

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IDAHO 2019

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the time period from January 1 through December 31, 2019. 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 received in Idaho from other states and countries. 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 site: <https://rcrapublic.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/action/main-menu/view>.

HAZARDOUS WASTE PHARMACEUTICAL RULE

EPA published a final rule 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.

Due to Idaho's rulemaking process, this rule will not be fully in effect in Idaho before March 2021. Until the rule is fully in effect, pharmaceutical waste in Idaho must continue to be managed according to the generator status of any respective entity. The only portion of the rule currently in effect is the sewer ban.

Two highlights of the rule are that 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.

The rule 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 7,589 tons of hazardous waste generated in Idaho during 2019. 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 – 2,560 Tons

This waste includes discarded commercial chemicals (13 tons), universal wastes (190 tons), and miscellaneous listed wastes (2,357 tons).

CHARACTERISTIC WASTES – 2,484 Tons

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

TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL (TSD)

WASTES – 1,172 Tons

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

SOLVENT WASTES – 831 Tons

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

MIXED WASTES – 691 Tons

This waste is both hazardous and radioactive. For the year 2019, most mixed waste was generated and stored at the INL.

REMEDIATION WASTES – 41 Tons

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

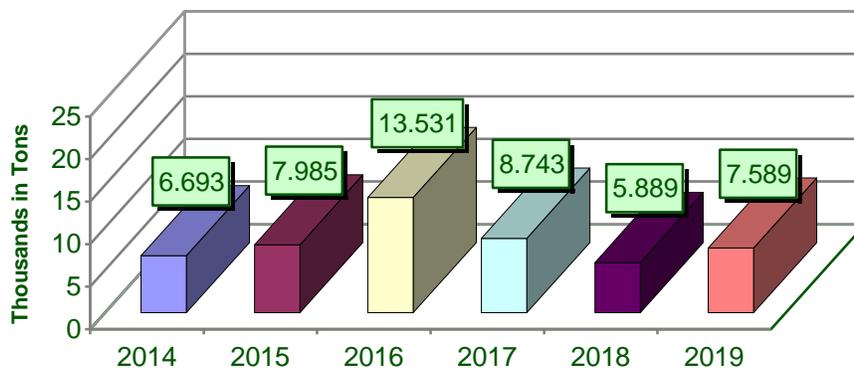
TRENDS IN IDAHO HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION

The amount of hazardous waste generated in Idaho, as reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, increased from 5,889 tons in 2018 to 7,589 tons in 2019, an increase of 29%.

Three of the six hazardous waste categories listed on the front page reflecting a decrease are TSD Waste, Mixed Waste, and Remediation Waste. Mixed Waste is typically generated primarily by the DOE sites and Remediation Waste can fluctuate from year to year.

The three categories that experienced an increase were Other Wastes, Characteristic Wastes, and Solvent Wastes. Although, these three categories experienced an increase, the potential cause may be due to a high number of one-time generation situations during 2019. 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 2014-2019



WASTE SENT TO IDAHO IN 2019

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/TSCA - This waste is defined as a toxic substance by the federal Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA). Currently, this waste (primarily PCB materials) 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 2019, US Ecology Idaho received 112,342 tons of waste, a decrease of 9% from the 123,223 tons received during 2018. Most of the waste (111,018 tons or 99%) received at US Ecology Idaho came from other states and some countries. The state from which the most waste (for the third year in a row) was sent to US Ecology Idaho was New Jersey, which sent 27,841 tons for disposal in 2019. Idaho generators sent 1,324 tons (1%) of waste to US Ecology Idaho in 2019. The chart on the following page details the various states/countries and amounts of waste they shipped to US Ecology Idaho in 2019.

