

Chapter 14

Special Wastes

This chapter describes the management and disposal systems for special wastes in Clark County. Special wastes are solid wastes that require special handling and generally are collected, processed recycled and/or disposed of separately from other wastes. Special wastes addressed in this chapter include but are not limited to:

- Biomedical wastes;
- Paper and Mill wastes;
- Agriculture wastes ;
- White goods;
- Bulky wastes;
- Vehicle wastes: Hulks and Auto Fluff;
- Tires;
- Industrial Process waste or sludge;
- Contaminated soils;
- Ash;
- Asbestos
- Dredge Spoils;
- Street sweeping and Vector waste (municipal only);
- Animal Carcasses;
- Disaster Debris;

Clark County has worked with local jurisdictions and the franchised hauler to develop a Special Waste Management Plan. The Plan provides guidance on the management of the aforementioned special waste and other special waste not typically included in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan). The Special Waste Management Plan is included as an addendum to the Plan and can be found in Appendix K. Also included in Appendix K is a Decision Tree for Assessing SWMP Applicability of Special Waste. Chapter 12 *Construction and Demolition* contains information on construction and demolition wastes. Chapter 13 *Organic Waste* contains information on landclearing and agricultural wastes.

Biomedical Wastes

Definitions

Biomedical waste (also referred to as “red bag”, infectious, or biohazardous wastes) is generally defined as “infectious and injurious waste originating from a hospital, medical office, veterinary or hospice care facility.”

Regulations

There are federal and Washington State regulations directed specifically at the storage, transport and disposal of biomedical wastes. The State of Washington RCW 70.95K.010 establishes a uniform statewide definition for medical waste. The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) regulates the hauling of medical wastes under its “G-certificates,” issued under RCW 81.77 authority. Rules relating to the safe transportation of biohazardous or biomedical waste are found in WAC 480-70. The United States Department of Transportation also regulates the transportation of regulated medical waste over the highways in jurisdictions that fall beyond the WUTC in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulation, Parts 170-189. Incinerator burn requirements are found in RCW 70.95D and RCW 70.95.710.

The Oregon medical waste requirements must be observed by Washington State communities exporting waste to Oregon landfills. Oregon requirements apply to medical waste generated from medical facilities and residences. State of Oregon regulations ORS 459.386 through 459.405 and OAR 340-93 establish general rules pertaining to the management of infectious wastes in Oregon.

Clark County Solid Waste Code contains infectious waste segregation requirements for generators, requirements and standards for transporters, requirements and standards for storage/treatment facilities and biomedical waste disposal requirements.

Requirements for Generators

The most significant medical waste management issue is the safety of solid waste facility operators and haulers and medical waste facility personnel. There is a growing amount of medical waste in the residential waste stream. Currently there are some pharmacies within Clark County, which are accepting for a fee used containerized syringes back from their customers. Residents may also take used containerized syringes as part of the HHW program at no charge to the transfer stations. Medical (infectious) waste-certificated haulers provide collection services to larger generators of medical waste, such as hospitals, clinics, labs, veterinarian’s etc.

Collection

Most medical waste generated by large generators in Clark County is collected by Stericycle. Stericycle collects untreated biomedical wastes that have been properly packaged from large and small biomedical waste generators in the county. Some large generators are permitted to self-haul their biomedical waste to permitted disposal facilities.

Disposal

Biomedical wastes collected by Stericycle and self-haulers are transported to specialized biomedical waste management facilities. These facilities include MSW or specialized medical waste incinerators and macrowave or autoclave units that sterilize biomedical wastes. Clark County's pathological and chemotherapy waste is incinerated (at the Ogden/Martin Incinerator near Brooks, OR) as required by law. All other medical waste is processed at the Stericycle facility located in Morton (Lewis County) and is rendered sterile through a heat (macrowaves) process also called "electrothermal deactivation". Treated waste is then ground up and shipped to a MSW landfill (Roosevelt Regional).

Quantities

The amount of biomedical waste generated annually in Clark County is estimated to be several hundred tons. The amount of biomedical waste generated is expected to increase due to continued population growth, as well as increased biomedical waste segregation by smaller generators. Some smaller generators may still be disposing biomedical waste with their general solid waste. However, an increased level of awareness, liability and the availability of collection services for smaller generators has likely reduced illegal and improper disposal.

