

**Summary Minutes  
Solid Waste Management Advisory Council (SWAC)  
November 15, 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  
Derek Anderson, ODNR Director's Designee  
Mark Thomas, Counties  
Karl Graham, Municipalities  
Kathy Trent, Private Solid Waste Management Industry

**Review of the August 16, 2007 meeting minutes**

It was noted that there was not a quorum and approval of the August minutes will be pushed back for the February 21<sup>st</sup> meeting.

**Dan Harris, DSIWM - Update on Legislative/DSIWM Issues**

Mr. Harris started by introducing the new Counties representative, Commissioner Mark Thomas from Belmont County.

He then allowed DSIWM's Chief, Pam Allen, to provide an update on the issues at Countywide Landfill. Ms. Allen related how the landfill has been given orders to undertake remedial action to deal with the subsurface fire. The landfill has produced excessive amounts of leachate because of the combustion and part of the orders is for dewatering. She related how Ohio EPA's director spent over four hours answering questions from citizens at a public meeting in the area. The landfill is also required to install a firebreak to separate the active portion of the facility from the area where the fire is taking place.

Several SWAC members acknowledged that the Director did an admirable job by participating in the public meeting and for his efforts relating to Countywide. Ms. Allen indicated that a team has been put together to examine the issue of aluminum production wastes. The industry has threatened to shut down because they have nowhere to go with their waste. Ohio is cooperating with other states to identify hard to manage wastes (before aluminum dross, hydrogen sulfide generation was the hot issue).

Dan continued by explaining that early next year DSIWM will be processing a number of rule packages. If SWAC members would like to receive updates on the rule packages, it is recommended that they join the list serve to receive emails. The web-link for the list serve can be found on DSIWM's main webpage. It was asked if SWAC could produce a wish list in order to provide input on the rules. It was explained that a process has been developed that allows any number of parties to provide feedback. Comment periods and public hearings are both part of that process.

Two pieces of legislation are currently being considered. The first is House Bill 322, which mandates that state government, when putting out a contract for construction or renovation, must include a prohibition of disposing more than 50% of the waste. This would encourage C&DD recycling and is tailored after the LEEDS certification program, which includes water and energy savings as well. Recyclables would need to be identified and performance tracking would be required as part of the RFP process. The second piece of legislation proposes to realign the Ohio EPA's field district offices to match the SWMD borders, so each joint SWMD would be within a single district office of Ohio EPA. Ohio EPA has no official position on this legislation yet. Historically, the district offices have never experienced any realignment.

Representatives from DSIWM attended a MORPC conference recently titled "Making Green Easy" which looked at the general concept of sustainability. This was the first time a regional planning effort on this topic has taken place. Many waste companies have recently made sustainability a focus. Some efforts include utilizing energy production as part of landfill design, developing diesel engines with less emissions and including wildlife habitats as part of the landfill design.

Mr. Harris mentioned that Ohio EPA is considering reducing the scrap tire fee. The mission of cleaning up the large tire sites is nearing completion.

### **Bob Large, DSIWM – Revised Scrap Tire Rules**

The long process of updating the scrap tire rules was finally completed on November 1, 2007. Several changes were made that were designed to help reduce small-scale open dumping occurring in cities and rural areas. This involved a clearer regulation of used tires as scrap tires (when stored at tire dealers or when transported). Specifically, a "used tire" means a whole scrap tire and a used tire remains a scrap tire until it has been reused by being installed on a vehicle or trailer.

Additional changes were made to reduce storage of scrap tires, scrap tire products and by-products (including limits on storage in trailers and on racks). Also, financial assurance is now required on all scrap tire products and by-products while at a scrap tire recovery facility and non-processable tires can now

be sent to solid waste landfills (since there is only one monofill and one monocell in Ohio).

A Scrap Tire Management Report to the General Assembly was published in August 2007. Part of that report included recommendations for legislative changes including deletion of submergence facilities, reduction in allowable number of stored scrap tires at unlicensed facilities and increasing the liability of scrap tire generators using unregulated scrap tire transporters. Also included in the recommendation was a provision for scrap tire funds to be used for recycling or disposal costs for scrap tires in impounded vehicles. The report considered a reduction in the scrap tire fee and recommended an additional \$500,000 per year to ODNR for scrap tire education, amnesty and cleanup grants. In addition, the report recommended allowing scrap tire transporters to perform state scrap tire remediation projects and to provide for cleanup of other solid wastes at scrap tire sites.

Mr. Large finished by showing the end use of scrap tires in Ohio. Five percent of scrap tires are sent for disposal, two percent are used and retread, and four percent are used for tire-derived-fuel. Thirty seven percent are used in civil engineering projects and the remaining 52 percent are used as crumb or mulch.

#### **Andrew Booker, DSIWM – Waste Flow Data for 2006**

Mr. Booker started by showing the statewide landfill disposal for solid waste, including out-of-state (OOS) imports. Ohio landfills placed a total of about 22.6 million tons of waste in 2006. The total amount of municipal solid waste disposed in Ohio landfills continues a general upward trend (up from 21.6 million tons). Municipal waste continues to be the dominant category received at Ohio landfills (77%). Industrial waste makes up the other twenty-three percent, the majority of being placed at captive, coal burning enterprises. 2006 was the first complete year that Ohio EPA received disposal data for C&DD landfills, which totaled 5.6 million tons.

