



RECYCLING & COMMUNITY OUTREACH CONNECTION

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ity. He works to increase electronic waste recycling sites throughout the rural portions of the State, as well as ensuring that E-waste is being managed properly at recycling locations.

Alex Pashley continues his oversight of conditionally

State of Utah
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GREAT NEWS!!!

By Deborah Ng



Scott Hopkins, Deborah Ng, Wade Hansen, Kathy Barker, Alex Pashley, Michelle Weis, Kathy Lundy, Patrick Sheehan, and David Wheeler

The Used Oil Section has changed to the Recycling and Community Outreach Program. Our program not only covers used oil recycling, but now includes general and electronic recycling, waste tires, and conditional exempt and small quantity hazardous waste generators.

The electronic recycling program coordinator is Pat Sheehan. Pat has 20 years of experience with the Department of Environmental Qual-

ity. He has 27 years' experience with DEQ performing outreach and compliance assistance visits educating Utah businesses of the proper management of solid and hazardous waste for protection of human health and the environment.

Oversight of Utah's waste tire program has been the responsibility of Wade Hansen for many years. This program continues to reduce waste tire stockpiles and tires disposed in landfills by promoting energy recovery and recyclable products.

We hope to blend these groups together to streamline our program and better serve you. We still offer educational outreach for used oil but have broadened our assistance program to include hazardous waste generation and recycling education. Anyone can call our office and arrange a meeting or site visit to discuss the regulations associated with these programs and your specific needs. Please call us to learn more at (801) 536-0200.