Community Education Programs

Currently, many large- and small-quantity medical waste generators in Clark County appear to be properly informed and knowledgeable about proper biomedical wastes practices. Clark County provides education about correct management practices for residential generators. The community education program targets residential generators who produce small quantities of sharps. Residential sharps generators are provided education about correct containers and the collection opportunities afforded them by pharmacies, transfer facilities and their solid waste collector.

Paper and Mill Wastes

Definitions

This section specifically addresses only the manufacturing by-products of the County's paper mills, as well as other mills. (Wood waste recycling, including the management of wood waste at industrial facilities, is addressed in Chapter 12, *Construction and Demolition* and Chapter 13, *Organic Wastes*.) These wastes include, but are not limited to waste water treatment sludges, calcium carbonate and mud waste.

Assessment of Conditions

Georgia-Pacific operates Lady Island Landfill, a private landfill, adjacent to its Camas mill. This facility is permitted as a limited-purpose landfill, which may accept both wood waste and dried wastewater sludge. The mill generates only incidental amounts of wood waste since they stopped receiving whole logs in 1993. The mill does generate ash from their boiler that is powered by a combination of hog fuel and fossil fuel for energy recovery. Ash generated from boiler operations is either placed in their limited-purpose landfill or hauled to a regional landfill.

Rufener Landfill, a private landfill, on N.W. Lower River Road in Vancouver was permitted as a limited-purpose landfill to accept primary clarifier fiber solids from the former Boise Cascade paper mill. Boise ceased generating clarifier solids in April of 1996. The site is undergoing closure and/or decommissioning.

Quantities

Based on Georgia-Pacific waste generation rates of the last several years, the capacity of the Lady Island Landfill exceeds the 20-year period covered by this Plan.

Agriculture Wastes

Definitions

Agricultural wastes are “wastes resulting from the production of agricultural products, including, but not limited to, manures and carcasses of dead animals weighing each or collectively in excess of fifteen pounds.” Agriculture wastes consist of three general types of wastes: crop wastes; livestock wastes; and agricultural chemicals. Crop wastes include residues from grain, hay, vegetables, seed crop production and trimmings from fruit trees. Livestock wastes include manure and animal carcasses. Agricultural chemical wastes are composed primarily of empty agricultural chemical containers and banned or unused agricultural chemicals. The management of animal carcasses is addressed separately later in this chapter.

Assessment of Conditions

Agricultural wastes are regulated in Washington under WAC 173-350. In Oregon, agricultural wastes are regulated under OAR94-040.

Most agriculture waste generated in Clark County never enters the MSW stream. Instead, this waste is most often disposed on-site. The three principal methods for disposing of agricultural wastes on-site are:

- land application or composting (manure and crop residue);
- burning (trimmings and crop residue);
- use as animal feed (crop residue).

The agricultural wastes that typically enter the MSW stream are non-regulated agricultural chemical containers, small animal carcasses, and some minor amounts of crop residue and tree trimmings. These wastes are typically landfilled or composted. Most agricultural chemical containers can be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for reuse or disposal. These containers, if not properly rinsed, are generally regulated in Washington under WAC 173-303.

Quantities

The amount of agricultural waste generated in Clark County is difficult to determine because most agricultural wastes are currently disposed on-site. Information on the specific types and quantities of livestock that produce wastes or on the farm acreage and crops being cultivated in the county and cities is available through the WSU Cooperative Extension.

Current County (24.12.060) and cities' code allows for burial of wastes, which were generated on site. This includes solid waste resulting from agricultural activities. On-site burial of regulated waste such as hazardous waste, toxic waste, bio-medical waste, and certain types of special waste is prohibited. The ability to bury certain solid waste on-site results in problems such as health and sanitation problems, contamination of soils and/or water, attraction of vectors, settling of land into depressions, discovery of unwanted buried and subsequent removal of wastes by new property owners. This plan recommends that the on-site burial of solid waste be prohibited.

