

CHAPTER SEVEN - SPECIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Introduction:

Special waste items are those that need special handling, treatment, and disposal because of their hazardous potential, large volumes or other problematic characteristics. Ideally, these wastes should not enter the municipal solid waste stream, at least without special handling, but quite frequently they do.

The development of sound practices in the management of special wastes in the County should follow the Oregon solid waste management hierarchy applied in other areas of this Plan: waste prevention, reuse, recycling, and finally, safe disposal. The proper application of this hierarchy depends on available technologies, as well as human and financial resources.

In Morrow County the generation of special wastes is varied in that it ranges from general household to agricultural and industrial wastes. This chapter will discuss the most problematic items generated in the County's residential, agricultural, and commercial environments. Finley Buttes Landfill may be able to accept for disposal special wastes produced within the Morrow County watershed. A partial list of materials Finley Buttes Landfill may accept includes: industrial ash, liquid waste, tires, disaster waste, livestock waste, construction and demolition waste, asbestos, and low level PCB containing waste. Finley Buttes Landfill should be considered the disposal option of choice for waste materials allowable by the Landfill's Oregon Department of Environmental Quality permit.

Household Hazardous Wastes and Conditionally Exempt Generators of Hazardous Wastes and Waste Pesticides:

The sources of minor and major moderate risk hazardous waste are discussed under this section. The two basic sources of hazardous waste in this category are households and small quantity, or Conditionally Exempt Generators (CEGs).

The Federal government established policy and guidance for solid and hazardous wastes in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and exempted small quantity generators from federal oversight. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality provides guidance and sponsors occasional hazardous waste collection events in the area but the wastes produced by households and Conditionally Exempt Generators are generally poorly managed. There is a need for programs at the local level to ensure public education and awareness, protection of health and safety, and to promote proper waste reuse, reduction, recycling, and disposal opportunities.

Substances considered hazardous are:

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| Combustible: | Can easily be set on fire or ignited. |
| Explosive/Reactive: | Can detonate or explode through exposure to heat, sudden shock or pressure. |
| Corrosive/Caustic: | Can burn and destroy living tissue. |
| Radioactive: | Can damage and destroy cells and chromosomal material. |

Household Hazardous Wastes (HHW)

Practically all households generate some type of hazardous waste. Typical hazardous wastes from households include: paints, solvents and thinners; pesticides, herbicides and insecticides; drain cleaner, tile cleaner, oven cleaner and other “industrial strength” cleaners; and antifreeze and used motor oil. Hazardous wastes create short and long term hazards if disposed through garbage collection, wastewater systems, pouring on the ground, burning, or other improper methods. These hazards include potential injury and damage to environmental resources upon which the public depend such as groundwater purity, air quality, and waste management systems. For example, a car battery placed in a local garbage container could leak acid that could ruin the garbage can, harm the sanitation worker, damage the collection vehicle and landfill machinery, and combine with other materials to create toxic gases. Eventually, accumulated acid and lead could leach into and contaminate the local groundwater supply.

In the 1999 Department of Environmental Quality Household Hazardous Waste Management Plan for Oregon the goals for local governments is described. Local governments are now expected to take considerably more financial and operational responsibility for their HHW programs than in previous years. The primary mechanism used by the Department of Environmental Quality to support choices of local governments are grants. The Department of Environmental Quality now offers grants: planning grants, waste reduction education grants, grants for permanent facilities that accept highly hazardous wastes, and grants to develop other types of collection methods. The grants require local governments to submit an application, and the Department of Environmental Quality reviews the application and approves those that comply with the evaluation criteria and are more favorably ranked.

A significant result of establishing the new

grant program is that there will be fewer funds available for providing periodic collection events. The Department of Environmental Quality will still be providing collection events, but they will be less frequent and will not be held in areas near permanent HHW facilities (*not within 15 miles*). The intent is to provide collection events only to those areas for which the other options, such as a grant for a permanent facility, are not appropriate.

