

MS Waste Tire Management Program Updates

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Policy, Planning, & Special Programs Branch

MDEQ Waste Division

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Policy, Planning, & Special Programs

- Local government solid waste management planning
- Waste tire management program
- Beneficial use program
- Solid waste facility annual reporting program
- Nonhazardous Corrective Action Trust Fund
- Regulatory/policy work
- Outreach

MDEQ Waste Tire Program Contacts

North Region Planning Engineer

Cole Montgomery

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Central Region Planning Engineer

Currently vacant

South Region Planning Engineer

Ryan Case

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Program Manager

Charlie Bock

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Waste Tire Management Program Funding

- For each tire sold in MS at wholesale, a waste tire fee is charged at the rate of \$1 per tire (\$2/tire if rim diameter 24” or more)
- Wholesalers must collect this fee from retailer and remit to MS Dept. of Revenue
- Retailers purchasing new tires from out-of-state wholesalers are responsible for paying waste tire fee to MS Dept. of Revenue if wholesaler does not
- Fees utilized to fund provisions of MS waste tire laws and regulations

What Does MDEQ Consider a Waste Tire?

- Any whole continuous solid rubber or pneumatic rubber covering of a motor vehicle wheel that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose
 - All tires used on vehicles with motors made to operate on roads
 - Excludes inner tube tires, construction equipment tires, tracked tires, and other non-road tires (airplanes, forklifts, etc.)
 - Does include certain farm equipment tires



Why are Waste Tires a Problem?

- **Issues/hazards**
 - Haven for mosquitoes and other disease-carrying rodents
 - Attracts stinging insects and snakes
 - Potential for major fires
 - Aesthetics
- **Major component of illegally dumped waste**
 - Whole tire landfill ban restricts disposal
 - Built to last means expensive to process
 - Ability to multiply
- **Difficult to combat illegal dumping**
 - Hard to track source of dumped tires
 - Hard to track illegal transporters
 - Lack of resources at local level



MS Waste Tire Regulations

WT management regulations

- Govern WT management facilities and WT sources
- Require issuance of permits or authorizations for WT management facilities
- Include operating and storage standards
- Provide requirements for recordkeeping and reporting

WT transportation regulations

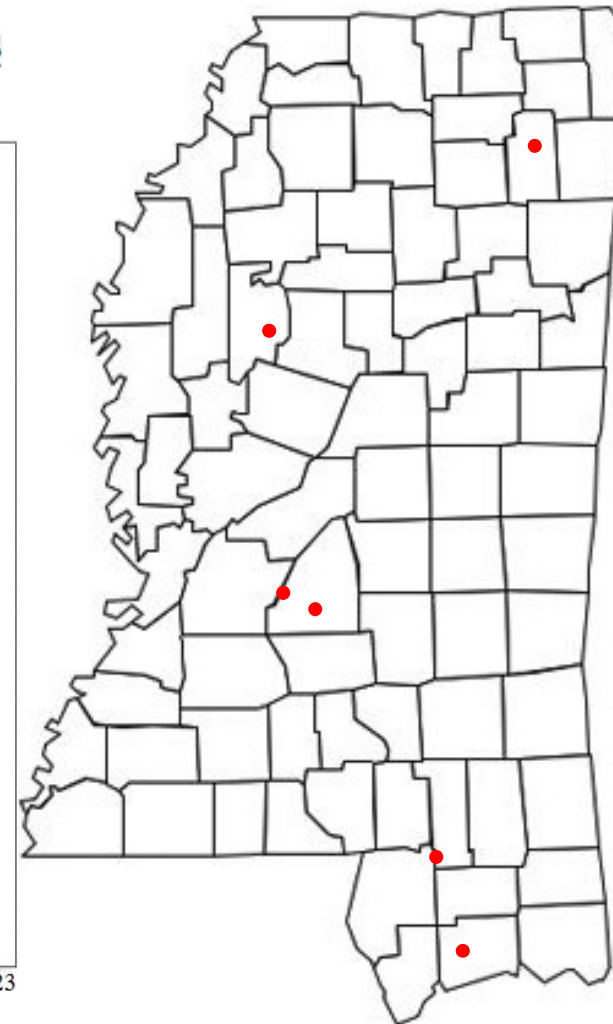
- Govern WT generators and transporters
- Require certification of certain waste tire haulers
- Require use of certified haulers in certain instances
- Provide requirements for recordkeeping and reporting

