
Mobile Scrap Tire Recovery Facilities

PURPOSE

This educational guideline addresses owner and operator responsibilities when registering and operating a mobile scrap tire recovery facility in Ohio and is intended to guide readers through some of the major requirements of the scrap tire rules. However, it is only a guide and the appropriate sections of the Ohio Administrative Code should be read in their entirety.

APPLICABLE RULES/STATUTES

Ohio Revised Code 3734
Ohio Administrative Code 3745-27-66
Ohio Administrative Code 3745-27-67

DEFINITIONS

A mobile scrap tire recovery facility is any unit for processing tires that is designed by the manufacturer for movement from one operating site to another. A mobile scrap tire recovery facility specifically includes any tire cutting, baling, or shredding equipment that is moved from site to site for the purpose of processing scrap tires into a useable product at the site. The useable material generated at the site may either be used on site, with proper approval, or transported to an approved site as listed in paragraph (l) (12) of Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-67.

DO ALL MOBILE SCRAP TIRE RECOVERY UNITS REQUIRE REGISTRATIONS AND LICENSES?

The category of mobile scrap tire recovery facility is primarily for those out-of-state businesses that operate mobile scrap tire processing equipment to produce useable products during open dump cleanups. An Ohio business registering and licensing their place of

business as a Class I or Class II scrap tire recovery facility should request authorization for any portable processing equipment to be used to produce useable material regularly or periodically at an off-site location. There are situations where an Ohio company may choose to have a mobile scrap tire recovery facility, as explained below.

A mobile scrap tire recovery facility registration and license should be obtained by:

- A business without a permanent business location in Ohio who plans to clean up open scrap tire dumps in Ohio and produce useable products.
- A registered scrap tire transporter who wants the ability to produce a useable product with his portable equipment either during a scrap tire dump cleanup or while on his collection routes.
- A licensed scrap tire monocell or monofill who wants the ability to produce a useable product during a scrap tire dump cleanup.
- Any transporter or business not otherwise registered or licensed as a scrap tire recovery facility who wants to do a one-time cleanup of a scrap tire site and produce useable products on site.
- An Ohio Class II scrap tire recovery facility if the combined Daily Design Input Capacity (DDIC) of the Class II and mobile scrap tire recovery facilities would equal or exceed 200 tons per day and a Class I permit and license has not been obtained.

See also GD# 640 - Standards and Requirements for Scrap Tire Transporters and GD#649 - Scrap Tire Recovery Facilities.

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CAN I PROCESS SCRAP TIRES IN ORDER TO CONSOLIDATE LOADS WITHOUT A MOBILE SCRAP TIRE RECOVERY FACILITY REGISTRATION AND LICENSE?

Yes. Any generator of scrap tires may process scrap tires for the purpose of mosquito control or to consolidate loads prior to transportation for disposal. A tire dealer also may process a scrap tire to render it unsuitable for further use as a scrap tire.

Scrap tire transporters who are issued Ohio EPA scrap tire transporter registration certificates may operate portable equipment for the **sole and exclusive** purpose of consolidating loads of scrap tires for shipment, provided that they follow the requirements found in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-56(C)(11). Processing of scrap tires in order to produce beneficially useable material is not allowed with only a scrap tire transporter's registration.

WHERE DO I SUBMIT MY APPLICATION TO BECOME AN AUTHORIZED MOBILE SCRAP TIRE RECOVERY FACILITY?

Companies with main business offices located outside of Ohio submit mobile scrap tire recovery registration applications, solid waste facility license applications, and fees to Ohio EPA's central office. The fees for out-of-state businesses are the same as those listed below for Ohio companies.

Companies located within Ohio submit mobile scrap tire recovery facility registration applications and fees to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office where the company's main office is located. A non-refundable application fee of \$15 must accompany the registration application and the balance of the \$100 fee will be billed upon issuance of the registration.

Solid waste license applications and non-refundable application fees of \$100 are submitted by companies located in Ohio to their approved local health department. If the local

health department where the company's main office is located is not approved, the license application and fee must be submitted to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office. The DDIC listed in the license application will determine the amount of license fee required. The fee ranges from \$100 to \$5,500 per year. When an annual license is issued, the company is billed for any remaining balance due on the license fee. **Each year** an application for a new annual license must be submitted by September 30. Registration and license applications can be downloaded from Ohio EPA's Web site at: <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsiwm>.

Separate permits may be required from the Division of Air Pollution Control or Division of Surface Water, depending on the type of equipment and location at which the equipment is being operated.

HOW CAN I COMPLETE A REGISTRATION AND LICENSE APPLICATION WHEN I DO NOT KNOW WHERE THE EQUIPMENT WILL BE OPERATED?

The initial applications should include as much specific information as possible. Generic mosquito control, fire contingency, and emergency response plans must be included in the initial applications. These generic plans must be updated when a relocation or site-specific notification is submitted per paragraph (F) of Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-67. For each site, this relocation or site-specific notification must include a demonstration of how siting criteria in paragraph (G) of Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-67 will be met. If the siting criteria cannot be met, then the engineering controls or operational controls to be used must be described and approved prior to relocation.

FINANCIAL ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS.

The financial assurance for all licensed mobile scrap tire recovery facilities is \$50,000.

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HOW LONG MAY A MOBILE FACILITY REMAIN AT ANY ONE SITE?

The facility may not remain at one site longer than six months without the approval of Ohio EPA. Prior approval of a longer time frame, based on the owner's or operator's documentation of the need for the longer time period, must be obtained from Ohio EPA.

WHAT SITING CRITERIA APPLY?