The Washington Department of Agriculture has held pesticide collection days throughout the state. The intent is to collect and properly dispose of banned, "out-of-specification" and expired pesticides that cannot be applied to crops.

White Goods

Definitions

Large household appliances, also known as "white goods," are defined as appliances, such as washing machines, water heaters, clothes dryers, stoves, refrigerators and freezers. White goods are easily recycled after an appliance has been stripped of insulation, plastic, glass, non-ferrous metals, lubricants, refrigerants, and other contaminants. Most of the material in white goods is recyclable, but environmentally threatening components, such as PCB-contaminated capacitors in older appliances, mercury-containing switches and oil-filled compressors, can cause environmental contamination when damaged.

Assessment of Conditions

White goods can be picked up curbside by the contracted or franchised haulers and are also collected or accepted by several private companies in Clark County. Some appliance companies accept self-hauled white goods or remove used white goods as part of the pick-up or delivery service for new appliances. The following companies accept self-haul white goods or provide curbside collection:

- Metro Metals NW/Pacific Coast Shredding
- Certificated and contracted solid waste haulers
- Columbia Resources Company - transfer stations
- Licensed recyclers operating within the City of Vancouver
- Informally contracted haulers

These companies charge a handling or stripping fee for appliances that are self-hauled to their drop-off facilities. WUTC-certificated and city-contracted haulers also provide curbside pickup of white goods upon request. Most white goods, after stripping, are recycled through Metro Metals NW/Pacific Coast Shredding, Inc. in Vancouver. Additional metal recycling firms operate in Portland Oregon.

The City of Vancouver offers limited free curbside pick up of major appliances during the month of April. Single family residences can have up to two major appliances picked up at no cost during this time. Some City of Vancouver neighborhood

associations also allow white goods to be dropped off during their annual neighborhood clean up.

Refrigerants

State and federal regulations to control the release of refrigerants into the atmosphere have significantly affected white goods handling. Refrigerants, such as Freon, are almost universally used in refrigerators, freezers and air-conditioning systems. In response to both the federal and state Clean Air Acts, no refrigerants may be released from refrigeration, commercial or industrial appliances. As a result, venting refrigerants during white goods processing or disposal is no longer permitted. White goods processors must recover refrigerants from appliances.

The Washington Department of Ecology has adopted WAC 173-303-506, for the management of used or “spent” refrigerants. The rule also conditionally exempts spent refrigerants from WAC 173-303, Dangerous Waste Regulations, when they are reclaimed or recycled.

CRC Transfer Stations

The CRC transfer stations provide central locations for the collection of white goods and bulky wastes. The stations also assist in the distribution of public education materials concerning:

- recycling opportunities for oversized wastes;
- current handling requirements for white goods.

Bulky Wastes

Definitions

Bulky wastes are large items of refuse, such as appliances, furniture and other oversized wastes, that would typically not fit into residential disposal containers. For the purposes of this Plan, bulky wastes do not include white goods, such as washing machines, water heaters, clothes dryers, stoves, refrigerators and freezers.

Assessment of Conditions

Currently, residential bulky wastes are not collected on regular routes by the WUTC certificated collection company, Waste Connections, Inc. Waste Connections will provide on-call services for bulky wastes. There is an additional fee for this service.

A number of small private collection operators informally advertise, collect and dispose of these oversized wastes from residential generators.

In the Cities of Vancouver and Camas, bulky wastes are collected at the curb on certain days of the week by reservation only. In the City of Vancouver, this service is provided by the contracted hauler Waste Connections, Inc. In the City of Camas, the service is provided by the City Solid Waste Division. Common items such as chairs, sofas, and mattresses have set collection rates.

The City of Vancouver sponsors annual neighborhood clean up events that focus on collecting bulky wastes.

Some bulky wastes from larger non-residential generators are collected by Waste Connections, Inc., and some bulky wastes are self-hauled by both residential and non-residential generators to CRC transfer stations.

Vehicle Wastes: Hulks and Auto Fluff

Definitions

Vehicle hulks are not specifically defined in WAC 173-350. For the purposes of this Plan, “vehicle hulks” are defined as abandoned or discarded vehicle bodies. ORS 459.247 prohibits the disposal of vehicle hulks in landfills.

