

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IDAHO 2018

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the time period from January 1 through December 31, 2018. 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 sent to 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>.

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 from the following sites: <https://www3.epa.gov/enviro/>, <https://echo.epa.gov/>, or <https://rcrainfo.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/action/main-menu>.

PHARMACEUTICAL RULE

EPA first published a proposal in 2008 to manage pharmaceuticals as universal waste. However, due to numerous concerns from commenters at the time, EPA revised the proposal and published a different version in 2015 for the management of pharmaceuticals by healthcare facilities and reverse distributors. The final rule was officially published in the Federal Register on February 22, 2019.

This final rule establishes cost-saving, streamlined standards for handling hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to better fit the operations of the healthcare sector while maintaining protection of human health and the environment.

Three highlights of the new rule is that the sewerage of pharmaceuticals will be prohibited, over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies will no longer be considered hazardous waste when discarded, and non-prescription

pharmaceuticals and other unsold retail items that have a reasonable expectation of being legitimately used/reused or reclaimed are not solid waste and, therefore, not hazardous waste. It also provides regulatory certainty that RCRA applies when healthcare facilities send unused, unsaleable prescription hazardous waste pharmaceuticals to reverse distributors to receive manufacturer credit. Simultaneously, the rule incorporates flexibilities to accommodate current reverse distribution business practices to facilitate its implementation. More information can be found at the following URL:

<https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/management-pharmaceutical-hazardous-waste>

THE REPORT

As reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, there was 5,889 tons of hazardous waste generated in Idaho during 2018. A graph depicting the trend in statewide hazardous waste generation in recent years is on the next page.

The wastes are identified by the following categories:

OTHER WASTES – 1,789 Tons

This waste includes discarded commercial chemicals (10 tons), universal wastes (155 tons), and miscellaneous listed wastes (1,624 tons).

TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL (TSD) WASTES – 1,423 Tons

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

CHARACTERISTIC WASTES – 1,243 Tons

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

MIXED WASTES – 935 Tons

This waste is both hazardous and radioactive. For the year 2018, most mixed waste was generated and stored at the INL.

SOLVENT WASTES – 408 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 – 93 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.

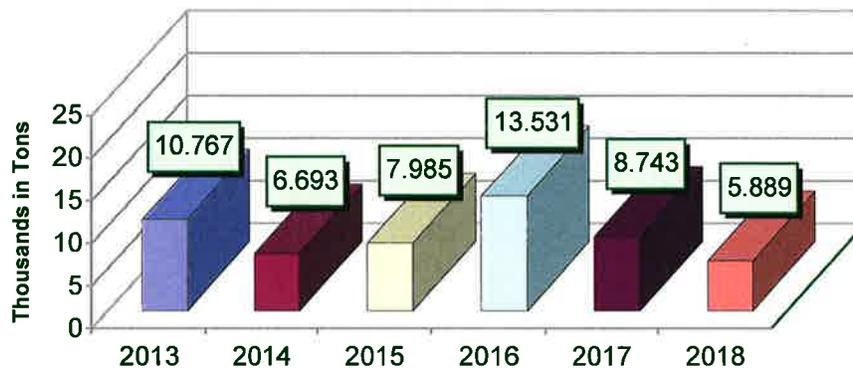
TRENDS IN IDAHO HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION

The amount of hazardous waste generated in Idaho, as reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, decreased from 8,743 tons in 2017 to 5,889 tons in 2018, a decrease of 33%.

Only two of the six hazardous waste categories listed on the front page increased from 2017 amounts. The two categories that experienced an increase were Mixed Waste and Remediation Waste. Mixed Waste is typically generated primarily by the DOE sites and Remediation Waste is a category that can fluctuate from year to year.

The four categories reflecting a decrease are Other Waste, TSD Waste, Characteristic Waste, and Solvent Waste with the largest decrease occurring in the TSD Waste category. The decreases in the other three categories indicate that the majority of ongoing, recurrent hazardous waste generators are continuing to find ways to decrease the amounts of hazardous waste they typically generate, which means 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 2013-2018



WASTE SENT TO IDAHO IN 2018

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 2018, US Ecology Idaho received 123,223 tons of waste, a slight decrease of 1% from the 124,891 tons received during 2017. Most of the waste (117,976 tons or 96%) received at US Ecology Idaho came from other states and some countries. The state from which the most waste (for the second year in a row) was sent to US Ecology Idaho was New Jersey, which sent 56,554 tons for disposal in 2018. Idaho generators sent 5,247 tons (4%) of waste to US Ecology Idaho in 2018. The chart on the following page details the various states/countries and amounts of waste they shipped to US Ecology Idaho in 2018.

