



Special Waste Management

Solid Waste Enforcement Officers Training
Cabot Lodge, Jackson, MS
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Special Waste Management

- What “special” wastes might be encountered?
 - Waste Tires
 - Generators, Illegal dumping, Transporters, Local Collection Programs
 - Other Automotive Wastes
 - Lead acid batteries, used oil
 - C&D Debris
 - Asbestos, Lead-based Paint, etc.
 - White Goods



Waste Tires

Overview/History

- What is a waste tire?
 - Any tire not suitable for its originally intended use
 - Includes tires used on the roads of the state:
 - Automobiles
 - Semi-truck and trailers
 - Motorcycles
 - Farm equipment
 - Includes reusable tires that have not been separated from waste tires
 - Typically excludes tires from earth movers, graders, loaders, other off road equipment and bicycles

Overview/History

- MS produces approximately 3 million waste tires per year
- Prior to early 90's disposal was primarily stockpiles and sometimes landfills
 - Stockpiles cause mosquitoes, other vectors, and fire hazards
 - Landfilling whole tires uses up valuable air space and tires tend to “float” to the surface



Laws and Regulations

- MS Waste Tire Laws adopted in 1991 to address the management of waste tires
 - Sections 17-17-401 thru 427 of the MS Code
 - Primary components
 - Regulatory provisions for generators, transporters, collectors, processors and disposal sites
 - Assistance provisions for fees collected on new tires sales
 - Statewide Recycling Strategy - goal to recycle waste tires and restrict the disposal of waste tire material in landfills
 - Penalties

Laws and Regulations

- Regulations governing storage, processing, transportation and grants adopted in 1992
 - MS Waste Tire Management Regulations
 - MS Waste Tire Transportation Regulations
 - MS Waste Tire and Solid Waste Assistance Grants
- References to the MS Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management Regulations for
 - Permit Procedures
 - Siting Criteria
 - Rubbish Site Requirements for Monofills

How can SWEO's help?

- Can't directly enforce MDEQ rules (unless have local rules),
- Can serve as an advocate for proper management in the community
- Can work with MDEQ when you see problems
- Most likely to encounter:
 - Local generators
 - Haulers
 - Illegal dumping or burning
 - Local collection programs

How can SWEO's help?

■ Waste Tire Generators

- Identify generators in your area.
 - new/used tire retailers, auto repair shops, salvage yards, etc.
- Have basic understanding of the management requirements
 - Collection limits (500 or less; 100 for 90 days)
 - Reusable tires must be separated from waste tires
 - Storage conditions (free of water and fire hazards)
 - Tires must be removed by an authorized hauler to an authorized collection/processing/recycling facility (MDEQ maintains a listing)
 - Recordkeeping
- MDEQ has brochures you could distribute

How can SWEO's help?

- Be on the look out for Waste Tire Haulers
 - Must be certified if hauling 50 or more tires or any number for compensation
 - Copy of certificate should be in the vehicle
 - May only transport to authorized locations
 - Recordkeeping and reporting
 - Annual renewal



How can SWEO's help?

- Illegal dumping
 - Similar to solid wastes actions
 - Can pursue felony dumping charges (approximately 25 tires = 500 lbs)
 - May need to coordinate clean-ups with MDEQ depending on size of clean-up
- Open burning
 - Be an advocate for no burning
 - May be able to locally enforce if an ordinance or fire code is in place
 - Otherwise may need to refer back to MDEQ

How can SWEO's help?

■ Local Government Programs

■ Waste Tire Collection Sites

- Required by law for each county
- Citizens and small quantity generators (<10 tires per week)
- Paid for through MDEQ assistance programs
 - Disposal and administration costs
 - Advertising
 - SWEO salary

■ Waste Tire Clean-up

- County/city may use monies to clean-up up waste tire dumps
- Typically dumps located on public property
- Typically smaller piles (<1,000-2,000 waste tires)
- Coordinate with MDEQ

How can SWEO's help?

- Contact MDEQ Regional Waste Tire Inspectors
 - NRO
 - Randy Jones (662) 234-3733 ext. 211
 - CRO
 - Kim Swilley (601) 961-5648
 - SRO
 - Chad Seymour (228) 432-1056 ext. 110

Other Tire Information

- Waste Tire Abatement Program
 - Clean-up of large tire piles
 - SWEO's may assist MDEQ with information and local contact/escort
- In 2011
 - Haulers managed 6.7 million waste tires
 - Local government sites managed 745,000 PTE's
 - Processors managed 6.5 million PTE's
 - 95% recycled (5% landfilled)
 - 50% imported from out-of-state
 - 89% of the tires generated in-state were recycled



Other Automotive Wastes

Used Lead-acid Batteries

- MS Code Sections 17-17-429 thru 445
 - Prohibits disposal in municipal waste
 - Must be delivered to retailer, wholesaler, smelter or authorized collection/recycling facility
- Retailers must
 - accept used batteries equal to number of new batteries purchased, if offered by customer
 - post appropriate signage (signs may be provided by MDEQ upon request)
- MDEQ may inspect retail facilities and issue warnings and penalties for persons failing to meet these requirements
- EPA estimates that 90% of lead acid batteries are recycled



Used Batteries



NOTICE



RECYCLE BATTERIES

IT IS ILLEGAL TO DISCARD A MOTOR VEHICLE
BATTERY OR OTHER LEAD ACID BATTERY.

RECYCLE YOUR USED BATTERIES HERE.