Waste Tire Management Infrastructure

- WT Collection Sites
 - Local government sites – at least 1 in each county
 - Commercial sites
- WT Processing Facilities
 - 5 permitted
 - Currently 3 sites with permit applications under review
- WT Disposal Facilities (for processed tires)
 - 1 dedicated waste tire monofil permitted
 - MSW landfills and *authorized* class I rubbish sites
- WT Recycling Facility
 - 1 facility utilizing processed tires as feedstock to create new products

MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL WASTE TIRE COLLECTION AND PROCESSING FACILITIES

NORTH REGION	CENTRAL REGION	SOUTH REGION
<p><u>Liberty Tire Recycling, LLC</u> 2058 Highway 145 North Saltillo, MS 38886 <i>Processing/Recycling Site</i> Contact: Kimberly Goode Phone: (662) 869-1877</p>	<p><u>MS Tire Recycling, LLC</u> 2845 Meter Road Jackson, MS 39204 <i>Processing/Recycling Site</i> Contact: Rickey Moore Phone: (601) 352-7165</p>	<p><u>Botros & Botros</u> 20100 Doug Lee Road Saucier, MS 39574 <i>Processing Site</i> Contact: Nabel Botros Phone: (228) 547-8487</p>
<p><u>Sonny Long dba Sonny's Tire Recyclers</u> 505 Walthall Street Greenwood, MS 38930 <i>Collection Site</i> Contact: Sonny Long Phone: (662) 453-4273</p>	<p><u>Southern Tire Recycling, LLC</u> 261 Walker Circle Richland, MS 39073 <i>Processing Site</i> Contact: Steve Williamson Phone: (601) 259-6900</p>	<p><u>Fairley's Tire & Rubber Disposal, LLC</u> 300 Worth Nall Road Lumberton, MS 39455 <i>Processing/Landfill Site</i> Contact: Fairris Fairley Phone: (601) 796-5452</p>



Updated March 2023

Waste Tire Hauler Certification Program

- Must renew certification **annually**
- Restricted to hauling tires to authorized waste tire management facilities
- Required to certify every load transported and keep records for at least 3 years
- WT generators restricted to only using certified haulers that can demonstrate valid hauler ID#
- Likewise, WT management facilities restricted to only accept waste tires from certified haulers with valid hauler ID#
- MDEQ maintains active listing of active haulers on MDEQ website
- Program Manager
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MS Waste Tire Laws

- Waste tire laws contained within § 17-17-401 through § 17-17-427
 - Definitions
 - Landfill ban
 - Need to certify waste tire haulers
 - Waste tire fees
 - Permit/authorization of waste tire management facilities
 - Enforcement penalties
 - Other requirements covered by regulations

Notable MS Waste Tire Laws

- § 17-17-409 – Important for local governments
 - Each local government **must** provide an adequate number of waste tire collection sites to accept waste tires from small quantity waste tire generators
 - Waste tire collection sites should be considered as part of overall solid waste management planning efforts
 - Small quantity waste tire generators – any private individual generating twenty-five (25) or fewer waste tires annually, or a tire retail outlet, automotive mechanic shop or other commercial or governmental entity that generates ten (10) or fewer waste tires per week.

Notable MS Waste Tire Laws

- § 17-17-415 – Important for tire retailers
 - Retailers must accept waste tires from customer
 - A retailer may charge fee to cover disposal costs; however, retailers may NOT charge more than cost to have certified waste tire hauler to remove
 - If retailer charges a fee, retailer is prohibited from waiving fee if customer decides to keep tires

Waste Tire Recycling Examples

- Tire-derived products
 - Mats, road barrel skirts, etc.
- Tire-derived fuel (TDF)
 - Alternative boiler fuel
- Tire-derived aggregate (TDA)
 - Construction backfill, road bed, playgrounds, septic drain fields, rubber mulch
- Rubber modified asphalt
- Extraction of reusable components
 - Pyrolysis, etc.

