Solid Waste Interested Parties Webinar

June 4, 2015

Bureau of Waste and Materials Management

SWIP Call June 4, 2015
Update/discussion Items

- WMM program staffing, budget -- Ann Coakley
- Avian influenza response -- Ann
- E-Cycle stakeholder meeting -- Sarah Murray
- WMM Study Group update -- Brad Wolbert
- Soil and sediment workgroups -- Jim Zellmer
- CCR Rule and Legislation -- Philip Fauble
- Pharmaceuticals Update -- Brad
- Preliminary recycling tonnages for 2014 -- Dan Werner
- Plastics recycling -- Brad
- Guidance “in the pipeline” -- Joe Lourigan

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WMM Program Staffing

- 77 authorized positions
- 64 filled positions
  - 8 managers
  - 56 staff
- 13 vacancies:
  - Solid Waste Program Coordinator
  - Recycling Program Coordinator
  - 2 Hazardous Waste Policy/Technical Assistance Specialists
  - 2 Landfill Hydrogeologists
  - 6 Waste Management Specialists
  - Natural Resources Educator
- 1 position cut proposed in next biennium

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WMM Program Staffing

- Hiring in progress:
  - Hazardous Waste Policy/Technical Assistance
  - 3 Waste Management Specialists

- Program Evaluation

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Avian Influenza

- Outbreak in April 2015
- 10 farms infected
- Department assisting DATCP and USDA
- WMM Program Roles
  - Oversight of compost pile construction
  - Compost pile surveillance (temps, records)
  - Solid waste management assistance
- Other programs
  - Wildlife
  - CAFO/Wastewater
  - Drinking Water and Groundwater
  - Incident Management

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E-Cycle Wisconsin updates

- Program has been very successful overall, but is facing increasing challenges due to changes in the marketplace/industry
- Stakeholder meeting May 19 in Madison was well attended and a good discussion of challenges and potential solutions
- Sen. Miller considering bill to address challenges and make a few small tweaks