STATE LAW REQUIRES US TO ACCEPT USED MOTOR
VEHICLE BATTERIES OR OTHER LEAD ACID
BATTERIES FOR RECYCLING IN EXCHANGE FOR
NEW BATTERIES PURCHASED.

Used Oil and Oil Filters

■ Interesting facts/figures

- EPA estimates two hundred million gallons of used oil are improperly disposed of each year
- If all the oil from American do-it-yourself oil changers were recycled, it would be enough motor oil for more than 50 million cars a year.
- It takes 42 gallons of crude oil, but only 1 gallon of used oil, to produce 2.5 quarts of new, high-quality lubricating oil
- Estimated that MS generates between 3.9 and 5.2 million used oil filters per year
- Recycling all the filters sold annually in the United States would result in the recovery of about 160,000 tons of steel

Used Oil and Oil Filters

- Options for recycling:
 - Many auto service centers will accept small quantities of used oil from do-it-yourselfers, also collected on local HHW amnesty days
 - Oil filters should be drained and recycled when possible. Drained filters may be placed in MSW if no other alternatives exist
- EPA has developed a guidance document for setting up a local used oil program
- A few local governments in MS have started such recycling programs. These are eligible for MDEQ grant support

Motor Vehicle Switch Program

- The National Vehicle Mercury Switch Recovery Program (NVMSRP) is a voluntary designed to recover an estimated 40 million mercury-containing light switches from scrap vehicles that are melted to make new steel.
- The End of Life Vehicle Solutions Corporation (ELVS) is a non-profit company formed by the automotive industry to promote the industry's environmental efforts in recyclability, education and outreach and the proper management of substances of concern, such as mercury.



Architectural Debris

Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)



- Wastes generated through construction, renovation, and demolition projects
- Includes residential and commercial buildings, roads, bridges, or other man-made structures.
- Many components may be disposed at class I rubbish sites
- May include a variety of special wastes may require special handling and/or disposal considerations

C&D Debris

■ Authorized Wastes at Class I Rubbish Sites

- Construction and demolition debris (wood, metal, etc.)
- Brick, mortar, concrete, stone, and asphalt
- Cardboard boxes
- Natural vegetation (trees, limbs, stumps, leaves, etc.)
- Furniture
- Appliances (other than refrigerators and air conditioners) without motors
- Plastic, glass, crockery, and metal, except containers
- Sawdust, wood shavings, and wood chips
- Other similar wastes as approved by MDEQ

C&D Debris

- Unauthorized Wastes at Class I Rubbish Sites
 - Any contaminated acceptable wastes
 - Paint, paint buckets, oil containers, and chemical containers
 - Engines, motors, whole tires, and all types of batteries
 - Medical wastes
 - Toxic or hazardous wastes
 - Regulated asbestos and asbestos containing materials
 - Bulk fabric or paper loads, refrigerators, AC, cut or shredded tires, and any metal, glass, or paper container unless approved by the MDEQ
 - Liquids, sludges, and contaminated soils
 - Household Garbage

C&D Special Wastes

- Asbestos-Containing materials (ACM)
- Lead-Based paint (LBP)
- Fluorescent Light Bulbs
- Small Capacitors and Ballasts (PCB's)
- Treated Lumber

Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM)

- Only ACM from Single Family Residences Allowed (Non-regulated Sources) at rubbish sites.
- May include: ceiling tiles, drywall joint compounds, resilient floor coverings and mastic, asphalt roofing, cement siding, and transite board shingles.
- If you are not certain whether a material contains asbestos or not, manage it as if it does.

Lead-Based Paint (LBP)

- Lead limited in residential paints in 1978.
- Class I rubbish sites may accept demolition debris with lead coatings, but not abatement wastes (such as chips, sludge, blasting grit, etc.)
- Materials with lead paint coatings may be salvaged and reused.



Fluorescent Light Bulbs

- Fluorescent light bulbs are prohibited from disposal at a class I rubbish site.
- Light bulbs from residences or exempt generators may be disposed at an MSW landfill.
- Light bulbs destined for recycling can be exempt from many hazardous waste rules.
- Compact Fluorescent Light Bulbs (CFL's)
 - MDEQ Fact Sheet

Small Capacitors and Lighting Ballasts

- Small capacitors found in older air conditioners, heat pumps, furnaces, light ballasts, microwaves, refrigerators, etc.
- Light ballasts produced before 1978 may contain more than 50 ppm of polychlorinated biphenyl's (PCB's).
- Capacitors and ballasts are not acceptable for disposal at class I rubbish sites.

Treated Lumber

- Generally includes CCA, creosote, or PCP treated wood.
- Treated wood from residential or small demolition projects is generally acceptable at class I rubbish sites.
- Disposal of large amounts of treated wood debris should be proposed to MDEQ for consideration.
- Off spec or newly manufactured treated wood products are prohibited from disposal.



White Goods

White Goods

- Term used to describe waste appliances such as washers, dryers, water heaters, refrigerators, etc.
- Estimated that these material make up over 2% of the municipal waste stream
- Typically have high metals content and high recycling value
- Many local governments have established whites good collection programs. These programs are eligible for MDEQ grant support.
- MDEQ has developed a guide for implementing such programs.

Other sources of information:

- MDEQ Waste Tire Program Brochure
- MDEQ Guide for Developing a Local Waste Tire Collection Program
- MDEQ Lead-acid Battery Laws Brochure
- EPA Used Oil Website and Publications
- MDEQ Architectural Debris Disposal Guidance
 - Fact Sheet: Disposal of CFL's
- MDEQ Guidance for Implementing a Local White Goods Collection Program
- Earth911.com

For More Information Contact:



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