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.

WASTE SENT TO IDAHO IN 2018 (TONS)

STATE	RANK	RCRA	TSCA	NON-HAZ	2018 TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	2017 TOTAL
NJ	1	19.27	*2,544.64	53,985.85	56,553.9	45.9	34,801.6
WV	2	0.00	0.00	9,283.14	9,283.1	7.5	1,736.5
ND	3	0.02	57.19	7,147.21	7,204.4	5.8	7,900.9
WA	4	4,679.03	*93.23	1,325.84	6,098.1	4.9	5,642.9
CA	5	2,254.22	*0.08	3,836.59	6,090.9	4.9	10,670.6
OR	6	2,454.69	3.17	2,890.53	5,348.4	4.3	5,132.9
ID	7	1,188.57	46.47	4,011.98	5,247.0	4.2	3,281.2
UT	8	919.12	*27.76	3,545.65	4,492.5	3.6	5,214.9
TX	9	608.60	1.66	3,217.75	3,828.0	3.1	2,233.7
MA	10	3,077.22	*2.19	631.05	3,710.5	3.0	3,562.1
MO	11	0.35	5.51	2,905.49	2,911.4	2.3	28,265.0
CO	12	457.41	0.25	2,186.59	2,644.3	2.1	990.0
MT	13	702.64	76.57	1,216.31	1,995.5	1.6	1,175.4
IL	14	0.00	*24.56	1,747.85	1,772.4	1.4	2,668.3
NV	15	738.43	0.00	239.84	978.3	0.8	1,206.1
NY	16	0.22	*675.01	242.96	918.2	0.7	2,212.4
WY	17	288.37	1.99	427.85	718.2	0.6	809.2
TN	18	5.84	0.00	707.75	713.6	0.6	120.5
CAN ¹	N/A	0.00	0.00	583.60	583.6	N/A	707.6
PA	19	448.30	0.00	110.96	559.3	0.5	1,026.3
SD	20	4.12	40.47	285.63	330.2	0.3	467.6
AK	21	148.55	*20.18	160.28	329.0	0.3	432.8
LA	22	114.79	0.00	68.23	183.0	0.1	344.5
OK	23	32.17	0.00	72.96	105.1	0.1	50.2
NE	24	88.83	0.00	0.00	88.8	0.1	201.7
AR	25	15.48	0.00	55.75	71.2	0.1	48.7
OH	26	71.13	0.00	0.05	71.2	0.1	488.3
GU ²	N/A	2.18	0.00	62.14	64.3	N/A	11.9
AZ	27	9.96	0.00	51.73	61.7	0.1	85.1
CT	28	0.00	*1.96	52.32	54.3	0.1	0.0
WI	29	0.00	0.00	48.25	48.3	0.1	3.0
KS	30	0.00	0.87	34.41	35.3	0.1	21.3
ME	31	12.99	0.00	20.18	33.2	0.1	17.2
NC	32	0.00	0.00	24.25	24.3	0.1	121.5
VA	33	0.34	0.00	23.37	23.7	0.1	29.0
FL	34	4.56	0.00	13.15	17.7	0.1	99.3
GA	35	12.66	0.00	2.53	15.2	0.1	33.0
NM	36	0.14	0.00	4.54	4.7	0.1	71.0
RI	37	0.00	0.00	3.42	3.4	0.1	0.0
MN	38	0.00	1.74	0.00	1.7	0.1	19.8
IN	39	0.00	0.00	1.40	1.4	0.1	0.0
MD	40	0.00	0.00	1.28	1.3	0.1	2.7
AL	41	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.9	0.1	778.8
KY	42	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.8	0.1	124.7
IA	43	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.3	0.1	0.0
HI	44	0.07	0.00	0.15	0.2	0.1	3.1
NH	45	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.2	0.1	0.0
MI	46	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.1
MS	47	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.1	0.1	1.3
MX ³	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.1	N/A	0.0
AUS	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	220.2
DC	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	4.6
DE	48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	2.0
QA	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.4
TOTAL	N/A	18,358.10	3,629.62	100,587.42	123,223.1	100%	124,890.8

* Combined TSCA/RCRA waste streams; ¹ Canada, ² Guam, ³ Mexico



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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS

Using one of the methods listed below, a reported 10,043 tons of hazardous waste was managed in 2018. The amount of waste managed during 2018 includes most of the reported 5,889 tons generated in 2018 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	3,603	1,052	2,551
Treatment	4,914	4,854	60
Reuse/Recycle	197	<1	196
Incineration	690	0	690
Other	653	0	653