

Utah Hazardous Waste Generation and Management 2017



Utah Department of Environmental Quality Division of Waste Management & Radiation Control

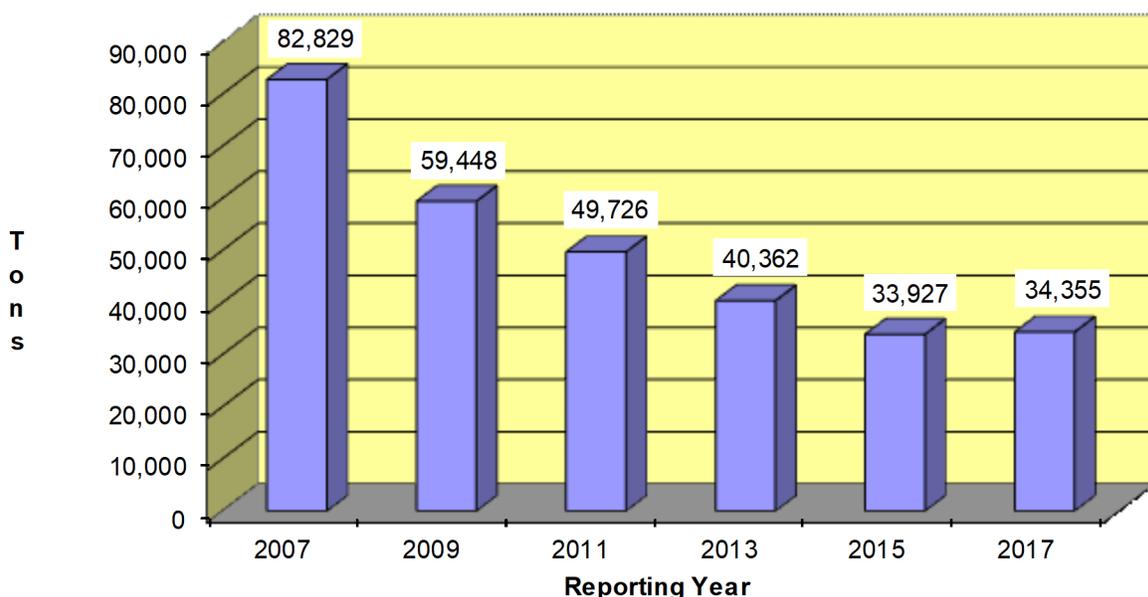
INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality's Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control. The data compiled in this report is provided by Utah's large quantity hazardous waste generators (LQGs) and treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDs). The federal rules issued under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Utah Hazardous Waste Management Rules require that all hazardous waste LQGs and TSDs submit a hazardous waste generation and management report every two years. More detailed information may be found on EPA's website at <https://rcrainfo.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/action/modules/br/broverview>.

GENERATION

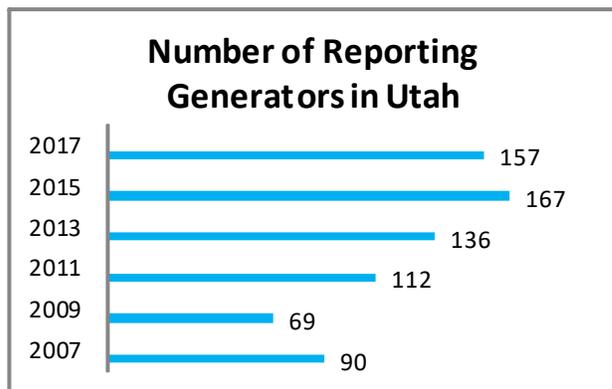
During the 2017 hazardous waste reporting cycle, 157 Utah facilities reported generating 34,355 tons of hazardous waste, excluding hazardous wastewater which was managed by the generator. These waters were either returned to the process system or discharged to a private or publicly owned water treatment facility. Hazardous waste generation in Utah increased during 2017 by approximately 500 tons from the 2015 reporting year.

Hazardous Waste Generated in Utah



Facility	Quantity (tons)
Nucor Steel	15,343
Clean Harbors, Aragonite	3,634
IM Flash Technologies	1,761
Holly Frontier Refinery	1,326
EnergySolutions	1,281
Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District	1,022
Hill Air Force Base	875
Chevron Salt Lake Refinery	768
ATK Launch Systems, NIROP	645

Largest 2017 Utah Hazardous Waste Generators (excludes on-site wastewater treatment)



Nationally, Utah ranked 36th in the quantity of hazardous waste generated during 2017, accounting for only 0.1 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste generation. Utah ranked 37th in the number of generators, with 0.61 percent of the nation's total. Though the number of generators has increased during the last several reporting years, the amount of generators and waste generated seems to be leveling off due to updated manufacturing technology and smarter waste management choices by generators.