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 2019 (TONS)

STATE	RANK	RCRA	TSCA	NON-HAZ	2019 TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	2018 TOTAL
NJ	1	0.00	0.00	27,841.11	27,841.1	24.7	56,553.9
MO	2	0.00	0.00	26,706.26	26,706.3	23.8	2,911.4
IL	3	0.00	0.00	17,566.30	17,566.3	15.6	1,772.4
ND	4	0.00	28.28	11,887.64	11,915.9	10.6	7,204.4
WA	5	1,898.98	*43.06	2,851.39	4,793.4	4.3	6,098.1
OR	6	970.55	7.09	3,700.16	4,677.8	4.2	5,348.4
UT	7	184.44	20.19	3,825.32	4,030.0	3.6	4,492.5
TN	8	2.43	0.00	2,638.82	2,641.2	2.4	713.6
ID	9	537.59	126.94	1,324.04	1,988.6	1.8	5,247.0
TX	10	196.57	0.00	1,750.80	1,947.4	1.7	3,828.0
CA	11	1,229.40	*189.26	335.47	1,754.1	1.6	6,090.9
AK	12	75.50	*1.89	1,105.13	1,182.5	1.1	329.0
MT	13	377.31	20.46	643.97	1,041.7	0.9	1,995.5
IA	14	0.00	0.00	983.94	983.9	0.9	0.3
VA	15	1.30	*9.14	651.32	661.8	0.6	23.7
CO	16	103.10	0.87	478.25	582.2	0.5	2,644.3
NV	17	173.99	0.00	191.82	365.8	0.3	978.3
SD	18	0.27	35.18	221.39	256.8	0.2	330.2
CAN ²	N/A	0.00	0.00	238.21	238.2	0.2	583.6
VT	19	0.00	0.00	182.79	182.8	0.2	0.1
PA	20	39.62	0.00	131.63	171.3	0.2	559.3
AUS ¹	N/A	0.00	0.00	144.72	144.7	0.1	0.0
AZ	21	29.82	0.00	89.22	119.0	0.1	61.7
CT	22	0.00	0.00	100.85	100.9	0.1	54.3
WY	23	20.83	3.45	66.59	90.9	0.1	718.2
LA	24	0.00	0.00	77.55	77.6	0.1	183.0
AL	25	0.00	0.00	45.46	45.4	0.1	0.9
SLO ⁴	N/A	0.00	42.59	0.00	42.6	0.0	0.0
NM	26	0.00	0.00	38.32	38.3	0.0	4.7
AR	27	36.05	0.00	1.89	37.9	0.0	71.2
KS	28	0.00	0.00	19.85	19.9	0.0	35.3
MI	29	0.00	0.00	19.36	19.4	0.0	0.1
OH	30	8.55	0.00	9.03	17.6	0.0	71.2
FL	31	0.32	0.00	12.15	12.5	0.0	17.7
OK	32	9.17	0.00	1.81	11.0	0.0	105.1
NC	33	0.00	0.00	6.98	7.0	0.0	24.3
MD	34	5.20	0.00	0.76	6.0	0.0	1.3
IN	35	0.00	0.00	5.18	5.2	0.0	1.4
MS	36	0.00	0.00	4.44	4.4	0.0	0.1
ME	37	2.24	0.00	1.92	4.2	0.0	33.2
MN	38	0.00	3.17	0.00	3.2	0.0	1.7
WI	39	0.00	0.00	3.03	3.0	0.0	48.3
HI	40	0.00	0.00	1.39	1.4	0.0	0.2
GA	41	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.9	0.0	15.2
NH	42	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.1	0.0	0.2
SC	43	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0
GU ³	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	64.3
KY	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.8
MA	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	3,710.5
NE	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	88.8
NY	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	918.2
RI	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	3.4
WV	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	9,283.1
TOTAL	N/A	5,945.81	488.98	105,907.25	112,342.03	100%	123,223.1

* Combined TSCA/RCRA waste streams; ¹Australia, ²Canada, ³Guam, ⁴Slovenia



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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS

Using one of the methods listed below, a reported 11,383 tons of hazardous waste was managed in 2019. The amount of waste managed during 2019 includes most of the reported 7,589 tons generated in 2019 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	5,044	562	4,482
Treatment	4,681	4,649	32
Reuse/Recycle	145	1	144
Incineration	792	0	792
Other	721	3	718