HHW collection event grants may still be applied for. Project costs the Department of Environmental Quality will cover for selected events include: administrative costs, publications and other printed materials, the salaries and benefits for project personnel, machinery and vehicles; and other costs associated with collecting and transporting recyclable materials.

It is the local government’s responsibility to:

1. Promote the local collection event at a level acceptable to the Department of Environmental Quality;
2. Pay for publicity and educational activities for the collection event;
3. Select a site suitable for holding the collection event;
4. Assist with local coordination of the collection event;
5. Provide a summary report to the Department; and
6. Coordinate any special waste management activities, such as a useable product giveaways or paint drop off conducted in association with the collection event.

It is possible for the County to self-sponsor collection events with coordination provided by Department of Environmental Quality and their State HHW contractor for handling, transportation and disposal of the HHW

materials. The cost to sponsor such an event, however, may be prohibitive to the County. (*Cost estimated to range*

HHW and Morrow County

Since Department of Environmental Quality household hazardous waste collection events are only periodically held in this area, citizens of Morrow County primarily dispose of HHW in the regular solid waste pickup containers, self hauled, disposed at the County transfer stations, burned, or illegally dumped on city, County, State or private property.

Conditionally Exempt Generators (CEGs)

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators (CEGs) produce the smallest volume of hazardous waste of any commercial generator category but they are the largest generator by number. The name conditionally exempt refers to the fact that those generators are exempt from the federal hazardous waste law (RCRA) if they comply with the following conditions:

1. Conduct a waste determination on all solid waste they generate to properly identify hazardous wastes;
2. Produce less than 220 pounds (about one-half of a 55-gallon drum) of hazardous waste, or 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste, per month;
3. Store less than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste, or 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste, onsite at any one time; and
4. Deliver hazardous wastes to one of the following: a permitted hazardous waste facility, a permitted municipal or industrial solid waste facility which is

from \$25,000 to \$50,000 or more per event.)

allowed to accept hazardous waste produced by CEGs, or a designated facility which recycles, reclaims, or beneficially uses the waste.

CEGs can be one-time generators, such as a school cleaning out old lab chemicals, or they can be a nonprofit organization, a dry cleaner or a rural property owner on whose property hazardous waste has been illegally dumped. Examples of the types of wastes CEGs can produce are photographic solutions from printers, solvents from building contractors, lead-acid batteries, waste oil and antifreeze from vehicle maintenance shops and plating wastes from metal manufacturers.

CEGs and Morrow County

Conditionally exempt generators of hazardous waste in Morrow County must treat the waste or dispose of it as described in part 4 of the previous section.

The Department of Environmental Quality sponsors periodic CEG collection events which are hosted by various regional entities such as local governments or solid waste haulers. These events are coordinated with local governments and all participants must register their wastes with the Department of Environmental Quality and also sign a statement certifying that they are Conditionally Exempt.

Since Department of Environmental Quality CEG collection events are infrequent, many CEGs accumulate

their waste on-site because of rising disposal costs, distance to disposal facilities, and a limited knowledge of waste management options. Without a reliable collection program, hazardous wastes are disposed of improperly or placed with regular solid waste for disposal. This option, although legal, has the potential to create health risks to collection workers or workers at a transfer station.

When the amount of hazardous waste generated by a CEG remains under the limits specified in the previous section

Recommendations for HHWs and CEGs Hazardous Waste Management

1. Apply for a Planning Grant offered by the Department of Environmental Quality to identify and develop less potentially harmful solutions for HHW and CEG disposal for Morrow County citizens and businesses.
2. Encourage the Port of Morrow to create a moderate risk hazardous waste plan for the commercial and business interests under their purview.
3. Provide educational materials about HHW and CEG hazardous waste to be disseminated in County mailings, information booths, public service meetings. Carry out in cooperation with other entities with solid waste management concerns such as the local solid waste haulers, the Port of Morrow and Finley Buttes Landfill.

