

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IDAHO 2004

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the time period from January 1 through December 31, 2004. 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 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/>.

UNIFORM HW MANIFEST RULE UPDATE

On May 22, 2001, EPA published a proposal to revise the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest regulations and the manifest form used to track hazardous waste from a generator's site to its site of ultimate disposition in the Federal Register (66 FR28240). On January 27, 2005, a final rule updating these regulations was signed by EPA. However, the final rule has not yet been published in the Federal Register (FR) although it is anticipated this will occur in the very near future. The rule is scheduled to become effective 18 months after the FR publication date. It is anticipated that more than 139,000 businesses in approximately 45 industries will receive regulatory relief from this rule.

In 2001, EPA also proposed to make the manifest tracking form electronic. However, significant technological issues

arose during the comment period that the Agency is still working to resolve, therefore, the e-manifest will be addressed in a future rule.

The revisions will standardize the content and appearance of the manifest form and continuation sheet (Forms 8700-22 and 22a), mandating use in all states, make the forms available from a greater number of sources, and adopt new procedures for tracking certain types of waste shipments such as hazardous wastes that destination facilities reject, wastes consisting of residues from non-empty hazardous waste containers, and wastes entering or leaving the United States. More information is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/gener/manifest/mods.htm>.

THE REPORT

As reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, 9,809 tons of hazardous waste was generated in Idaho during 2004. Wastewater accounted for 201 tons or 2% of the total reported hazardous waste generated. Non-wastewater hazardous wastes accounted for 98% of the total or 9,607 tons. These wastes fall in the following categories:

MIXED WASTES – 5,464 Tons

This waste is both hazardous and radioactive. For the year 2003, all mixed waste was generated and stored at the INEEL.

CHARACTERISTIC WASTES – 2,095 Tons

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

SOLVENT WASTES – 1,030 Tons

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

OTHER WASTES - 595Tons

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

TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL (TSD)

WASTES - 380 Tons

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

REMEDIATION WASTES – 42 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

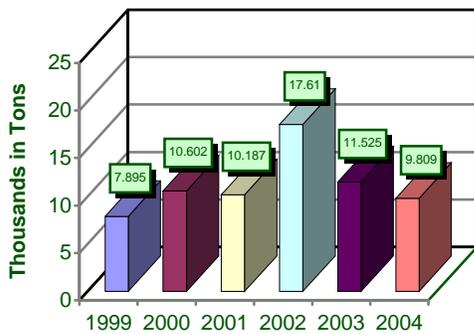
The amount of hazardous waste generated in Idaho, as reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, decreased from 11,525 tons in 2003 to 9,809 tons in 2004, a decrease of 15%. This was mostly due in part to the lack of the surface impoundment waste generated in 2004. Although non-wastewater hazardous waste amounts increased from 8,883 tons in 2003 to 9,607 tons in 2004, an increase of 8%, the increase is mostly due to one-time cleanup events in 2004.

Three of the six hazardous waste categories listed on the front page showed increases from 2003 amounts and three of the six categories showed reductions from 2003 amounts.

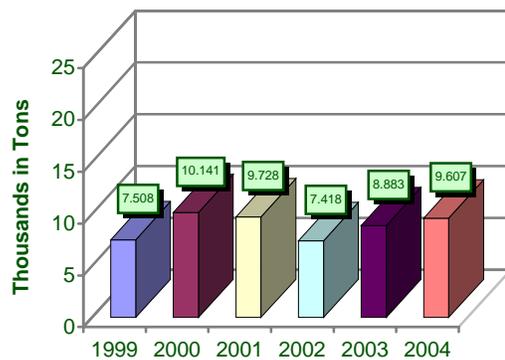
The categories that reflected an increase were Mixed Wastes, TSD Waste, and Remediation Waste. The categories reflecting a decrease were Characteristic Wastes, Solvent Wastes, and Other Wastes.

As 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, public health and the environment of Idaho will benefit.

