

Summary Minutes
Solid Waste Management Advisory Council (SWAC)
August 16, 2007
Lazarus Government Center
50 W. Town Street
Columbus, OH 43215

The Following Members Announced Their Attendance at Roll Call:

Eilert Ofstead, Statewide Environmental Advocacy Group
Erv Ball, Health Departments
Jack Jensen, Municipalities
Dan Harris, Ohio EPA
Jean Byrd, Public Representative
Steve Hill, Industrial Generators
Derek Anderson, ODNR Director's Designee
Yolanda Walker, Single County SWMDs
Thomas Ferrell, Counties
Tim Wasserman, Joint County Solid Waste Districts
Larry Johns, Townships
Ralph Jennings, Townships

Dan Harris, DSIWM - Update on Legislative/DSIWM Issues

It was indicated that members of SWAC were likely to be a risk for identify theft due to the recent theft of a computer back-up device that was stolen in June. Therefore, the free identity protection program offered by the state will be applicable to them as well.

Mr. Harris then introduced the new chief of the Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management (DSIWM), Pam Allen. Ms. Allen talked about how solid waste has been at the forefront of the many issues in the state of Ohio. The job as chief of DSIWM has been more excitement than anticipated, as landfills can often be controversial. The issues of C&DD and out-of-state waste are also going to be a focus for Ohio in the near future. She emphasized that SWAC will be key to increasing recycling for the state of Ohio.

Mr. Harris then proceeded with the legislative updates. He said that DSIWM is still responding to the numerous comments on the C&DD rules, and those rules are still months away from completion. The scrap tire rules are out for public comment and the infectious waste rules will be revised. The authority to collect the groundwater monitoring fee at C&DD facilities was granted by the legislature, which will allow things to move forward.

Mr. Harris had just returned from the ASTSWMO State Solid Waste Managers Conference, which was titled "Anticipating the Unexpected." It was noted that

many of the issues found in Ohio are national in scope. Examples included disaster waste and debris management, disposal of food that had been recalled because of botulism concerns, and disposal of carcasses from avian flu, mad cow, or chronic wasting disease. Presentations by people from the states of Louisiana and Mississippi covered the many lessons learned from the management of waste from Hurricane Katrina. Another topic discussed was the groundwater impacts of C&DD waste. Wisconsin just wrapped up a 20-year groundwater study of small C&DD disposal facilities. He mentioned that electronics recycling is on the immediate agenda for a lot of states. Another topic was the idea of deconstruction, or the separation of recyclable material from a building before demolition occurs. He also noted that the rest of the nation is looking to learn from Ohio's experience that results from the recent aluminum dross advisory. Many of the states are not accepting any dross until there is a better understanding of the material.

Eilert Ofstead asked Ms. Allen about the recent ruling on the Countywide Landfill, specifically why it was determined not to use a permanent, or plastic, cap on the site. She replied that there were concerns that the cap might keep in the heat of the fire and that it would not allow to easily identify any settlement issues, leachate outbreaks etc. The proposed clay cap will help control odors but will also allow for observation of the affected area.

May 17, 2007 Meeting Minutes

Erv Ball MOVED to approve the May 17, 2007 meeting minutes presented today. Ralph Jennings SECONDED the motion. The minutes were approved on voice vote.

Angel Arroyo-Rodriguez, DSIWM - Food Scraps Composting

Mr. Arroyo-Rodriguez started by pointing out the initiative to change the common nomenclature to be "food scraps" rather than "food waste." This is to help with the generators of food scraps to not view the material as a waste. Food scraps management is gaining a lot of momentum lately, including projects in Ohio. The initiative in Ohio involves education, funding, as well as partnerships.

He pointed out the information and fact sheets provided on Ohio EPA's webpage. Food scraps make up almost 12% of the waste stream, and that category of waste has had a shortage of options to process it in the past (in lieu of sending the food scraps to a landfill). The result is less than a three percent recovery rate. The information also provided a hierarchy for food scraps, with source reduction and reuse at the top and industrial uses and composting at the bottom.

A map was provided showing the available facilities that can accept food scraps for composting. There are only five sites located in Ohio, with one more that takes only commercial material. It was indicated how the five sites are not going

to be enough and that partnerships are needed to see this grow. He mentioned how composting is a large part of the disaster management as well and how discussions about the topic are becoming common in many circles. The next steps include determining initiatives that are already out there, identifying the benefits and barriers, facilitating meetings, and creating partnerships.