Waste Tires:

In the past waste tires have been a disposal problem in the State. Tire piles have caught on fire and burned for long periods of time.

there are few restrictions placed on their disposal, except that they must be disposed of at a permitted, appropriate solid waste facility which is authorized to accept hazardous waste produced by CEGs.

Finley Buttes Regional Landfill is authorized to accept CEG hazardous waste. Pre-approval is generally required by the Landfill for waste characterization purposes.

The piles are fire hazards and also mosquito breeding grounds.

Tire Fires:

Every year tire fires occur across the nation at small, unregulated tire dumps. Since 1971, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has estimated that at least 176 tire fires have occurred in the United States. Some tire fires are produced by accidental causes and some are set by owners who are eventually subject to large fines or penalties for setting fire to their tire dumps. Waste tires and waste tire stockpiles are difficult to ignite. But once on fire, tires burn very hot and are very difficult to extinguish. In addition, the doughnut-shaped tire casings allow air drafts to stoke the fire.

Smothering a tire fire with dirt or sand is perhaps the best current option for extinguishing tire fires. The sand or dirt is moved in with heavy equipment to cover the burning tires. This technique does not contribute as greatly to the oil run-off problem and is generally faster and cheaper than foams or water. Smothering a tire fire is the method supported by EPA and has been used numerous times throughout the United States. Smothering was the method used by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to extinguish a 30,000-tire fire in Andover, Minnesota, in February of 1989. Smothering was also used at a

one-million-tire fire in Denver in 1987.

Mosquitoes:

Because tires partially fill with water regardless of their position and absorb sunlight, they provide an ideal environment for hatched mosquito larvae. Although tire dumps are sometimes associated with rodents, the primary problem has been with various species of disease-carrying mosquitoes that breed in the water pooled in waste tires.

Regulatory Requirements

Waste tires have been subject to regulation in Oregon since 1987 when HB 2022 was Under ORS 459.780, Solid Waste Management, General Provisions, the Department of Environmental Quality has the responsibility for overseeing compliance waste tire regulations. Persons owning or controlling tire piles are exempt from the State requirement to obtain a waste tire storage permit if they store fewer than 100 waste tires, store fewer than 200 cubic yards of tire-derived products, or are a tire retailer or wrecking business storing not more than 1,500 waste tires.

Waste Tires in Morrow County

The National average waste tire disposal rate is approximately 13 pounds per person per year. Based on this average and a population estimate of 11,750 citizens in Morrow County, there are 152,750 pounds of waste tires generated in the County each year. The majority of these are handled and disposed of in the manner prescribed for auto wreckers, and tire and automotive shops by statute and rule. An unknown amount of waste tires end up in ravines and small, unpermitted tire piles in the County.

Finley Buttes Landfill is authorized to accept up to 30,000 whole tires for storage while awaiting processing. Whole tires are banned from being landfilled but may be chipped so that the whole tire volume is reduced by at least 65 percent. Once the tires are processed by chipping they may be put in the landfill. The chips are initially in a

passed. This law regulated the transportation, storage and disposal of waste tires. ORSs codifying Oregon's waste tire program include: ORS 459.705 (Waste Tire Storage and Disposal) and OAR 340 Chapter 64 (Waste Tire Program).

Under these statutes and rules, persons transporting waste tires, generators of large volumes of waste tires and facilities that store waste tires must have permits if they handle above a certain amount of waste tires.

Waste tires are banned from disposal at landfills unless they are chipped first.

thin layer on the working face of the landfill to help dissipate any heat buildup from possible exothermic reactions within the tire chips.

Waste tires are accepted at the Morrow County transfer stations for a fee. They are ultimately transferred to Finley Buttes Landfill and processed for disposal.

Piles of waste tires are considered a nuisance and a threat to public health and are subject to enforcement and abatement via Morrow County Nuisance Ordinance.

Recommendation

1. The County would benefit from regular collection events for waste tires, which could include automotive and agricultural waste tires. It is recommended that the County pursue citizen education about the health hazards of waste tire piles and establishment of regular collection events with the support of Finley Buttes Landfill and other large agricultural interests in the County.