Auto fluff is generally defined as the light weight material left over after vehicles are shredded and the majority of all metals are removed. Metal is magnetically separated from auto fluff in the shredding process. The material is not recyclable, but may be used as cover material at a landfill.

Travel trailers and camper shells are considered MSW and bulky wastes, not vehicle hulks. Recreational vehicles are considered as vehicles. Mobile Homes are not considered hulk vehicles for the purposes of this chapter. However, the transportation, demolition and disposal of mobile homes involve a number of regulatory challenges similar to hulk vehicles. Clark County has collaborated with the various agencies having jurisdiction over the transportation, demolition and disposal of mobile homes to develop information to assist residents and contractors with the process.

Assessment of Conditions

Code enforcement officers in the cities and Clark County, along with local law enforcement agencies (including the Clark County Sheriff's Department and the State Patrol) jointly administer the abandoned vehicle hulk management program in Clark County.

When an abandoned vehicle is determined to be a public nuisance, one of these agencies contacts the property owner and requests that the vehicle be removed or stored out of sight. If the registered owner of the vehicle cannot be located or is not responsible, the affected property owner can be authorized by the local law enforcement agency to have the vehicle towed and scrapped. Noncompliance with the request will result in the agency getting a licensed hulk hauler to remove the vehicle. Sometimes the vehicles are filled with garbage, which creates additional costs.

Local wrecking yards and metal recyclers also accept vehicles for disposal when accompanied by a title certificate proving ownership. Auto hulks have fluids, refrigerants air bags and tires removed, and then they are crushed and transported to the auto shredder operation at Pacific Coast Shredding LLC in Vancouver or Schnitzer Steel Products Company in Portland.

Hulk vehicles delivered to the shredding facilities may contain fluids such as gasoline, oils, brake fluid and antifreeze. The shredding facilities refuse any vehicles containing fluids. There have been reports of roadside dumping of these fluids at locations near

Pacific Coast Shredding LLC. Clark County encourages the proper management of these fluids by residents or hulk haulers.

Hulk vehicles may contain mercury switches. Clark County encourages the removal of mercury switches prior to shredding. The Washington Department of Ecology has a program that assists wrecking yards with the cost of removing these devices prior to recycling.

Tires

Definitions

RCW 70.95 defines “waste tires” as “tires that are no longer suitable for their original intended purpose because of wear, damage or defect.” It defines “storage” or “storing of tires” as “the placing of more than 800 waste tires in a manner that does not constitute final disposal of the waste tires.” It defines “transportation” or “transporting” as “picking up or transporting waste tires for the purpose of storage or final disposal.”

Regulations

RCW 70.95.500 requires that only authorized sites be used for tire storage or disposal of vehicle tires. Other disposal on land or in water is illegal and is punishable by a civil penalty, which shall not be less than \$200, and not more than \$2,000 for each offense.

For a five-year period after its 1989 adoption, RCW 70.95.510 directed the assessment of a \$1 per tire charge on the retail sale of new vehicle tires. The funds raised from this surcharge were used for a variety of used tire programs and studies including enforcement, public information, product marketing studies for recycled tires, pilot studies and clean up of unauthorized tire stockpiles. The state legislature allowed this surcharge to “sunset” in 1994 by not reauthorizing the statute.

Beginning in July of 2005, the state legislature enacted WAC 458-20-272 reinstating the \$1 per tire charge. The legislature limited the use of funds generated by the fee to clean up of unauthorized tire piles and measures to prevent future accumulation of unauthorized tire piles. The tire fee is effective until June 30, 2010. A program is again being operated to abate large tire piles throughout the state.

WAC 173-350-420 establishes general facility standards for temporary storage of piles of used vehicle tires. In Oregon, waste tires are regulated under ORS 459.705, ORS 459.790, and OAR 340-93-040. ORS 459.247 prohibits the disposal of whole passenger vehicle tires in landfills. Off-road and chipped tires are allowed in landfills.