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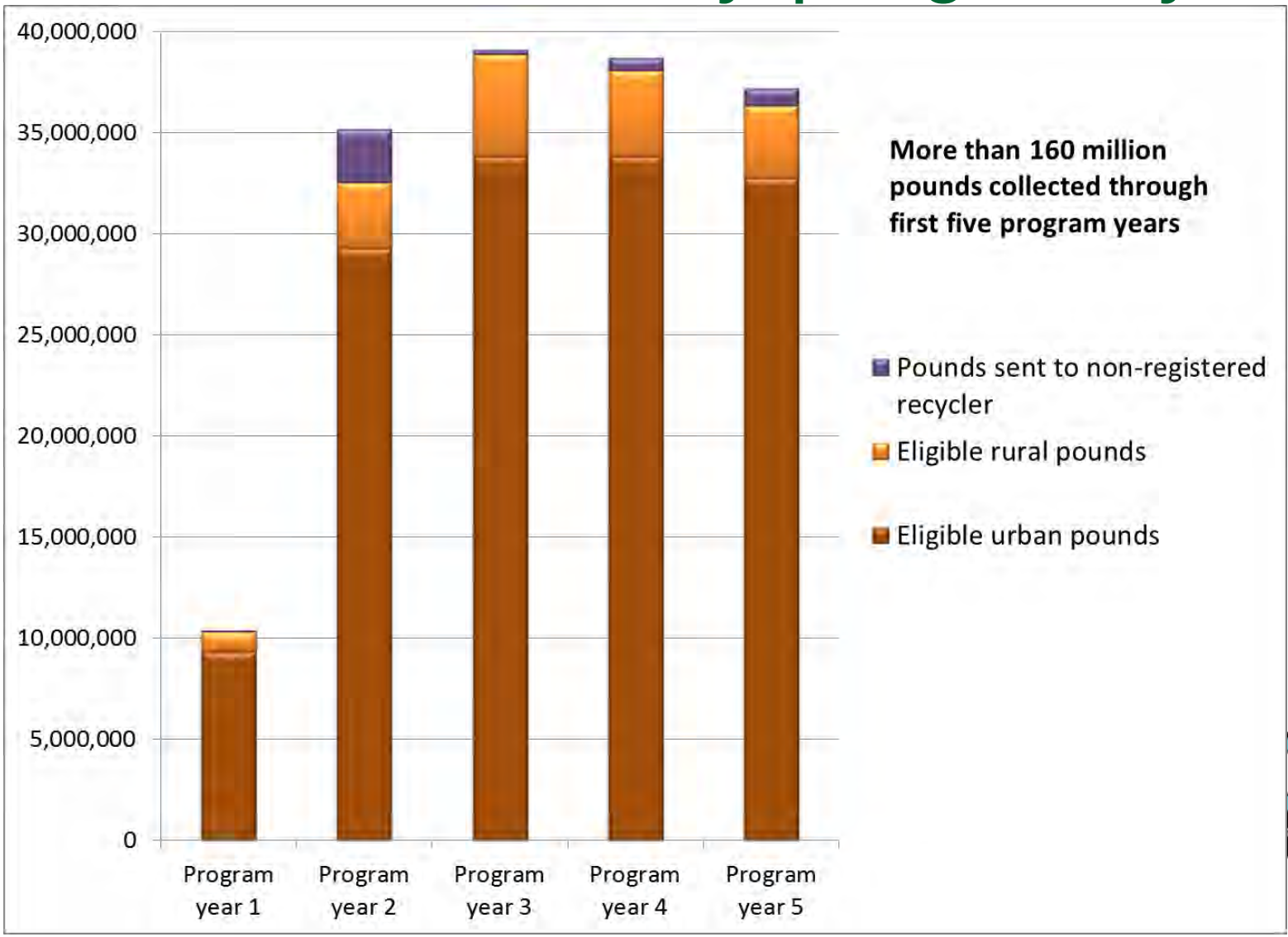
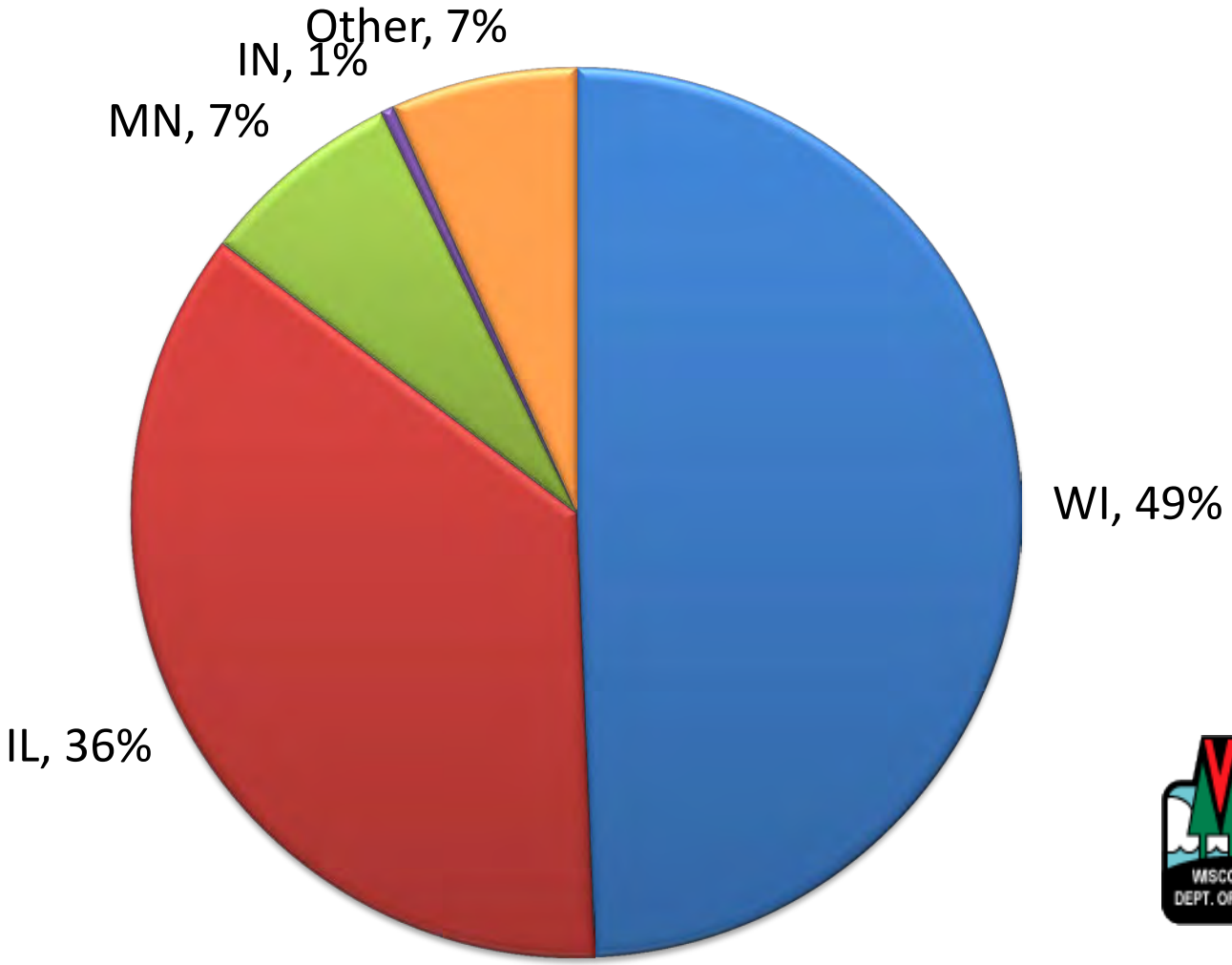
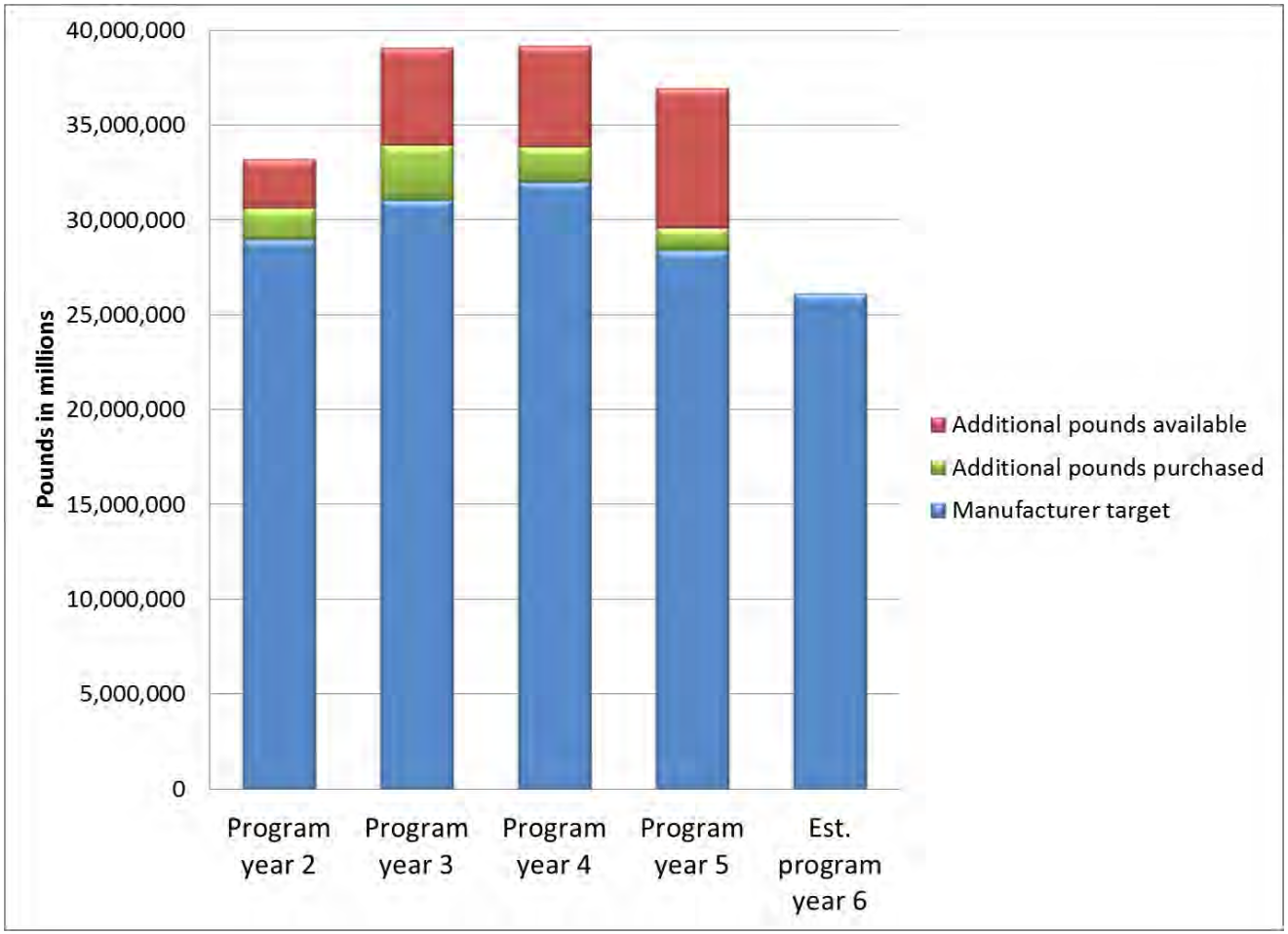
Pounds collected by program year



Where collected materials go (PY5)



