

# 2013 Compliance Assistance Conference

Introduction to the Division of Materials  
& Waste Management  
Updates and Opportunities



# Introduction to the Division of Materials and Waste Management

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# Regulatory Updates & Recycling Opportunities

- Highlights of regulatory programs that may affect your business
- Update on rule changes
- Information on recycling and sustainability opportunities for your business

# Introduction to the Division of Materials and Waste Management

## Construction and Demolition Debris Program



# Construction & Demolition Debris

- What is construction and demolition debris (C&DD)?
  - “Those materials resulting from the alteration, construction, destruction, rehabilitation, or repair of any manmade physical structure, including, without limitation, houses, buildings, industrial or commercial facilities, or roadways.”



# Examples of C&DD

- brick, concrete, and other masonry materials
- stone
- glass
- wall coverings
- drywall
- framing and finishing lumber
- roofing materials
- plumbing fixtures (toilets, sinks, water heaters, pipes)
- heating equipment (furnaces, duct work)
- electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous fluids or refrigerants
- insulation, wall-to-wall carpeting
- asphaltic substances
- metal incidental to any of the above
- weathered railroad ties and weathered utility poles

# Construction & Demolition Debris

- Disposal requirements for construction debris
  - May be disposed of in licensed MSW or CDD landfill
  - May be disposed of on the site where it was generated
- Disposal requirements for demolition debris
  - Must be disposed of in licensed MSW or CDD landfill
  - May NOT be disposed of on site without exemption from licensing authority

# Clean Hard Fill

- Includes concrete, asphalt, brick, block
- Can be for legitimate fill operations for construction purposes or to bring a site up to grade
- Must file “notice of intent to fill” if filling off-site



