

Utah Hazardous Waste Generation and Management 2013



Utah Department of Environmental Quality Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste

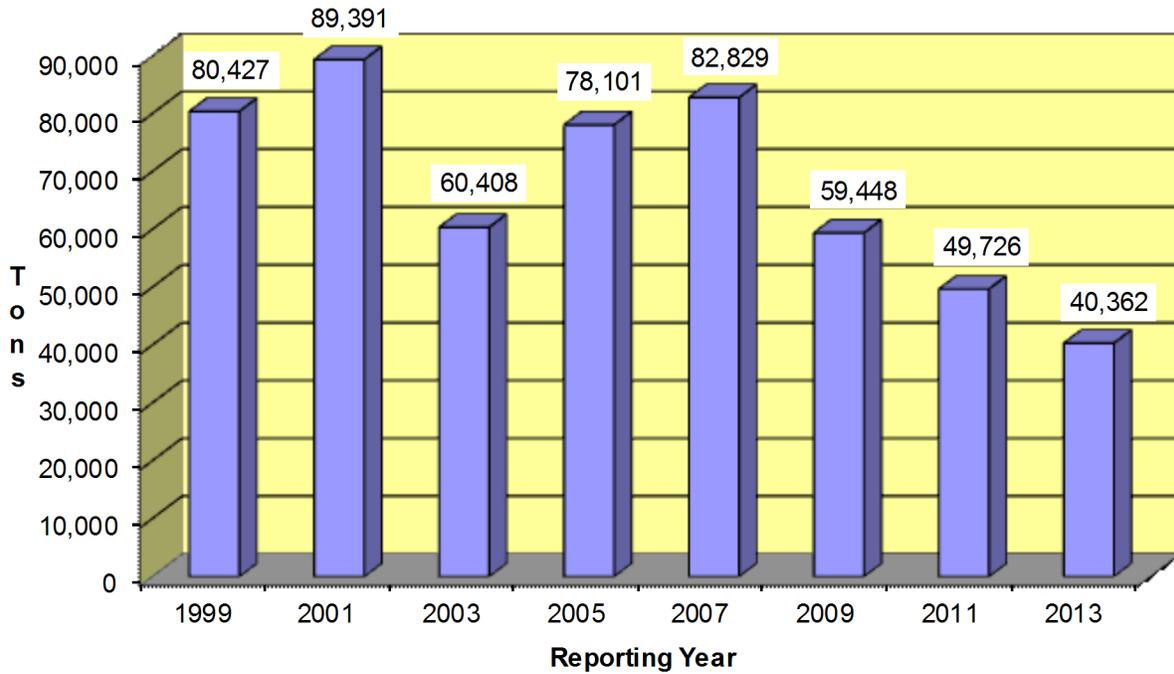
INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. The data compiled in this report is provided by Utah's large quantity hazardous waste generators (LQGs) and treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDs). The federal rules issued under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Utah Hazardous Waste Management Rules require that all hazardous waste LQGs and TSDs submit a hazardous waste generation and management report every two years. More detailed information may be found on EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/inforesources/data/biennialreport/index.htm>.

GENERATION

During the 2013 hazardous waste reporting cycle, 136 Utah facilities reported generating 40,362 tons of hazardous waste, excluding hazardous wastewater which was managed by the generator. These waters were either returned to the process system or discharged to a private or publicly owned water treatment facility. Hazardous waste generation in Utah decreased during 2013 by more than 9,000 tons from the 2011 reporting year.

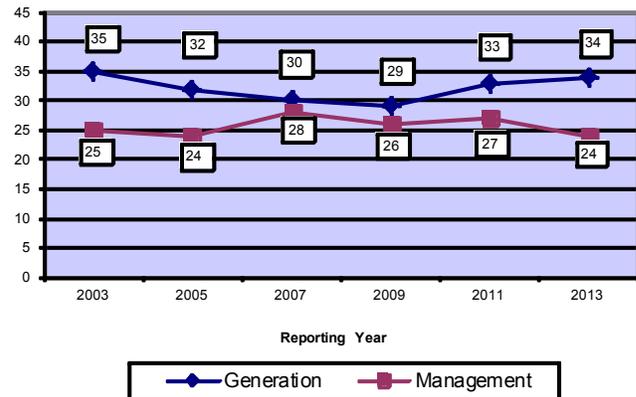
Hazardous Waste Generation



Facility	Quantity (tons)
Nucor Steel	17,470
Tesoro Refining and Marketing	3,987
Tooele Army Depot South Area	3,145
Clean Harbors, Aragonite	1,652
EnergySolutions	1,640
Big West Oil	1,476
Tooele Army Depot North Area	978
Hill Air Force Base	903
Chevron Salt Lake Refinery	813

