Scrap Tire Management Look-up Table for Scrap Tire Generating Businesses

RECEIPT AND REMOVAL OF SCRAP TIRES

Only use a registered scrap tire transporter.

- Verify that the transporter has a current, original Ohio scrap tire transporter registration certificate in possession. Registration certificates issued by Ohio EPA contain a raised seal of the State of Ohio, the Director's signature and are placed on copy-proof paper.
- Registered scrap tire transporter should display a valid registration decal on the lower right-hand corner of the windshield (as of May 2024).
- Complete all sections of shipping papers with the registered transporter.

MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL

While they are at your business: Scrap tires must be kept dry or you must arrange for application of a pesticide to all scrap tires stored outdoors as recommended by the manufacturer.

SECURE SCRAP TIRES ON THE PREMISES

Secure scrap tires. Prevent unauthorized removal of scrap tires from the premises by taking one of the following measures:

- Store in enclosed and locked structures including buildings and containers;
- Use fences or other physical barrier;
- Use locked cables or chains;
- Monitoring scrap tires stored outside with security camera;
- Other methods approved in writing by Ohio EPA

RECORDKEEPING

Shipping Papers: Retain a copy of all completed shipping papers for a minimum of three years. All shipping papers shall be retained at the principal place of business** and shall be available for inspection during normal business hours by Ohio EPA or the local health department. The three-year period for retention shall start from the date the shipping paper is completed.

Mosquito control records: Maintain records at the premises indicating the name, type, amount used per tire and U.S. EPA registration number of the pesticide, the date and time of the application, and the name of the person who applied the pesticide; maintain records for three years.

*Franchised stores and corporate-owned chain stores should retain shipping papers and mosquito control records at the store location where the scrap tires are generated.

SCRAP TIRE STORAGE LIMITS**

Type of Business	Maximum Allowed Scrap Tire Storage	Other Storage Requirements
New tire retailer	outside - 1,000 scrap tires	can be stored loose on the ground
New and used tire retailer **Used tire retailer**	Inside - any number of scrap tires	maintained inside a building or a covered, enclosed container, trailer or installation
Motor vehicle salvage yard	twenty-five hundred square feet (approximately 6,400 - 8,000 passenger or light truck scrap tires)	a single scrap tire storage area of scrap tires not more than eight feet in height
Tire retreading business **Tire manufacturing finishing center** **Tire adjustment center**	4,000 scrap tires	a single, covered scrap tire storage area

**Any businesses not identified in this portion of the table are only allowed to store up to 100 scrap tires which includes but is not limited to auto repair stores and scrap metal yards.

For more information about Ohio EPA's scrap tire management program, go to ***epa.ohio.gov/dmwm/Home/ScrapTires*** or call (614) 644-2621.

Division of Materials and Waste Management
August 2023

Guidance Document #640

Scrap Tire Transporter

Purpose

This educational guideline addresses owner and operator responsibilities when registering and operating a scrap tire transportation business which either picks up tires in Ohio or delivers tires to an Ohio destination and is intended to guide readers through some of the major requirements of the scrap tire rules. However, it is only a guide and the appropriate sections of the Ohio Administrative Code should be read in their entirety.

Who must register as a scrap tire transporter?

Generally, anyone transporting more than 10 scrap tires in Ohio must register with Ohio EPA.

The requirement to become a registered scrap tire transporter is not required if any of the following apply:

- If 10 or less scrap tires are transported per load;
- If tires are transported only for the transporter's own agricultural use or in producing or processing aggregates;
- If the transporter is engaged primarily in the retail sale of tires for farm machinery, construction equipment, commercial cars, commercial tractors, motor buses, or semi-trailers, and who transports 25 or fewer scrap tires in a single load and not more than 250 scrap tires total, in any single calendar year;
- If the transporter is a government agency, local government, or operation owned by a local government that is transporting scrap tires obtained from conducting roadside or litter clean ups on public property or community tire collection events; these activities must utilize government owned or leased vehicles or designated privately owned vehicles whose use is donated and not purchased;
- If the transporter is a nonprofit organization, university, or other civic organization, that has received written concurrence from Ohio EPA prior to transporting scrap tires obtained from conducting a scrap tire clean up event; these activities must utilize government owned or leased vehicles or designated privately owned vehicles whose use is donated and not purchased;
- If the transporter is a tire retreader or tire dealer who tracks scrap tires in an inventory or shipping paper system so that the scrap tires can be returned to the original owner of the scrap tires;
- If the transporter is a for-hire motor carrier who transports scrap tires that are still owned by the scrap tire generator on a commercial bill of lading to a dealer or manufacturer for the purposes of a warranty adjustment, repair, or retreading, regardless of the condition of the scrap tires;
- If the transporter is a fire hire motor carrier who transports scrap tires that are still owned by the scrap tire generator on a commercial bill of lading to another business location owned or operated by the scrap tire generator, regardless of the condition of the scrap tires;
- If the transporter is a for-hire motor carrier that transports purchased scrap tires from a registered scrap tire transporter, an owner or operator of a registered or permitted scrap tire facility, or business excluded pursuant to rule 3745-580-205, 3745-580-305, or 3745-580-405 of the Administrative Code to a final destination outside of Ohio; The for-hire motor carrier transporting the scrap tires shall submit a request on forms prescribed by the director, obtain written approval from Ohio EPA, and remain responsible for the shipment of scrap tires until the scrap tires reach the final destination;
- If the transporter is a scrap tire generator that transports scrap tires on a vehicle owned by the scrap tire generator to another business location owned or operated by the generator, a scrap tire retreading business or to a manufacturer for the purposes of a warranty adjustment or repair;

