



MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

Missouri Hazardous Waste Program Update

November 15, 2018

Strategic Priority

- The Hazardous Waste Program helps Missouri citizens by managing natural resources to promote a healthy environment and economy by:
- Promoting environmental responsibility and resource stewardship.
- Enhancing services to the regulated public.
- Increasing transparency and access to information about environmental concerns.
- Improving organizational performance by functioning as one team.

What does the HWP do?

Pollution Prevention

- Prevents environmental damages and impacts to public health
- Promote safe operation and handling of waste by businesses that generate, transport, treat, store, and dispose of hazardous wastes through registration, certification, permitting, compliance assistance, inspecting sites, and taking appropriate enforcement actions.
- Promote safe operation of approximately 3,366 underground storage tank sites by registering tanks, maintaining data, providing compliance assistance, conducting inspections, and taking appropriate enforcement actions
- Provides training and equipment to first responders along radioactive materials transportation routes

What does the HWP do?

Remediation

- Addresses environmental contamination through investigation, remediation of contaminated sites, and restoration of land to productive use
- Implements laws that require responsible parties to be accountable for contamination
- Facilitates environmental remediation when parties seek to voluntarily clean up contaminated sites
- Provides oversight of parties conducting remediation

What does the HWP do?

Long-Term Stewardship

- Implements long-term stewardship measures
- Performs operation and maintenance activities
- Conducts inspections
- Maintains a registry and on-line mapper, providing information to the public on appropriate and productive reuse of properties

Environmental Restoration

- Assess, restore, or rehabilitate damage to natural resources
- Contract cleanup, monitoring, assessment work, manage data, perform relevant environmental studies, or related activities
- Meet state obligations at Superfund sites
- Investigate radiological contaminated sites

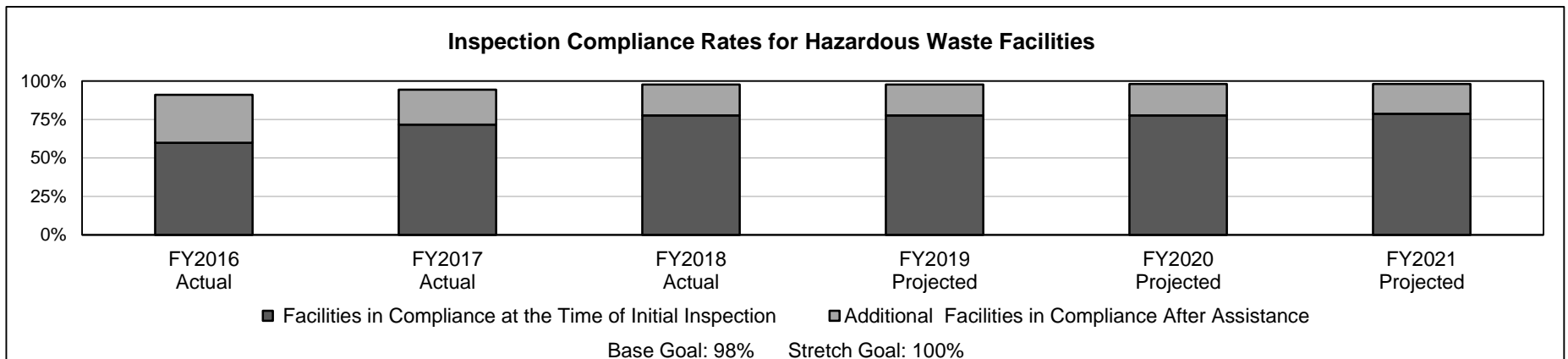
Staffing

- Reduction of 6 positions
 - FY18 to FY20
- Retirements
 - ~ 20% eligible
 - A number have retired this year