MANAGEMENT

Utah had 12 facilities that reported managing hazardous waste on-site during the 2017 reporting year. The total quantity of hazardous waste managed on-site by these facilities, was 152,744 tons, with most of this managed by Utah's three commercial treatment, storage and disposal facilities. The total quantity of managed hazardous waste in Utah increased 4 percent from 2015. Nationally, Utah ranked 20th, managing 0.4 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste.

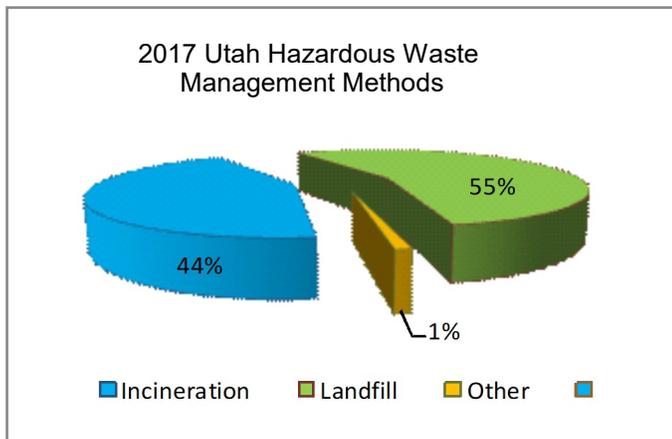


IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

2017 Commercially Managed Hazardous Waste

Facility	Quantity (tons)
Clean Harbors (Grassy Mountain)	82,600
Clean Harbors (Aragonite)	65,111
EnergySolutions	3,3387

The top two management methods used in Utah during 2017 for all hazardous wastes (on-site and off-site) were landfill/surface impoundment (84,593 tons) and incineration (66,613 tons). Other treatment and recovery methods, including solvent and energy recovery, accounted for the remaining 1,538 tons.



Utah imported 111,445 tons of hazardous waste during 2017. Almost 73 percent of Utah's total commercially managed hazardous waste originated from outside the state. California contributed the largest quantity, 83,695 tons. Utah exported 26,857 tons, to other states for management. Illinois received the largest volume of Utah generated hazardous waste, 14,129 tons. Nationally, Utah ranked 12th in the quantity of imported hazardous waste, but only imported just over 3 percent of the total interstate movement of hazardous waste during 2017.

Interstate movement of hazardous waste is market driven and dependent upon the number of factors such as changes in transportation, treatment and disposal costs, as well as contract arrangements between generators and treatment and disposal facilities. Also, the number of one-time cleanups, the amount of waste being treated on-site, and the implementation of waste minimization practices play a major role in the quantity of hazardous waste moving between states for management.



HAZARDOUS WASTE TREND

The number of large quantity hazardous waste generators and management facilities in Utah has increased over the past several reporting cycles due to the number of one-time cleanups, as well as an increased number of pharmaceuticals requiring management as a hazardous waste. While the number of hazardous waste generators has increased, the amount of hazardous waste generated in Utah has decreased dramatically over the past decade. Businesses have become more environmentally conscious through the implementation of pollution prevention efforts, allowing them to operate more cost effectively, while still remaining competitive.

Hazardous waste management in Utah has also experienced reporting period fluctuations, primarily related to economic changes. Management of hazardous waste at Utah's three commercial hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities also fluctuates from one reporting period to another relative to the national economic picture, as well as the local economy.

Completion of old hazardous waste site cleanups, continued improvements in manufacturing technology, development of new policies on handling electronic wastes, and an increase in the recycling of waste products will all have an impact on future generation of hazardous waste, as well as the demand for treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. As Utah and the nation continue to experience a population increase, the need to further develop technological innovations in production, as well as to educate industry and the public regarding economic and environmental benefits of pollution prevention and waste minimization is even more critical.

This report is available on-line as a pdf file, at www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov. Data used to compile this information is available at <http://rcrainfopreprod.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/action/main-menu/view>.

