An Overview of Solid Waste
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Waste Programs Division
Waste Inspections & Compliance Unit

January 31, 2018
ADEQ’s Waste Inspections and Compliance Unit

- Permitting and corrective action for solid waste facilities
- Performing inspections
- Providing compliance assistance
- Advocating for solid waste reduction, reuse, and recycling
Arizona Revised Statues (A.R.S.) Titles 44 & 49
Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) Title 18
Code of Federal Regulations Title 40

Parts 257 – Criteria for the Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices
Part 258 – Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
Part 279 – Standards for the Management of Used Oil

- Used Oil
- Special Waste
- Biohazardous Medical Waste
- Used/Waste Tires
- Refuse, garbage, trash

Used Oil
What is Used Oil?

**40 C.F.R. §279.1 - Used Oil** means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

**A.R.S. §49-801 - Used Oil includes** oil that has been contaminated as the result of handling, transportation, or storage.

- Motor oils – including synthetic
- Coolants
- Transmission, brake, and hydraulic fluids

A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 4, Article 7 – Management of Used Oil
40 C.F.R. §279 – Standards for the Management of Used Oil
Illegal Ways to Dispose of Used Oil

Under A.R.S. §49-803(A), it is illegal to dispose of oil:

- Into sewers or waters of the state
- By incineration*
- On land/bare soil**
- Dust suppressant

*Exemptions: Burning for energy recovery

**Exempt: Normal minimal leakage from properly maintained vehicles and equipment
Who Manages Used Oil?

- **Generators** - any person whose act or process produces used oil or whose act causes used oil to become subject to regulation.

- **Collection Centers** - accepts/aggregates and stores used oil collected from used oil generators in shipments no more than 55 gallons

- **Transporters** - transports used oil, collects used oil from generators and transports the collected oil to another facility, or owns/operates a used oil transfer facility
Used Oil

- **Marketers** – directs off-spec used oil from their facility to an industrial boiler or claims used oil burned for energy recovery is on-spec.

- **Processors** – includes blending, filtration, chemical or physical separation, distillation, re-refining

- **Burners** – a facility that burns used oil for energy recovery (air quality permit) or used in asphalt production for roadways.

http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/solid/used_oil.html#handles
40 C.F.R. §279.11
The maximum contaminant concentrations, including a limit on the minimum flashpoint (a safety consideration) that a used oil fuel may have, are referred to as the used oil specifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent/Property</th>
<th>Allowable Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic*</td>
<td>5 ppm or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium*</td>
<td>2 ppm or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium*</td>
<td>10 ppm or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead*</td>
<td>100 ppm or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flashpoint</td>
<td>100° or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCBs</td>
<td>less than 2 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Halogens**</td>
<td>1000 ppm or less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This specification is for Total Metals, not Total Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP).
** Note: Only for total halogen concentrations 1000 ppm or more for which the presumption of mixing has been successfully rebutted.
Off-Specification vs. On-Specification

- **On-specification** – used oil that meets all the specifications (see chart on previous slide)

- **Off-specification** – used oil that does not meet all the specifications except when either of the following two conditions apply:
  - **PCBs are 50 ppm or more:** This used oil is regulated as a toxic waste under the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), or 40 C.F.R. 761
  - **Total Halogens exceed 1000 ppm:** This used oil may be regulated as a hazardous waste under 40 C.F.R., Parts 260 through 266, 268, 270, and 124
Managers of Used Oil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generator</th>
<th>Collection Centers</th>
<th>Transporter/Transfer facility</th>
<th>Processor</th>
<th>Burner</th>
<th>Marketer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>Good condition</td>
<td>Good condition</td>
<td>Good condition</td>
<td>Good condition</td>
<td>Good condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Containment</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes** for transfer facility</td>
<td>Yes**</td>
<td>Yes**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA ID Number</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>No*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADEQ Registration</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracking</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes (total halogen)</td>
<td>Yes (total halogen)</td>
<td>Yes (total halogen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADEQ Reporting</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordkeeping (3yrs)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Must use a used oil transporter with an EPA identification number.