Electronic Wastes:

Electronic wastes are the fastest growing component of the municipal waste stream. People are discarding or storing away computer monitors, hard drives, televisions, and cell phones which contain plastic, lead and cadmium.

Waste electronics are those disposed items with a circuit board or computer chip, plasma screen, LCD or cathode ray tube. This includes equipment such as computer keyboards, mice, cell phones, printers, copiers, medical, automotive or other electrical equipment with a cord or electronic devices that run on batteries. All such electronic waste is hazardous waste and is subject to the rules and regulations of small quantity hazardous waste generators if as many as eight electrical units are disposed of by any one generator in a year. Such items are considered hazardous because they exceed the toxicity characteristics for lead, mercury and the other 40 chemicals and 5 metals known to As an Interim Policy, it is intended only as a guidance document until further Federal rules come into effect. Computer monitors and televisions and other electronic wastes from household sources are not subject to this policy. Electronic wastes generated from household sources destined for disposal at a solid waste landfill or incinerator are subject to management as household hazardous waste.

Electronic Wastes in Morrow County

The citizens of Morrow County have an unmet need to dispose of all of their household hazardous wastes in a responsible manner. Because people perceive value still exists in their outdated electronic components such as computers, monitors and other devices, up to sixty percent of these devices are stored in attics, closets and back rooms remaining devices are donated, recycled and disposed of as solid waste.

Recommendations

1. Identify and develop HHW and CEG disposal options for electronic wastes for Morrow County citizens and businesses. Integrate with HHW and CEG planning efforts.
2. Encourage the Port of Morrow, in their moderate risk hazardous waste plan, to require the commercial and

be components in various electronic devices. If disposed of improperly this equipment can leak their toxic components into the environment.

Regulatory Requirements

The State of Oregon has an Interim Policy for the management of electronic wastes (Policy Number:2002-PO-001). This policy describes how non-household Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) should be managed under existing hazardous waste management regulations while the Federal Environmental Protection Agency is finalizing its electronic waste rules.

industrial interests under their purview to take actions to legitimately recycle their equipment containing electronic waste according to the guidance in the State of Oregon Interim Policy.

3. Provide educational materials on electronic waste to County citizens and businesses. Disseminate in County mailings, information booths, and at public service meetings. Carry out in cooperation with other entities with solid waste concerns such as the local solid waste haulers, the Port of Morrow and Finley Buttes Landfill.
4. The Department of Environmental Quality recommends the following steps for citizens seeking responsible disposition of their electronic wastes:
 - Reuse or donation;
 - Repair;
 - Participating in a manufacturer take-back program;
 - Recycling in a manner that reclaims leaded glass for reuse.

Infectious Wastes:

Insulin dependent diabetics self administering their daily insulin shots, veterinary clinics, nursing homes and hospitals of all sizes generate and come into contact with infectious wastes. Many workers deal with infectious wastes every day, such as police and firefighters, solid waste haulers, landfill operators, not to mention doctors, nurses, day care providers and veterinarians. There are many types of infectious wastes including blood and other body fluids; laboratory cultures, vaccines, used syringes, needles, lancets and many, many other medical wastes.

Regulatory Requirements

Cultures and stocks and pathological waste must be incinerated. Medical waste other than infectious waste, as defined by ORS 459.386, or hazardous wastes as defined by ORS 466.055, may be disposed of without special treatment in municipal solid waste landfills permitted by Department of Environmental Quality, if such disposal is not prohibited in the landfill permit. Finley Buttes Landfill is authorized to accept sharps when contained in the required containers.

Infectious Wastes in Morrow County

Sanitary Disposal, Inc. offers collection of sharps from households as an on-route service and at the transfer stations (for a fee). Residents are required to use leakproof, rigid, puncture-resistant, labeled containers that are tightly closed. The sharps containers are consolidated and delivered for disposal to Finley Buttes Landfill.