Largest 2013 Utah Hazardous Waste Generators
(excludes on-site wastewater treatment)

Utah's National Hazardous Waste Generation and Management Ranking
(includes Dist. of Columbia, Guam, Navajo Nation, Puerto Rico, Trust Territories, and Virgin Islands)



Nationally, Utah ranked 34th in the quantity of hazardous waste generated during 2013, accounting for only 0.1 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste generation. Utah ranked 35th in the number of generators, with 0.56 percent of the nation's total.

MANAGEMENT

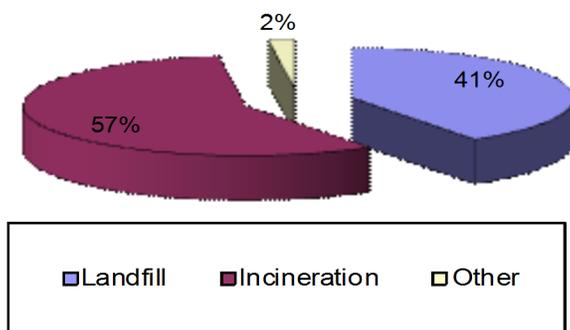
Utah had 13 permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities reporting during the 2013 reporting cycle. The total quantity of hazardous waste managed on-site by these facilities, excluding wastewater, was 130,415 tons. Approximately 88 percent of this total, 115,665 tons, was managed by Utah's three commercial treatment, storage and disposal facilities. The total quantity of managed hazardous waste in Utah decreased 13 percent from 2011. Nationally, Utah ranked 24th, managing 0.35 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste.

2013 Commercially Managed Hazardous Waste

Facility	Quantity (tons)
Clean Harbors (Aragonite)	67,587
Clean Harbors (Grassy Mountain)	45,947
EnergySolutions	2,131

The top two management methods used in Utah during 2013 for all hazardous wastes (on-site and off-site) were landfill/surface impoundment (48,113 tons) and incineration (67,841 tons). Other treatment and recovery methods, including solvent and energy recovery, accounted for the remaining 2,298 tons.

2013 Utah Hazardous Waste Management Methods



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Utah imported 75,892 tons of hazardous waste during 2013. Almost 58 percent of Utah's total commercially managed hazardous waste originated from outside the state. California contributed the largest quantity, 46,873 tons. Utah exported 29,747 tons, to other states for management. Illinois received the largest volume of Utah generated hazardous waste, 18,101 tons. Nationally, Utah ranked 16th in the quantity of imported hazardous waste, but only imported 2 percent of the total interstate movement of hazardous waste during 2013.

Interstate movement of hazardous waste is market driven and dependent upon the number of factors such as changes in transportation, treatment and disposal costs, as well as contract arrangements between generators and treatment and disposal facilities. Also, the number of one-time cleanups, the amount of waste being treated on-site, and the implementation of waste minimization practices play a major role in the quantity of hazardous waste moving between states for management.



HAZARDOUS WASTE TREND

The number of large quantity hazardous waste generators and management facilities in Utah has increased over the over the past several reporting cycles due to the number of one-time cleanups, as well as an increased number of pharmaceuticals requiring management as a hazardous waste. While the number of hazardous waste generators has increased, the amount of hazardous waste generated in Utah continues to decrease. Businesses have become more environmentally conscious through the implementation of pollution prevention efforts, allowing them to operate more cost effectively, while still remaining competitive.

Hazardous waste management in Utah has also experienced reporting period fluctuations, primarily related to economic changes. Management of hazardous waste at Utah's three commercial hazardous waste treatment facilities also fluctuates from one reporting period to another relative to the national economic picture, as well as the local economy.

Completion of old hazardous waste site cleanups, continued improvements in manufacturing technology, development of new policies on handling electronic wastes, and an increase in the recycling of waste products will all have an impact on future generation of hazardous waste, as well as the demand for treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. As Utah and the nation continue to experience a population increase, the need to further develop technological innovations in production, as well as to educate industry and the public regarding economic and environmental benefits of pollution prevention and waste minimization is even more critical.

This report is available on-line as a pdf file, at www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov. Data used to compile this information is available at <http://rcrainfopreprod.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/action/main-menu/view>.