** Must be impermeable & hold 110% of the volume of the largest container

Used Oil Quarterly Reports - A.R.S. § 49-802(B)(2)

- Transporters, marketers, processors and re-refiners
- Submitted within 30 days of the end of the calendar quarter
- Submit via e-mail to UsedOil@azdeq.gov
Used Oil Annual Reports - A.R.S. § 49802(B)(3)

- Burners
- Submitted by Feb 1st for the previous calendar year.
- Submit via e-mail to UsedOil@azdeq.gov
Used oil must be stored in tanks or containers that are in good condition (i.e. not leaking)

Used oil tanks, containers, and fill pipes from underground storage tanks must be labeled with the words “Used Oil.”
Used Oil Releases

Managers of Used Oil must respond to releases

- Stop the release
- Contain the released used oil
- Repair/replace storage container prior to returning them to service
- Clean-up used oil and contaminated materials
  - Potentially a Petroleum Contaminated Soil
What’s Wrong?
Find information on used oil rules and regulation, manager registrations, reporting requirements, and more on the ADEQ website.

http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/solid/index.html#oil
http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/solid/used_oil.html#how

And on the Code of Federal Regulation website

40 C. F. R. 279 (7/1/97 Edition)

Special Waste
What is Special Waste?

A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 13, Article 13
A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 4, Article 9

- Excavated Petroleum Contaminated Soil (PCS)
- Waste from shredding motor vehicles – Automotive Shredder Residue (ASR)

http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/solid/special.html
Petroleum Contaminated Soil

A.R.S. §49-851(A)(3)

- "Petroleum contaminated soils" means soils excavated for storage, treatment or disposal containing benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylenes, acenaphthylene, anthracene, benz(A)anthracene, benzo(A)pyrene, benzo(B)fluoranthene, benzo(K)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenz(A, H)anthracene, fluoranthene, fluorene, indenopyrene, naphthalene or pyrene in concentrations in excess of levels determined by the director pursuant to section 49-152 to protect the public health and the environment.
Upon detection of a release of used oil to the environment, the handler must:

1. Stop the release;
2. Contain the released used oil;
3. Clean up and manage properly the released used oil and other materials; and
4. If necessary, repair or replace any leaking used oil storage containers or tanks prior to retuning them to service.

NOTE: Used oil spilled on concrete or asphalt, is not regulated by WICU staff. Normal minimal leakage from properly maintained vehicles and equipment is not be considered disposal to the land.
Test Methods

A.A.C. R18-13-1604

A generator of excavated PCS must determine if the soil is special waste PCS, solid waste PCS, or non-regulated soil through laboratory analysis

- ADEQ approved sampling plan
- Soil testing must be conducted by an Arizona Licensed Laboratory - Can be found through the Arizona Department of Health Services

“Do-It-Yourselfers” (DIY’ers) A.A.C. R18-13-1603.0

If a DIY’er spills oil on the soil, the DIY’er is allowed to scrape the soil, place it in a plastic trash bag, and dispose of it in their regular trash.

Non-residential (non-DIY)

A generator of excavated PCS determines (through sampling or generator knowledge) whether the soil is:

- Special Waste PCS
- Solid Waste PCS
- Non-regulated soil
Petroleum Contaminated Soil

- **Special Waste PCS**: regulated contaminants detected above non-residential soil remediation levels (SRLs)
- **Solid Waste PCS**: regulated contaminants detected above residential SRLs but below non-residential SRLs.
- **Non-regulated Soil**: regulated contaminants fall below residential SRLs
### Soil Remediation Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIAL WASTE CONSTITUENTS (A.R.S. § 49-851A.3)</th>
<th>REGULATED CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>SOLID WASTE PCS &gt;RESIDENTIAL SRLs (IN PPM, MG/KG)</th>
<th>SPECIAL WASTE PCS &gt;NON-RESIDENTIAL SRLs (IN PPM, MG/KG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BTEX</strong> EPA Method 8260 or 8021</td>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Xylenes</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAHS</strong> Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons</td>
<td>Acenaphthylene</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonly found in diesel and lubricant oil</td>
<td>Anthracene</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benz[A]anthracene</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benzo[A]pyrene</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benzo[B]fluoranthene</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benzo[K]fluoranthene</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chrysene</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dibenz[A,H]anthracene</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fluoranthene</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fluorene</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indenopyrene</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pyrene</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I’ve generated Special Waste PCS….now what?
All special waste generators shall: (A.A.C. R18-13-1302)

