landfill	4,624	1,915	2,709
Treatment	4,575	4,501	74
Reuse/Recycle	279	1	278
Incineration	679	0	679
Other	592	7	585