

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IDAHO 2009

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the time period from January 1 through December 31, 2009. 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/>.

TO CRUSH OR NOT TO CRUSH

Due to the potential for fluorescent bulb mismanagement (bulb crushing) at various Idaho facilities and the potential risk to human health and the environment that mismanagement poses, Idaho DEQ recommends that all Idaho facilities consider managing their fluorescent bulbs as universal waste under the Universal Waste regulations of 40 CFR 273. Idaho DEQ has developed three new brochures related to the management of fluorescent bulbs and these are posted on DEQ's web site at the following URL:

http://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste/data_reports/haz_waste/publications.cfm. Idaho facilities with further questions may contact either Mike Gregory at 208/373-0297 or John Brueck at 208/373-0458. Facilities in other states should contact their respective environmental agencies for further information.

THE REPORT

As reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, 5,055 tons of hazardous waste was generated in Idaho during 2009. Wastewater accounted for <1 ton or <0.05% of the total reported hazardous waste generated. Non-wastewater hazardous wastes accounted for >99% of the total or 5,054 tons. These wastes fall in the following categories:

CHARACTERISTIC WASTES – 1,948 Tons

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

TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL (TSD)

WASTES – 1,388 Tons

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

OTHER WASTES – 1,085 Tons

This waste includes discarded commercial chemicals, universal wastes, and miscellaneous listed wastes.

MIXED WASTES – 359 Tons

This waste is both hazardous and radioactive. For the year 2009, most mixed waste was generated and stored at the INL.

SOLVENT WASTES – 227 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 – 48 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

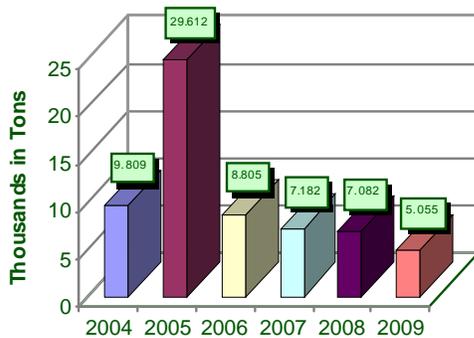
The amount of hazardous waste generated in Idaho, as reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, decreased from 7,082 tons in 2008 to 5,055 tons in 2009, a decrease of approximately 29%. Non-wastewater hazardous waste amounts decreased from 7,078 tons in 2008 to 5,054 tons in 2009, also a decrease of approximately 29%.

This year, only two of the six hazardous waste categories listed on the front page show increases from 2008 amounts with four of the six categories showing a reduction from 2008 amounts.

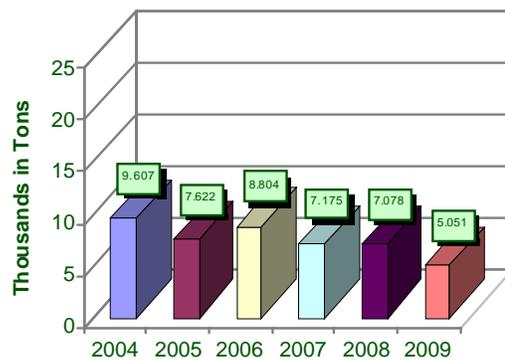
The two categories reflecting an increase are Remediation Wastes and TSD Wastes. The four categories reflecting a decrease are Characteristic Wastes, Mixed Wastes, Other Wastes, and Solvent Wastes.

Although businesses continue to refine their processes to keep hazardous waste generation down and continue to explore non-hazardous alternatives such as recycling, distillation, and other waste minimization and pollution prevention options so that public health and the environment of Idaho will benefit, this year’s decreases are more reflective of the economic downturn.