- Obtain a special waste ID number from ADEQ prior to shipping
- Ship special waste on a completed special waste manifest
- Must use a special waste shipper that is registered with ADEQ
- Ship the special waste to a facility that has received plan approval from ADEQ to accept special waste
Special Waste Storage

- Special Waste PCS Generators may accumulate PCS from multiple locations for up to 90 days.
- Must control public access, wind dispersion, and storm water run-on/run-off
- Tanks and containers must:
  - Be labeled with **CAUTION: CONTAINS PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED SOIL**; Generator name and ID number; and accumulation start date.
  - Be leak-proof and kept closed
  - Not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner that may cause them to rupture or leak
  - Inspected monthly (documented).
The following shall annually submit a Special Waste Annual Report Form by March 1 of each year for all special waste handled the preceding year: (A.R.S. § 49-860)

- Any special waste transporter
- Any treatment, storage, receiving facilities
- Any generator
What are the issues you see in the picture?
Petroleum Contaminated Soil Sampling Plan
April 2007

Excavated soils must be characterized prior to treatment or disposal in order to demonstrate that the selected treatment or disposal method is both necessary and appropriate. The following guidelines should be employed for determining the appropriate number of samples to characterize the excavated soils. If the soils are being taken to a fixed disposal or fixed treatment facility, the additional sampling requirements, if any, for that facility should be followed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil volume (cubic yards)</th>
<th>Number of discrete samples*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 – 10</td>
<td>2, one from each half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 20</td>
<td>3, one from each third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 100</td>
<td>4, one from each quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 – 500</td>
<td>one sample for each 25 cubic yards, not to exceed 10 samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 500</td>
<td>one sample for each 50 yards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Dispersed samples, in intervals of two, may be combined into a composite sample in the laboratory from the sample extract to save on the cost of analysis. For example, four (4) dispersed samples can be combined in the laboratory to create two composite samples. PVC samples should be compounded after the extraction process has been performed using an aliquot of the extract.

Dispersed samples should be collected from the excavated soil by pushing or driving a clean stainless-steel-type sampler lined with clean sleeves composed of an inert material such as Teflon, stainless steel, or brass. Sample collection should be conducted in accordance with industry standards.

Completely filled sleeves should be immediately sealed by completely covering the ends with a Teflon patch. Covering the Teflon patch with a full patch, covering the patches with Teflon-lined plastic caps, and sealing the caps by wrapping custody seals or non-contaminating tape around the sleeve, overlapping the lower edge of the cap. The samples should be immediately labeled, placed in a sealable plastic bag, and stored at 4 degrees Celsius.

Alternative sampling methods may be used if approved by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. The sample should be submitted to a fixed-based or mobile analytical laboratory certified by the Arizona Department of Health Services to perform the appropriate analyses. A properly completed chain-of-custody document should accompany all samples.

The soil sample preservation and extraction for volatile organic contaminants should be conducted in accordance with ADEQ Policy OAT70.004 - Implementation of EPA Method 8015B - Soil Preparation for EPA Methods 8015B, 8015B and 8260B. Petroleum contaminated soil sampling can be considered "UST/Site sampling" with regards to Policy 170, allowing the collection of bulk samples. Samples should be analyzed for the contaminants and laboratory methods as indicated in Table 1.

SOIL EXEMPT FROM PCS RULES

When the levels of regulated contaminants (based on the attached table) are below or at the residential SRUs in excavated soil, they are EXEMPT from PCS rules except for the waste determination requirements. These soils are exempt from regulation as a solid waste provided that the applicable requirements under A.R.S. § 49-701.02 are met.