Gap between collection & targets



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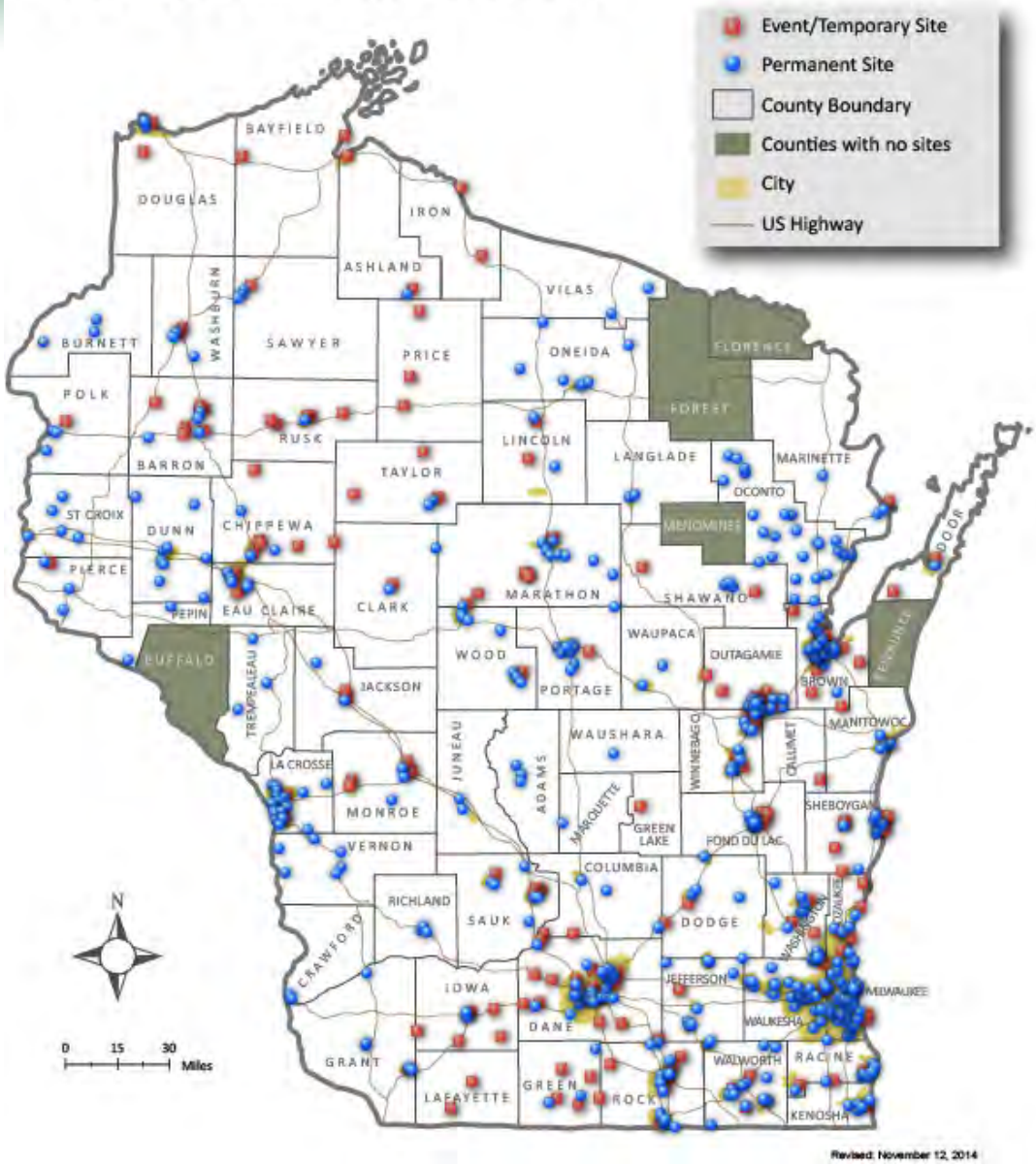
Registered E-Cycle Wisconsin Collection Sites, July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014



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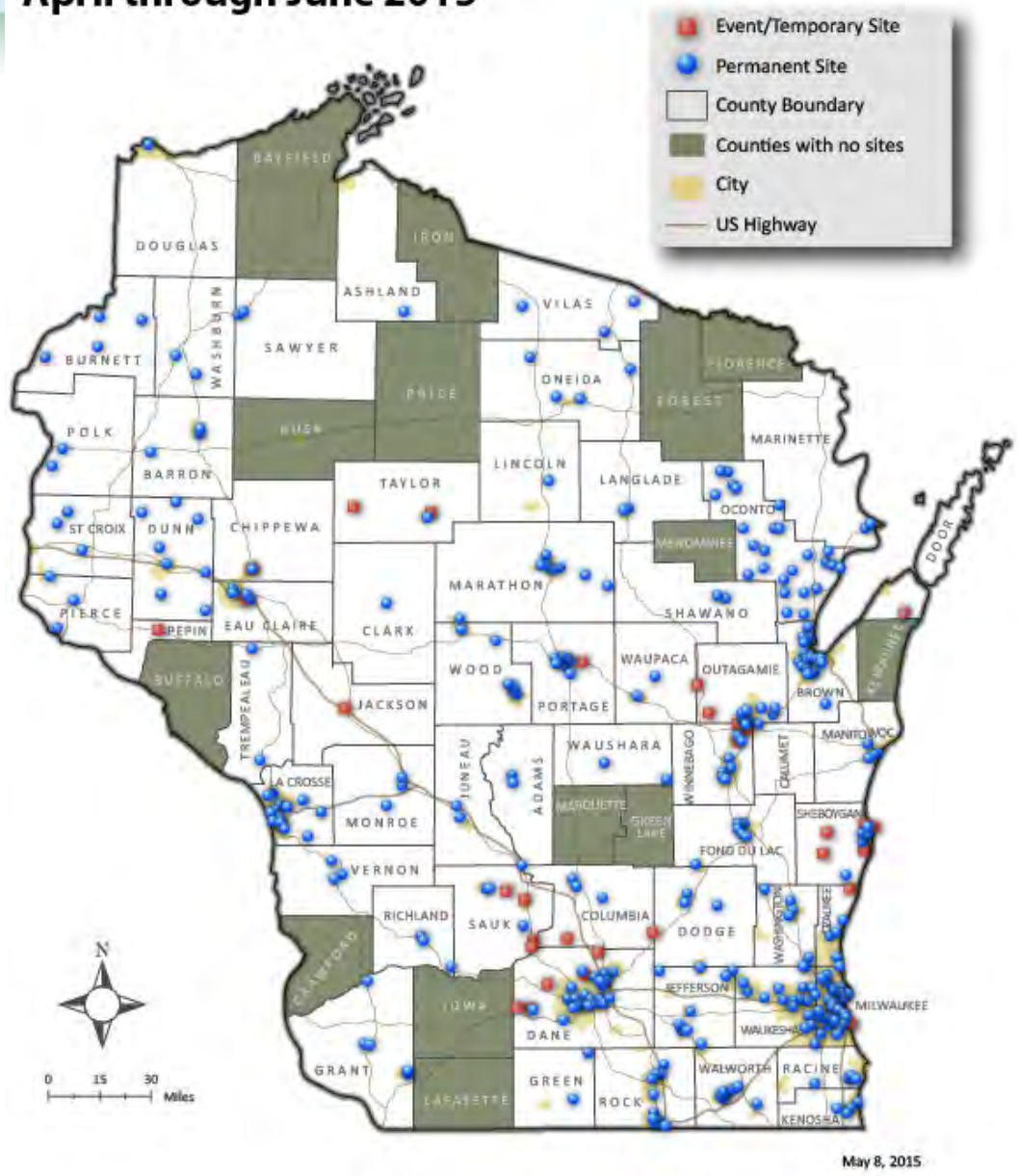
Registered E-Cycle Wisconsin collection sites
April through June 2015



