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
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
WMM Program Staffing

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

- Program Evaluation
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
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
Pounds collected by program year

More than 160 million pounds collected through first five program years

- Pounds sent to non-registered recycler
- Eligible rural pounds
- Eligible urban pounds
Where collected materials go (PY5)

- WI, 49%
- IL, 36%
- MN, 7%
- IN, 1%
- Other, 7%
Gap between collection & targets

![Bar chart showing the gap between collection and targets for different program years.](chart.png)
Registered E-Cycle Wisconsin Collection Sites, July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

[Map depicting the distribution of collection sites across Wisconsin with legends for Event/Temporary Site, Permanent Site, County Boundary, Counties with no sites, City, and US Highway.]
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
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 the workforce 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 electronics collection system money while making your site safer. Most of the suggestions below are not site-specific requirements under the Clean 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 ideal environment is in a covered container. The ideal location both indoors and outdoors is to keep electronics out of the elements so that they don’t get caught in rain and weather. Unsanded storage is not possible, frequent adjustments by your recycling can help make sure electronics remain recyclable.

Broken cathode ray tubes (CRTs) must be stored in a building with door, 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 prevent theft, vandalism, and illegal dumping. You may also want to store electronics in locked containers, especially if you’re difficult to prevent unwanted access to your site.

Storage

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

- Secure all storage areas and doors.
- Have an internal standard on duty during hours for security and to prevent mishandling of electronics.
- Send all materials off-site for recycling within one year of their arrival.

Work with your recycling 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 booking material onto a truck. The suggestions below work for most sites, but if you are regulating, allow only the packaging practices that apply to you.
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
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
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
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


• Affects CCR landfills, impoundments and beneficial uses
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!
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
## Drug Take-Back Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>National collection</th>
<th>Wisconsin Collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept 2010</td>
<td>121 tons</td>
<td>2.2 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 2011</td>
<td>188 tons</td>
<td>9.4 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 2011</td>
<td>188 tons</td>
<td>9.9 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 2012</td>
<td>276 tons</td>
<td>18.8 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 2012</td>
<td>244 tons</td>
<td>11.2 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2013</td>
<td>333 tons</td>
<td>22.8 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 2013</td>
<td>324 tons</td>
<td>19.2 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 2014</td>
<td>390 tons</td>
<td>25.2 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 2014</td>
<td>309 tons</td>
<td>17.0 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2015</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>19.9 tons</td>
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Wisconsin Self-Certified MRF Tonnages
2008-2014
Tons of Wisconsin MSW Landfilled
2008-2014

Wisconsin Self-Certified MRF Tonnages
2008-2014
RU Table 1 Material Tonnages 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All other paper</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCC</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glass containers</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic containers #1-7</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel (tin)/bimetal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>containers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum containers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MRF Recyclables Processed: 2014

- OCC: 30%
- Other Paper: 45%
- Glass: 16%
- Plastic: 6%
- Metal: 3%
- Other Paper: 45%
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.
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.
ICI Rigid Plastics

- An ICI Rigid Plastics 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.
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”:

- 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