Of the 22.6 million tons disposed in 2006, 3.7 million tons were from OOS. This is up from 3 million in 2005. Ohio exported just over 1 million tons of waste to other states. The two states that exported the most waste to Ohio were New York and New Jersey. It was noted that imports from New Jersey doubled compared to the previous year. This may be a result of New York waste going through transfer facilities in New Jersey. In addition, it is estimated that half of the waste disposed at C&DD landfills, or 2.6 million tons, was imported from OOS.

In 2006, the number of publically available landfills in Ohio increased by one to total 43. The amount of remaining airspace in those landfills increased to 676 million cubic yards, up from 600 million in 2005. This increase is a result of 107 million cubic yards of capacity being approved, with the largest expansion being

American Landfill, which was permitted 84 million additional cubic yards. The result is 31 years of available remaining capacity. Each landfill in Ohio is granted a maximum number of tons that can be received on any one day. Comparing this to the average daily waste actually received at the landfills shows that there is a 67,000 tons per day surplus in potential waste that could be received. This fact, the relatively low tipping fees in Ohio, and the convenient rail access to many landfills are reasons why Ohio receives so much OOS waste.

It was noted that other states have included proximity to other available landfills as part of the siting criteria. This would help to avoid clustering of the facilities.

### **ODNR and Tonya Woodruff, Ohio Grocers Association - Update Regarding Food Scrap Composting**

Ms. Woodruff started by explaining the partnership with ODNR that started in May of 2007, where they discussed composting and diversion within grocery stores. The need for a food waste diversion program was identified and the partners determined that a method should be developed in order to share the information with the Ohio Grocers Association (OGA) members and other retail food establishments. Grant funding of \$26,625 was secured since then to produce a "how-to" handbook and a pilot program is to be implemented.

A task force was created and met in June 2007. Members include retailers, wholesalers, ODNR, Ohio EPA, composting facilities, and other interested parties. The task force developed a plan for a pilot composting/diversion program and planned for an environmental conference that was held in October. Topics at the conference included retail sustainability, plastic recycling, eliminating water bottle waste, composting, alternatives to waxed boxes, and green energy.

Currently, there are ten stores participating in the pilot project. Most of them are concentrated near Paygro (western Ohio near Springfield) and Barnes Nursery (northern Ohio west of Cleveland). The stores are to meet with a consultant for evaluation on current waste generation and an economic analysis. Then staff will be trained, and a collection system, composting facility and hauler will be identified. Once the program is fully implemented, the results will be shared with all OGA members by producing the "how-to" handbook.

At this point in time, all of the sites have been consulted except three and an economic evaluation and analysis is being done. It appears that the identifying the hauling entity seems to be challenge at this time. In most cases, modifications need to be made to the trucks to handle the food waste. Barnes is likely to get into the trucking industry to remedy the problem for some sites. Also, they are looking at containers for storage of organics (compactors are ideal) as well as working on most cost effective way to get the material to the compost site. It was explained how the reuse, or donation of food, is always the first and best option for food waste and this is not be overlooked.

So the next steps are to complete visits to pilot sites, work with the consultant and composting facilities to determine best solutions for all the sites. Then training materials will be developed and the handbook will be completed.

### **Ernie Stall, DSIWM – State Plan Discussion**

Mr. Stall started by explaining that the state plan addresses siting criteria for all solid waste facilities including landfills, transfer facilities, scrap tire facilities, compost facilities, and incinerators. The state plan does not address C&DD facilities. He then started a brief background review by explaining the two types of criteria are a prohibitive setback criteria and restrictions based on location. Some criteria include setbacks from parks and recreation areas, and protection of ground water aquifer systems.

There are some new proposals and changes to existing criteria. These changes were based on the Industrial waste rule review team recommendations, recent changes to C&DD law, and proposed rules for the C&DD program. Some of the recommended changes include adding provisions protecting streamways, buffer zones for utilities and roads, and airports. Prohibitions on locating the facility near or in quarries, gravel pits and in floodplains are among those provisions being recommended for changes.

He then switched to explaining how Chapter V of the State Plan is outlined and referred to a previous presentation he had made at SWAC that provided the details. As 'homework' he then handed out copies of Chapter V, as well as a matrix of siting criteria, for the SWAC members to review and comment on before the next SWAC meeting to be held in February. At the February meeting the group will discuss outstanding concerns and decide whether or not to adopt the chapter.

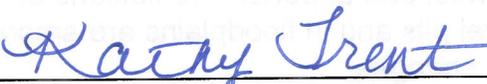
**Agenda Items for the February 21, 2008 SWAC meeting**

Large portion of the agenda will be for the State Plan Update. In addition to the discussion of the siting criteria, details on the education goal will be presented. It was suggested that a presentation in the future on alternative technologies would be interesting. The example was given of The potential of plasma arc waste-to-energy technology was an example given.

Mark Thomas 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