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CRT market problems

- Traditional CRT recycling markets have dwindled and remaining outlets are charging more
- Several promised new facilities/processes have yet to come online
- About half of U.S. households still have at least one CRT device—estimate is at least 5 more years with them dominating collection weights
- DNR guidance does not allow landfilled CRT glass to count toward manufacturer credit
- Peoria landfill moving ahead with “retrievable storage” for treated CRT glass

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DNR outreach/compliance initiatives

- Multimedia ad campaign targeting young adults and northern/southeast regions
- New compliance assistance videos and publications mailed to collectors and local governments
- Contacted school facility managers to make sure they are aware of the program
- Free publications available to order and use

Collector Best Management Practices: Electronic Waste

Proper handling of electronic waste protects site workers and the public and prevents pollution. It can also make electronics much more recyclable, and therefore profitable, than improper handling. The following list of best management practices for electronics collection sites could help save the entire electronics collection system money while making your site safer. Most of the suggestions below are not laws or specific requirements under the E-Cycle Wisconsin program, but will help protect human health and the environment.

Site selection

The ideal place to store collected electronics is in an indoor location. The next best option is in covered containers. The idea behind both storage techniques is to keep electronics out of the elements so that they do not crack, leak and weather. If covered storage is not possible, frequent pick-ups by your recycler can help make sure electronics remain recyclable.

Broken cathode ray tubes (CRTs) **must** be stored in a building with roof, floor and walls and in a container designed and constructed to contain dust.

Electronics contain valuable materials and sensitive data. It is a good idea to secure your site by locking buildings and gates and monitoring with video cameras to protect from theft, vandalism and illegal dumping. You may also want to store electronics in locked containers, especially if it is difficult to prevent unwanted access to your site.

This covered roll-off container provide s indoor storage and can be locked for security purposes.

Storage

Every collection site stores electronics in slightly different ways. Regardless of storage methods the following three practices apply:

- ✓ Keep all storage areas clean and orderly.
- ✓ Have an attendant on duty during open hours for security and to prevent mishandling and breakage of electronics.
- ✓ Send all materials off-site for recycling within one year of their arrival.

Work with your recycler to find the best way to store and package electronics so that it works for both of you while minimizing breakage. Recyclers will often provide you with packaging and may assist you in loading materials onto a truck. The suggestions below work for most sites, but if you use large roll-off containers only the stacking practices may apply to you.

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Leveling the playing field

- Have significantly increased the number of registered manufacturers and brands, with help from retailers
- Working with retailers to improve compliance with customer education requirement and “do not sell” list
- Continued inspections of in-state recyclers, and some out-of-state site visits
- New suspension/revocation guidance
- Closer scrutiny of reporting using online system
- Will be working with collectors to improve recordkeeping used to verify recycler weights

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WMM Study Group

- January 2015 – Focus Interviews
- April 2015 – Small focus group meeting
- June 2015 – Draft and circulate charter
- Summer 2015 – Appoint members
- First Study Group meeting to focus on finalizing charter, develop draft list of study topics

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WMM Study Group

Concepts we heard in focus group:

- Open participation in meetings
- External chair with joint agenda setting
- Core group that would set up and lead time-limited task forces as needed
- Start with topics that can be successfully addressed
- Take priority topics out for input from others
- Members take responsibility for implementing and/or advocating change, monitor outcomes
- 2-year initial timeframe, renewable
- Coordinate topics with other groups

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Soil & Sediment External Advisory Workgroups

- Workgroups formed consisting of private and public stakeholders
- First meeting held in May to identify issues
- Sub-groups being formed to further explore issues
- Next meeting planned for late June/early July

Federal CCR Disposal Rules

- Dec. 19, 2014, (finalized April 17, 2015) EPA promulgates new CCR disposal rules (40 CFR Part 257, RCRA Subtitle D); EPA-HQ-RCRA-2009-0640
- Affects CCR landfills, impoundments and beneficial uses

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Implementation

- Rule is designed to be self-implementing; no enforcement by DNR or feds
- Enforcement is through citizen suits (federal courts)
- Rules go into effect 6 months from publication (Oct. 14, 2015)
- EPA encourages incorporation of standards into State SWMP (?)

New Twist on CCR Rule?

- Pending legislation (H.R. 1734) passed in House Committee (April 10, 2015)
- Would change Sub. D to allow for individual State certification for CCR disposal
- Technical EPA standards would remain mostly intact
- Stay tuned!

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Pharmaceutical Waste Updates

- Wisconsin drug disposal law takes effect July 1, 2015
- Gundersen Hospital (LaCrosse) establishes the first DEA-approved drug drop-box
- Wisconsin DOJ collects household meds

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Drug Take-Back Results

	National collection	Wisconsin Collection
Sept 2010	121 tons	2.2 tons
Apr 2011	188 tons	9.4 tons
Oct 2011	188 tons	9.9 tons
Apr 2012	276 tons	18.8 tons
Sept 2012	244 tons	11.2 tons
April 2013	333 tons	22.8 tons
Oct 2013	324 tons	19.2 tons
Apr 2014	390 tons	25.2 tons
Sept 2014	309 tons	17.0 tons
May 2015	N/A	19.9 tons