Total Hazardous Waste Generation in Idaho
2003-2008



Non-wastewater Hazardous Waste Generation
Per Year in Idaho



WASTE IMPORTED INTO IDAHO IN 2009

The only commercial hazardous waste landfill operating in Idaho is the US Ecology Idaho, Inc. site (formerly Envirosafe Services of Idaho, Inc.) 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 2009, US Ecology Idaho received 546,772 tons of waste, a decrease of 34% from the 824,685 tons received during 2008. Most of the waste (544,210 tons or >99%) received at US Ecology Idaho came from other states. The state from which the most waste was sent to US Ecology Idaho was New Jersey, which sent 340,638 tons for disposal in 2009. Idaho generators sent 2,562 (<1%) tons to US Ecology Idaho in 2009. The chart on the following page details the various states and amount of waste they shipped to US Ecology Idaho in 2009.

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 2009 (TONS)

STATE	RANK	RCRA	PCB	NON-HAZ	2009 TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	2008 TOTAL
NJ	1	283,333.3	0.0	57,304.9	340,638.2	62.300	472,884.1
MO	2	0.0	0.0	68,892.3	68,892.3	12.600	84,709.9
CA	3	140.0	6,435.0	30,960.8	37,535.8	6.865	21,493.1
NY	4	0.0	9,371.0*	20,197.2	29,568.2	5.408	34,091.8
OR	5	22,582.1	4.7	2,960.4	25,547.2	4.672	19,773.4
PA	6	84.1	0.0	12,720.5	12,804.6	2.342	60,845.1
WA	7	8,256.0	341.4	970.7	9,568.1	1.750	21,698.7
UT	8	4,347.6	38.3	2,643.9	7,029.8	1.286	28,502.2
NV	9	256.4	0.0	3,810.2	4,066.6	0.743	11,400.3
MT	10	2,821.0	9.5	187.3	3,017.8	0.552	17,954.9
ID	11	1,762.2	42.9	756.7	2,561.8	0.470	28,030.1
TX	12	214.1	0.0	1,751.0	1,965.1	0.360	40.1
AK	13	407.9	29.1	433.8	870.8	0.159	787.1
IL	14	0.0	0.0	603.5	603.5	0.110	82.7
CO	15	158.1	0.3	352.1	510.5	0.093	565.2
WY	16	15.2	2.7	439.1	457.0	0.084	464.7
SD	17	0.0	56.4	236.4	292.8	0.054	292.2
KS	18	0.0	0.0	253.0	253.0	0.046	3.0
NC	19	5.6	0.0	143.6	149.2	0.027	0.0
LA	20	0.0	0.0	111.5	111.5	0.020	572.0
CAN**	21	0.0	0.0	102.7	102.7	0.019	1,268.0
MD	22	70.2	0.0	0.0	70.2	0.013	14.5
TN	23	0.0	0.0	38.8	38.8	0.007	0.3
MN	24	20.4	0.0	1.0	21.4	0.004	0.9
ND	25	0.0	19.1	1.9	21.0	0.004	20.4
OH	26	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.004	6,136.5
AL	27	0.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.003	5.3
FL	28	0.0	0.0	14.1	14.1	0.003	5.4
OK	29	0.0	0.5	11.5	12.0	0.002	0.0
VA	30	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.001	41.6
KY	31	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.001	4.0
AZ	32	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.001	2.7
MI	33	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.001	0.0
AR	34	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.000	0.1
NM	35	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.000	0.0
CT	36	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.000	0.0
NH	37	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.000	0.0
NE	38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	5,237.5
***	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	7,757.1
TOTAL	N/A	324,480.6	16,350.9	205,940.6	546,772.2	100%	824,685.0

* Combined TSCA/RCRA waste streams

** Canada

*** Included in 2008 total, but no waste was received from Guam, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, or Kuwait in 2009



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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS

Using one of the methods listed below, 11,163 tons of hazardous waste was managed in 2009. The amount of waste managed during 2009 includes the 5,055 tons generated in 2009 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	1,936	700	1,236
Treatment	4,079	3,649	430
Reuse/Recycle	320	6	314
Incineration	798	0	798
Other	4,030	0	4,030