Assessment of Conditions

Currently, waste tires are accepted from self-haul residential and non-residential generators at the CRC transfer stations. The waste tires are separated from other materials and stored in drop boxes that are later transported to Finley Buttes Landfill; Waste tires are also collected by retail tire outlets and stored for later transport to processing facilities. Large retail outlets transport their waste tires to various operations. Currently, most waste tires generated within the County are shredded and

then landfilled. When markets are available and economics are positive, waste tires are recycled.

Historically, tires were widely utilized in the region for fuel (tire derived fuel or TDF) at industrial boilers. Air quality considerations within the last decade have nearly eliminated this demand. Other technologies continue to be investigated for fuel/pyrolysis or other recovery (including crumb rubber) options.

Illegal dumping of tires is an ongoing concern. Tires collected within the County right of way are temporarily stored at county maintenance facilities before transport to processing facilities.

The City of Vancouver's Spring Clean-up program accepts tires for recycling/disposal from City residents at no charge. A limited number of tires are accepted without charge in this program, although only City residents are eligible to participate.

Industrial Process Waste or Sludge

Definitions

Sludge is generally defined as "a semi-solid substance consisting of settled sewage solids, combined with varying amounts of water and dissolved materials generated from a wastewater treatment plant or other industrial source." Industrial process waste includes materials that have similar physical properties to sludge, but may contain inorganic chemicals that result from a specific industrial process.

Regulations

The CCPH regulates industrial process waste or sludge as solid waste in Clark County. Wastewater treatment by-products that qualify as Class A or Class B biosolids are subject to WAC 173-308.

Industrial process waste may be subject to management requirements of WAC 173-303. Please refer to Appendix K *Special Waste Management Plan* for additional guidance. In Oregon, sludge disposal is regulated by DEQ under OAR 340-94-040.

Assessment of Conditions

Permitting and regulation of biosolids (wastewater treatment solids) is subject to WAC 173-308, with oversight provided by the Washington Department of Ecology and local Health Departments with delegated authority.

The amount of industrial process waste or sludge generated in Clark County is largely unknown because there are no requirements to report. Likely generators include Georgia Pacific, SEH, Vancouver Iron and Steel, and others. Industrial process waste is generally managed as described in Appendix K, *Special Waste Management Plan*.

Contaminated Soils

Definitions

Contaminated soils are considered a problem waste as described in WAC 173-304. Problem wastes are defined as "...soils removed during the cleanup of a remedial action site, or a dangerous waste site closure or other cleanup efforts and actions and which contain harmful substances but are not designated dangerous wastes." WAC 173-303 should be reviewed for possible applicability.

Regulations

The Washington Department of Ecology has established guidance for the handling and disposal of petroleum-contaminated soils in Washington. These rules are contained in Guidance for Remediation of Releases from Underground Storage Tanks (WDOE 91-30). In Oregon, petroleum-contaminated soils are regulated under OAR 340-93-170.

Current Practices

Finley Buttes and Wasco County landfills are permitted to dispose of petroleum-contaminated soils. Other landfills permitted to dispose of petroleum contaminated soils are the Roosevelt Regional Landfill in Klickitat County, Washington; and the Columbia Ridge Landfill in Gilliam County, Oregon. Petroleum-contaminated soils can also be delivered to the CRC transfer stations, with advance notice.

Appropriate Treatment

NOTE: These soils must be handled in accordance with WAC 173-303 (Dangerous Wastes). Guidance should be obtained from the Washington Department of Ecology on this issue. Some petroleum-contaminated soils can be treated on-site to lower their contamination levels. Once contamination levels are reduced, treated soils can then be left on-site or may require disposal in a permitted landfill. The level of treatment required can be impacted by the ultimate intended use of the land. The County and cities need to support and encourage the private sector to use appropriate treatments for petroleum-contaminated soils. These treatments could minimize the amount of soil being exported from Clark County.

In addition to contaminated soils being properly treated, used petroleum storage tanks need to be correctly handled and disposed.

Ash

Definition

Ash is generally defined as "residue including any air pollution flue dusts from combustion or incineration of material including solid wastes."

Regulations

Ash from MSW incineration is regulated under RCW 70.138 and WAC 173-306 in Washington. Ash from other forms of incineration, such as sludge or wood waste

incineration, is regulated under WAC 173-303 or 173-350, depending on the characteristics of the ash. In Oregon, MSW ash is regulated by DEQ under OAR 340-93-190.