Recommendation

1. In order to lessen the risk to solid waste collection crews and transfer station operators, as well as comply more fully with Oregon State law, the County should work with clinics, pharmacies and hospitals to make sure patients with prescribed self-injections

Oregon law defines infectious waste and divides it into four categories biological waste; cultures and stocks; pathological waste; and sharps. All infectious waste, except sharps, must be treated before disposal. Sharps, which include needles, scalpel blades, glass tubes and syringes, may be treated by placing them in a leak-proof, rigid, puncture-resistant, red container that is taped closed or tightly lidded to prevent loss of the contents. Sharps contained within containers which meet those specific requirements may be disposed of at a permitted municipal solid waste landfill without further treatment if they are placed in a segregated area of the landfill.

understand and practice safe disposal of infectious waste (particularly sharps). This could be accomplished through dissemination of brochures or flyers distributed by the local solid waste haulers, pharmacies and clinics. The Department of Environmental Quality has developed a flyer the County could use or modify for this purpose.

Ash and Incinerator Residue:

Ash and incinerator residue produced by energy facilities and waste-to-energy (WTE) facilities, which burn single types of refuse such as tires, wood waste, infectious waste and sewage, as well as ash and incinerator residue from the burning of regular municipal solid waste, are discussed in this section.

Energy facilities and WTE facilities produce a variety of residues: Bottom ash constitutes the largest quantity, white fly ash is a lighter emission. Constituents in ash and scrubber product vary depending on the materials burned. The major constituents of concern are heavy metals (lead, cadmium, and mercury).

On May 2, 1994, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that ash which exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic is a hazardous waste and must be so managed.

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality has used a case-by-case decision process as to whether or not to allow land application of incinerator waste.

Regulatory Requirements

The State regulations concerning incineration and ash residues are ORS 459, OAR 340-096-0010, Division 93 and applicable requirements in Divisions 95 and 97. The State requires detailed plans and specifications and design for incinerator disposal sites that include ash and residue disposal. Ash and other residues must be disposed in an approved landfill unless handled otherwise in accordance with a plan approved in writing by the Department of Environmental Quality.

Recommendation

1. Existing, new and proposed energy facilities and WTE facilities in Morrow County need to comply with State incineration requirements, which include the requirement for a detailed ash disposal plan. The State requires that incinerator ash be disposed of in an approved landfill unless the Department of Environmental Quality has allowed an alternative disposal method in writing. Approval for alternative incinerator ash disposal will also need to comply with the Morrow County Comprehensive Plan, Solid Waste Ordinance, and Land Use Regulations.

Livestock Waste, including Dead Animals:

Most agricultural operations that have domestic livestock must deal with livestock waste and dead animals. This section is intended to assist the livestock owner when deciding what to do with animal waste and

Ash and Incinerator Residue in Morrow County

The Portland General Electric Boardman Coal Plant produces ash which is mostly recycled. More than ninety percent of the ash produced by the coal plant is sold to a regional landfill to stabilize hazardous waste or is sold as a concrete additive. The remainder is disposed of on-site at their own permitted ash monofill.

In October 1983 the County approved a 10 megawatt cogeneration wood-burning power plant at the Kinzua mill site in Heppner. It uses wood waste from regional sources to produce electricity. The Department of Environmental Quality is requiring that ash generated at this facility be disposed at a permitted landfill. Currently, the ash is being disposed of at the Finley Buttes Landfill.

dead animals. As a solid waste issue, there are disease and ground water issues which must be considered when managing these wastes and animals.

Regulatory Requirements

OAR 340-93-190 requires residues from agricultural practices be recycled, utilized for productive purposes or disposed of in a manner not that will not cause vector creation or sustenance, air or water pollution, public health hazards, odors, or nuisance conditions.