Organization

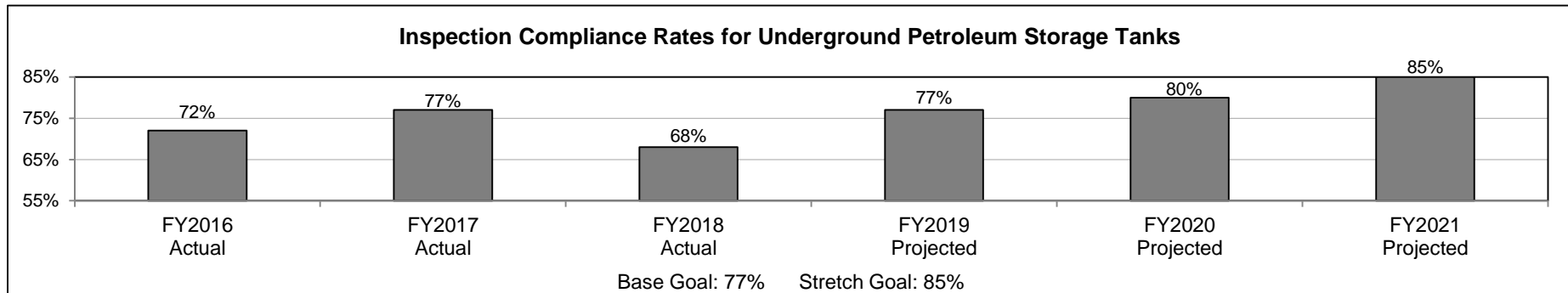
- Tanks Enforcement Unit merged with Tanks Section
- Commercial Facility Unit merged with Enforcement Unit

Accomplishments



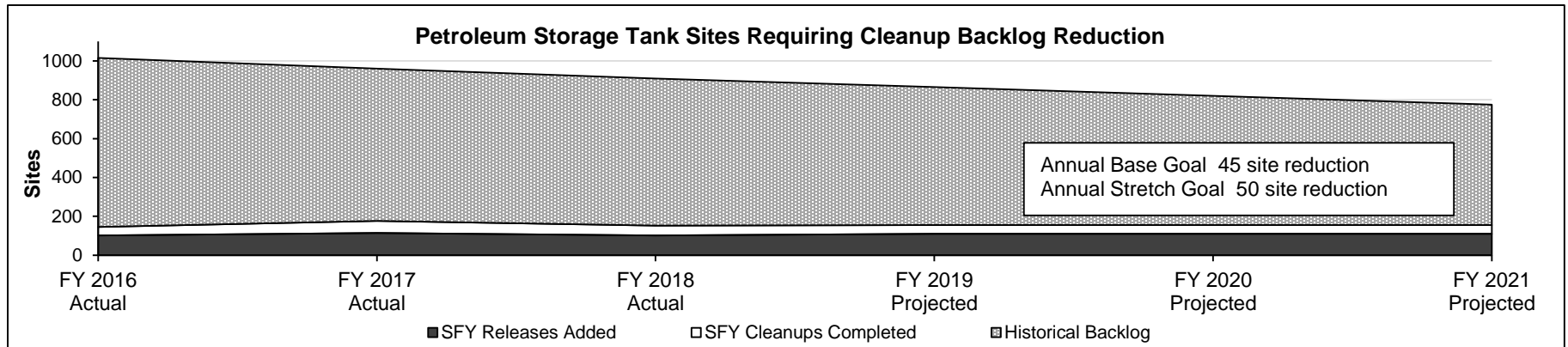
77.6% were in compliance in FY18.
20.2% received compliance assistance.