# Introduction to the Division of Materials and Waste Management

## Composting Program

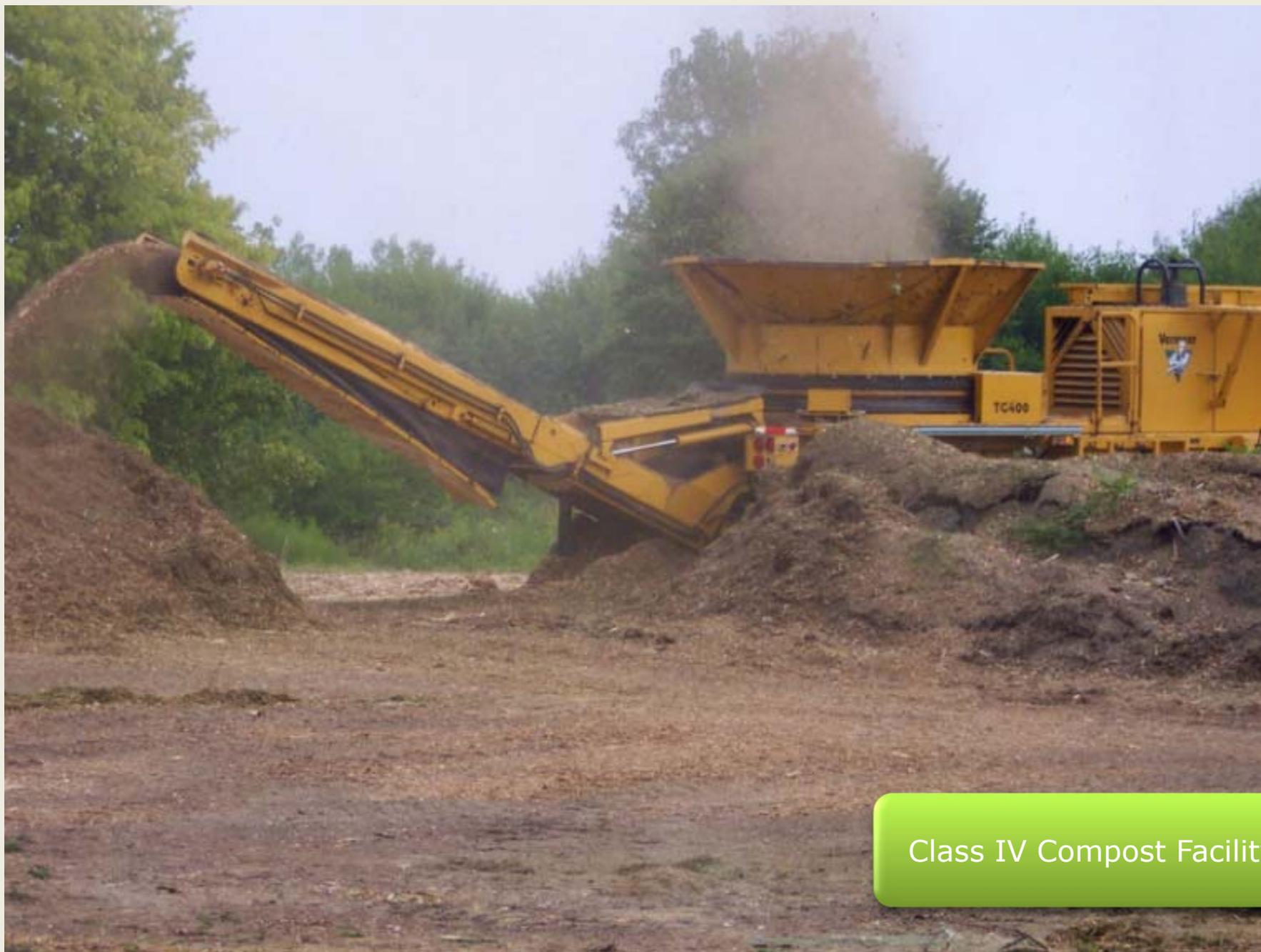


# Solid Waste Composting

- What is composting?
  - Biological decomposition of solid wastes under controlled conditions resulting in compost.
- Four classes of composting facilities
  - Class I, II, III, IV
  - Varying requirements depending on facility class

# Solid Waste Composting

- [Class IV composting facility](#)
  - Materials: Yard waste only
  - Requires basic registration
- [Class III composting facility](#)
  - Materials: Yard waste, agricultural waste and animal waste
  - Requires testing of finished products
- [Class II composting facility](#)
  - Materials: Class IV, III, food wastes, and others with approval
  - Requires detailed registration, license, & financial assurance
  - Requires testing of finished products
- [Class I composting facilities](#) - MSW