Utah Used Oil Recycling Update

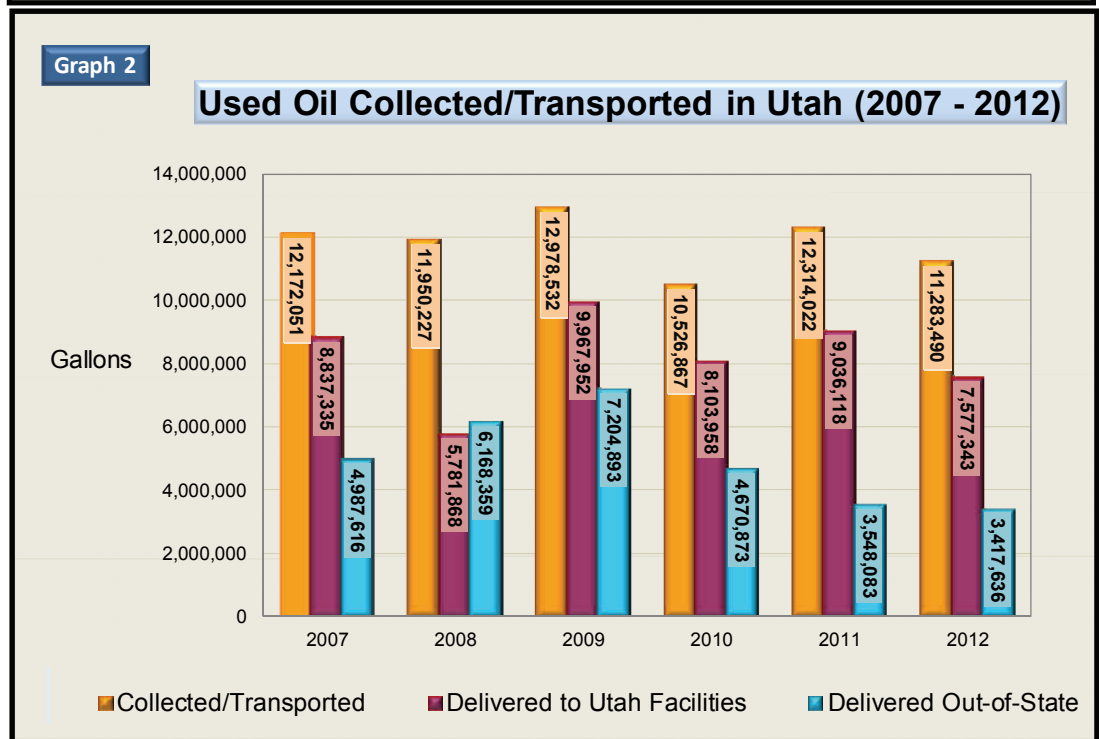
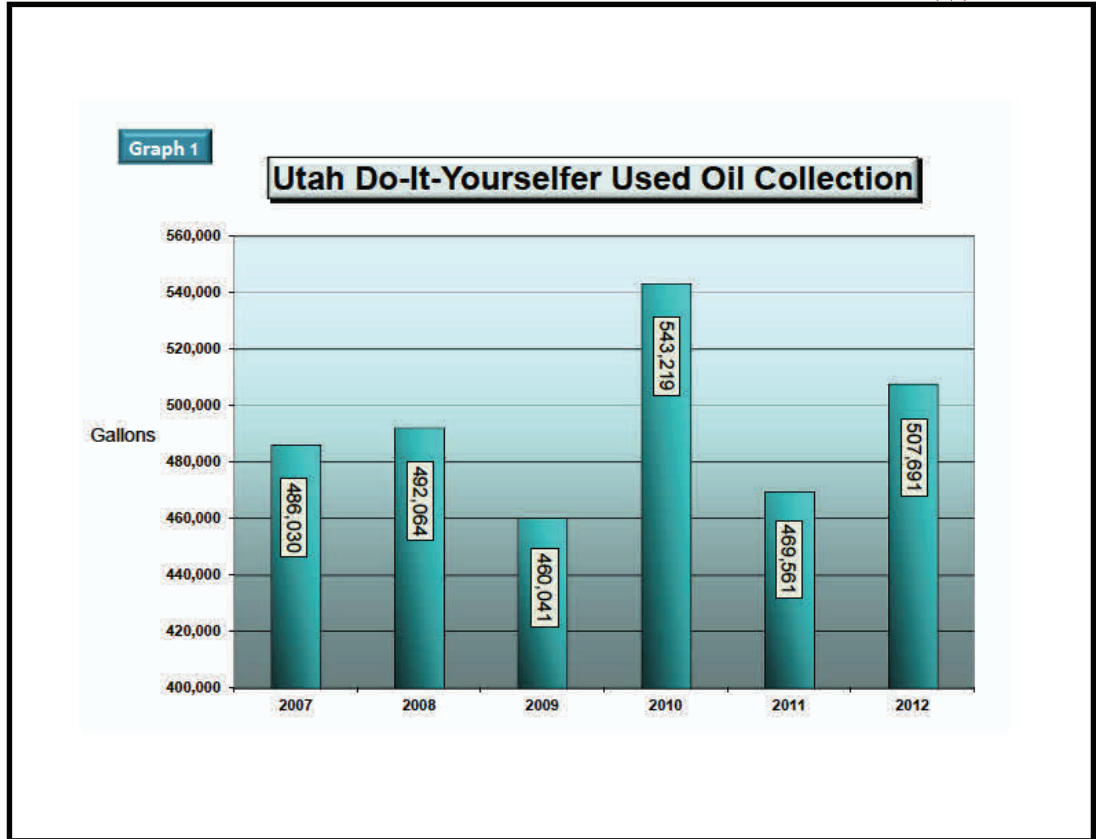
By Kathy Barker



Recycling 2012 totals are IN! Do-It-Yourselfer (DIYer) used oil collection totals are presented in Graph 1 and show about an 8% increase from the previous year. Registered Utah DIYer used oil collection centers that collect this used oil have climbed to 403, and cover all 29 counties.

Permitted Utah used oil transporters collected well over 11 million gallons of used oil during 2012 as shown in Graph 2. Both DIYer and Utah business' used oil are included in this collection total. DIYer used oil accounted for approximately 4.5% of the total 2012 volume of used oil collected in Utah.

Approximately 67% of the used oil collected in Utah is recycled within our State mainly as fuel oil or "burner" fuel. Many businesses in Utah burn their self-generated used oil for energy recovery to save on their heating costs. This self-generated used oil is not accounted for in either of the graphs shown, but it is a significant contributor to recycling this valuable natural resource.



Utah's Waste Tire Program

By Wade Hansen

Utah's Waste Tire Recycling Act (WTRA) was first enacted by the state Legislature in 1990, to reduce the health and safety hazards posed by existing stockpiles of waste tires, decrease the number of tires disposed of in landfills, and to encourage development of the tire recycling industry. In the years prior to passage of the WTRA, several tire piles in Utah had burned resulting in environmental pollution and risk to the public. Tire piles are also excellent breeding grounds for disease carrying mosquitoes.

