

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IDAHO 2013

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the time period from January 1 through December 31, 2013. 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/>.

E-MANIFEST UPDATE

On October 5, 2012, President Obama signed into law, the hazardous waste electronic manifest establishment act (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/bills-112s710enr/pdf/bills-112s710enr.pdf>), which authorizes the US EPA to implement a national electronic manifest system. Commonly referred to as “e-manifest,” this national system is envisioned to be implemented by the EPA in partnership with industry and states.

The Act requires that the e-manifest information technology system must be up and running within three years after the act is passed. The EPA must issue regulation authorizing use of electronic manifests within one year after the act is passed (this regulation was published February 7, 2014, in the Federal Register). The EPA must establish a system advisory board within three years after the act is passed in order to advise the EPA on system performance and user fees.

The e-manifest Act:

- Extends to all federally- and state-regulated wastes requiring manifests
- Allows that the use of electronic manifests is optional for users
- Authorizes centralized collection of data from electronic and paper manifests
- Authorizes EPA to collect reasonable user fees for all system related costs including development and maintenance
- Requires EPA conduct annual inspector general audits and submit biennial reports to Congress
- Requires EPA establish a uniform effective date in all states for e-manifest, and must implement e-manifest until states are authorized

THE REPORT

As reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, there were 10,767 tons of hazardous waste generated in Idaho during 2013, with no wastewater amounts reported this year. The wastes fall in the following categories:

REMEDIATION WASTES – 5,233 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.

OTHER WASTES – 1,622 Tons

This waste includes discarded commercial chemicals (12 tons), universal wastes (245 tons), and miscellaneous listed wastes (1,365 tons).

TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL (TSD)

WASTES – 1,491 Tons

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

CHARACTERISTIC WASTES – 1,091 Tons

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

MIXED WASTES – 1,019 Tons

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

SOLVENT WASTES – 311 Tons

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

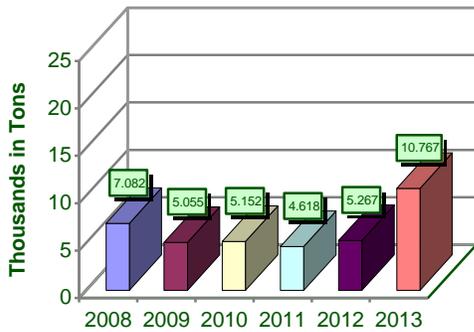
TRENDS IN IDAHO WASTE GENERATION

The amount of hazardous waste generated in Idaho, as reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, increased from 5,267 tons in 2012 to 10,767 tons in 2013, an increase of 104%. Although, five of the six hazardous waste categories listed on the front page show an increase from 2012 amounts, the primary increase overall was due to a one-time remediation cleanup project.

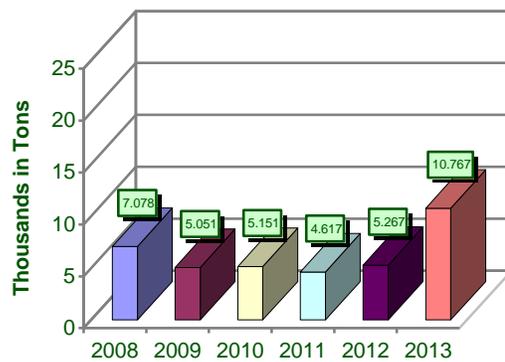
Some sites reported small increases in waste generation, suggesting that slight economic upturns continue to impact waste generation. It would also appear that public health and the environment of Idaho continue to benefit from continued business waste minimization practices, such as recycling and distillation.

The five categories reflecting an increase are Remediation Wastes, Other Wastes (likely due to increased Universal Waste Management), TSD Wastes, Characteristic Wastes, and Solvent Wastes. The only category reflecting a decrease is Mixed Waste.

Total Hazardous Waste Generation in Idaho
2008-2013



Non-wastewater Hazardous Waste Generation
Per Year in Idaho



WASTE IMPORTED INTO IDAHO IN 2013

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 2013, US Ecology Idaho received 284,470 tons of waste, a decrease of 28% from the 396,102 tons received during 2012. Most of the waste (275,901 tons or >97%) 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 90,589 tons for disposal in 2013. Idaho generators sent 7,569 (<3%) tons to US Ecology Idaho in 2013. The chart on the following page details the various states and amount of waste they shipped to US Ecology Idaho in 2013.