The owner or operator of a mobile scrap tire recovery facility, when handling or temporarily storing scrap tires outside, may not locate within 1,000 feet of a park or recreation area without prior written permission from the designated authority for the park or recreation area.

In addition, the storage and handling areas located outside of a building must not be within 100 feet of the property line, or other buildings not owned or leased by the property owner. This requirement can be reduced to 50 feet if the number of scrap tires in the individual pile or portable container is less than 800. If the number of scrap tires is 500 or fewer, the separation distance can be reduced to 25 feet.

Also, the temporary storage and handling areas must be located at least 500 feet from a domicile not owned or leased by the property owner or facility owner, and at least 200 feet from other domiciles.

Finally, the temporary storage and handling areas must be at least 200 feet from a stream, lake, or wetland.

Additional information on siting criteria can be in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-67(G).

If the siting distances cannot be met, as normally required for permanently located facilities, then the mobile scrap tire recovery facility must submit to the appropriate Ohio EPA district office a description of the alternate engineering controls or other methods that will

be used to protect human health and the environment from fire or other accidental occurrences. The proposed alternative siting distances or controls must be approved by Ohio EPA prior to the facility's relocation.

HOW CAN I MEET SITING CRITERIA AT AN OPEN DUMP SITE?

The portable equipment and any temporary storage piles of whole or processed tires created by the mobile scrap tire recovery facility owner or operator must be in a location meeting the siting criteria. This may require scrap tires to be relocated at the site or removed from the site to create an area where the portable equipment operation does not present an unacceptable fire threat. Also, Ohio EPA may authorize alternate measures such as temporary barriers or berms where space for proper fire lanes is not available or waters of the state or domiciles are located too close to the portable equipment.

Coordination with the local fire department or emergency response officials may produce acceptable engineering controls or operational controls. This could include placing a supply of suitable scrap tire fire fighting chemicals at the local fire department or having the material available on site for use by the fire department.

WHAT ARE THE SCRAP TIRE HANDLING REQUIREMENTS FOR MOBILE SCRAP TIRE RECOVERY FACILITIES?

Storage Restrictions

When operating a mobile scrap tire recovery facility at a site, the owner or operator may temporarily store up to 5,000 square feet in basal area of either whole or processed scrap tires. Individual scrap tire piles stored outside of a building must be less than 2,500 square feet in basal area, not be taller than eight feet in height, and be separated from other scrap tire storage piles and buildings by at least a 56-foot wide fire lane. Individual scrap tire piles stored

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inside of a building must be less than 2,500 square feet in basal area, be separated from other scrap tire piles by an eight-foot wide aisle, and meet the standards of state and local fire codes.

The storage rules for mobile scrap tire recovery facilities can be found in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-67(H).

Mosquito Control

Mobile scrap tire recovery facilities and other portable equipment are often operated at unlicensed open dump sites where mosquito control has not been maintained. The property owner is responsible for mosquito control but may have failed to take action. At open dump sites, the owner or operator of the mobile or portable equipment must maintain mosquito control in his immediate work area whether or not mosquito control is maintained by the property owner for the rest of the site. The immediate work area includes the equipment being operated at the site, tires delivered to the equipment for processing, and processed scrap tires. If mosquitoes are present, monthly spraying must be conducted and documented.

The owner or operator of the mobile or portable equipment also has an obligation to prevent the spread of mosquitoes by ensuring all tires removed from the site are properly cut, shred, or treated to prevent the transport of water containing mosquito larvae off the site. A discussion of the mosquito control measures to be taken at a given site should be included with the mobilization notification.

See Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-67(H) (5) for further details on the mosquito control requirements.

USE OF SCRAP TIRE SHIPPING PAPERS AND ANNUAL REPORTS.

The owners and operators of mobile scrap tire recovery facilities are also required to fill out shipping papers for all whole and processed

scrap tires arriving or leaving the facility. The shipping paper rules can be found in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-57.

These shipping papers form the basis for the annual report each licensed facility must submit by January 31 of **each year**.

SITE DEMOBILIZATION

Each time a mobile scrap tire recovery facility ceases to operate at a cleanup site, the owner or operator must notify all of the people listed in paragraph (F) (1) of Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-67. This notification must include all of the information in paragraph (J) of Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-67, which includes a brief description of the completed operations at the site. Site demobilization includes the removal of all processing equipment, all processed scrap tires, and all whole tires delivered to the site while the equipment was on the site. Processed scrap tires and additional whole scrap tires cannot be left at a cleanup site without prior approval of the local health department and Ohio EPA.

FACILITY CLOSURE

Facility closure is the cessation of all mobile scrap tire recovery operations in Ohio. When a licensed mobile scrap tire recovery facility fails to obtain a subsequent annual license, the facility must complete closure. Facility closure includes site demobilization of any prior operating sites if not previously completed. Closure requirements are listed in Ohio Administrative Code 3745-27-66.

POINT OF CONTACT

Northeast District Office DSIWM Supervisor at
Twinsburg: 330-963-1200

Northwest District Office DSIWM Supervisor at
Bowling Green: 419-352-8461

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Central District Office DSIWM Supervisor at
Columbus: 614-728-3778

Southeast District Office DSIWM Supervisor at
Logan: 740-385-8501

Southwest District Office DSIWM Supervisor at
Dayton: 937-285-6357

Central Office-Scrap Tire Unit at Columbus:
614-644-2621

DISCLAIMER

The procedures set out in this document are intended solely for guidance. The procedures are not intended and cannot be relied upon to create rights, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against Ohio EPA. While this guidance document is not legally binding, all statutes and rules referenced herein are binding and enforceable. Ohio EPA reserves the rights to vary this guidance or to change it at any time without public notice and also reserves the right to deviate from this guidance on a case-by-case basis.