

## **North Dakota Update on Pollution Prevention Issues**

Region VIII Pollution Prevention Roundtable

August 15-17, 2001

North Dakota Department of Health (NDDH)  
Environmental Health Section, Division of Waste Management

### **Introduction**

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Pollution Prevention Grant - October 1, 2001 through September, 2002

Empower North Dakota to expand P2 infrastructure;

Learn from and build upon innovation at all levels;

Provide resources for technical assistance, training and education;

Establish and expand P2 programs and activities ;

Foster state and USEPA Region VIII information sharing and communication, supporting Peaks to Prairie P2 Regional Center;  
and

Promote and refine North Dakota's Pollution Prevention Program

Partner with the **North Dakota Solid Waste Association (NDSWMA)**

## **Nutrient Management Plans**

**Recent issues** among Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO's), Agricultural Processors, and Livestock sales facilities Numerous cases of soil and water pollution, air contamination (odors) and waste of resources.

NDDH - Division of Water Quality - Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO's) - facilities with 1000 or more animal units need a Nutrient Management Plan

NDDH - Division of Waste Management - Agricultural Processors and Livestock Sales Rings

**Progress to date** - Issues that need to be addressed

Product characterization - amount and quality

Material handling and storage, including runoff control and odor control

Conservation management practices to ensure beneficial use, including:

-Livestock feeding

-Land Application sites - evaluate soil type, slope, setbacks, application rates and techniques

Evaluate Animal or Crop uptake

Monitor crop uptake, site and soil conditions

Recordkeeping

**Future Development** - Expand P2 understanding and techniques to the wider audience

## **Other Pollution Prevention Issues of Interest (Continued)**

### **Tires**

### **Coal Combustion Byproducts**

NDDH has a strong regulatory framework for coal-fired wastes (flyash, flue-gas desulfurization waste and bottom ash)

Coal-fired utilities are by far the largest waste generators in the state

Industries are looking at beneficial use of ash material and they look to the NDDH for guidance and approval

### **CONCLUSION -**

The North Dakota Department of Health is glad to be here. We look forward to a lot of ideas that can be adapted to our state and we hope to offer some ideas for the Region 8 states and the EPA to consider.

**Nutrient management plan** means a plan prepared by any concentrated or confined animal feeding operation regulated under North Dakota Century Code chapter 61-28 or North Dakota Administrative Code chapter 33-16-03, or by any agricultural processing operation. This plan shall be submitted to the department for approval and describe the method and schedule by which the recycled **agricultural materials generated or stored by the operation are recycled or applied to the land at appropriate agronomic rates as nutrients or fertilizers, rather than discarded as agricultural waste.** An approved nutrient management plan must **address water pollution, odor, and other environmental and public health problems** that are relevant because of size, location, or other environmental factors, and may include the following elements:

- a. Recycled agricultural material handling and storage, including construction and maintenance of buildings, feedlots, collection systems, storage systems with adequate storage and integrity, and diversion of runoff and flowing surface water from contact with the storage systems and the recycled agricultural material;
- b. Land application of recycled agricultural material, including soils testing, transportation, timing and methods of application, and nutrient management;
- c. Conservation management practices, including injection or tillage of the recycled agricultural materials into the soils, crop residue and pasture management practices, use of conservation buffers, and other conservation practices that prevent water pollution from land application of recycled agricultural materials;
- d. Recordkeeping, including the place, date, and amount of recycled agricultural material applied per acre, plus records of any testing;
- e. Feed management; and
- f. Other utilization options where residual agricultural materials are recycled.

## **Other Pollution Prevention Issues of Interest**

**Organics Management** - Interplay of communities, citizens, businesses and Industries

Yard Waste

Wood Waste

Industrial byproducts

Rendering

### **Household Hazardous Wastes**

Education

Household Hazardous Waste Exchanges - Interest is growing

Oil, Batteries, Antifreeze

**Electronics Recycling** - Concern on the increase in CRTs in landfills

NDSWMA project - 7000 pounds of electronics recycled in 2001

Interest in several largest communities for future projects

### **Automotive and Scrap Metal Processors and Recyclers**

Site Management

Management of problem wastes