Accomplishments



68% were in compliance in FY18.
Goal is to achieve 77% in FY19

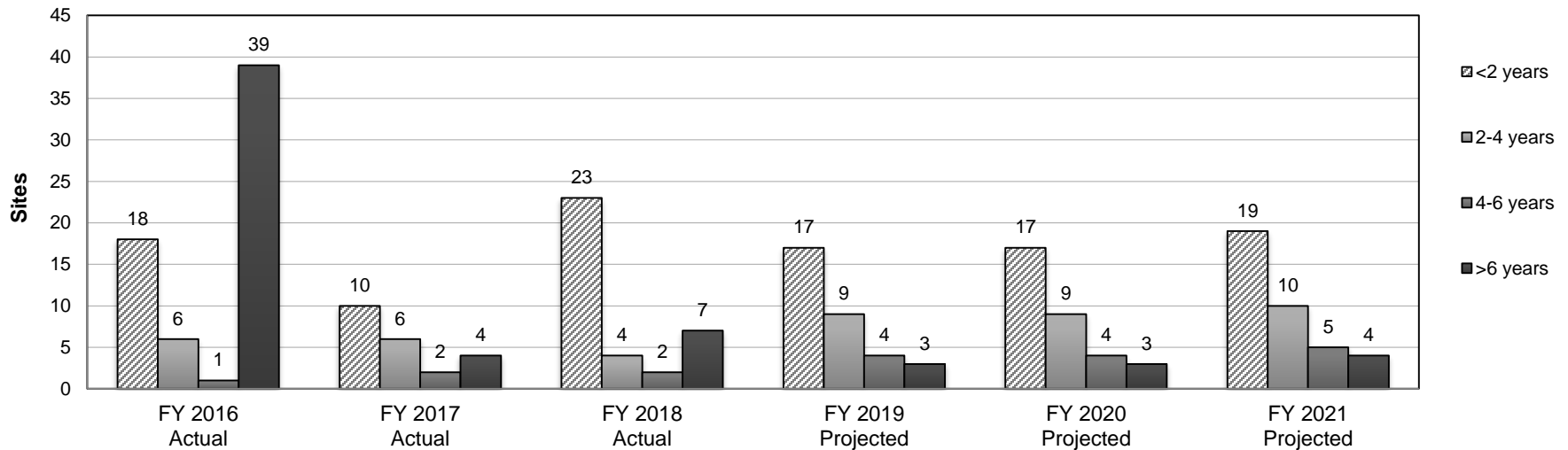
Accomplishments



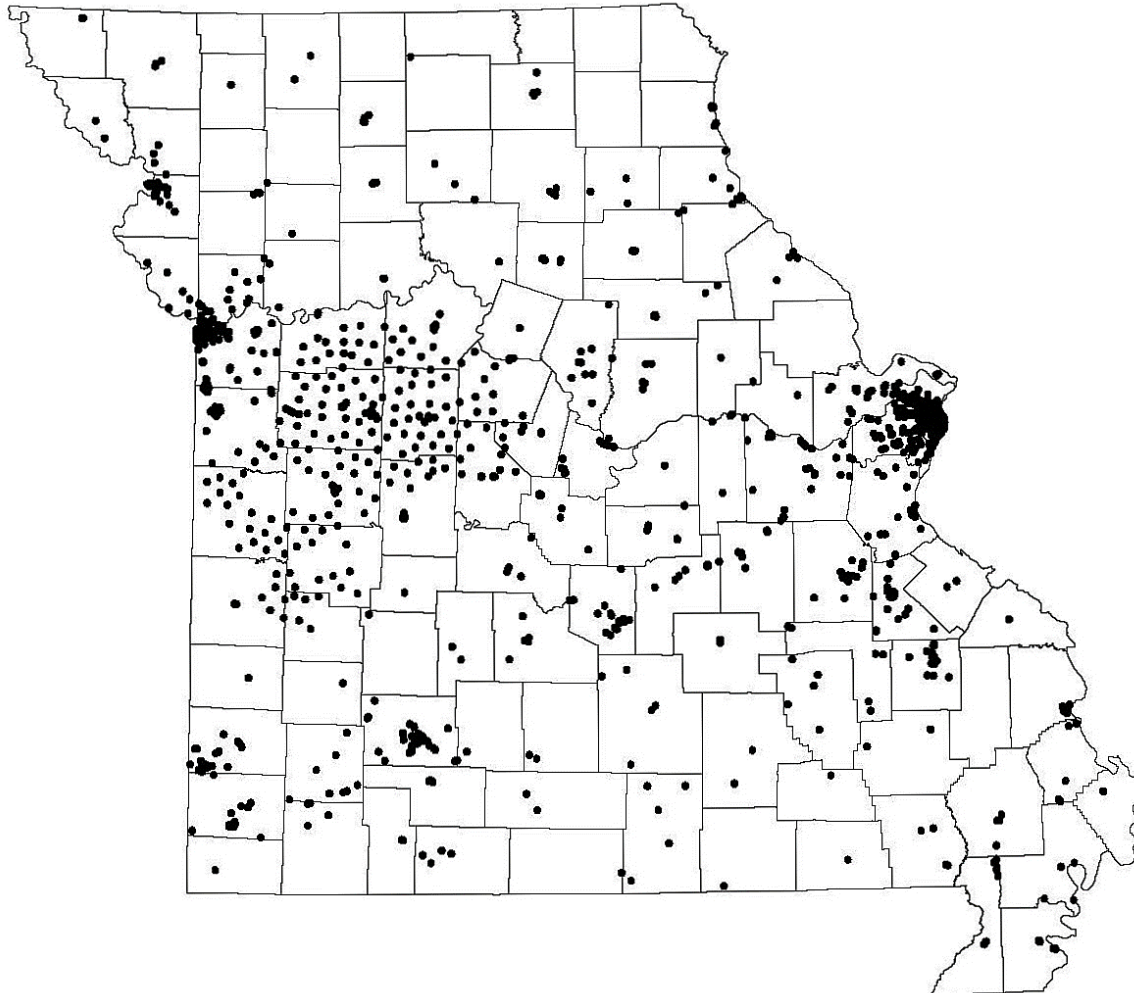
Goal is to reduce this backlog to below 800 sites by 2021.