To fund this program, the Utah Legislature imposed a \$1.00 per tire recycling fee on each new tire purchase by a consumer. The recycling fees are collected by the tire retailer and paid to the Utah State Tax Commission where they are placed into the Waste Tire Recycling Trust Fund.



Landfill Waste Tire Pile

Money in the trust fund is used for partial reimbursement of the costs of transporting, processing, recycling, or disposing of waste tires. It can also be used to pay administrative costs to local health departments and other state agencies for their efforts in meeting requirements of the waste tire program.

Basically, the Waste Tire Recycling Act requires certain management practices relating to transportation,

storage and disposal of waste tires. It also sets up a program to partially reimburse recyclers that use waste tires for energy recovery, such as cement kiln fuel, or in a product like rubberized asphalt, mats, and ground cover in playgrounds. Processors that create products for beneficial use, such as an alternative daily cover material for landfills, may also be partially reimbursed. The reimbursement program will also pay to transport tires from abandoned piles and tires at public landfills to a recycler. Most of Utah's waste tires come from the Wasatch Front and areas along the I-15 corridor where transport companies have established pick up points. In rural areas of the state, waste tires sometimes end up in piles at municipal landfills. Most of the large waste tire piles in the state of Utah have been removed. Waste tire pile cleanups in rural landfill locations continue on an ongoing basis. The bulk of the waste tires recycled come from passenger cars, light trucks and large over-the-road trucks (eighteen wheelers). Larger tires such as those found on earth movers and other heavy equipment are not eligible for the recycling reimbursement.

The number of Utah waste tires being recycled annually has significantly increased since 1991, with close to 600,000 tons of waste tires being recycled and close to \$40 million expended from the fund. From 1991 to the present, over 31,000 tons of waste tires have been removed from abandoned tire piles and landfill tire piles. There are approximately 60 tires (averaged sizes) in a ton of waste tires generated in Utah. Utah creates nearly the same number of tires annually as the number of residents, close to

three million. The waste tires in Utah are recycled or processed within the state at six registered waste tire recyclers.



Abandoned Tire Pile

Additional information about Utah's Waste Tire Recycling Program is located on the Department of Environmental Quality's web page: www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov/Solid_Waste_Section/Waste_Tire_Program.htm.

READER'S ALERT!!!



The first three non-government employees to read this newsletter and call Scott Hopkins at (801) 536-0235, will receive a free pair of leather gloves or a t-shirt. Tell Scott one bit of information about the waste tire program. Don't wait; give us a call and be a winner!!!



Hazardous Waste	
FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL	
<small>If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, and the Washington State Department of Ecology or the Environmental Protection Agency</small>	
Accumulation Start Date:	Generator Name:
Reportable Quantities (RQ): _____ lbs.	Address:
<small>40 CFR Subchapter I, Part 302, Title 302.4</small>	City:
Manifest Document #:	State:
Emergency Response Guide #:	Zip:
EPA Waste Code(s) and/or Characteristic(s):	EPA ID #:
EPA/DOT Shipping Name:	
Hazard Class:	
UNNA #:	
Packing Group (PG):	
<small>In the event of a spill or release of this hazardous waste, contact the US Coast Guard National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802 for information and assistance.</small>	

Conditionally Exempt and Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators

By Alex Pashley

Oversight of Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG) and Small Quantity Generators (SQG) has recently been added to the Recycling and Community Outreach Program.

The regulatory categories for hazardous waste generators are based on the amount of hazardous waste generated per month. CESQGs generate 220 lbs or less/month, SQGs generate between 220 and 2,200 lbs./month, and Large Quantity Generators (LQGs), generate 2,200 lbs./month or more. The larger the hazardous waste generator category, the more regulations apply.

DEQ performs two types of inspections; Compliance Assistance Visits (CAV), and Compliance Evaluations Inspections (CEI). The purpose of a CAV to

educate businesses on the proper management of hazardous waste without fear of enforcement action. Businesses may call the Division and request a CAV at any time, but many CAVs are performed unannounced.

A Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) is an inspection where the generator has already had a CAV and is now expected to be in compliance. If violations are found during a CEI, enforcement actions may be taken.

Our Program welcomes the opportunity to serve the community in this newly assigned responsibility. You may call Alex Pashley or Deborah Ng to arrange a CAV at 801-536-0200 or if you have any questions.