Waste Tire Recycling Market in MS

- Some history with developing fine material for turf fields
- Primary end users have been industries needing TDF
- Rubber-modified asphalt has seen only limited testing
- Delta-Energy Group, LLC in Natchez is the largest in-state waste tire end user

Waste Tire Abatement Program

- State law sets aside a portion of the waste tire fund towards cleanup of illegal waste tire dumps (~\$110,000 per year)
- MDEQ maintains a list of active, approved contractors that conduct waste tire removal and disposal activities
- MDEQ has cleaned up over 3 million tires since the program's inception



Combating Illegal Dumping

- Rural nature of MS leads to more illegal dumping
- Almost impossible to catch the people doing the dumping
- Best thing is to focus on the source, which is mostly tire shops
- Per Google, approx. 42,000 tire shops in U.S. (not necessarily including “used tire” shops)
- Assuming MS has 1% of those known WT generators, there are over 400 separate generators in the state
- Between MDEQ main and regional offices, WT program consists of 6 program staff
- Currently over 150 WT management sites already requiring regular inspections

Benefits of Local Government Involvement

- MDEQ investigations often won't reveal a local responsible party
- Local enforcement officers have advantage of knowing the area
- Local government presence may carry more weight than occasional agency presence
- Enforceable local laws/ordinances can lead to much quicker resolution
- MDEQ is not a criminal agency; however, local governments have ability to pursue criminal charges for dumping under § 97-15-30

Commercial Dumping Statute (§ 97-15-30)

- Unlawful to throw, scatter, spill, place, or dispose of any solid waste on public/private property or in/on waters of the state
- Dumping up to 15 lbs (27 ft³) and not for commercial gain is littering
- Misdemeanor for dumping between 15 lbs (27 ft³) and 500 lbs (100 ft³) not for commercial gain
- Felony for dumping over 500 lbs (100 ft³) not for commercial gain OR any amount for commercial gain OR any amount of hazardous waste
- Statue describes prosecution process

Grant Availability

- Local government waste tire assistance grants (WTAGs) available
 - Collection and cleanup
 - Tire-derived product grants
 - Solid waste enforcement officer
- Recycling/research (“incentive”) grants

Local Government WTAGs

- Collection and cleanup grants
 - Applications can be accepted at any time of year; subject to funds availability
 - Entire program cost may be eligible for grant funding
- Tire-derived product grants
 - Based on funds designated and set aside for this use
 - Must be products with sufficient demonstration or certification of use in proposed manner; must also be products generated in MS
- Solid waste enforcement officer (SWEO) grants (additional funding)
 - Applications can be accepted at any time of year; subject to funds availability
 - Up to additional 25% of funding towards cost to employ SWEO eligible for local governments that have been awarded SWEO grant through the Solid Waste Assistance Grant (SWAG) program
 - Up to additional 10% of funding available where local government has adopted an enforceable local solid waste dumping ordinance or code

More on Local Collection Grants

- Important to know where tires are coming from
- Only collected tires eligible for grant funding are from small quantity waste tire generators
 - Private individual **GENERATING 25 or less annually**
 - Any auto shop, tire retail store or commercial/governmental entity **GENERATING 10 or less tires per week**
- What is not permitted?
 - Individuals are consistently bringing in tires throughout the year
 - Other waste tire generators are not allowed to bring 40 tires a month
- If local collection program does not incorporate tracking of individuals, license plate numbers, etc. for each load of tires dropped off, MDEQ recommends that be incorporated
- Local programs should perform internal audits as well to understand the trends in amounts of tires collected and sources

Local WTAG Utilization

- 26 counties in the state currently do not have an active WTAG
- Of those 26, only half had recently expired; meaning 13 counties have simply not applied
- 3 municipalities in the state have an active WTAG (excludes municipalities within regional solid waste management authorities w/ active grants)
- For any questions or further information on waste tire assistance grants or solid waste assistance grants, contact:

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Waste Tire “Incentive” Grants

- Applications can be accepted semi-annually by April 1 and October 1 of each year; subject to funds availability
- Up to 50% of costs to manufacture products from waste tires, use recovered rubber from waste tires, or use waste tires as a fuel or fuel supplement
- Up to 50% of costs to conduct research and/or demonstration projects related to solving waste tire problems (for private or commercial applicants); up to 100% for public or nonprofit applicants

Program Goals and Next Steps

- Work to increase availability of waste tire processors
- Work w/ neighboring state end users and prospective in-state end users
- Review local government grant usage and perform program audits
- Refine waste tire enforcement/penalty system
- Work with local governments on local waste tire laws/ordinances
- Establish greater presence and communication w/ WT sources
- Evaluate changes in data collection

Questions?

www.mdeq.ms.gov/waste-tire