



Proper design during landfill closures will minimize long-term environmental impacts.

One of the most important assets available to us in North Dakota is our natural environment.

The programs in the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality's Division of Waste Management work to protect and improve the state's natural environment for all.

This is done by enforcing state and federal environmental laws designed to regulate where and how materials are stored and their ultimate disposal. The division also works to encourage waste reduction, recycling and beneficial reuse.

The Division of Waste Management employs approximately 25 staff in its three program areas.

- Solid Waste (including abandoned auto)
- Hazardous Waste (including Brownfields and PCBs)
- Underground Storage Tanks (including fuel testing and antifreeze regulation)

By the Numbers

Waste Generated in North Dakota

- 750,000 tons or more of municipal solid waste (MSW)
- ~5.4 pounds of MSW per person per day
- 25% of MSW is paper and paperboard, much of which could be recycled
- ~2 million tons of oilfield special waste from crude oil and natural gas exploration (drill cuttings, spill cleanup material)

Solid Waste Facilities

- 13 MSW landfill facilities
- 23 MSW transfer stations
- 11 oilfield special waste landfill facilities
- 21 coal combustion residuals facilities
- 5 industrial waste facilities
- 229 inert waste landfills



Compacting waste at a landfill

Hazardous Waste

- 26 large quantity generators
Generate > 1,000 kilograms (kg) (2,205 pounds) per month
- 80 small quantity generators
Generate > 100 kg (220 pounds) and < 1,000 kg per month
- 637 very small quantity generators
Generate < 100 kg or less per month

Brownfields

- 61 hazardous material assessments and 52 cleanups at 83 sites since 2003

Waste Haulers

- ~800 permitted waste haulers

Underground Storage Tanks

- Regulates the underground storage of petroleum hydrocarbon products in tanks with volumes of more than 110 gallons
- 879 facilities including 2,950 tanks
- 73 leaking tank sites cleaned up in the last 10 years
- 50 to 100 gas stations randomly sampled each year to ensure fuel quality
- 625 antifreeze product labels assessed annually for compliance with consumer notification requirements

About the Division of Waste Management

The primary responsibilities of the Division of Waste Management includes:

- ◆ Overseeing the handling, storage, transport, treatment and disposal of waste.
- ◆ Enforcing Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitles C & D regulations.
- ◆ Working with the other divisions on significant issues involving:
 - ◇ Air quality (burning, dust)
 - ◇ Water quality (leachate management, groundwater)
 - ◇ Municipal facilities (infrastructure abandonment)
 - ◇ Chemistry (sampling and analysis)
- ◆ Encouraging recycling activities through promotion and education. Recycling activities are not regulated.



Removing an underground storage tank

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Solid Waste Program

The Solid Waste Program administers regulations on industrial, inert, municipal and special waste facilities, including permitting their design, operation and eventual closure. It also oversees waste haulers, infectious waste treatment and disposal, and land treatment of waste materials. The program provides education to encourage the reduction, recycling and beneficial reuse of solid waste.

Abandoned Auto Program

Due to the potential health hazards resulting from abandoned automobiles, other vehicles, and scrap metal, a state fund was created whereby a local government can apply for reimbursement for the costs of collection and recycling of these objects. The division manages this fund and provides technical assistance to communities in identifying eligible cleanup projects.

Hazardous Waste Program

The Hazardous Waste Program was established to provide for the comprehensive regulation of hazardous waste from “cradle-to-grave” in order to protect public health, safety and welfare, and to enhance the environment for North Dakotans. The program regulates the generation, treatment, recycling, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste and used oil through permitting and inspection activities.

Brownfields Program

Brownfields are contaminated (or potentially contaminated) under-developed, unproductive property. The division receives federal Brownfields State Response grants which can be used for environmental assessment and hazardous material cleanup activities to convert brownfields into productive real estate.

PCB Program

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), are regulated under the federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). North Dakota has a cooperative agreement with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to conduct inspections of facilities for proper disposal of PCB wastes. Inspection reports are sent to EPA Region VIII for compliance evaluation and enforcement actions.

Underground Storage Tanks Program

Staff members in the Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program work with owners and operators of underground storage tanks to ensure that compliance, leak detection, new installations, upgrades and tank closures are in accordance with North Dakota’s rules. The UST Program also uses federal funds to conduct investigations and remediation activities at leaking underground storage tank sites where the owner/operator is unable to pay for these activities.