Accomplishments

Voluntary Cleanup Sites Returned to Re-use Completion Timeframes



36 BVCP sites cleaned up in FY18.



Ongoing Cleanup Sites as of June 2018

Each dot represents one Superfund, BVCP, or Federal Facilities cleanup site and where Hazardous Substance PSD appropriation might be used.

BVCP - The Brownfields Site-Specific Assessment program provides funding and technical assistance to help assess the environmental condition of properties.

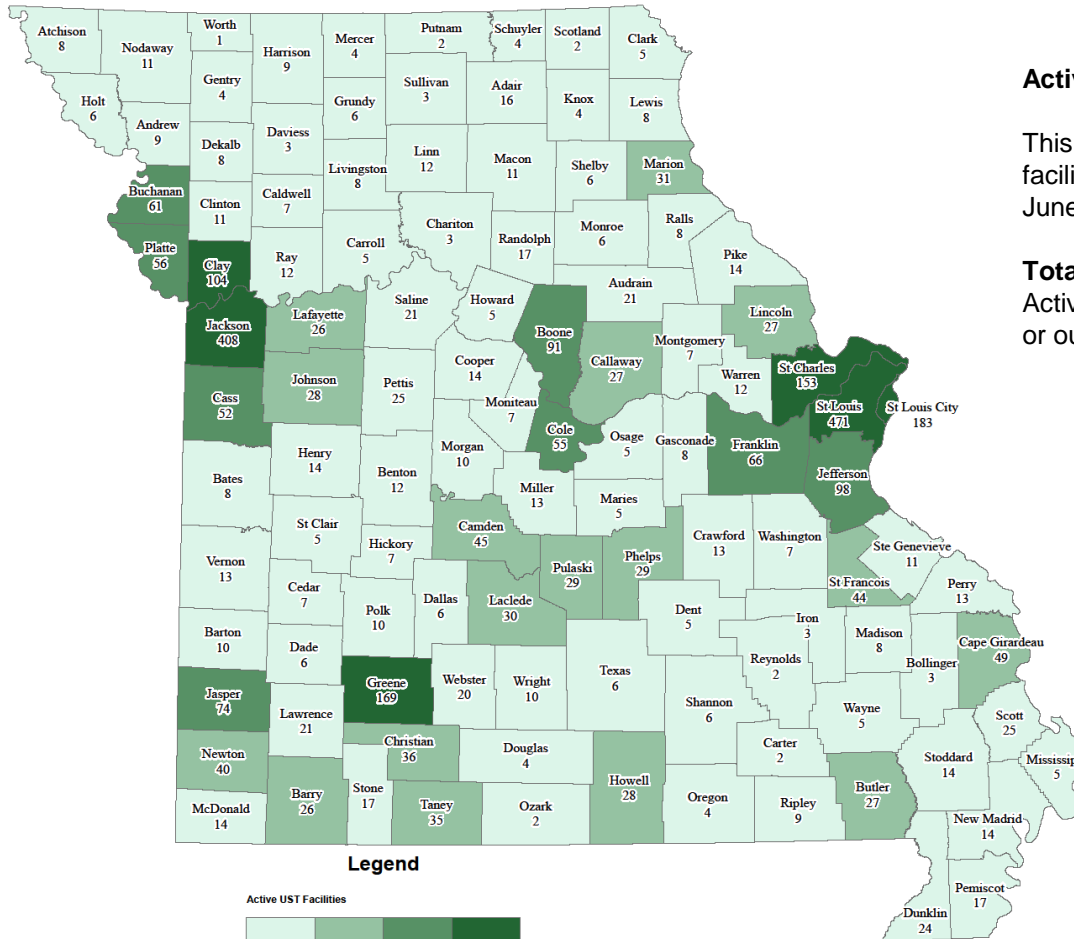
Superfund - Works with sites where EPA is the lead agency. The state pays for 10% of the total EPA cleanup costs and 100% of ongoing operation and maintenance at these sites. Currently the state is funding 10% of the cleanup cost on 14 EPA led sites.

