

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IDAHO 2017

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the time period from January 1 through December 31, 2017. 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 sent to 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 from the following sites: <https://www3.epa.gov/enviro/>, <https://echo.epa.gov/>, or <https://rcrainfo.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/action/main-menu>.

E-MANIFEST

EPA is implementing an electronic manifest tracking system known as e-Manifest on June 30, 2018. This is the result of many years' worth of rulemaking and system development. This will be a system that will allow anyone to track or view manifest information. At least initially, sites will not be required to submit manifests in an electronic format, but all hazardous waste manifests will be entered into the e-Manifest system. Getting all manifests into the new e-Manifest system will ultimately be the responsibility of every facility in the country receiving waste shipped under a hazardous waste manifest. The receiving facilities will be charged a fee by EPA based on how the manifest is provided to the system (e.g., electronic, paper, pdf, etc.). The fee will likely be passed on to their clients. Generators will still be able to begin the manifest tracking process with a paper manifest if they so choose. However, doing so may result in charges being assessed by the waste receiving facility.

Before June 2018, it is recommended that every TSD/waste receiving facility have their manifest/waste receiving employees registered into the system. Hazardous waste transporters should also have any of their staff that will need to electronically sign a manifest be registered into the system. It is only necessary for generators to register into e-Manifest if they wish to begin a manifest in an electronic format or wish to make a correction to a manifest. Manifests terminated by the receiving facility prior to the launch date of June 30, 2018, will not be in the system.

For more information, go to EPA's e-Manifest website at <https://www.epa.gov/e-manifest/>.

THE REPORT

As reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, there was 8,743 tons of hazardous waste generated in Idaho during 2017. 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:

TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL (TSD)

WASTES – 3,794 Tons

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

CHARACTERISTIC WASTES – 2,082 Tons

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

OTHER WASTES – 1,886 Tons

This waste includes discarded commercial chemicals (15 tons), universal wastes (166 tons), and miscellaneous listed wastes (1,705 tons).

MIXED WASTES – 510 Tons

This waste is both hazardous and radioactive. For the year 2017, most mixed waste was generated and stored at the INL.

SOLVENT WASTES – 405 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 – 25 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 HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION

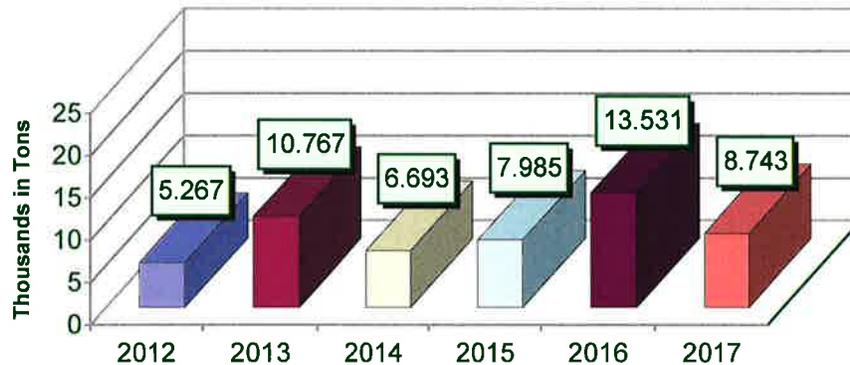
The amount of hazardous waste generated in Idaho, as reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, decreased significantly from 13,531 tons in 2016 to 8,743 tons in 2017, a decrease of 35%. Three of the six hazardous waste categories listed on the front page show an increase from 2016 amounts.

The three categories reflecting an increase are Characteristic Waste, Solvent Waste, and TSD Waste, representing an increase in activity only at certain sites.

The three categories reflecting a decrease are Mixed Waste, Other Waste, and Remediation Waste, indicating that the majority of ongoing, recurrent hazardous waste generators are finding ways to decrease the amounts of hazardous waste they typically generate.

An analysis of the data indicates that 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 2012-2017



WASTE SENT TO IDAHO IN 2017

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 2017, US Ecology Idaho received 124,891 tons of waste, a decrease of 40% from the 205,158 tons received during 2016. Most of the waste (121,610 tons or 97%) received at US Ecology Idaho came from other states and some countries. The state from which the most waste was sent to US Ecology Idaho was New Jersey, which sent 34,802 tons for disposal in 2017. Idaho generators sent 3,281 tons (3%) of waste to US Ecology Idaho in 2017. The chart on the following page details the various states/countries and amounts of waste they shipped to US Ecology Idaho in 2017.