Class IV Compost Facility



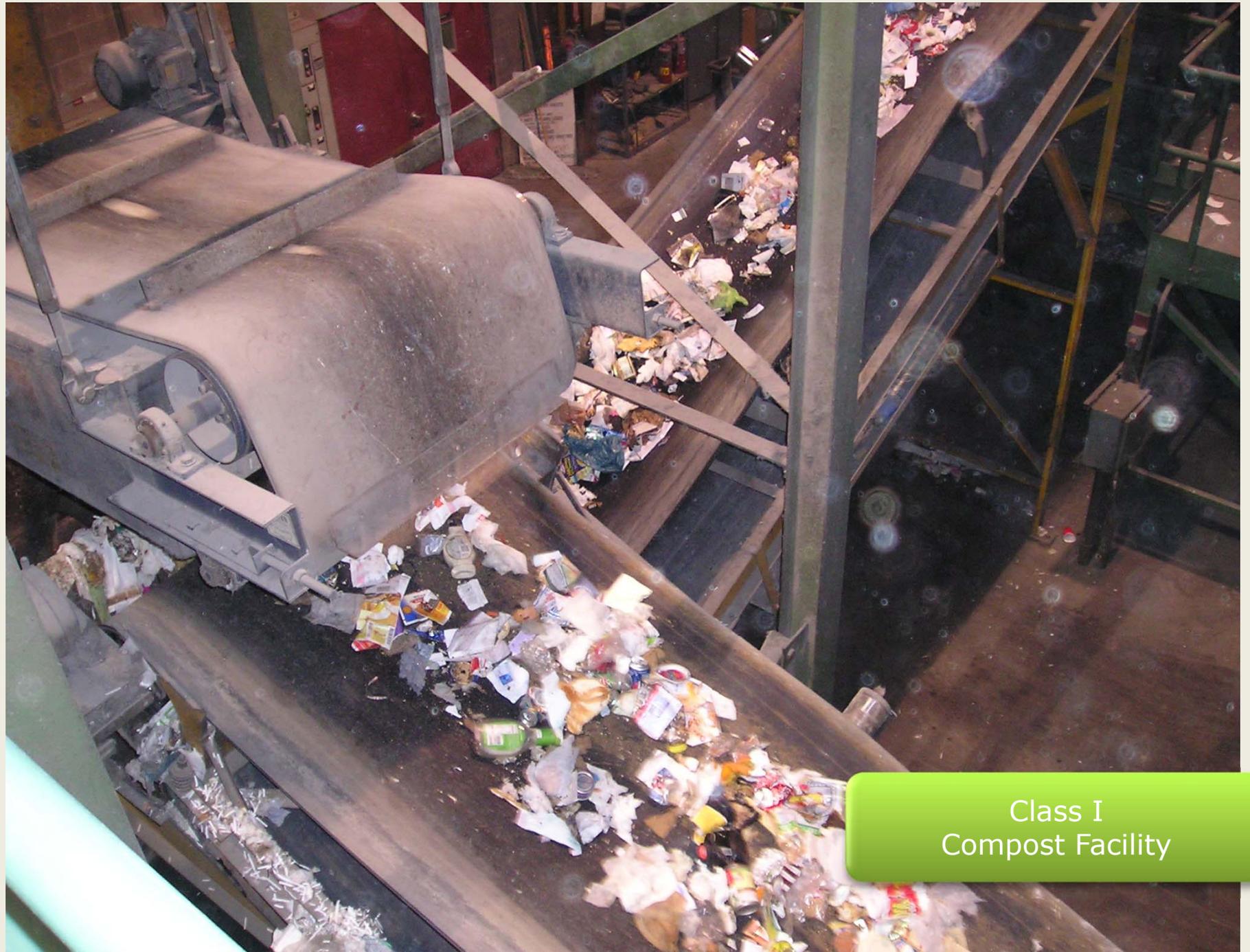
Class III Compost Facility



Class II Compost Facility



Class II Compost  
Food Waste



Class I  
Compost Facility

# Solid Waste Composting

What are some business activities that may be regulated by the composting program?

- Class IV
  - Residential yard waste recycling centers
  - Golf course waste
  - Landscape companies
- Class II
  - Food scrap composting
  - Road-kill composting
  - Others
- Class III
  - Waste from stables
  - Animal waste brokers
  - Golf course waste (potentially)
  - Others

# Solid Waste Composting

“300 square foot” Full Exclusion

- Composting rules do not apply when:
- Yard waste, agricultural waste, animal waste, food scraps, bulking agents, & additives
- Composting area is 300 sq. ft. or less
- No nuisance & health hazards
- No surface water or ground water pollution



# Introduction to the Division of Materials and Waste Management

## Infectious Waste Program



# What does Ohio EPA no longer regulate?

Packaging

Labeling

Spill clean-up and  
spill kits

Shipping papers

Transporter  
registration

Transportation of  
infectious waste

Why?

These parts of the infectious waste program were regulated by OSHA under blood borne pathogen standards and US DOT via PUCO. Ohio EPA removed the duplicative regulations.

# What does Ohio EPA still regulate?

Registration of infectious waste generators

Segregation of infectious waste at the point of generation

Generators must manage their infectious waste in a non-putrescent manner

Storage of infectious waste

Treatment of infectious waste

Disposal of treated infectious waste

# Infectious Waste

What is an Infectious Waste?