Federal Facilities - Federal agencies provide funding to oversee cleanup at U.S. Department of Defense and Department of Energy sites.



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Active Underground Storage Tank Facilities

This map represents, by county, the number of active facilities with underground petroleum storage tanks as of June 2018.

Total active facilities = 3,366

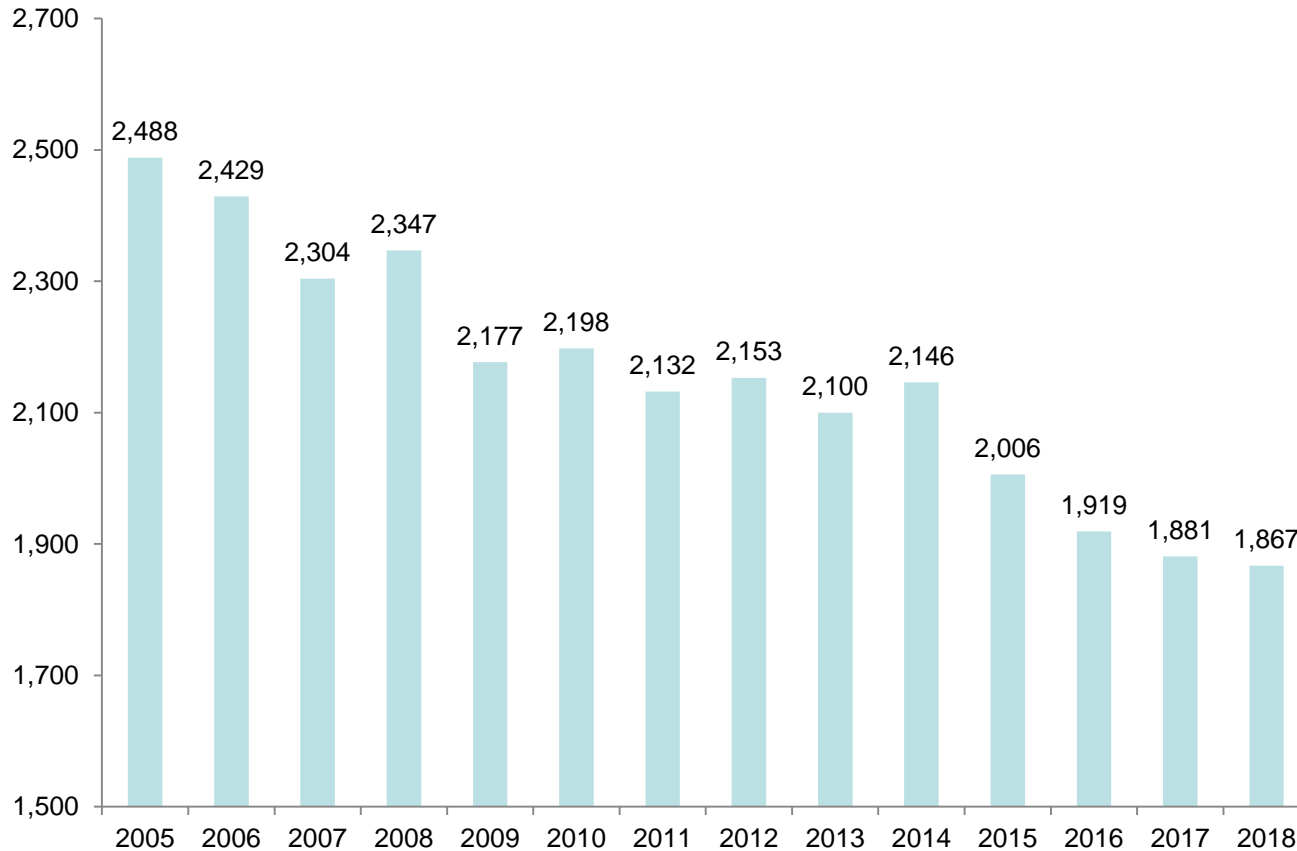
Active facilities are sites that have either currently-in-use, or out-of-use tanks, or a combination of both.