Livestock Waste and Dead Animals in Morrow County

Agricultural wastes, such as large dead animals over 200 pounds and bulk quantities of liquid wastes, are prohibited from disposal at the transfer stations, but Finley Buttes Landfill can accept large dead animals with prior authorization. Most agricultural wastes are managed on-site within the County. On-site management usually means natural disposal, burial, incineration or composting. Composting may require a Composting Plan prepared with the assistance of the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Sanitary Disposal, Inc. will deliver a drop box for livestock waste and large animal pick-up to their service customers. Once the Finley Buttes authorization is received by Sanitary Disposal they will pick up and deliver the dead livestock to Finley Buttes Landfill. The cost for this service is determined by a per ton charge at Finley Buttes Landfill.

“Natural disposal” is legal in Oregon. A person may drag a dead animal to a location at least one-half mile from any off-farm dwelling and at least a one-quarter mile from any waterway (ORS 601.140) and let scavengers destroy the carcass.

Recommendations

1. Generally, when considering where to bury dead livestock,
3. When growers are unable to manage their agricultural wastes or large dead animals on-site and the grower cannot, for practical or monetary reasons, utilize a renderer, the wastes must be disposed of at Finley Buttes Landfill. The Landfill must be contacted and give prior authorization before they will be accepted.

Large scale animal deaths may occur, such as natural disasters, disease outbreaks or a disease eradication and control program. Management of such large scale loss may be beyond the scope of methods discussed in these recommendations. In such cases, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, with the assistance of the Department of Environmental Quality, will develop an emergency plan for proper management of the large scale death loss.

Toxic and Radioactive Waste:

This section is primarily devoted to the Umatilla Chemical Depot which straddles

burial sites should not use a low-lying site subject to flooding or a high groundwater table. The lowest elevation of the burial pit should be 6 feet below the surface of the ground. The dead animals should be immediately covered with a minimum of 6 inches of soil and a final cover of a minimum of 30 inches of soil.

2. The location of a burial site should be at least 500 feet from any wells, surface water, intake structures, public drinking water supply lakes, intermittent waterways, springs or sinkholes.

the Morrow and Umatilla County border. The Umatilla Chemical Depot is a 19,728 acre military facility established as an Army ordnance depot in 1941. It is a facility that was established for storing conventional and chemical munitions which include a stockpile of projectiles, rockets, land mines, spray tanks and bombs containing nerve and blister agents.

In accordance with Federal law, the Army has built and is operating an incineration facility to incinerate the over 3,700 tons of toxic agents stored at the Depot. When the incineration project is finished the Umatilla Chemical Depot is slated for realignment under the Base Realignment and Closure program. At that time, the County, as part of the Local Reuse Authority, will participate in discussions concerning future use of the land.

Morrow County passed the Toxic Waste Ordinance in 1997 which requires accounting and fees and establishes enforcement procedures over Morrow County's authority concerning the Umatilla Chemical Depot but the Ordinance is specific in its language and may not be broad enough to encompass other potentially dangerous toxic waste

disposition in the County.

It is assumed when the toxic chemical incineration process at the Depot is finished, there will be no more toxic chemicals on Morrow County land. If toxic chemicals do, in fact, remain, the Morrow County Toxic Waste Ordinance will apply.

Recommendation

1. Morrow County Ordinance #MC-C-1-97, called The Toxic Waste Ordinance, should be reviewed and possibly amended to further address other potential toxic wastes in Morrow County.

Liquid Wastes:

This section of the Plan addresses liquid wastes as part of the waste stream in Morrow County. Liquid waste has several cross-overs and links with other waste components such as biosolids and agricultural wastes. Hazardous waste also has a liquid component.

Liquid wastes are generally dealt with as

Large Items and Disaster Events: Large Items

While collection, recycling and disposal opportunities exist for large items, some items are particularly inconvenient and/or expensive to handle. As a result, inert bulky items make up a large share of solid waste accumulated in personal dump stockpiles and at illegal dump sites.

Finley Buttes Landfill, for example, accepts old manufactured homes such as old single-wides for disposal. The large appliances have to be removed, but the Landfill will accept them also for the regular appliance fee.