- Cultures & stocks of infectious agents, laboratory waste, pathological waste, human & animal blood specimens, patient care wastes, used “sharps”
- How are Infectious Waste Generators Regulated?
  - [Large IW Generators](#)
  - [Small IW generators](#)

# Infectious Waste

- **Large IW generator**: Anyone who generates 50 lbs. or more of infectious waste in any one calendar month
  - Specific handling procedures
    - Non-sharps infectious waste needs to be segregated
    - Proper containers for sharps waste
  - Wastes must be stored in secure location (locked or marked with "biohazard" sign) & in a manner so as not to become putrescent
  - Infectious waste must be treated before disposal

# Infectious Waste

- **Small IW generator:** Anyone who does not generate 50 lbs. or more of infectious waste per month
  - Record keeping
    - Monthly records showing < 50lbs of IW generated must be maintained in order to be classified as a “small” generator
  - Recommended handling procedures
    - Non-sharps waste segregated from sharps waste
    - Proper “sharps” containers for sharps waste (required)
  - Disposal of IW from “small” generators
    - Wastes may be placed in regular solid waste stream
    - Untreated cultures must be treated before disposal

# Infectious Waste

- What does an infectious waste generator look like?
- Could my company be an infectious waste generator? Yes
- Example: a company with many facilities generates >50 lbs. infectious waste at only one facility → only that one facility needs to register as a large generator

# Introduction to the Division of Materials and Waste Management

## MSW Transfer and Recycling Facilities



# MSW Transfer Facilities, Recycling Facilities

- What is an MSW Transfer Facility?
  - A facility intended to be used for transferring solid wastes generated off the premises, from vehicles or containers into other vehicles or containers for transportation to a disposal facility
  - Does not include scrap tire collection or storage facilities
  - Permit from Ohio EPA and annual license from Ohio EPA / HD required
- [Legitimate Recycling Facilities](#)
  - Facilities that recycle at least 60% of received materials each month. Waste can be mixed, or source separated.
  - NOT considered Transfer Facilities if 60% requirement met

## MSW Transfer Facilities, Recycling Facilities

- Could my business be a Transfer Facility?
  - Are you consolidating waste materials from multiple sites for shipment to a disposal facility?
  - If you are collecting materials from multiple locations for purposes of recycling, are you recovering at least 60% of the waste stream?

# Introduction to the Division of Materials and Waste Management

## Scrap Tire Program



# Scrap Tire Management



# Scrap Tire Management

- What is a Scrap Tire?
  - Any tire, regardless of size, that has been removed from its original use by the original owner.
  - Scrap tires are solid waste
  - Unwanted “Used Tires” are scrap tires
- What is the Scrap Tire program?
  - Scrap tire collection, storage, recovery, and disposal facilities
  - Scrap tire transporters
  - Scrap tire abatement program

# Scrap Tire Management

- Collection Facilities
  - A container-based facility used for receipt and storage of whole scrap tires prior to transportation to another approved facility
  - Must register with Ohio EPA & be licensed by Ohio EPA/Local HD

# Scrap Tire Management

- Storage Facilities
  - Similar to collection facilities, only larger and not container-based
  - Two classes of storage facilities, based on size
  - Specific design and operating requirements
  - Permit or registration, and annual license required

# Scrap Tire Management

- Recovery Facilities

- Any facility used for processing scrap tires to extract or produce usable products, materials, or energy
- Three types of facilities
  - Two classes based on the size of the facility
  - Mobile scrap tire recovery facilities
- Permit or registration, and annual license required

- Transporters

- Anyone transporting more than 10 scrap tires at once must register with Ohio EPA

# Scrap Tire Management

- What does a scrap tire generator look like?
  - Tire dealers, repair shops, junk yards, etc.
  - YOU!
- What activities may trigger scrap tire program regulation?
  - Community / road side clean ups (may be exempt...)
  - Garbage collection
  - Other uses of tires
- How do I handle scrap tires without triggering regulation?
  - Transport fewer than 10 tires at a time
  - Store no more than 100 tires at any location
  - Store tires to prevent mosquito and/or fire issues