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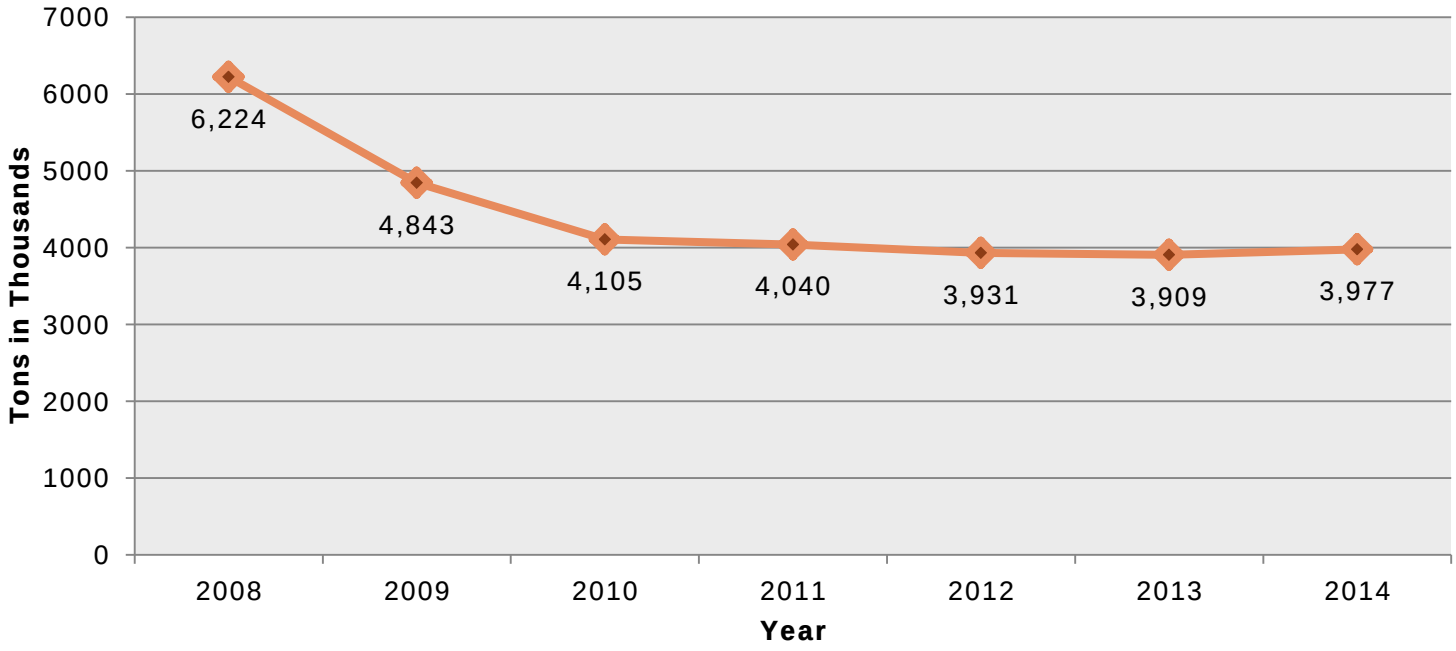
Tons of Wisconsin MSW Landfilled 2008-2014



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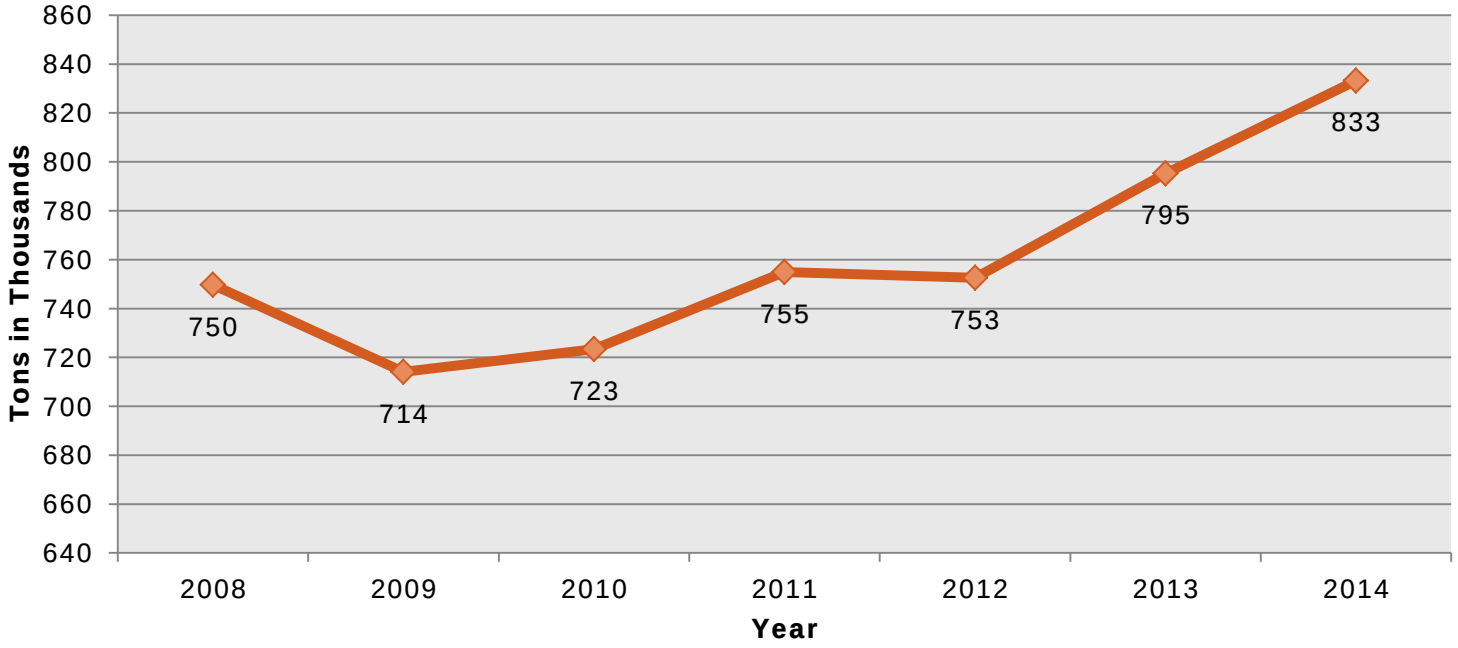
Wisconsin Self-Certified MRF Tonnages 2008-2014



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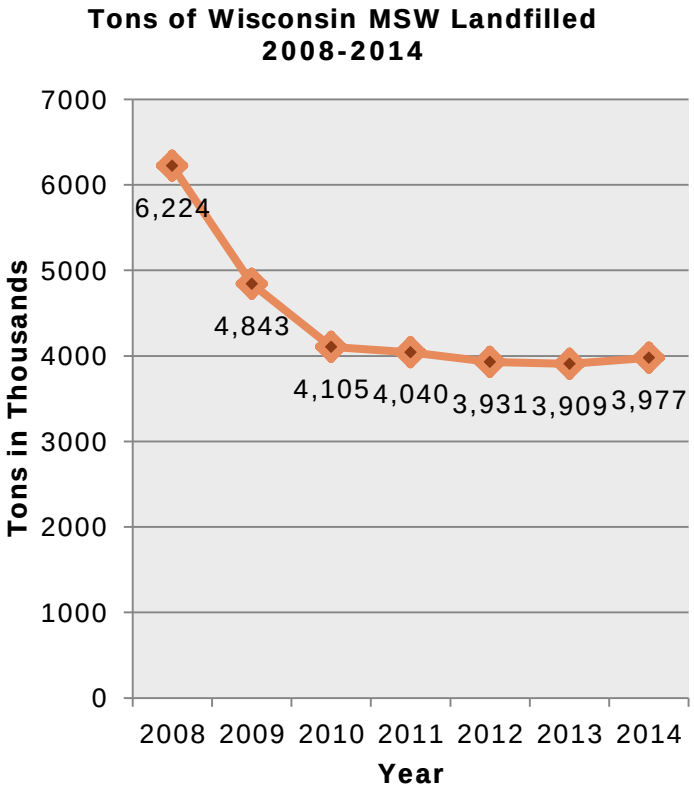