Quantities

The City of Vancouver Westside Wastewater Treatment Plant currently incinerates its de-watered sludge. Solids from the Marine Park Wastewater Treatment Plant are also handled at the Westside Plant. The incinerator ash and grit has been recycled at a Compost Facility located in Thurston County but can also go to Finley Buttes Landfill through the West Van transfer station.

The Georgia-Pacific mill located in Camas generates ash from burning hog fuel to power the boiler. The mill indicates that the annual amount of hog fuel boiler ash it has generated and landfilled has varied considerably from year to year.

Asbestos

Definitions

Asbestos is defined in 4D CFR Part 61, SWAPCA 476 and WAC 296-65. Asbestos is the commercial term for a group of highly fibrous minerals that readily separate into long thin microscopic fibers. The fibers are heat resistant and chemically inert and possess a high electric thermal insulation quality. As a result, asbestos was used when a non-combustible, non-conducting or chemically resistant material was required. However, the fibers are considered a carcinogenic air pollutant, when inhaled and the use was widely restricted in the 1970's.

Regulations

Asbestos is regulated at the federal level under 40 CFR Part 762 Title 40. The U.S. EPA issued new National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulations in 1990 that place additional reporting and operation requirements on landfill operators who accept asbestos-containing waste.

Friable asbestos is regulated in Washington under WAC 173-350; in Clark County by the Southwest Clean Air Agency under SWCAA 476 and Labor & Industries under WAC 296-65. SWCAA issues permits for asbestos removal and demolition. In Oregon, asbestos is regulated by DEQ under OAR 340-25.

Current Practices

Currently, most self-hauled asbestos waste in the County appears to be disposed of at local or regional landfills in Washington or Oregon and through the CRC transfer station system.

Asbestos disposal at a landfill or transfer station facility is restricted to a limited time each week when trained personnel are available to oversee the unloading and disposal of the waste. The asbestos waste hauler is responsible for providing trained asbestos handling personnel to unload bagged asbestos waste by hand and place the wastes in

the designated fill area. Asbestos must be properly bagged and sealed before the facility will accept it.

Landfills permitted to dispose of asbestos include Roosevelt Regional Landfill in Klickitat County, Washington; Wasco County Landfill in Wasco County, Oregon; Finley Buttes Landfill in Morrow County, Oregon; Columbia Ridge Landfill in Gilliam County, Oregon; and Hillsboro Landfill in Washington County, Oregon.

Dredge Spoils

Definitions

Dredge spoils consist of soils and other organic materials generated by dredging operations. Dredge spoils are often used as upland fill and generally do not enter the MSW handling and disposal system unless testing reveals contaminants. If contaminants are found, the spoils would be classified as a Solid or Dangerous Waste and require special disposal.

Assessment of Conditions

Dredge spoils are subject to the same waste designation rules as contaminated soils. Independent testing and the CCPH approval are required before dredge spoils will be accepted for landfilling. In addition, dredge spoils must be dewatered before they are accepted for disposal. Dewatered and dried dredge spoils are acceptable cover material at Finley Buttes and other landfills in Washington and Oregon. If testing reveals the contamination is below certain levels, spoils can be used as fill with certain conditions.

Street Sweepings and Vector Wastes

Definitions

Vector wastes or catch basin wastes are collected through private collection contractors and local municipal jurisdictions. Street sweeping wastes are collected primarily through local municipal jurisdictions. The material consists of soils, gravel, vegetative matter and various solid wastes such as cigarette butts, paper and beverage containers. The soils and vegetative matter may be contaminated by hydrocarbons.

This section addresses only those waste collected and managed by local jurisdictions. These wastes are typically considered "Solid Waste" as defined by RCW 70.95, and managed in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations.

Assessment of Conditions – Street Sweepings

Clark County Public Works collects and stores street sweeping material at a permitted processing site located at Whately Pit. The Cities of Vancouver, Camas, Washougal

and Battle Ground and the Washington State Department of Transportation also deliver street sweepings to Clark County's permitted processing site located at Whatley Pit.