Scrap Tire Transporter

- If *only* segregated loads of truck or off-road retreadable casings or bias ply tires are transported with a commercial bill of lading;

- If the transporter is a barge, ship, or rail common carrier company acting as an agent or subcontractor for a registered scrap tire transporter and has obtained written approval from Ohio EPA on forms prescribed by the director; The shipment of scrap tires shall be the responsibility of the registered scrap tire transporter and the common carrier until the scrap tires reach their final destination or the registered scrap tire transporter for scrap tires that are staged at a dock or rail yard prior to shipment;

- If the transporter is transporting exclusively tire derived fuel (TDF) or tire derived chips (TDC) for use as a fuel or a beneficial use authorized in rules 3745-580-801 and 3745-580-802 of the Administrative Code;

- If the transporter solely transports crumb rubber;

- If the transporter is the property owner of the site and the scrap tires are being removed from the property as directed by Ohio EPA or local health department and specific written authorization has been given to transport the scrap tires;

- The transporter has obtained written permission from Ohio EPA to transport scrap tires for a beneficial use authorized in accordance with rule 3745-580-801 or 3745-580-802 of the Administrative Code;

- The transporter transports burned and partially burned scrap tires for disposal to a sanitary landfill facility.

These exclusions are the only exceptions to registration as a scrap tire transporter. Please note, some exclusions have been paraphrased in this document for simplicity. For the complete wording, please see the exclusions listed in OAC Rule 3745-580-105.

How do I become registered as a scrap tire transporter?

Individuals and businesses may submit their initial application for registration to the Ohio EPA, Division of Materials and Waste Management, Central Office at least 90 days prior to the date that tires are to be transported. The application must be accompanied by an executed financial assurance document in the amount of $10,000.00. By law, no scrap tire registration certificate can be issued without financial assurance. **Starting in May 2024**, **decals** will also be issued and must be displayed in vehicle windshields when transporting scrap tires.

Scrap tire transporter registration certificates must be renewed annually. Subsequent registration applications must be submitted not later than January 31 of each year and must be accompanied with a completed annual report.

Registration application forms can either be completed and submitted electronically through Ohio EPA's eBusiness center at the following link: ***https://ebiz.epa.ohio.gov/*** or may be submitted in hard copy to Ohio EPA. Registration application forms can be obtained from:

- Ohio EPA's webpage at Scrap Tire Transporter Registration-lg edit (ohio.gov) or
- the Division of Materials and Waste Management Scrap Tire Unit at (614) 644-2621.

How is the scrap tire transporter registration certificate and decal to be used?

An original scrap tire transporter registration certificate and decal shall be present in each vehicle transporting scrap tires, including used tires and retreadable casings. An original registration certificate is printed on copy proof paper and has a raised, embossed seal.

Registered scrap tire transporters **cannot share** their registration certificates and decals with another business or person and can only allow their registration certificates and decals to be used by people they employee that are using the certificates and decals to conduct business on the behalf of the company.

Where can transporters deliver scrap tires?

Scrap tire transporters must deliver scrap tires only to the following:

Scrap Tire Transporter

1. Licensed scrap tire collection, storage, monocell, monofill, or recovery facilities;
2. Permitted solid waste incinerators or energy recovery facilities;
3. Premises where the scrap tires are authorized for beneficial use;
4. Another transporter holding a valid annual registration certificate;
5. An authorized facility in another state in compliance with the rules of that state;
6. An operation not required to become a registered or permitted scrap tire facility, such as a tire retail dealer or a tire retreader, which is operating in accordance with Ohio Administrative Code Rules 3745-580-205, 3745-580-305 and 3745-580-405.

If a transporter delivers scrap tires to an unauthorized destination, it is the transporter's responsibility to remove the tires and transport them to an authorized destination.

What are the handling requirements for scrap tire transporters?