It was then discussed how difficult it is to get a facility started up. The operations were described as ranging from being small in scale, like the smaller unit used for a university's cafeteria waste, to large scale operations that use bays of buildings. It was pointed out how the food technology has been adapted to facilitate composting by creating utensils out of cornstarch. The fact that a lot of industrial waste is organic in nature may allow for a larger use of composting as an alternative. Other possibilities include utilizing an anaerobic digester to create energy, which is often done at factory farms.

Chet Chaney, the economic investments coordinator for ODNR-DRLP, added that his division is greatly supportive of the overall initiative for food scrap management. The largest operation in Ohio, Paygro, is an in-vessel system located in Clark County and houses a trough that is 220 feet long. It produces mulch and soil for the nursery industry. There are many companies looking for funds to assist in food composting projects including Dole, Whole Foods and Ohio State University. Kurtz Brothers in Franklin County is to have an enclosed bio-mass system (able to receive oil, fats and grease) that will be unlike anything else currently operating in Ohio. Barnes Nursery in Erie County will be serving a large number of clients including those in the Cleveland area. Their project would consist of a grinding and bagging system that uses wind rows and then mixing the finished compost with soil. Many partnerships are in the works, including the Ohio Grocers Association, due to the potential for using this technology. The ideal situation would be to have at least one facility in each region of the state.

Dan Graeter, Montgomery County SWMD –Review of District Programs

Mr. Graeter started by providing a general overview of the District. The District, with the city of Dayton and its suburbs making up most of the population, flow controls its waste through two transfer facilities that it owns and operates. The transfer facilities are on the sites of the previously used incinerators. He then compared it to Hamilton County SWMD, where the District facilitates much of their programs through the different political jurisdictions within the county. Montgomery County employs 85 people, compared to only 10 by the Hamilton County SWMD. The District relies a lot on the transfer facilities, one of which just went through an expansion and renovations for offices. Some of the tipping areas are contracted out by different waste hauling companies for transloading. The expansion also included an upgrade for trucks to use a radio frequency identification (RFI) tags to help facilitate quick transactions.

The recycling programs offered by the District include tire removal services, drop-off recycling opportunities for HHW, electronics, yardwaste, and white goods. A unique program is the McMRF, which allows for drop-off of usable items for reuse by non-profits or school teachers. The education/outreach programs include school and community presentations, teacher workshops, contests, event displays, partnership with the Boonshoft Science Museum, participation in parades, litter collection activities and business waste assessments. Another unique program within the District is the glass recycling facility that Rumpke is building.

Review of HHW Chapter of State Plan (Ernie Stall, DSIWM and SWMD Coordinators Mike Long and Dan Graeter)

Mr. Stall started by providing the wording for ORC Section 3734.50(H), which requires the state plan to, "Establish a program for the proper separation and disposal of hazardous waste generated by households." In the *2001 State Solid Waste Management Plan*, 2001 State Plan, HHW is addressed under Goal #5 along with the restricted wastes. SWMDs are required to provide a program to address electronics and Chapter 8 provides detailed information regarding implementation of HHW programs in Ohio.

The state plan provides SWMDs with maximum flexibility. The state plan does not require SWMDs to provide collection programs; the minimum requirement is to provide education to residents. Ohio EPA recommends that no changes be made to the HHW requirements.

All 52 SWMDs report having at least one strategy for HHW. The education/technical assistance programs included providing a HHW hotline, information via a newsletter, brochure/pamphlet, or a web site and providing information during presentations, displays, or other educational opportunities. In 2007, at least 37 SWMDs anticipated providing a collection program for multiple materials and 14 SWMDs provided an extended collection program. Of the 14 extended collection programs:

- 3 collect only limited materials (paint and auto fluids) year round
- 7 own/operate the facilities where extended collections are held; 2 provide a temporary collection event each month
- 4 have contracts with facilities that send an invoice for the number of customers served.
- At least 7 provide for collection of general HHW year round

There have been some noticeable trends in HHW collection events from 2002 to 2006. The first trend was that restrictions on latex paint and used oil have become more common. Latex paint has been restricted because is not hazardous and often makes up a large portion of the volume collected, thus adding significant costs for a collection event. Shops like Jiffy Lube are available for households to dispose of used oil. The percentage of HHW collected that is

recycled was 87% in 2006, up from 69.5% in 2002. The events have obviously been streamlined economically through the years, as the cost per pound collected was lowest in 2006, as was the total expenditures on HHW.