Fees

- Currently reviewing fees and fund balances to assess needs
- Red tape, federal rules, and declining federal funds present challenges to program sustainment.

Number of Generators in Missouri

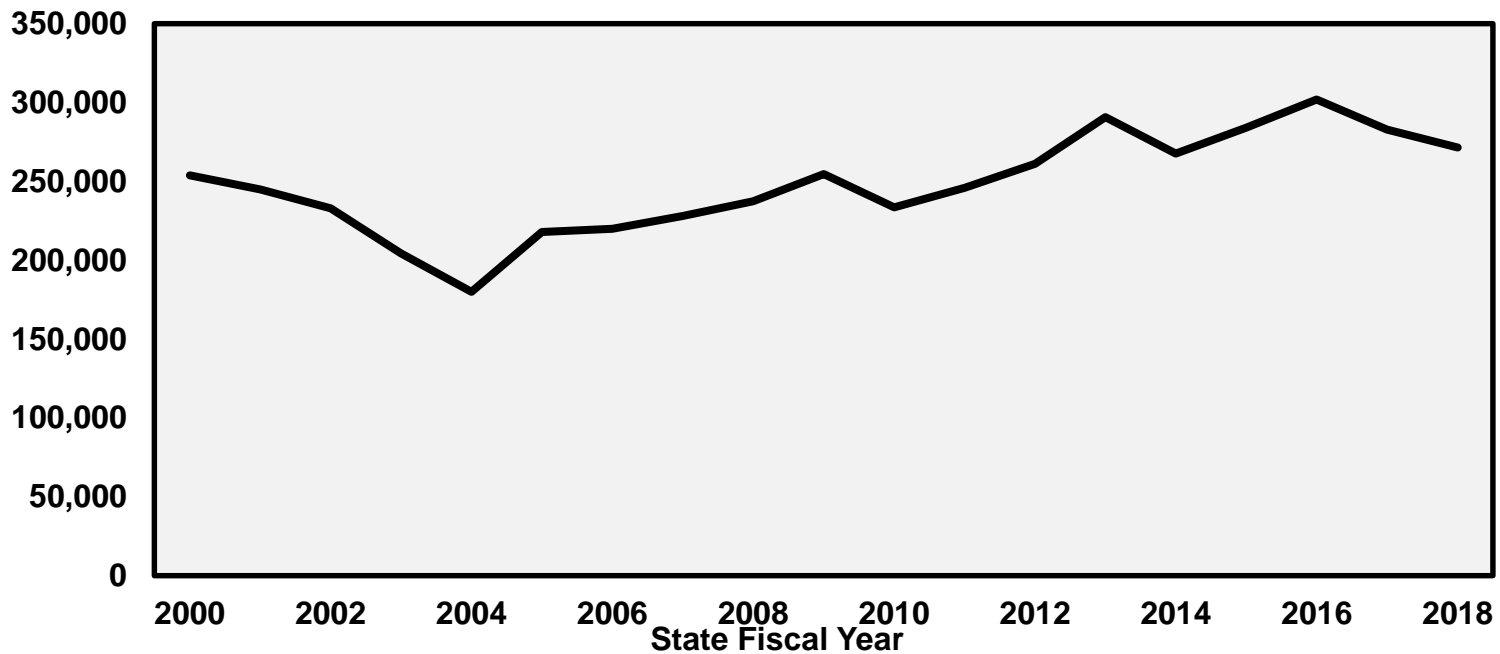
Large & Small Quantity Generators



- Note: Between 2014 and 2016 some pharmacy chains changed the generator status of their stores from LQG to CESQG.

