

Utah Hazardous Waste Generation and Management 2009



Utah Department of Environmental Quality Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste

INTRODUCTION

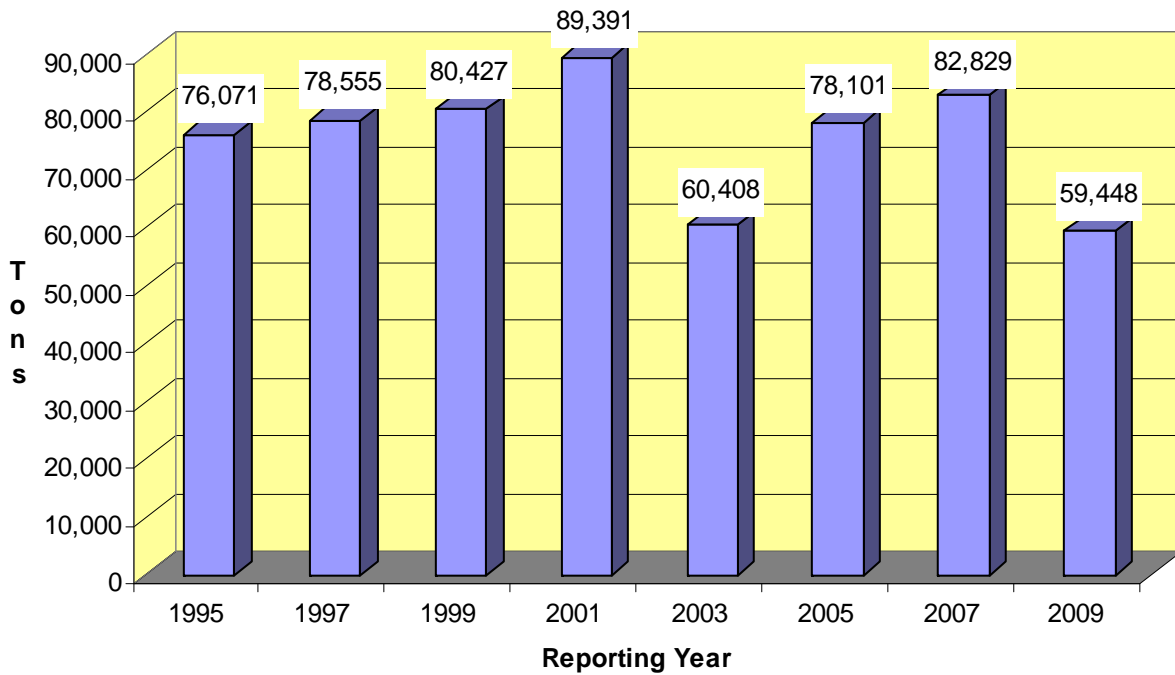
This report is prepared by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. The data compiled in this report is provided by Utah's large quantity hazardous waste generators (LQGs) and treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDs). The federal rules issued under 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/osw/inforesources/data/br09/>.

GENERATION

During the 2009 hazardous waste reporting cycle, 69 Utah facilities reported generating 59,448 tons of hazardous waste, excluding hazardous wastewater which was managed by the generator on-site. These waters were either returned to the process system, discharged to a private or publicly owned water treatment facility. The 2009 hazardous waste generation in Utah decreased by more than 22 percent from the 2007 reporting year.

The top three sources of hazardous waste generation according to North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code, were basic chemical manufacturing, petroleum and coal products, and treatment and disposal facilities. These industries generated 45,477 tons, or 79 percent of the total hazardous waste generation in Utah.

Hazardous Waste Generation



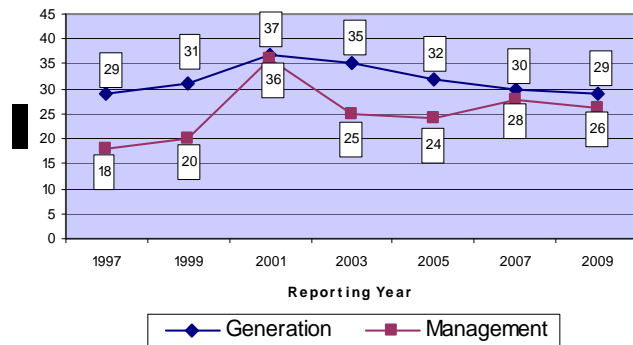
Facility	Quantity (tons)
Deseret Chemical Depot	29,538
Nucor Steel	9,279
Clean Harbors (Aragonite Incinerator Facility)	3,489
Big West Oil	1,770
ATK Promontory	1,476
Tooele Army Depot	1,311
UTA Vine Street	1,218
ATK Launch Systems	1,172
IM Flash Technologies	1,135

Largest 2009 Utah Hazardous Waste Generators
(excludes on-site wastewater treatment)

Nationally, Utah ranked 29th in the quantity of hazardous waste generated during 2009, accounting for only 0.2 percent of the nations total hazardous waste generation. Utah ranked 29th in the number of generators, with 0.4 percent of the nations total.