Total Hazardous Waste Generation in Idaho
1999-2004



Non-wastewater Hazardous Waste Generation
Per Year in Idaho



WASTE IMPORTED INTO IDAHO IN 2004

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. In 2002, the Idaho Legislature approved changes to the commercial disposal fees as outlined in Idaho Code Section 39-4427. These changes became effective July 1, 2002, and will allow US Ecology Idaho to be competitive with surrounding states.

Traditionally, waste received at US Ecology Idaho has been reported in the following three (3) categories:

- RCRA Waste - 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 Waste - 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.
- State Waste - This waste is regulated as manifested state hazardous waste by other states (including FUSRAP/NORM wastes) and must be disposed in a permitted RCRA hazardous waste disposal facility when shipped to Idaho. This category also includes non-hazardous wastes disposed at US Ecology Idaho.

During 2004, US Ecology Idaho received 381,158 tons of waste, a slight decrease of 4% from the 395,870 tons received during 2003. Most of the waste (376,666 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 Missouri, which sent 134,192 tons for disposal in 2004. Idaho generators sent 4,492 (1%) tons to US Ecology Idaho in 2004. The chart on the following page details the various states and amount of waste they shipped to US Ecology Idaho in 2004.

HAZARDOUS WASTE IMPORTED INTO IDAHO IN 2004 (TONS)

STATE	RANK	RCRA WASTE	PCB WASTE	STATE WASTE	2004 TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	2003 TOTAL
MO	1	0.4	0.0	134,191.9	134,192.3	35.207	202,057.4
CO	2	470.6	1.5	101,732.1	102,204.1	26.814	7,052.2
NY	3	13,443.9	0.0	36,388.2	49,832.1	13.074	56,582.3
NE	4	26,459.4	0.0	0.0	26,459.4	6.942	24,680.4
OR	5	14,624.8	11.2	3,534.3	18,170.3	4.767	17,511.4
UT	6	15,670.7	17.8	419.1	16,107.6	4.226	16,653.9
AK	7	85.5	5,660.6	93.2	5,839.3	1.532	334.6
OK	8	0.0	0.0	5,386.9	5,386.9	1.413	2.0
ID	9	944.1	90.8	3,457.2	4,492.0	1.179	951.6
NJ	10	0.0	0.0	3,416.0	3,416.0	0.896	64,045.3
VA	11	0.0	0.0	3,298.0	3,298.0	0.865	N/A
CA	12	2,724.7	81.8	452.8	3,259.3	0.855	454.0
WA	13	2,767.1	18.7	454.3	3,240.0	0.850	395.0
ND	14	0.0	1,295.5	0.6	1,296.1	0.340	52.9
IL	15	3.3	0.0	1,188.1	1,191.4	0.313	2,143.6
NV	16	893.4	4.0	120.6	1,018.1	0.267	297.5
TX	17	691.1	0.0	20.5	711.6	0.187	100.3
MT	18	23.6	53.9	351.0	428.5	0.112	518.9
SD	19	133.5	203.8	0.0	337.3	0.088	348.7
MD	20	0.0	0.0	88.9	88.9	0.023	16.2
AZ	21	21.1	0.0	50.4	71.4	0.019	40.4
MN	22	49.9	0.0	0.0	49.9	0.013	37.7
TN	23	0.0	0.0	27.5	27.5	0.007	N/A
WY	24	24.0	0.0	0.5	24.4	0.006	0.1
OH	25	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.002	1.7
GA	26	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.001	N/A
CT	27	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.000	N/A
NC	28	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.000	N/A
NM	29	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.000	N/A
FL	30	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.000	N/A
IA	31	0.0	0.0	0.003	0.003	0.000	N/A
HI *	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200.2
AL *	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.9
TOTAL	N/A	79032.5	7439.6	294684.0	381157.7	100%	395,870.1

* Included in 2003 total, but no waste was received in 2004.



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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS

Using one of the methods listed below, 11,074 tons of hazardous waste was managed in 2004. The amount of waste managed during 2004 includes the 9,809 tons generated in 2004 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	2,702	857	1,845
Treatment	6,284	6,194	90
Reuse/Recycle	653	7	646
Incineration	956	0	956
Other	480	480	0