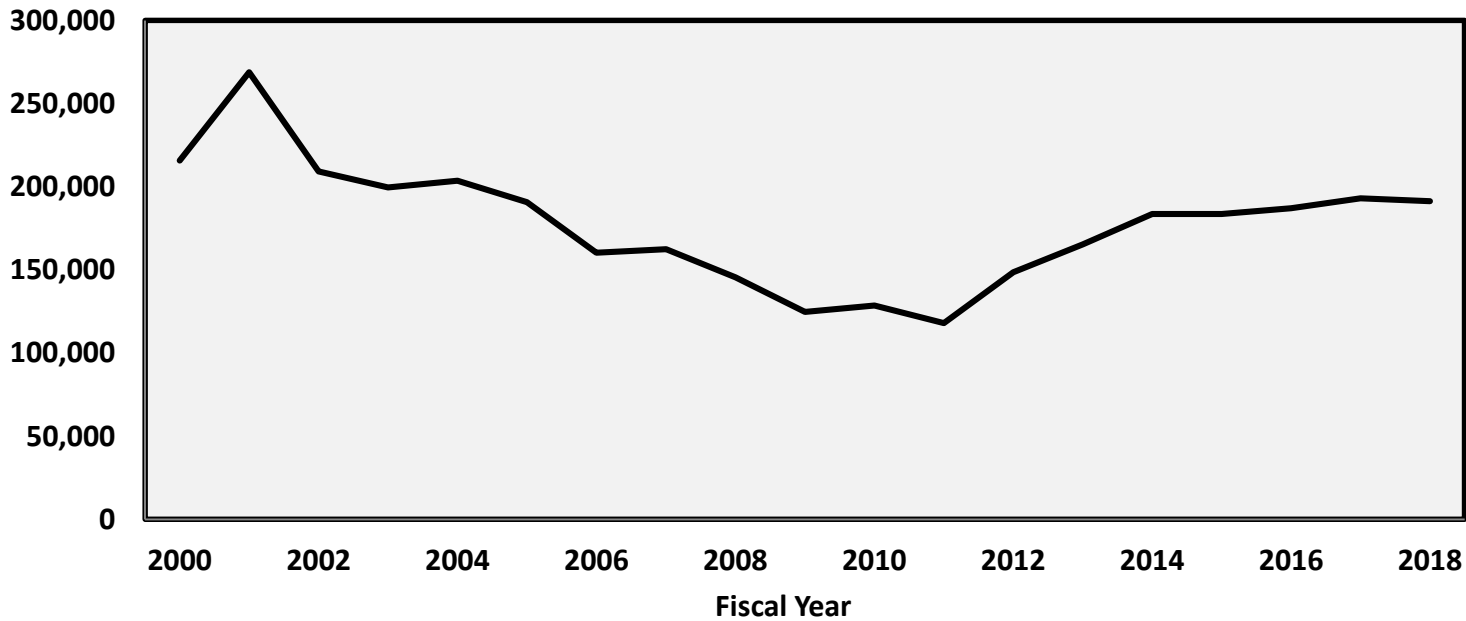
Waste generated in Missouri

Tons of Hazardous Waste Generated in Missouri



Out of State Waste Received

Tons of Hazardous Waste Imported to Missouri



Regulation Changes

19 proposed rules

- 17 amendments
- 2 proposed rescissions

Regulation Changes - Schedule

- May 15, 2018 - Proposed amendments published in *Missouri Register*
- September 13, 2018 - Public Hearing with HWMC
- September 20, 2018- End of Public Comment period
- December 20, 2018 – deadline for filing Orders of Rulemaking with Sec. Of State
- February 1, 2019 – Orders of Rulemaking published in *Missouri Register*
- March 30, 2019 - Rulemaking effective

Rules most affected

- Identification of hazardous waste (10 CSR 25-4.261)
 - Definition of Solid Waste
- Hazardous waste generators (10 CSR 25-5.262)
- Resource Recovery (10 CSR 25-9.020)

Adopt Definition of Solid Waste Rule

- Includes 2008 rule and amendments published in 2015 and 2018
- Allows for recycling of hazardous secondary materials without requiring a resource recovery certificate or hazardous waste permit provided conditions are met
- Missouri rules will be equivalent to federal rules

Generators Satellite Accumulation

- Storage of hazardous waste at or near point of generation
- Missouri option still available
- Do not have to re-register with MDNR to select option

Priorities and Initiatives

- Permits
- RCRA Re-Authorization
- Generator Improvements Rule
- BIF