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 2017 (TONS)

STATE	RANK	RCRA	TSCA	NON-HAZ	2017 TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	2016 TOTAL
NJ	1	1.2	*2,662.9	32,137.5	34,801.6	27.86	51,154.3
MO	2	0.4	0.0	28,264.6	28,265.0	23.63	47,371.0
CA	3	3,285.5	*0.3	7,384.8	10,670.6	8.54	21,308.9
ND	4	0.0	38.9	7,862.0	7,900.9	6.32	5,243.4
WA	5	4,230.6	*1,856.4	1,407.8	5,642.9	4.52	9,586.6
UT	6	944.8	24.9	4,245.2	5,214.9	4.18	10,210.0
OR	7	2,024.0	2.1	3,106.8	5,132.9	4.11	5,027.7
MA	8	38.6	*3,141.5	382.0	3,562.1	2.85	7,647.8
ID	9	2,445.2	88.4	747.6	3,281.2	2.63	17,762.1
IL	10	0.04	0.0	2,668.3	2,668.3	2.14	1,668.9
TX	11	701.9	0.0	1,531.8	2,233.7	1.79	2,745.1
NY	12	0.0	*1,804.1	408.3	2,212.4	1.77	52.5
WV	13	0.0	0.0	1,736.5	1,736.5	1.39	0.1
NV	14	919.1	0.0	287.0	1,206.1	0.97	3,045.1
MT	15	863.9	47.3	264.2	1,175.4	0.94	7,678.7
PA	16	477.4	0.0	548.9	1,026.3	0.82	1,532.9
CO	17	388.4	3.0	598.6	990.0	0.79	2,070.2
WY	18	8.4	3.5	797.4	809.2	0.65	386.7
AL	19	684.6	0.0	94.2	778.8	0.62	17.7
CAN ¹	20	0.0	0.0	707.6	707.6	0.57	1,614.4
OH	21	22.6	0.0	465.7	488.3	0.39	2,985.4
SD	22	9.2	78.1	380.3	467.6	0.37	505.5
AK	23	104.3	12.8	315.8	432.8	0.35	535.2
LA	24	247.9	0.0	96.6	344.5	0.28	241.8
AUS ²	25	0.0	0.0	220.2	220.2	0.18	93.3
NE	26	200.7	0.0	1.0	201.7	0.16	3,918.5
KY	27	1.9	0.0	122.8	124.7	0.10	0.0
NC	28	6.4	0.0	115.1	121.5	0.10	30.9
TN	29	0.03	0.0	120.5	120.5	0.10	62.5
FL	30	0.5	0.0	98.8	99.3	0.08	34.2
AZ	31	3.9	0.0	81.2	85.1	0.07	35.9
NM	32	0.2	0.0	70.9	71.0	0.06	10.9
OK	33	17.3	0.0	32.9	50.2	0.04	44.5
AR	34	30.3	0.0	18.4	48.7	0.04	105.5
GA	35	28.4	0.0	4.6	33.0	0.03	3.9
VA	36	0.2	0.0	28.8	29.0	0.02	19.1
KS	37	0.0	0.0	21.3	21.3	0.02	4.4
MN	38	0.0	6.1	13.6	19.8	0.02	6.0
ME	39	4.9	0.0	12.3	17.2	0.01	0.0
GU ³	40	1.01	0.0	10.9	11.9	0.01	1.9
DC	41	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.00	6.6
HI	42	0.2	0.0	2.9	3.1	0.00	0.1
WI	43	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.0	0.00	0.1
MD	44	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.00	59.0
DE	45	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.00	0.0
MS	46	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.00	87.4
QA ⁴	47	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.00	0.0
MI	48	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.00	200.9
NH	49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	29.5
SC	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	6.8
IN	51	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	3.9
PR ⁵	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.3
WV	53	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.1
TOTAL	N/A	17,695.04	9,767.22	97,428.52	124,890.8	100%	205,157.91

* Combined TSCA/RCRA waste streams; ¹Canada; ²Australia; ³Guam; ⁴Qatar; ⁵Puerto Rico



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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS

Using one of the methods listed below, a reported 13,134 tons of hazardous waste was managed in 2017. The amount of waste managed during 2017 includes most of the reported 8,743 tons generated in 2017 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	2,345	2,699
Treatment	6,606	6,555	52
Reuse/Recycle	205	1	204
Incineration	1,089	0	1,089
Other	190	0	190