# Scrap Tire Management



# Scrap Tire Management



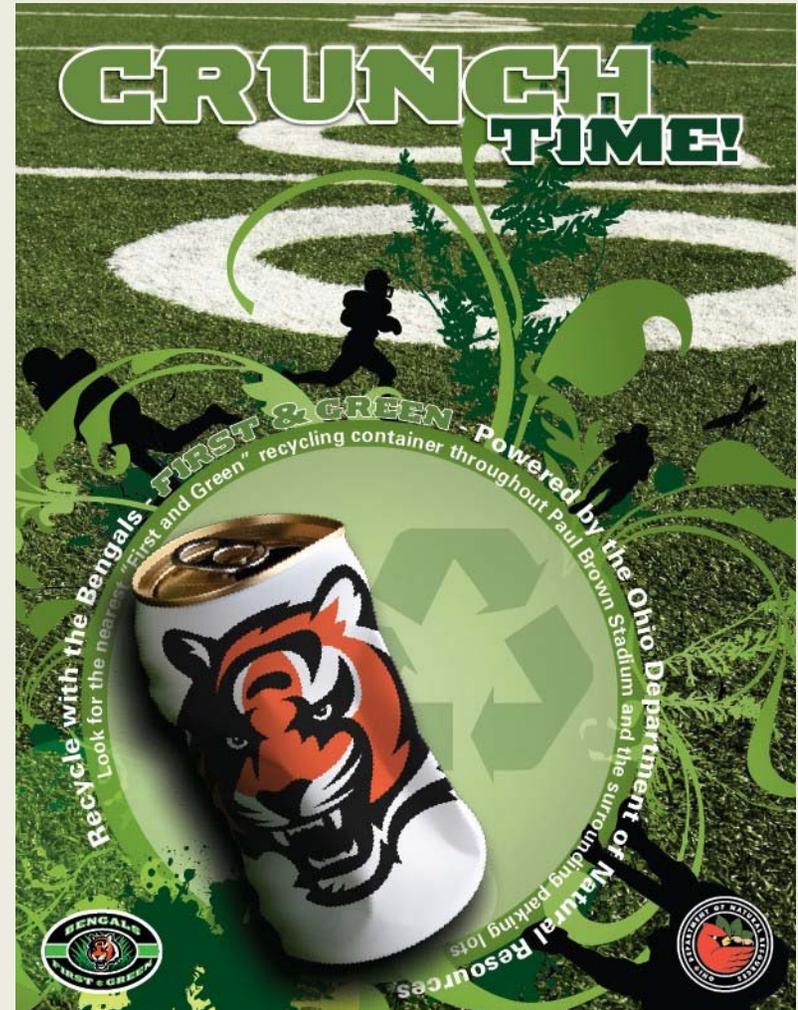
# Scrap Tire Management

- Scrap tire abatement program
  - Fees on the wholesale of each tire in Ohio fund program
    - Funds cleanup efforts of Ohio EPA
    - Funds grants from Ohio EPA (previously ODNR DRLP)
  - Since 1998, well over 38 million tires have been removed by Ohio EPA from hundreds of illegal dumps
  - Local efforts have removed an additional 12+ million tires from over several hundred more sites

# A Few Notes About Recycling...



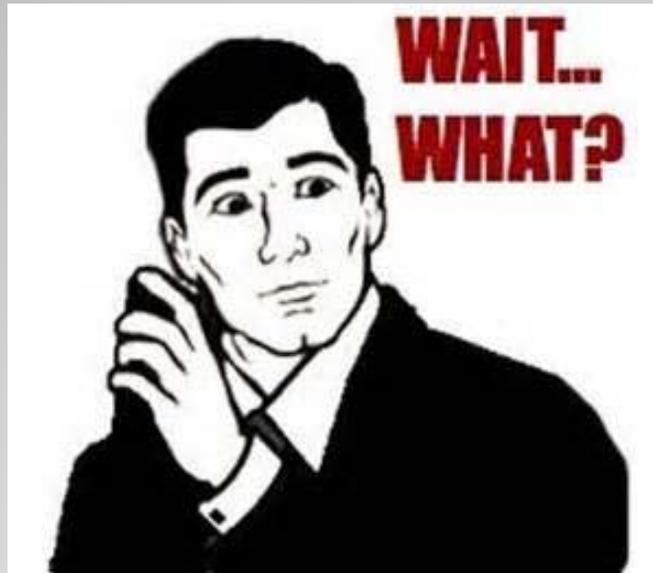
# Recycling



# Recycling ... at home and away

- Recycling is an important way for individuals and businesses to reduce the waste they generate and reduce the negative impact of that waste. Because recycling is big business in Ohio, every time you recycle, it also supports the many companies and employees doing this important work.