PEE-GENERATED PCS - NOW WHAT DO I DO?

Pursuant to A.A.C. R16-13-1202, a generator of excavated PCS must determine if the soil is special waste PCS, solid waste PCS, or non-regulated soil through laboratory analysis by an Arizona certified laboratory or by using generator knowledge. It is recommended that the generator manages the PCS as special waste until a proper waste determination has been conducted.

If laboratory analysis is used, the waste determination shall be performed in accordance with a site-specific waste sampling plan using:

- ADEQ’s Petroleum Contaminated Soil sampling plan. The sampling plan is available on our website: www.azdeq.gov/environment/waste/solid/special.html

I HAVE SPECIAL WASTE PCS - NOW WHAT DO I DO?

- Obtain a Special Waste Generator ID Number (A.A.C. R16-13-1202)
- Complete the "Generator" section of a Special Waste Manifest prior to off-site consignment (A.A.C. R16-13-1202)
- Only use a registered Special Waste Shipper (A.A.C. R16-13-1302)
- Dispose of the Special Waste at a registered storage, disposal, or treatment facility permitted by ADEQ (A.A.C. R16-13-1613)

https://www.azdeq.gov/environment/waste/solid/special.html
Find information on special waste rules and regulations, approved special waste transporters, identification number requirements, reporting requirements, and more on the ADEQ website.

http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/solid/special.html
A.R.S. §49-701(19) and R18-13-1401(22)

“Medical Waste” means any solid waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of a human being or animal or in any research relating to that diagnosis, treatment or immunization, or in the production or testing of biologicals, and includes discarded drugs but does not include hazardous waste as defined in A.R.S. § 49-921 other than conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste.

Biohazardous Medical Waste ≠ Medical Waste
Medical Waste = Solid Waste
“Biohazardous medical waste” is composed of one or more of the following:

a) **CULTURES AND STOCKS:** Discarded cultures and stocks generated in the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of a human being or animal or in any research relating to that diagnosis, treatment or immunization, or in the production or testing of biologicals.

b) **HUMAN BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS:** Discarded products and materials containing free-flowing blood or free-flowing blood components.

c) **HUMAN PATHOLOGIC WASTES:** Discarded organs and body parts removed during surgery. Human pathologic wastes do not include the head or spinal column.
d) **MEDICAL SHARPS:** Discarded sharps used in animal or human patient care, medical research, or clinical laboratories. This includes hypodermic needles; syringes; pipettes; scalpel blades; blood vials; needles attached to tubing; broken and unbroken glassware; and slides and coverslips.

e) **RESEARCH ANIMAL WASTES:** Animal carcasses, body parts, and bedding of animals that have been infected with agents that produce, or may produce, human infection.
Who do the regulations apply to?

Biohazardous Medical Waste:

- Generators
- Transporters
- Treatment facilities
- Disposal facilities
R18-13-1407

For Non-Residential disposal of Biohazardous Medical Waste

- Red disposable plastic bag
  - Medical sharps should be placed in a medical sharps container
- Red disposable plastic bag should be Leak/puncture resistant
- Red disposable plastic bag should be Impervious to moisture
Packaging of Biohazardous Medical Waste

- Under normal handling conditions the bag will not
  - Tear
  - Burst open
- Place the bag in a secondary container
- Reusable containers shall not be used for any purpose other than the storage of biohazardous medical waste.
A generator may place a container of biohazardous medical waste solid waste alongside a container of solid waste if the biohazardous medical waste is identified and not allowed to co-mingle with solid waste.