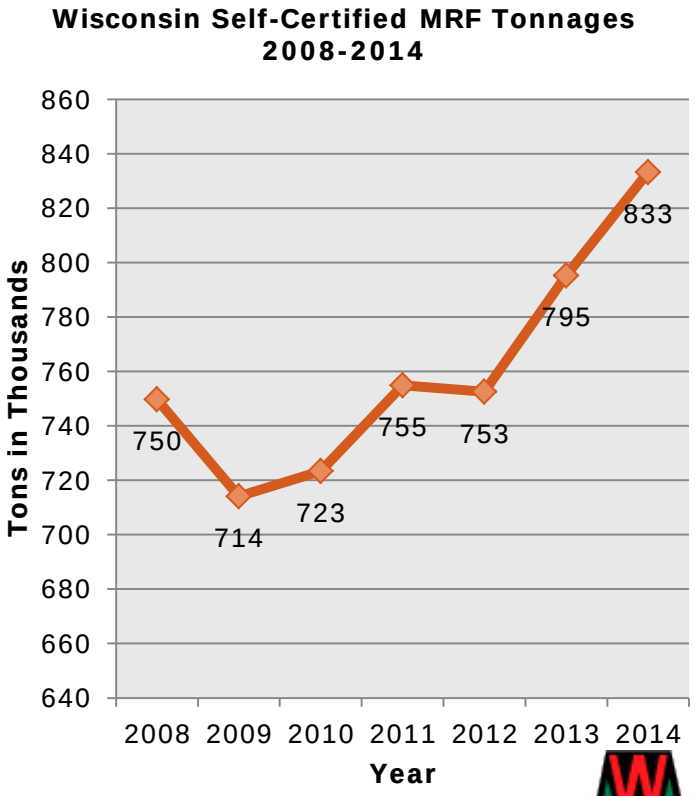

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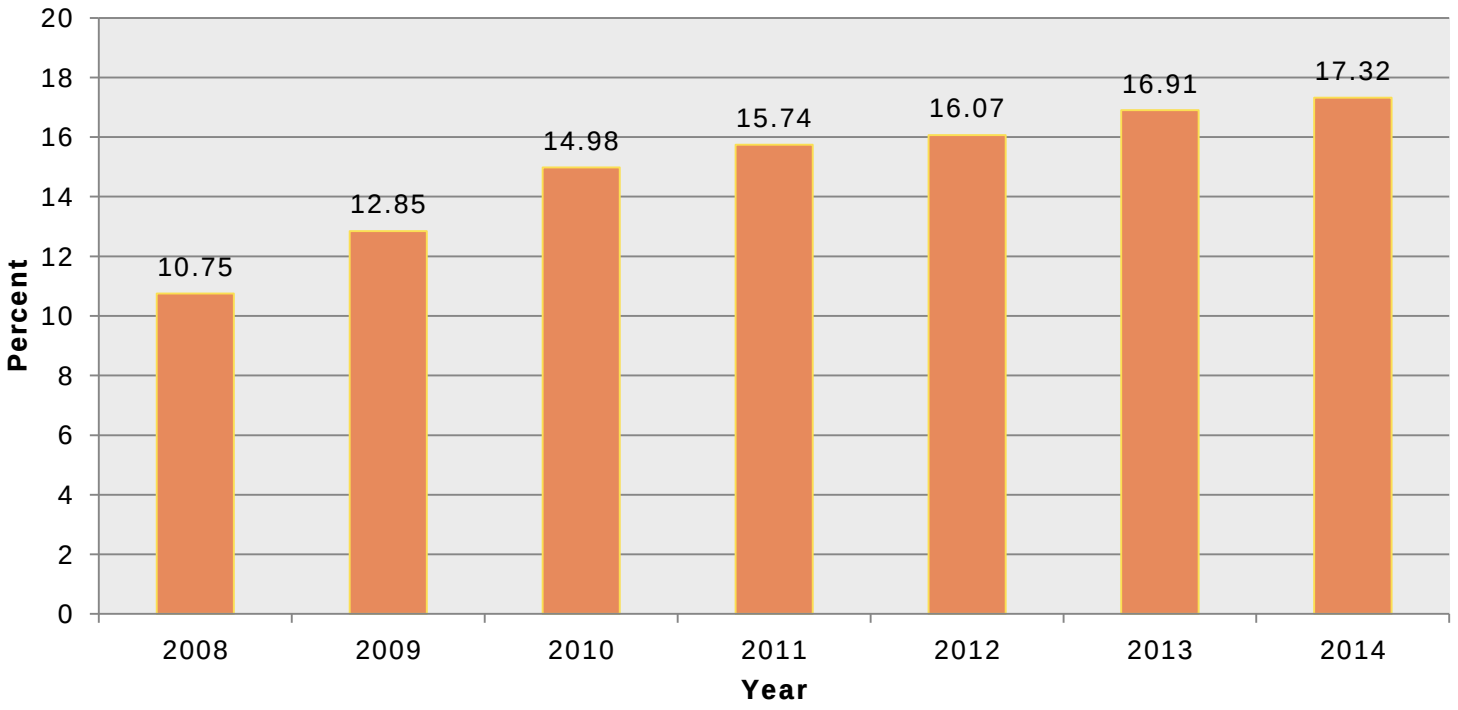
Effective Recycling Rate



