

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IDAHO 2002

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the time period from January 1 through December 31, 2002. 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.state.id.us>.

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/>.

AUTHORIZATION & RULEMAKING UPDATE

On July 1, 2002, DEQ received EPA approval (authorization) to operate the Hazardous Waste Program in lieu of the federal government in Idaho for all federal hazardous waste regulations from July 1, 1996, through June, 30, 1998 (including the Subpart CC Rule). DEQ is currently seeking to extend this authority from EPA for all federal hazardous waste regulations adopted through June 30, 2001.

FUEL BLENDING – TREATMENT VS. RECYCLING

The term “fuel blending” is not officially defined within the federal regulations; however, there are letters and memoranda that present EPA policy on the matter. Essentially, “the selective blending of hazardous waste fuels to meet a fuel specification would be considered treatment, because the physical and chemical characteristics of the waste are being intentionally changed so as to make the waste mixture

amenable for energy recovery.” This would constitute treatment requiring a permit.

Some fuel blenders have asserted that, since their activities are considered recycling, the blending operation is exempt from permit requirements. However, 40 CFR 261.6(a)(2) clearly states that hazardous wastes which are recycled materials and burned for energy recovery “. . . are regulated under Subparts C through H of Part 266 of this chapter and all applicable provisions in Parts 270 and 124 of this chapter.” This provision makes it clear that fuel blending is not exempt from regulatory standards or permitting. Requirements for Used Oil processing and burning are separate and can be found at 40 CFR 279.

THE REPORT

As reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, 17,610 tons of hazardous waste was generated in Idaho during 2002. Wastewater accounted for 10,192 tons or 58% of the total reported hazardous waste generated. Non-wastewater hazardous wastes accounted for 42% of the total or 7,418 tons. These wastes fall in the following categories:

CHARACTERISTIC WASTES – 3,008 Tons

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

MIXED WASTES – 2,215 Tons

This waste is both hazardous and radioactive. For the year 2002, all mixed waste was generated and stored at the INEEL.

OTHER WASTES - 873 Tons

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

SOLVENT WASTES - 873 Tons

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

TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL (TSD)

WASTES - 244 Tons

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

REMEDIATION WASTES – 205 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

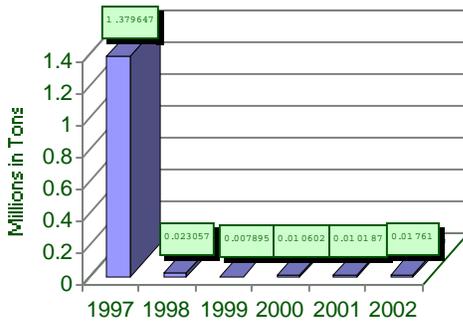
The amount of hazardous waste generated in Idaho, as reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, increased from 10,187 tons in 2001 to 17,610 tons in 2002. This was mostly due in part to the partial cleaning of a surface impoundment at a closed facility. Non-wastewater hazardous waste amounts decreased from 9,728 tons in 2001 to 7,418 tons in 2002. This is a decrease of approximately 24%.

Two of the six hazardous waste categories listed on the front page showed increases from 2001 amounts and four of the six categories showed reductions from 2001 amounts.

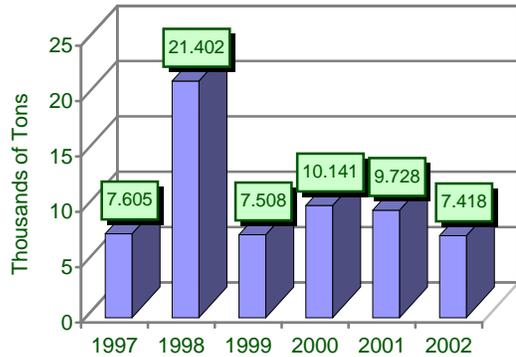
The categories that reflected an increase were Characteristic Wastes and Other Wastes. The continued increase in the Other Waste category would appear to be due to the increase of wastes being managed as Universal Waste.

The categories reflecting a decrease were Mixed Waste, Remediation Wastes, Solvent Wastes, and TSD 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
1997-2002**



**Non-wastewater Hazardous Waste Generation
Per Year in Idaho**



WASTE IMPORTED INTO IDAHO IN 2002

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 2002, US Ecology Idaho received 257,335 tons of waste, an increase of 26% from the 204,998 tons received during 2001. Most of the waste (256,130 tons or 99.5%) 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 125,008 tons for disposal in 2002. Idaho generators sent 1,205 (0.5%) tons to US Ecology Idaho in 2002. The chart on the following page details the various states and amount of waste they shipped to US Ecology Idaho in 2002.

HAZARDOUS WASTE IMPORTED INTO IDAHO IN 2002 (TONS)

STATE	RANK	RCRA WASTE	PCB WASTE	STATE WASTE	2002 TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	2001 TOTAL
MO	1	0.00	0.00	125,008.09	125,008.09	48.578	61,775.3
NY	2	0.00	1,406.25	32,879.60	34,285.85	13.323	25,765.0
CA	3	17,592.58	2,233.45	3,928.72	23,754.75	9.231	1,597.3
OR	4	16,994.15	35.46	1,584.44	18,614.05	7.233	24,299.4
NE	5	16,401.30	0.00	0.00	16,401.30	6.374	14,351.0
UT	6	15,200.49	10.54	4.17	15,215.20	5.913	15,708.4
NJ	7	0.00	0.00	9,450.85	9,450.85	3.673	37,074.9
AR	8	7,094.19	0.00	0.00	7,094.19	2.757	13,279.8
WA	9	2,108.74	18.28	158.15	2,285.17	0.888	598.8
ID	10	529.36	131.99	543.49	1,204.84	0.468	2,277.9
MT	11	684.21	9.22	418.08	1,111.51	0.432	2,276.4
HI	12	0.00	0.00	816.43	816.43	0.317	93.9
SD	13	3.32	464.88	84.89	553.09	0.215	354.0
CO	14	466.32	16.77	0.44	483.53	0.188	1,218.7
AK	15	139.32	38.22	160.89	338.43	0.132	2,600.8
MN	16	34.14	1.35	281.06	316.55	0.123	N/A
NV	17	194.01	0.00	73.71	267.72	0.104	867.1
WY	18	85.56	0.06	0.00	85.62	0.033	814.5
TN	19	0.00	0.00	22.41	22.41	0.009	N/A
ND	20	0.00	19.25	0.36	19.61	0.008	26.8
WI	21	2.65	0.00	0.00	2.65	0.001	N/A
IL	22	1.28	0.00	0.00	1.28	0.000	1.4
MD	23	0.52	0.00	0.48	1.00	0.000	N/A
AZ	24	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.000	N/A
IN*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.0
TOTAL	N/A	77,532.94	4,385.72	175,416.26	257,334.92	100%	204,998.4

* Included in 2001 total, but no waste was received in 2002.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS

Using one of the methods listed below, 18,759 tons of hazardous waste was managed in 2002. The amount of waste managed during 2002 includes the 17,610 tons generated in 2002 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	2,756	197	2,559
Treatment	3,750	1,798	1,952
Reuse/Recycle	1,442	3	1,439
Incineration	473	0	473
Other	10,338	0	10,338