The storage area shall not be used to store substances for human consumption or medical supplies.
Storage of BMW Continued

R18-13-1408(B)

- Once biohazardous medical waste has been packaged for shipment off site, a generator shall provide a storage area for biohazardous medical waste until the waste is collected and shall comply with both of the following requirements:
  - In a secure storage area that restricts access to or contact with the biohazardous medical waste
  - Display the universal biohazard symbol and post the following warning signs:

    (in English)
    "CAUTION -- BIOHAZARDOUS MEDICAL WASTE STORAGE AREA
    -- UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS KEEP OUT"

    and (in Spanish)
    "PRECAUCION -- ZONA DE ALMACENAMIENTO DE DESPERDICIOS BIOLOGICOS PELIGROSOS
    PROHIBIDA LA ENTRADA A PERSONAS NO AUTORIZADAS."
R18-13-1408(C)
Beginning at the time the waste is set out for collection, a generator who stores biohazardous medical waste shall comply with all of the following requirements:

1. Keep putrescible biohazardous medical waste unrefrigerated if it does not create a nuisance. However, refrigerate at 40° F or less putrescible biohazardous medical waste kept more than seven days.

2. Store biohazardous medical waste for 90 days or less unless generator has obtained facility plan approval under A.R.S. § 49-762.04 and is in compliance with the design and operation requirements prescribed in R18-13-1412.
3. Keep the storage area free of visible contamination.

4. Protect biohazardous medical waste from contact with water, precipitation, wind, or animals. A generator shall ensure that the waste does not provide a breeding place or a food source for insects or rodents.
5. Handle spills by re-packaging the biohazardous medical waste, re-labeling the containers and cleaning any soiled surface as prescribed in R18-13-1407(A)(2)(b).

6. Notwithstanding subsection (C)(1), if odors become a problem, a generator shall minimize objectionable odors and the off-site migration of odors. If the Department determines that a generator has not acted or adequately addressed the problem, the Department shall require the waste to be removed or refrigerated at 40° F or less.
What’s wrong in this picture?
BMW Transportation and Disposal

- Generators must use an ADEQ-registered transporter.
- Transporters must register and submit an application and Transportation Management Plan to ADEQ for approval.
- Transporters must deliver BMW to an ADEQ-approved biohazardous medical waste storage, transfer, treatment or disposal facility within 24 hours of collection or refrigerate the waste for not more than 90 days.
- Biohazardous medical waste facilities must apply for Solid Waste Facility Plan approval.

Directory of ADEQ-approved, Arizona Biohazardous Medical Waste Handlers
Biohazardous Medical Waste Transporter
Discarded Drugs  R18-13-1401(12)
Prescription medicine, over-the-counter medicine, or controlled substance used in the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of a human or animal that the generator intends to abandon. **DOES NOT include hazardous waste or DEA-regulated substances.**


Discarded Drug Disposal  R18-13-1418
A generator of discarded drugs not returned to the manufacturer shall destroy the drugs on site prior to placing the waste out for collection. A generator shall destroy the discarded drugs by any method that prevents the drug's use. If federal or state law prescribes a specific method for destruction of discarded drugs, the generator shall comply with that law.
### Discarded Drugs

**www.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/Rx/Drop%20Box%20Locations.pdf**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Fire Department</td>
<td>1400 East 10th St.</td>
<td>Cochise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagstaff Police Department</td>
<td>911 East Sawmill Rd</td>
<td>Coconino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix Police Department</td>
<td>620 West Washington Street</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucson Police East Substation</td>
<td>9670 East Golf Links Road</td>
<td>Pima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinal County Sheriff’s Office</td>
<td>5750 South Kings Ranch Rd</td>
<td>Pinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescott Police Department</td>
<td>222 South Marina</td>
<td>Yavapai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma County Sheriff’s Office</td>
<td>141 South 3rd Street</td>
<td>Yuma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...and many more city Departments.

http://www.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/
http://www.acpa.net/arizona_drug_disposal_locations.aspx
Medical Sharps shall be handled as follows:

1. A generator who treats biohazardous medical waste on site shall place medical sharps in a sharps container after rendering them incapable of creating a stick hazard by using an encapsulation agent or any other process that prevents a stick hazard. Medical sharps encapsulated or processed in this manner are considered to be solid waste.
2. A generator who ships biohazardous medical waste off site for treatment shall either:
   a. Place medical sharps in a medical sharps container and follow the requirements of R18-13-1406, or
   b. Package and send medical sharps to a treatment facility via a mail-back system as prescribed by the instructions provided by the mail-back system operator. An Arizona treatment facility shall render medical sharps incapable of creating a stick hazard by using an encapsulation agent or any other process that prevents a stick hazard.
3. A person operating a treatment facility who accepts medical sharps for treatment shall either:

a. Encapsulate medical sharps to prevent stick hazard, or

b. Use any other process that prevents a stick hazard.
R18-13-1403

1. Law enforcement personnel handling biohazardous medical waste for law enforcement purposes
2. A person in possession of radioactive materials
3. A person who returns unused medical sharps to the manufacturer
4. A household generator residing in a private, public, or semi-public residence who generates biohazardous medical waste in the administration of self-care or the agent of the household generator who administers that medical care. *This exemption does not apply to the facility in which a person resides if that facility is licensed by the Arizona Department of Health Services.*

5. A generator that separates medical devices from the medical waste stream that are sent out for re-processing and returned to the generator.

6. A person in possession of human bodies regulated by A.R.S. Title 36

SEE NEXT SLIDE FOR # 7
The following persons are exempt from the requirements of this Article:

# 7. R18-13-1403 (7)

A person who sends used medical sharps via the United States Postal Service or private shipping agent to a treatment facility.
A.R.S. 44-1342  Tattoo Needles and Waste; Disposal; Civil Penalty

- A. A tattoo needle and any waste exposed to human blood that is generated in the creation of a tattoo shall be disposed of in the same manner as biohazardous medical waste pursuant to section 49-761.

- B. A person who disposes of a tattoo needle or any waste generated in the creation of a tattoo in violation of this section is liable for a civil penalty of up to five hundred dollars for each violation.
Brochures and Fact Sheets

Arizona’s Biohazardous Medical Waste Rules

Guidelines for Management and Disposal of Waste Generated in the Tattoo Industry

BACKGROUND

In August 2003, Arizona adopted laws that require used tattoo needles and any wastes exposed to human blood that is generated during the creation of a tattoo to be disposed of in the same manner as biohazardous medical waste.

Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes § 44-342:

A. A tattoo needle and any wastes exposed to human blood that is generated during the creation of a tattoo shall be disposed of in the same manner as biohazardous medical waste pursuant to Section 44-342.

B. A person who disposits of a tattoo needle or any waste generated in the creation of a tattoo in violation of this section is liable for a civil penalty of up to $500 for each violation.

The applicable regulations are available on our Web site:
http://www.azdeq.gov/environment/waste/solid/ic.html#sharps

HOW DO I PACKAGE MY WASTE PRIOR TO SHIPING IT OFF SITE?

Place medical sharps (tattoo and piercing needles) into a sharps container to avoid stick hazards.

Other materials exposed to human blood, including gowns, bandages, and paper towels used during the creation of a tattoo must be packaged in one of the following manners:

Red Disposable Plastic Bags

The bags must be:
- Leak resistant and impermeable to moisture
- Puncture resistant for sharps and strong enough to prevent tearing or breaking
- Sealed to prevent leakage during transport

Placed in a secondary container bearing the universal biohazardous medical waste symbol, to prevent leakage of the bag and its contents.

This container may be either disposable or reusable.

Sharps Container bearing the Universal Biohazardous Medical Waste Symbol

These containers must be:
- Leak proof on all sides and bottom
- Closed with a tight fitting lid
- Constructed of sturdy, durable materials that are impervious to liquids and resistant to corrosion by disinfection agents and hot water
- Cleared after each use unless the inner surfaces of the container have been perforated by a disposable liner or bag. "Cleared" meansaganation to remove visible particulate combined with other exposure to hot water at a temperature of at least 180 degrees Fahrenheit for a minimum of 15 seconds or exposure to an EPA-approved chemical disinfectant.

HOW DO I PROPERLY DISPOSE OF MY TATTOO WASTE?