Electronics Waste Recycling

By Patrick Sheehan

The numbers are staggering; approximately 3 billion electronics will be discarded by the year 2016. So where is all that waste going? In Utah, we hope it is being reused, if possible, and then recycled! Pat Sheehan, the Division's recycling coordinator, is trying to increase electronic waste recycling drop-off sites throughout the rural portions of the state, as well as ensuring that E-waste is being managed properly at recycling locations. The public can access the electronic recyclers through our website:

http://www.deq.utah.gov/Pollution_Prevention/electronics.htm

We also have a list of manufactures Take-Back Programs at www.deq.utah.gov/Pollution_Prevention/





TOTAL HALOGENS TESTING QUALITY CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

By Deborah Ng

EPA method 9077 is the field screening method that is used to screen used oil for total halogens. Manufacturers produce field screening test kits for this use. The Dexsil CHLOR-D-TECT 1000 and 4000 are the most commonly used kits for screening used oil.

Unfortunately, most drivers are not performing the required quality control specified by the method. In accordance with Method 9077, Method A (CHLOR-

D-TECT 1000), and Method C (CHLOR-D-TECT Q4000) requires that each sample be tested at least two times at each pick up. Utah allows drivers to perform the CHLOR-D-TECT test once at each pick up, but the drivers must also collect a sample for the quality control testing prior to off-loading their truck tank in accordance with the method. For more information about the method go to <http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/testmethods/sw846/pdfs/9077.pdf>



RECYCLING IN UTAH

By Patrick Sheehan

Utah doesn't require recycling of common materials such as metals, plastics, paper, cardboard, etc.; but that doesn't mean that recycling is not alive and well in Utah! Utah cities and communities have been recycling for many years; and more and more communities are implementing and expanding curbside recycling, making it more convenient for residents everywhere to recycle. For example, Roy City recently implemented a curbside recycling program for its residents; and Salt Lake City is proposing a new ordinance that would require businesses and apartment buildings to subscribe to a recycling service. Southern Utah Recycling Coalition (SURC) has been coordinating recycling in the five-county area of southwest Utah for at least the last 7 years, so rural communities such as Beaver and Panguitch have recycling locations where residents can drop off recyclables.

These recyclables are diverted from the solid waste stream and thus will add years to the lives of landfills across the state. These materials go to private recycling facilities across Utah, such as Rocky Mountain Recycling in Salt Lake City and St. George, and Waste Management in Salt Lake and Weber Counties. Salt Lake City estimates that nearly 38% of its total waste is diverted from the landfill. Nationally, the EPA estimates that 34% of municipal solid wastes (MSW) is diverted from the landfill (see Figure 1).

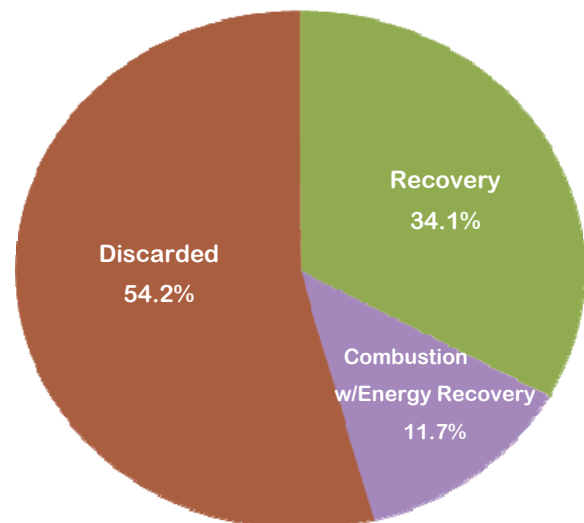
The Recycling and Community Outreach programs tracks recycling throughout the state by county at www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov/Recycling/Recycling.htm

Just click on your county to see recycling resources.

The web page is being updated to list locations where residents can drop off recyclable materials, including electronic wastes in their area. In addition, there are options for dropping off household hazardous wastes listed as well.

If you know of a location to recycle in your community that isn't listed on our web page, please contact Patrick Sheehan at (801) 536-0248 or psheehan@utah.gov to update our site.

Figure 1. Management of MSW in the United States, 2010





Recycling & Community Outreach Connection

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