Utah's National Hazardous Waste Generation and Management Ranking

(includes Dist. of Columbia, Guam, Navajo Nation, Puerto Rico, Trust Territories, and Virgin Islands)



During 2009, Utah Large Quantity Generators reported 38,214 tons of hazardous waste generation containing only characteristic waste codes (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic wastes). Hazardous waste having only listed waste codes (F, P, K and U) totaled 12,329 tons. The total quantity of hazardous waste having both characteristic and listed codes was 7,978 tons. A list of the different waste codes may be found on EPA's website noted on page one of this report.

MANAGEMENT

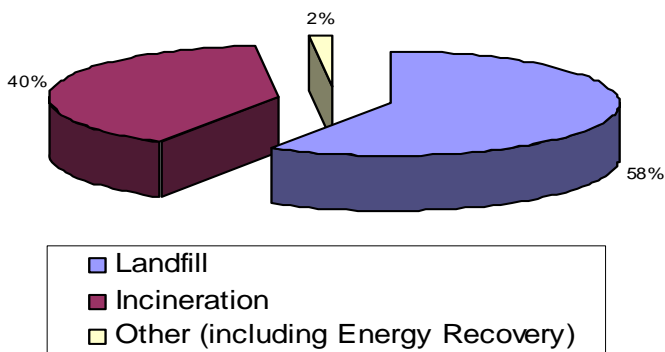
Utah had 15 permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSD's) reporting during the 2009 reporting cycle. The total quantity of hazardous waste managed on-site by these facilities, excluding wastewater, was 111,659 tons. The total quantity of managed hazardous waste in Utah decreased 19 percent from 2007. Nationally, Utah ranked 26th, managing 0.3 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste. Approximately 95 percent of this total, 105,982 tons, was managed by Utah's three active commercial TSD facilities.

2009 Commercially Managed Hazardous Waste

Facility	Quantity (tons)
Clean Harbors (Grassy Mountain)	61,700
Clean Harbors (Aragonite)	39,939
Energy Solutions	4,343

The top two management methods used in Utah during 2009 for all hazardous wastes (on-site and off-site) were landfill/surface impoundment (65,566 tons) and incineration (44,366 tons). Other treatment and recovery methods, including solvent and energy recovery, accounted for the remaining 1,727 tons.

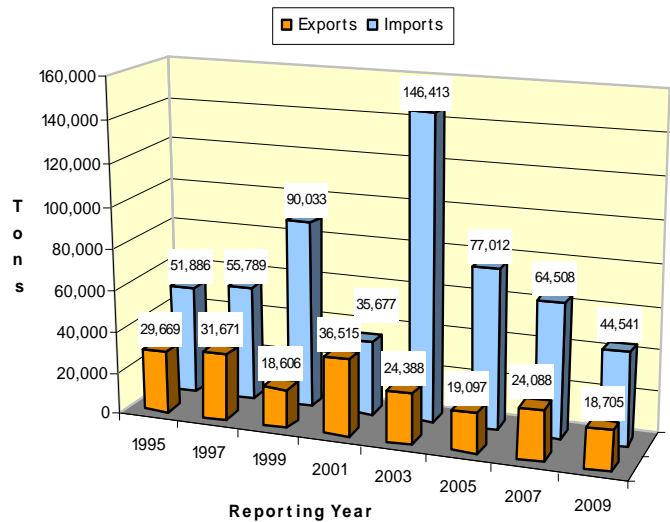
2009 Utah Hazardous Waste Management Methods



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Utah imported 44,541 tons of hazardous waste during 2009. Almost 40 percent of Utah's total commercially managed hazardous waste originated from outside the state. California contributed the largest quantity, 22,281 tons. Utah exported approximately 29 percent of the total state hazardous waste generation, 18,705 tons, to other states for management. Illinois received the largest volume of Utah generated hazardous waste, 18,705 tons.

Utah Hazardous Waste Imports and Exports (Interstate Movement)



Nationally, Utah ranked 18th in the quantity of imported hazardous waste, but only imported 1.5 percent of the total interstate movement of hazardous waste during 2009.

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 fluctuated somewhat over the past several reporting cycles due to the number of one-time cleanups. Also, businesses have become more environmentally conscious through the implementation of pollution prevention efforts, which has allowed them to operate more cost effectively, while still remaining competitive.

Hazardous Waste generation 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. 2009 National Hazardous Waste Report is available at www.epa.gov/osw/inforesources/data/br09/.