As a business ...



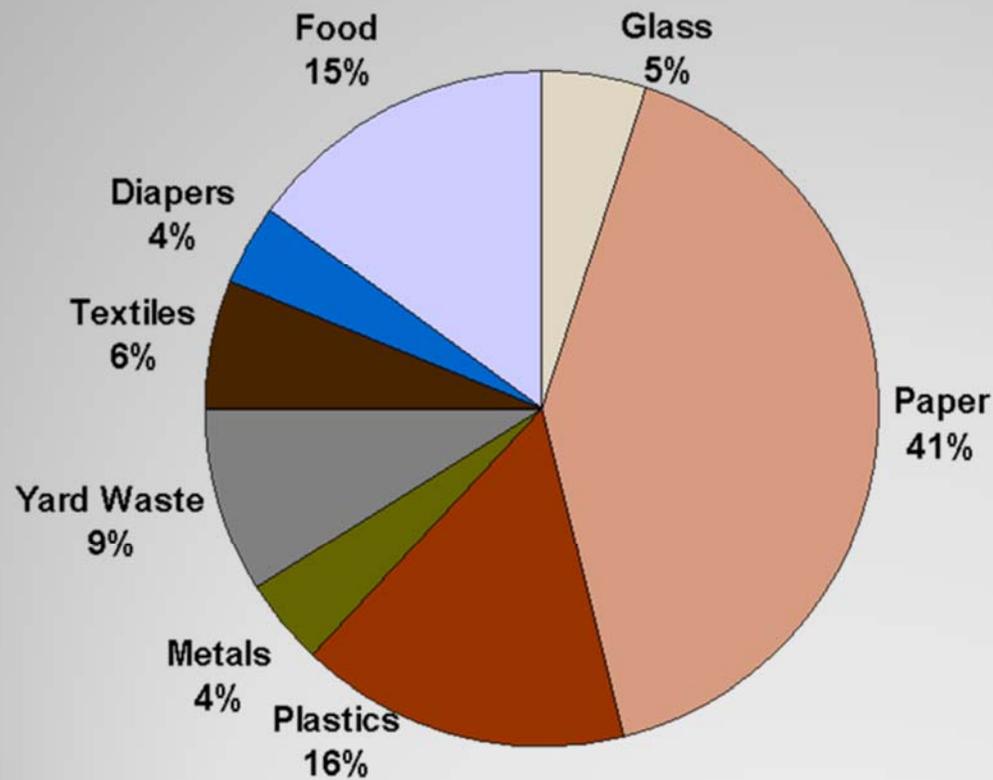
## Assess your waste ...

- Survey what you throw away and determine the general composition, for example, 50% paper, 40% organic, and 10% metal;
- Ask your solid waste district to audit your waste stream and help develop a plan to reduce the amount of waste going to the landfill.

## In Ohio ...

- State Solid Waste Management Plan
- Develops goals and strategies for the state to manage our solid waste at both the state and local level
- 52 Solid Waste Management Districts
- District Plans are developed and implemented locally in support of the State plan

# Waste Characterization



Waste composition in landfills (2004)

## Develop a plan ...

- *We've got plans for your Bottles & Cans*
  - Doesn't have to be complicated
  - Start with the basics

# Materials to Recycle

- Cardboard
- Paper – white, mixed, newsprint
- Beverage containers – bottles and cans
- Plastics – stretch film
- Metals
- Electronics
- Food waste









# Communicate ...

- Measure your success
  - reduced waste disposal costs
  - new revenue from the sale of recyclables
- Tell your story
  - Zero waste facility
  - Going green
  - Sustainability goals