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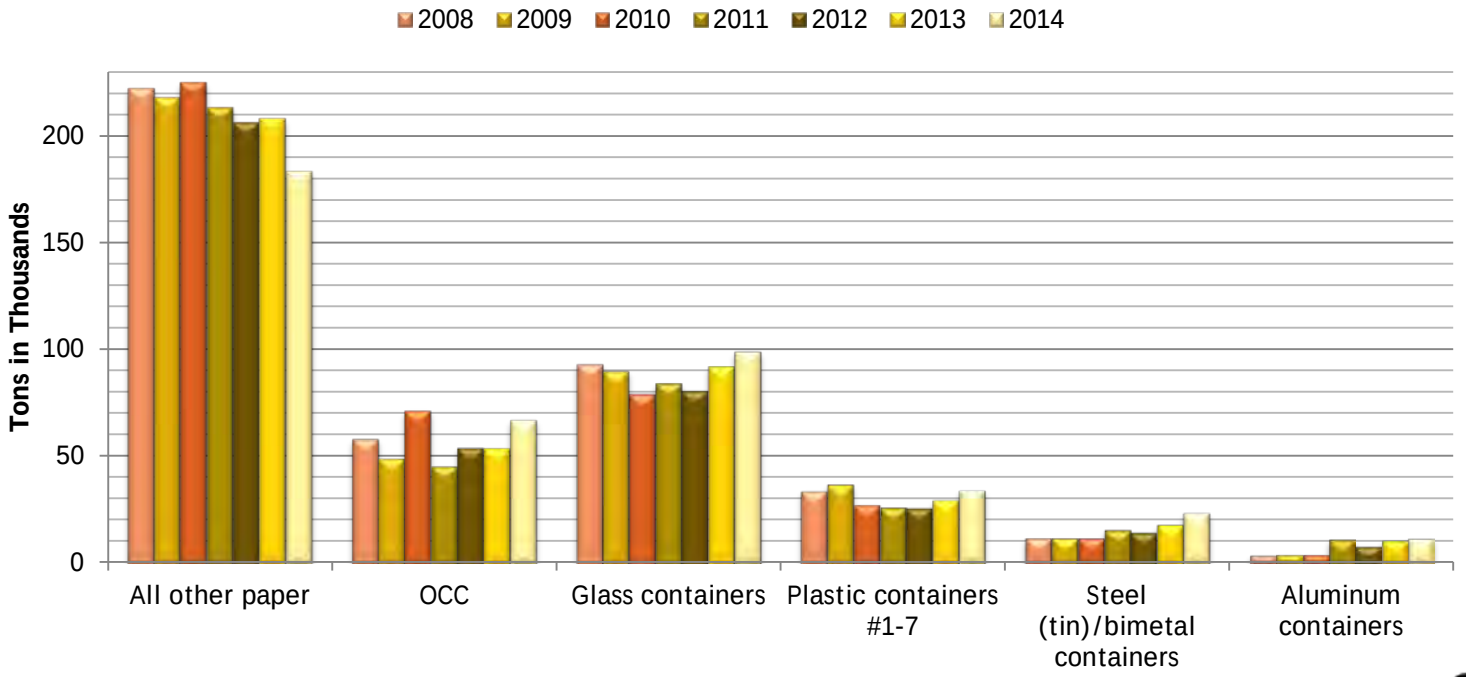
RU Table 1 Material Tonnages 2008-2014



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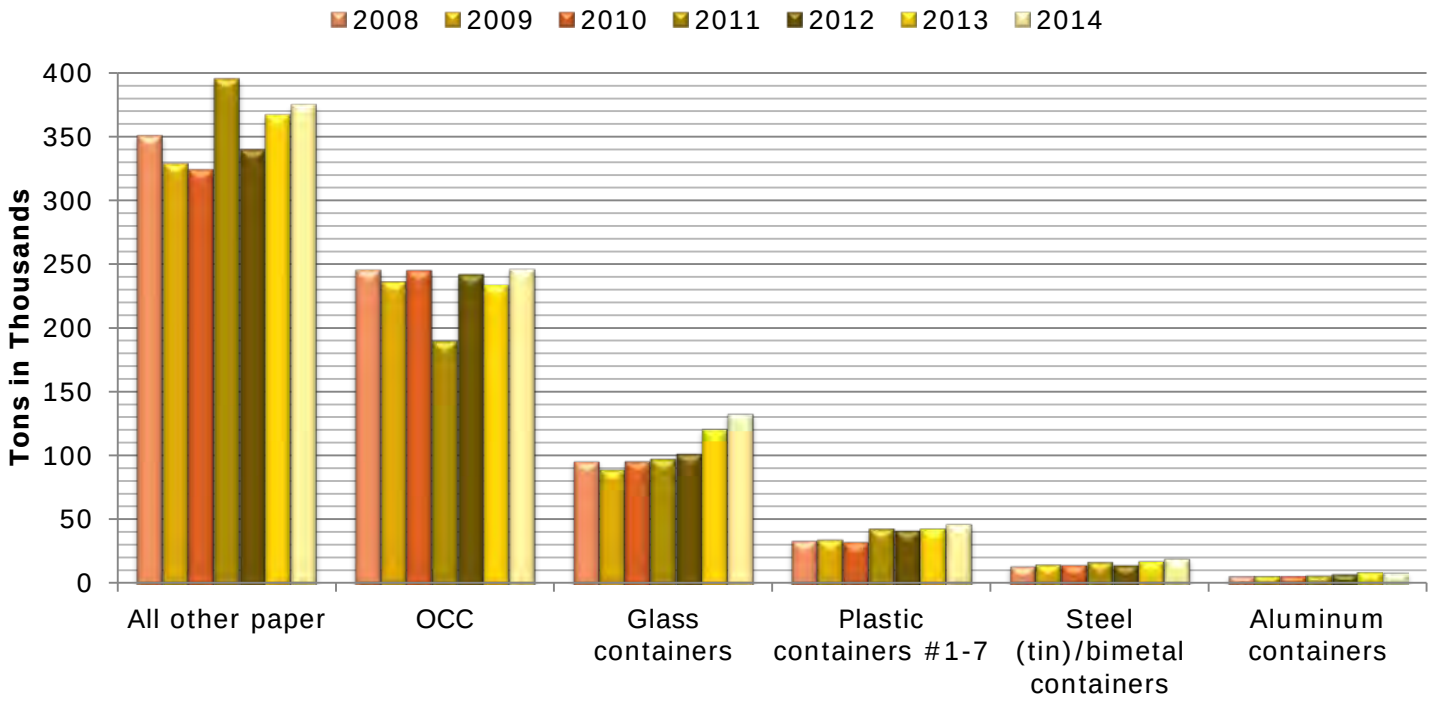
MRF Table 1 Material Tonnages 2008-2014



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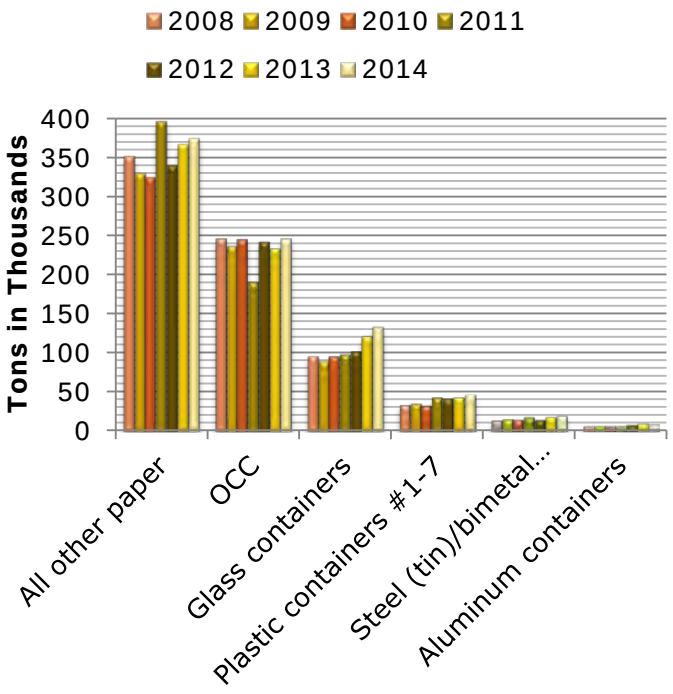