Large vehicles such as old combines and trucks are not accepted at the Landfill, but must be disposed of with the assistance of a scrap metal dealer or salvage operator. There are scrap metal dealers and salvage operators located in the County.

part of the component of waste they fall into. For example, if a truckload of milk from one of the dairies spilled into a waterway, it would become a hazardous waste and dealt with as such.

Industrial wastewater and sewage sludge is discussed in the Land Application section of Chapter Six.

A use for liquids in a solid waste context is at the Finley Buttes Landfill. State law allows the Department of Environmental Quality to authorize the addition of liquid waste or water in a controlled fashion to enhance the decomposition of solid waste, if the disposal site otherwise meets the requirements of Oregon Revised Statutes.

Recommendation

1. Finley Buttes Landfill can accept certain liquid wastes for disposal. Generators who wish to dispose of liquid wastes should check with the Landfill for disposal options and requirements.

Disaster Events

Disaster events can result in significant solid waste cleanup and clearing work. As communities and residents begin to clear debris, the County, in cooperation with the State of Oregon, can offer plans and guidelines for accomplishing the inevitable work of restoring the landscape and communities

Recommendations

2. Local scrap metal dealers and salvage operators should be used for the recycling of large equipment.
3. Finley Buttes Landfill should be used for the disposal of old manufactured homes.
4. See the management of other large items in Chapter Eight.

5. In order to more fully deal with disaster events, it is recommended that the County prepare a Pre-disaster Mitigation Plan to plan for and mitigate solid waste issues after a disaster event.
6. Where possible, prevention, reuse, and recycling is encouraged in dealing with solid wastes generated as a result of a disaster event. In addition, proper attention to the types and appropriate separation of debris should to be considered. Final disposal costs can be greatly reduced while ensuring all disaster-related solid wastes are properly managed. For example, tree and limb debris can be managed separately from demolition debris which may contain hazardous components.
7. The following are a few issues which should be addressed when a disaster event has caused a solid waste disposal problem:

Review whether the solid waste topic follows the spirit of the Oregon State waste management hierarchy for solid waste: waste prevention, reuse, recycling, composting, and finally, disposal as the last alternative. The scope of this criteria should take in Morrow County, the region, State-wide, or even perhaps a larger inter-state region. Along with compliance with the solid waste management hierarchy, other goals include the need to be in compliance with state and federal law, protecting the environment, providing local business and job opportunities, saving resources and economic benefits for the County and region. Goals must also include compliance with Morrow County Comprehensive Plan, Solid Waste and Land Use Regulations.

Reliable Information:
Successful planning can only be made with

Alternative, temporary solid waste collection site use may need to be established as permanent facilities may be hampered by excessive demand on their services, special provisions for the disposal of food spoilage caused by sustained power outages should be provided, loss of livestock, pets and natural wildlife will cause special disposal concerns, Household hazardous waste from extensively damaged structures will require special cleanup/pickup procedures.

Recommendations for Evaluating a New Waste Category or Project not Covered in This Plan:

The Management and handling of Special Wastes not covered by the Plan should be taken through a decision making process whereby the following will be taken into account.

Goals and Laws:

reliable information about the quantity and type of material involved. Without a good idea of scale and proportion that can be expected, decisions about equipment, space needs, facilities, transportation, or real economic and environmental impacts cannot be reliably made. This also identifies large weight and volume waste items and gives baseline data for later assessment. In other words, how big is this project going to be and what is the potential for the future?

In many instances Finley Buttes Landfill will be able to accept for disposal special wastes produced within the Morrow County watershed. This landfill should be considered the disposal option of choice when the waste is permitted to be disposed of at that location.

Context:

Perhaps the most relevant of all is the context of a new waste category or project not covered in this Plan. The waste project should be relevant to what the citizens of Morrow County reasonably can or wish to be willing to accommodate given our relatively small population, low funding levels for governmental services, agricultural nature and other regional cultural considerations.