# Success story ... Buehler's

## BUEHLERS - ALL LOCATIONS -2012

MONTH	LBS	TONS	BALED/ LOOSE OCC	OFFICE MIX	MIXED PAPER	NEWS PAPER	CONF. DEST.	BALED/ LOOSE GROCERY	LOOSE PET BOTTLE	ALUM	PP & HDPE
JANUARY	332,540	166.27	162.13	0.35	0.97	0.95	1.87	3.64	0.16	0.01	0.13
FEBRUARY	410,600	205.30	200.92	0.48	0.84	1.18	1.88	5.43	0.30	0.01	
MARCH	295,680	147.84	140.55	2.56	0.41	0.57	3.75	5.46	0.13	0.02	
APRIL	358,080	179.04	176.74	0.42	0.77	0.61	0.50	5.61	0.13		0.04
MAY	359,380	179.69	176.29	0.60	1.34	0.37	1.09	7.53	0.28	0.02	0.08
JUNE	373,880	186.94	183.95	0.50	0.44	1.26	0.79	4.05	1.23		0.16
JULY	422,120	211.06	207.21	0.92	1.16	0.56	1.21	6.05	0.10		0.04
AUGUST	327,300	163.65	147.56	0.13	0.58	0.76	14.62	4.32			0.37
SEPTEMBER	364,060	182.03	178.89	0.19	0.76	0.76	1.43	4.95	0.23		0.11
OCTOBER	376,060	188.03	184.36	0.97	1.67	0.81	0.22	6.33	0.22		0.05
NOVEMBER	442,180	221.09	217.29	0.26	1.36	0.75	1.43	7.55	0.17		0.10
DECEMBER	306,120	153.06	147.30	1.84	1.49	0.28	2.15	5.18	0.09		0.28
YTD TOTAL	4,368,000	2184.00	2123.19	9.22	11.79	8.86	30.94	66.10	3.04	0.06	1.36



Resources Saved		
Fiber	37,128	Trees
Water	15,288,000	Gallons
Energy	9,172,800	Kilowatt hours
Landfill	7,426	Cubic yards
Fuel	895,440	Gallons
Air Particulates	131,040	Pounds

**Buehler's**  
Fresh Foods

smart  to **BE GREEN**

# COMPOSTING COMPACTOR

In partnership with **Paradise Composting** and **Republic Waste**



# Now sold in stores...



# Market Development Grants

- This funding provides opportunities to financially support both community and private sector projects, specifically to develop the infrastructure for the collection and processing of recyclable materials, and strengthening of markets for end products.

# Market Development Grants

- targeted materials in Ohio: glass; construction & demolition debris (C&DD); electronics; office paper; old corrugated cardboard (OCC); old newsprint (ONP); organic (food & fiber-based) material, carpet, paint, textiles, mattresses, gypsum board, agricultural plastic, and orphaned plastic.

# Market Development Grants



The PolyChem Corporation (Clyde, Ohio) received a \$100,000 grant to purchase equipment that would allow the company to process HDPE/PET plastic commingled bales in order to increase current production levels by 7,500 tons annually. The funding allowed the company to hire 6 new employees.

# MDG Grant Information

- Competitive process
- Applications available mid October, 2013
- Applications due in February, 2014
- Must have a “public sponsor”
- Award Announcement in May, 2014
- Funding received after July 1, 2014

# A Few Notes About Recycling...

- Food Wastes
  - Ohio is a national leader in food scrap composting initiatives
  - Programs in stadiums, schools, hotels, and other locations
- Construction & Demolition Debris
  - Demolition contractors source separating materials
  - Reuse and recycling of materials
- Scrap Tires
  - As drainage materials
  - In athletic fields and on playgrounds
  - As a fuel source
- General Recycling
  - State solid waste management plan
  - Local solid waste management districts

# Final Thoughts

- If someone is offering you a waste handling deal that is way out of line with competitors, or seems just “too good to be true,” it probably is.
- Ask contractors for details on their environmental compliance record as it relates to handling your waste materials. If they are reluctant to share the information, you may want to think twice about doing business with them.
- Don’t hesitate to contact Ohio EPA or your local health department if you have questions about waste handling regulations.

# DMWM Contact Information

If you have questions about your waste handling practices, contact your Ohio EPA District Office, Division of Materials and Waste Management at:

Central District	800-686-2330
Northeast District	800-686-6330
Northwest District	800-686-6930
Southeast District	800-686-7330
Southwest District	800-686-8930
Central Office	614-644-2621

Visit our Website at <http://epa.ohio.gov/DMWM>



**Questions?**