Tattoo waste must be shipped using an ADEQ-registered medical waste transporter and must be treated in an EPA-permitted hospitalization medical waste treatment facility.

A list of permitted treatment facilities and registered transporters can be found on ADEQ’s Web site:
http://www.azdeq.gov/environment/waste/solid/ic.html#sharps

Waste Transformed Off-Site for Treatment

Biohazardous medical waste must be packaged in one of the ways listed above prior to transport.

The biohazardous waste generator must arrange for transportation of the waste to a permitted biohazardous medical waste treatment facility through an ADEQ registered transporter.

The generator must show a signed copy of a tracking document signed by the waste transporter to signify acceptance of the waste.
Biohazardous Medical Waste Information

Find information on biohazardous medical waste rules and regulations, transporter and facility registration and requirements, fee schedules, and more on the ADEQ website.

http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/solid/1c.html
How?
Waste/Used Tire Management
Waste/Used Tire Regulations

- A.R.S. §44-1301 to §44-1307 – Waste Tire Disposal
- A.R.S. §49-762 and §49-763 – Solid Waste

Definitions

A.R.S. §44-1301(4)

“Waste Tire” means a motor vehicle tire that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect.

A.A.C. R18-13-1212(C)(1)

“Used Tire” means any tire which has been used for more than one day on a motor vehicle.
Waste/Used Tire Registration Requirements

- 100 or more used tires outdoors
- Over 500 but less than 5,000 waste tires outdoors
- Over 5,000 waste tires requires self-certification as a solid waste facility
- Initial registration fee and subsequent annual registration
Facilities that store 100 or more used motor vehicle tires outdoors must:

- Restrict smoking within 50 feet of the tire storage area. “No Smoking” signs shall be posted in suitable and conspicuous locations.

- Place Class 2A-10BC type fire extinguishers 75 feet travel distance from any point of a tire pile at well-marked locations.

- Store tires in piles that:
  - Do not exceed 20 feet in height
  - Are not within 3 feet of the property line
  - Have at least 20 feet wide access routes, free of debris and vegetation.
  - Have a maximum grid system of 50 feet by 150 feet
  - Do not exceed 6 feet in height if stored within 3 to 10 feet of the property line.
Find information on waste/used tire regulations, facility registration, fee schedules, and more on our website.

http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/solid/tires.html
https://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/solid/tires.html
Facility Types:

- Biohazardous Medical Waste Treatment Facilities
- Waste Tire Collection Sites
- Municipal/Non-Municipal Landfills
- Solid Waste Transfer Stations
Municipal/Non-Municipal Landfill Regulations

- Regulations for Municipal Landfills are found in 40 CFR 258-“Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills”.
- Regulations for Non-Municipal Landfills are found in 40 CFR 257-“Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices”.
- These regulations are the basis for permits issued to individual facilities. The permit is the most influential document for ADEQ inspections.
Common concerns found at landfills

- Windblown Litter.
- Insufficient amount of Daily Cover.
- Erosion on Landfill Slopes.
- Water/Gas monitoring records not available on or near the Landfill.
- Training records not available during inspection.
- Master Facility Plan Approval (MFPA) or Aquifer Protection Permit (APP) not available during inspection.
Windblown Litter

- Continuous control of on-site windblown litter may be the best way to avoid off-site windblown litter.
Insufficient Daily Cover

- Insufficient Daily Cover usually leads to a permit violation, and can cause control of windblown litter to be more difficult.
Erosion of Landfill Slopes to the point where solid waste is exposed and the solid waste is moving away from the Landfill due to precipitation and wind usually leads to a violation.
Documentation Review

- Inspections of landfills involves the review of documents derived from permit requirements and/or federal regulations. These include landfill gas monitoring results, water monitoring results, and random load inspection logs.

- ADEQ Inspectors will also ask to review documentation for any type of training for employees of the landfill.

- The Master Facility Plan Approval (MFPA) for municipal landfills, and the Aquifer Protection Permit (APP) for non-municipal landfills, which are issued by ADEQ, should be kept on or near the facility for review.