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 IMPORTED INTO IDAHO IN 2013 (TONS)

STATE	RANK	RCRA	PCB	NON-HAZ	2013 TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	2012 TOTAL
MO	1	0.06	0.00	90,588.83	90,588.89	32.00	67,492.2
NJ	2	1,217.82	0.12	51,446.25	52,664.18	18.60	126,591.9
CA	3	13,870.75	*6,594.63	25,118.42	45,583.80	16.08	80,271.0
MA	4	75.54	0.00	22,524.58	22,600.12	8.00	28.7
OR	5	15,012.93	6.97	2,277.01	17,296.91	6.10	33,579.9
WA	6	5,688.51	*4,528.40	5,250.05	15,466.96	5.46	6,901.2
ID	7	1,145.96	39.18	6,383.40	7,568.54	2.67	1,623.7
PA	8	46.82	0.00	6,114.46	6,161.28	2.17	649.1
UT	9	2,913.50	32.21	2,930.96	5,876.67	2.07	5,825.9
MT	10	2,131.54	401.46	1,169.97	3,702.96	1.30	13,531.1
WY	11	118.43	2,710.18	426.64	3,255.24	1.15	228.5
NY	12	0.00	355.19	1,892.69	2,247.88	0.79	48,763.0
ND	13	0.00	7.71	1,997.05	2,004.76	0.70	734.1
MI	14	0.00	0.00	1,354.37	1,354.37	0.47	2.0
CO	15	606.91	1.84	637.27	1,246.01	0.43	1,149.2
IL	16	0.00	0.00	1,242.78	1,242.78	0.43	1,049.9
AK	17	453.56	16.58	317.82	787.95	0.27	641.1
TX	18	242.56	0.00	361.96	604.52	0.21	654.1
NV	19	303.99	91.65	198.48	594.12	0.21	782.7
SD	20	0.99	184.92	359.25	545.15	0.19	726.2
IA	21	332.20	*136.34	13.92	482.46	0.17	209.1
NH	22	0.25	0.00	331.38	331.63	0.12	273.2
MD	23	6.74	0.00	234.34	241.08	0.08	333.1
WI	24	0.00	0.00	169.60	169.60	0.06	100.4
NM	25	7.73	24.01	125.71	157.45	0.06	29.6
GU***	26	0.00	154.81	0.00	154.81	0.05	21.1
LA	27	57.18	0.00	45.21	102.39	0.04	161.1
NE	28	97.56	0.05	1.09	98.70	0.03	19.3
NT****	29	0.00	0.00	88.15	88.15	0.03	0.0
NC	30	0.00	0.00	72.33	72.33	0.03	19.2
KS	31	0.00	0.00	53.04	53.04	0.02	427.2
VA	32	0.01	0.00	38.12	38.13	0.01	36.3
FL	33	0.00	0.00	19.58	19.58	0.01	686.8
OH	34	0.00	0.00	14.49	14.49	0.01	45.9
OK	35	0.00	0.00	12.60	12.60	0.00	1.8
AZ	36	0.95	0.00	9.91	10.86	0.00	435.4
CAN**	37	0.00	0.00	8.14	8.14	0.00	1,800.6
AL	38	0.00	0.00	7.03	7.03	0.00	0.0
AR	39	0.00	0.00	6.19	6.19	0.00	7.1
MN	40	0.00	4.36	0.00	4.36	0.00	71.5
IN	41	0.35	0.00	1.68	2.03	0.00	0.0
TN	42	0.00	0.00	1.11	1.11	0.00	2.0
HI	43	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	2.1
KY	44	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	109.9
GA	45	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	8.3
DC	46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.4
MS	47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.6
SC	48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.7
DE	49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.3
TOTAL	N/A	44,332.82	15,290.59	223,846.40	283,469.80	100%	396,101.5

* 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 14,237 tons of hazardous waste was managed in 2013. The amount of waste managed during 2013 includes most of the reported 10,767 tons generated in 2013 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	9,128	6,194	2,934
Treatment	3,786	3,696	90
Reuse/Recycle	272	12	260
Incineration	555	0	555
Other	496	0	496