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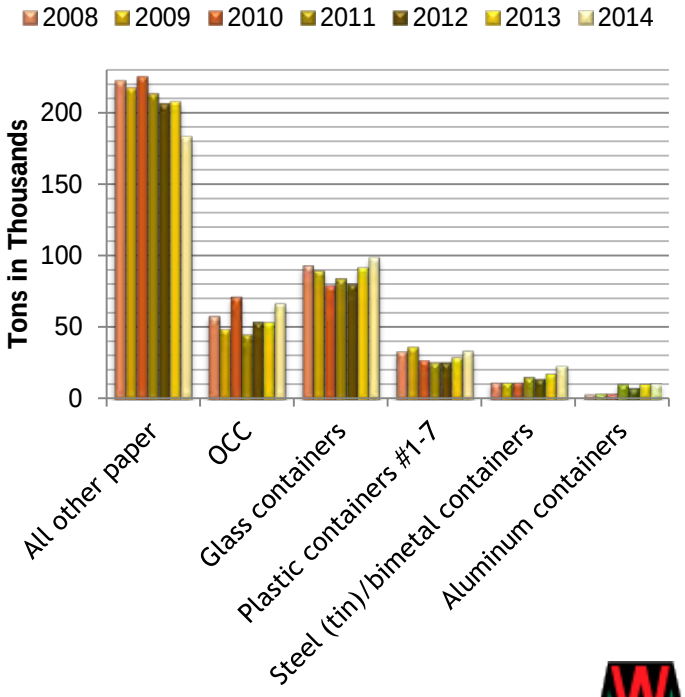

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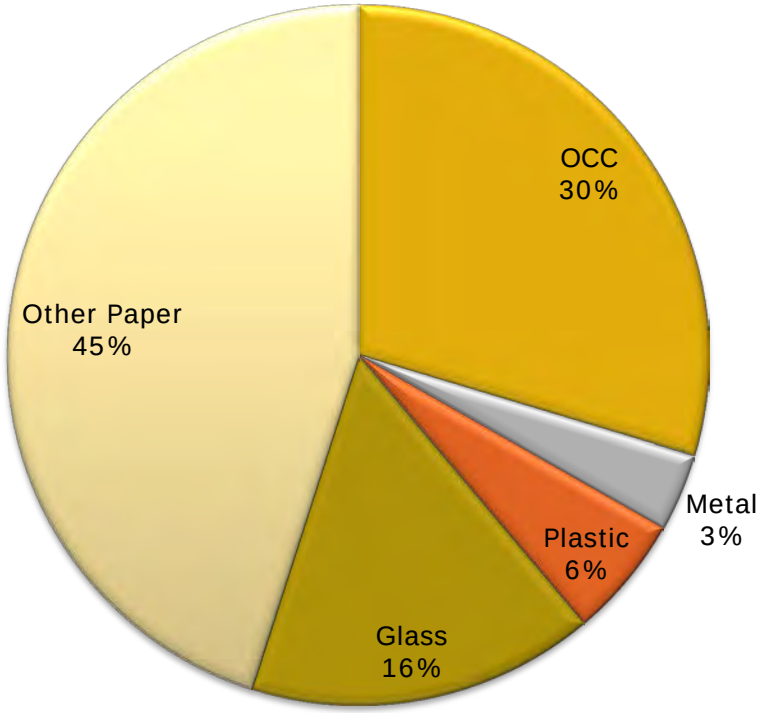
MRF Recyclables Processed: 2014



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Plastics

- In 2014, over 47,000 tons of plastic were recycled in Wisconsin.
- This includes plastics 1-7 which are processed at Wisconsin MRFs, but not those plastics which are sold directly to recyclers including agricultural plastics and certain rigid and film plastics.

- Studies are currently underway to determine the volumes and types of plastics generated in Wisconsin, optimum collection opportunities and potential and existing markets.

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Agricultural Plastic

- An ag plastic stakeholders meeting was held in September 2014 to develop a better understanding of issues facing generators, collectors, transporters and recyclers.
- With funding from Organic Valley and help from other partners, DNR conducted a survey to determine the types and volumes of ag plastics generated in Wisconsin. The survey garnered a 40% return rate, a high volume of open response comments and is close to being published.
- Various ag plastic collection events and programs currently exist in WI including the WI Clean Marina program and independent events in Green, Sauk and Taylor counties.
- Delta plastics of Arkansas, a manufacturer of PE irrigation tubing, recently met with Green county representatives and has expressed an interest in establishing a partnership with Wisconsin ag plastic generators.

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ICI Rigid Plastics

- An ICI Rigids study by Moore Recycling Associates is underway to determine the materials, markets and consolidation opportunities in Wisconsin.
- A 2009 waste characterization study showed the vast majority of plastics come from commercial and industrial activities, with less than 5% coming from institutional sources.
- Many of these are multilayer, mixed resins or mixed material products which are considered difficult to recycle (167,000 tons) however there is still the potential to capture an additional 17,800 tons of “easy to recycle” plastics.
- Identifying the types of plastic, volume & rate generated, will allow markets to develop with more confidence.
- The SHWEC Recycling Markets Directory is a valuable resource connecting Wisconsin material generators with recyclers.

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Plastic Film

- 85% of Wisconsin residents have access to plastic film recycling drop off services. New collection sites have been established at two vocational centers and will soon include 55 Rehabilitation for Wisconsin centers.
- Two independent consumer education campaigns are underway in the city of Milwaukee and Outagamie county, with the goal of educating the public on the types of film that can be recycled and where to recycle it.
- Less than 1% of the incoming stream at the BOW MRF was determined to be plastic film and continues to be a significant operational issue underscoring the need to keep film out of curbside recycling streams.

Guidance Documents in the “Pipeline”:

- Wetland Review Guidance for Solid Waste Facilities – anticipated public comment period to begin June/July 2015
- Storm Water Runoff Permit Coverage Guidance for Landfills- anticipated public comment period to begin June/July 2015
- Monitoring well inspection checklist – coming soon
- Landfill Needs and Site-life Guidance – update and finalize the draft 2004 guidance
- Comprehensive Dredged Material Disposal Guidance – One goal with this is to prevent unsuitable contaminated soil from being improperly used as part of quarry reclamation.
- Contaminated Soil Handling and Disposal Guidance
- Uses of Landfills during the Post-Closure and Long-term Care Period

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