When a large enough pile is accumulated a large trommel screen is brought on site to remove the solid waste debris. The remaining organic material is utilized as soil amendment for roadside landscape projects and parks projects.

Assessment of Conditions – Vector Waste (Catch basin cleanout waste)

Clark County Public Works operates a decant facility to process vector waste generated in the County. The facility is located at Whatley Pit.

The Cities of Vancouver and Battle Ground as well as the Washington State Department of Transportation also utilize the decant facility at Whatley Pit for waste collected in vector trucks.

The City of Camas operates a decant facility at the Camas Public Works Operation Center.

Other local jurisdictions manage these materials through similar means.

The material collected at the Whatley Pit decant facility is dewatered and screened to remove the excess liquids and debris. The remaining organic material is utilized as soil amendment for roadside landscape projects and parks projects.

Animal Carcasses

Animal carcasses in excess of 15 pounds are considered agricultural wastes. Chapter 246-203-120 WAC and Chapter 1668 RCW "Disposal of Dead Animals" address the minimum requirements for this special waste. Chapter 246-203-120 is currently in the process of being revised. While these rules allow for burial of animal carcasses with a minimum of two feet of cover and 100' from any well or surface water, this Plan recommends against this practice unless an emergency or disease outbreak occurs, whereby disposal by means of burial is deemed essential to prevent the spread of disease and authorized by the Health Officer. In these rare instances, the minimum requirement of two feet of cover and 100' distance from any well or surface water would apply. This Plan recommends the following acceptable practices for disposal of dead animals in Clark County. All carcasses must be transported to the disposal site within 24 hours.

- Rendering by a licensed rendering company.
- Incineration at a permitted facility suited for this waste type.
- Composting utilizing "Best Management Practices" found in Mortality Composting Management Guidelines developed by the department of Agriculture.

Animal feeding operations should also incorporate best management practices for other operating procedures including control of site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge and waste disposal and drainage from raw material storage.

Disaster Debris

The Regional Solid Waste Management System is responsible for the handling of debris resulting from a disaster, both natural and man-made. There is a need for the development of a comprehensive plan to establish responsibilities for the management of debris accumulated as a result of an emergency or major disaster. This disaster debris plan should describe the policies and procedures in managing debris on a regional basis; specify goals, recommend practices and implementation strategies; provide tools and reference information to facilitate debris management and recovery; and address dissemination of information to the public. The plan is needed to ensure that the disaster debris efforts are coordinated, efficient, effective, and environmentally sound. The plan will be based on the following:

- Disaster debris will be managed according to the following hierarchy – Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Reduce and Landfill
- Debris will be removed from the right-of way
- Debris clean-up areas will be prioritized to remove first from public roads and streets to emergency operations facilities and essential public facilities
- Eliminate debris-related threat to public health and safety
- Debris removal from private property is the responsibility of the property owner
- Disaster debris that is to be placed in a landfill will be taken to a regional solid waste system facility
- Normal garbage service will be restored as quickly as possible

Recommendations

1. Continue to allow the private sector to be the primary provider of collection, transportation and disposal services for medical wastes.
2. Continue to support the legal private sector haulers to be the primary provider of services for the collection, processing and recycling of white goods, bulky wastes, vehicle hulks, tires, petroleum-contaminated soils, ash and other special waste as defined by the *Special Waste Management Plan* in Appendix K.
3. Utilize the process described in the *Special Waste Management Plan* (Appendix K) to determine if materials should be handled as special waste or not.
4. Develop a system plan for handling disaster debris.
5. Work with state regulatory agencies to develop a waste management plan for proper disposal of animal carcasses in the event of disease outbreak or disaster.
6. The county and cities should update their ordinances to regulate on site burial of Solid Waste; and prohibit on site burial of Moderate Risk Waste, Hazardous Waste, Biomedical Waste, or certain Special Waste on residential, commercial, industrial or agricultural property.
7. No new Special Waste landfills are to be located in the County – rely on recycling and out-of-county disposal.

8. As viable regional technologies and markets evolve for recovery of tires or other special wastes, review and evaluate local policies that would support economic recovery over landfill disposal.