



# Environmental Services

## Item 6. Scrap Tire Management

October 29, 2013



## Scrap Tire Generation

- Less than 1 million scrap tires generated in the region
- FY12: 490 tons of tires (~11,462 tires) collected by City at CCS, landfill, and illegal dumping cleanups
  - \$56,288 disposal cost
- FY13: 380 tons of tires (~x tires) collected by City
  - \$55,198 disposal cost





## Tire Management Regulations

- TCEQ regulations, 30 TAC 328, Subchapter F
  - Generators, processors, storage sites, and transporters
  - Registration requirements for generators storing more than 500 tires
  - Waste manifest requirements for all transporting of scrap tires
  - Reporting requirements
  - "Waste Tire Recycling Fund" (\$2 "recycling fee") ended on Dec. 31, 1997
- State Health & Safety Code, Solid Waste Disposal Act, 361.112



## Local Disposal Options

- Tres Pesetas (El Paso, TX): tires are shred, split, or quartered; scrap tires may be used as tire-derived fuel at a cement plant in Mexico, for land reclamation, or portion of tires is used to create traffic barrel rings
- Chaparral Sand & Gravel (Chaparral, NM): whole tires are used for land reclamation
- Road Masters (Chaparral, NM): tires are shred for disposal
- Camino Real Landfill (Sunland Park, NM): tires are buried



## Local Disposal Options

- El Paso Citizen Collection Stations: up to 8 passenger tires (without rims) per year for City of El Paso residents who pay the City's monthly solid waste fees
- Greater El Paso Landfill: accepted for a fee for off-site disposal or recycling by Contracted vendor



## Scrap Tire End Uses

- Land reclamation (use of tires & inert material to restore land to natural grade)
- Tire derived fuel (cement kilns)
- Crumb rubber (rubberized asphalt cement)
- Septic systems and civil engineering applications
- Burial (not considered an end use)
- **Market Reality: need a market to sell tire-derived products**



## Prior Legislative Attempts

- Senate Bill 459 (Rodriguez): passed Senate on 4/5/13; not signed into law
  - Would require retail seller to prohibit a customer from retaining a scrap tire during the purchase of a tire
  - Would require retail seller to dispose of tire
  - Bonding requirements for transporters
- Senate Bill 615 (Rodriguez, Wentworth): passed Senate on 4/x/11; not signed into law
  - Would require retail seller to render unusable a tire that does not meet DPS inspection criteria
  - Bonding requirements for transporters



## Prior Legislative Attempts (cont.)

- House Bill 405 (Quintanilla): not signed into law
  - Would require scrap tires to be shredded, split, or quartered for disposal
  - Generator would collect a tire disposal fee
    - \$4 for each passenger tire sold
    - \$10 for each commercial tire sold
  - Generator would compensate the disposal facility
    - \$2.50 for each passenger tire
    - \$7.50 for each commercial tire



## Proposed Plan

- Dedicated team of seven ESD Code Compliance Officers (6 Officers, 1 Supervisor) addressing solid waste issues
  - Scrap tires, overflowing dumpsters, recycling contamination, construction/demolition material
- Proposed El Paso Ordinance Revision to Title 9.04
  - Outside tire storage (nuisance, vectors)
  - Provide City Code Compliance Officers with enforcement power to verify manifests, issue citations and refer to TCEQ for State enforcement



## Proposed Plan (cont.)

- Coordination with TCEQ, County, and other partners on increased enforcement of generators and transporters
- Tire amnesty days at landfill
- Coordination with County on tire amnesty days
- Coordination with stakeholders to encourage new usage of scrap tire materials
- Request State funding for local government grants for cleanups, education, and enforcement



**Questions?**