Electronics collection has become increasingly more in demand. In 2007, 36 SWMDs anticipated providing a collection opportunity for electronics with 12 that were year-round collection programs. This is compared to a few years ago when only a handful of Districts offered electronics collections at all. The amounts collected in 2006 were higher than any other year.

The question of where the electronics ended up was brought up. It was verified that most companies offer guarantees that the electronics do not end up in piles in some third world country. The number of companies that are now available to recycle this material has grown a lot in recent years. It was mentioned that some states have advised legislation to deal with the onset of large amounts of electronics waste, including manufacturer responsibility.

M. Graeter provided the group with an overview of the available HHW programs in Montgomery County. The Montgomery County SWMD provides HHW collection free of charge to county residents (no businesses) at both of its two transfer facilities every week of the year. MCSWD contracts with a vendor to ensure materials are handled and disposed of properly and safely. The goal of the program is to ensure environmental protection and safety of all residents and employees. It was pointed out that paint makes up almost 90% of the total weight received. Prior to 2004, the District's HHW program allowed residents to drop off paint and electronics only any day of the week and held quarterly events for all other HHW materials. The change to weekly manned events was a result of some picric acid, a dangerous explosive that was left at their drop-off location. In 2007, the District offered a remote HHW event for a village that was interested. In addition to more of these partnered events, the future plans for HHW in the District include provisions for businesses and out-of-county residents to recycle their HHW.

Mr. Long started his presentation by explaining that SWACO has relied heavily on partnering with communities. Fourteen different locations are used throughout the year to hold HHW collection events. SWACO plans to move towards having a permanent location likely near the Ohio State Fairgrounds, to be operated by a contracted company. He noted that the communities that have participated in the past are reluctant to give up their local events. He also pointed out that you cannot compare HHW to regular recycling because the cost to dispose of the material is thousands of dollars per ton.

State Plan Update - Siting Criteria – Ernie Stall, DSIWM

ORC Section 3734.50(D) requires the state plan to, “Establish revised general criteria for the location of solid waste facilities” and is covered in Chapter 5 of the state plan. The state plan address siting criteria for all solid waste facilities, which are landfills, transfer facilities, scrap tire facilities, compost facilities, and incinerators. The state plan does not currently address C&DD facilities. It was noted that siting criteria are one of the best tools for regulating solid waste facilities, and they are very closely scrutinized.

There are generally two types of siting criteria. The first is a prohibitive setback criteria (OAC 3745-27-07). The facility must either meet the setback or obtain a variance to alter the setback. The second type is location restrictions (OAC 3745-27-20), which are required by U. S. EPA per Subtitle D. The facility must demonstrate that the site either meets the restrictions or that the facility can be engineered or operated to eliminate concerns or threats to the facility. The demonstration is provided in a permit application and apply only to MSW landfill facilities. Location restrictions include airports, regulatory floodplains, fault areas, seismic impact zones, and unstable areas. The basic types of existing criteria include setbacks from parks and recreation areas and ground water aquifer system protection. Other general setbacks include natural areas, property lines, domiciles and surface waters.

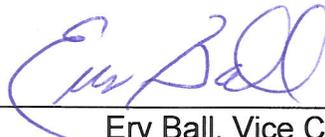
The recommendations from the 2001 State Plan were based on rule review activities at the time. All of those were addressed in rules that became effective in August of 2003, which mostly consisted of modifications to refine existing criteria. The recent rule changes included those for scrap tire monofills and compost facilities. The industrial waste rule team has recommended changes and additions to the existing siting criteria for industrial landfills and they are also in the proposed rules for the C&DD program. The new siting criteria concepts being considered include provisions for streamways, buffer zones for utilities, and airports. Concepts for changes to existing siting criteria would affect the criteria for sand and gravel pits, limestone and sandstone quarries, floodplains, and sole source aquifers. Additional restrictions for C&DD facilities include provision for occupied dwellings and historic landmarks.

There was a discussion about how the issues have changed significantly than when HB 592 came out, as they needed more LF space at the time. Now there is 28 years of landfill capacity in the state and instead we are looking at how to be more restrictive for landfills

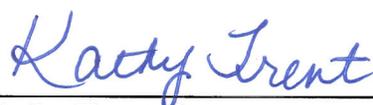
Agenda Items for the November 15, 2007 SWAC meeting

The Siting Criteria chapter of the State Plan Update will be presented.

Ralph Jennings MOVED to adjourn the meeting.
Jack Jensen SECONDED the motion.

Respectfully submitted: 
Erv Ball, Vice Chair

Minutes approved on: 2-21-08

Certified by: 
Kathy Trent, Secretary