- All of these documents should be available to the ADEQ inspectors to avoid deficiencies and to help complete the inspection in a timely manner.
Common concerns found at Transfer Stations

- On site Windblown Litter
- Off-site Windblown Litter
- Effective use of Signs
- Release of Used Oil to Soil
- Storage of Waste Tires
- Fire Hazards
On-Site Windblown Litter

Fences, nets and daily pickup of on-site litter will help to reduce off-site windblown litter.
Off-site windblown litter should be picked up immediately to keep it from dispersing further out.
Effective use of Signs

Conspicuously posted and clearly readable signs can be used to direct customers about where to properly place solid waste and recyclable materials.
Transfer Stations that collect used oil should have a storage system that will avoid a spill of used oil onto unpaved ground.
Some Transfer Stations collect waste tires, and these Transfer Stations should be required to function as a dedicated Waste Tire Collection Site.
Fire Hazards

- Fire extinguishers should be readily available to a Transfer Station attendant and flammable solid waste should be stored in small quantities to reduce the chance of a fire becoming uncontrollable.
Illegal Dumping ("Wildcat Dumping")
Illegal Dumping

What is illegal or Wildcat Dumping?
Disposal of solid waste at any location that has not been approved by an authorized agency to accept waste

Illegal Dumping can pose a risk to public health, aquatic habitats, and wildlife

Illegal Dumping can hurt property values and erode the tax base and creates an economic burden on local government
Illegal Dumping

Dispose of solid waste at the appropriate, approved solid waste facility.

Arizona Solid Waste Landfills:
http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/solid/active.html

Arizona Solid Waste Transfer Stations:
http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/solid/transfer_station.html
If you find an illegal dump or see illegal dumping, report it to:
Local solid waste office, environmental enforcement office, code enforcement, or local law enforcement agency

Link to State and local contacts:
http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/dumping/contacts.html
When reporting illegal dumping try to include the following information if possible:

- Date, time, Specific location of dumpsite, and directions, GPS Coordinates (cell phones)
- Approximate size of the dumpsite
- What items are being dumped
- Name and phone number of the property owner (if known)
- Description of vehicle and license plate number
- Description of person(s) dumping
- Your name & number (optional)
Illegal Dumping

Submit an online complaint to ADEQ:
http://www.azdeq.gov/function/compliance/complaint.html
https://azdeq.gov/environ/waste/solid/index.html

Illegal disposal and improper management of solid waste is a major problem in Arizona. Here are a few tips to prevent the most common solid waste violations:
Find information on Illegal dumping in Arizona, helpful links, State and local contacts on the ADEQ website:
Or the Keep Arizona Beautiful website:
http://kazb.org/
The Keep Arizona Beautiful Illegal Dumping Toolkit Site:
http://kazb.org/dumping/
New to WICU

- Inspection “windows”
- WICU Complaint Hotline (602) 771-4673
- Safe Options for Home Needle Disposal
- Tire Regulations Brochure
- Children’s Solid Waste Activity Book
Contact Information

- ADEQ Home Page
  - http://www.azdeq.gov/

- Waste Inspections and Compliance Line
  - (602) 771-4673

- Waste Programs Home Page

- Solid Waste Home Page

- Waste Programs Permits and Plan Review Unit
  - (602) 771-4123

- EPA ID Numbers
  - David Janke - (602) 771-4173 - drj@azdeq.gov
Contact Information

Solid Waste Inspections and Compliance Team

Lori Plato, Compliance Officer
(602) 771-4711
llp@azdeq.gov

Ray Rivera, Compliance Officer
(602) 771-4881
rgr@azdeq.gov

Anthony Stone, Compliance Officer
(602) 771-4698
AS7@azdeq.gov

Heather Blanchard, Enforcement Officer
(602) 771-2228
hb2@azdeq.gov

Tracy Neal, Unit Manager
(602) 771-1134
tkn@azdeq.gov
Questions?