In general, scrap tire transporters are required to store and handle tires so as not to create a nuisance, a hazard to public health or safety, or a fire hazard. The following are specific restrictions, which scrap tire transporters must abide by in order to preserve their classification as a transporter and to prevent being classified as a scrap tire facility:

Storage Restrictions

Transporters may **only** store scrap tires in covered trailers or vehicles for no more than 30 days prior to transporting the scrap tires to an authorized destination. If tires remain at the business location of the transporter in covered trailers or vehicles for more than 30 days, then the transporter may have its registration revoked or be required to apply as a scrap tire collection or storage facility.

A scrap tire transporter may pre-position a trailer or roll-off box at a tire business for use by the business. This trailer or roll-off box may be picked up on an as needed basis or on a regularly scheduled basis.

Trailers or vehicles, containing scrap tires, left at sites other than a tire business, including but not limited to truck stops, vacant lots, and parking lots., may be considered open dumping of scrap tires if they are parked for over fourteen days.

Tire Sorting

The transporter may transfer scrap tires between trailers or vehicles to consolidate loads or to sort scrap tires, provided that the scrap tires do not remain outside of a covered trailer or vehicle beyond the end of the final daily work shift. Sorting may only be done at authorized locations in accordance with the transporter's registration.

Reducing Tires in Size for Load Consolidation

Registered scrap tire transporters may use portable and/or permanent equipment to cut or shred scrap tires for the purposes of load consolidation only. They cannot process scrap tires into a useable product unless they are also licensed as a scrap tire recovery facility.

Mosquito Control

Scrap tire transporters must take appropriate actions to prevent the spread of mosquitoes. If scrap tires contain water, then prior to shipment, transporters need to ensure that the scrap tires are:

1. Free of water;
2. Shred or cut; or
3. Treated with a larvicide or pesticide approved by the approved by the United States environmental protection agency and the Ohio Department of Agriculture

Scrap Tire Transporter

Who Completes Scrap Tire Shipping Papers?

Shipping papers are to be completed by **all** of the following:

- Individuals and businesses using a registered scrap tire transporter;
- Registered scrap tire transporters; and
- Licensed owners or operators of scrap tire facilities (e.g., destination facilities).

Shipping papers can be used to show compliance with Ohio law. Section 3734.83(C) of the Ohio Revised Code requires that "… no person who possesses scrap tires shall cause them to be transported by any person who is not registered as a transporter…" The penalties for violating this or any section of the Ohio Revised Code relative to the handling and storage of scrap tires are listed in section 3734.99 of the Ohio Revised Code (a felony with a fine of at least $10,000 but not more than $25,000, or imprisonment for at least two years, but not more than four years, or both.)

Closure requirements

Final closure is required for all registered scrap tire transporters who will no longer be transporting tires. Closure involves notifying all customers by mail, ensuring all accumulated scrap tires are delivered to authorized locations, and returning all transporter registration certificates and decals to Ohio EPA. All closure requirements must be completed within 30 days.

Should the registered transporter fail to properly deliver all accumulated scrap tires, the $10,000 of financial assurance may be used by the Director of Ohio EPA to complete closure.

References

- Ohio Revised Code 3734
- Ohio Administrative Code Rules 3745-580-100 through 3745-580-125

Contact

For more information, contact the Central Office Scrap Tire Unit at 614-644-2621.

Division of Materials and Waste Management
August 2023

Guidance Document #645

Scrap Tire Generator

What Is a Scrap Tire Generator?

A scrap tire generator is any individual or business that removes tires from vehicles or stores tires removed from vehicles. Generators include but are not limited to individual citizens; retail tire dealers; service stations; tire retreading businesses; and motor vehicle salvage dealers (MVSD).

What is a Scrap Tire?

Ohio EPA has a publication, Guidance Document #642, that defines what is a scrap tire. Often a point of confusion, it is important to mention that a used tire is a scrap tire. A used tire is a scrap tire whether it is mounted on a rim or not. A used tire remains a scrap tire until it is installed on a vehicle. Retreadable casings are also scrap tires until a retreading business has accepted and inspected the tire and marked it as suitable for retreading.

If I am a generator of scrap tires, how do Ohio's scrap tire rules apply to me?

If certain conditions are met, generators typically do not have to register as a "scrap tire facility" under the scrap tire rules. This means that most generators do not have to obtain an annual license or a scrap tire registration certificate (registration)/permit to install (permit) from Ohio EPA. To maintain this unlicensed status, and remain in compliance with Ohio's regulations the generator must do the following:

- perform mosquito control,
- prevent removal of scrap tires at the place of business/operation,
- allow only transporters that are registered by Ohio EPA to take scrap tires away,
- recycle or dispose of scrap tires at only locations approved by Ohio EPA, and
- maintain proper records.

Table A, on the last page of this guidance document, illustrates the requirements that each type of generator must meet to remain unlicensed. Ohio EPA has several guidance documents that provide information on the various licensed and registered/permitted scrap tire facilities. Please contact the Scrap Tire Unit for guidance.

Can I Transport My Scrap Tires?

Anyone can transport **10 or fewer scrap tires** without having to be a registered transporter. If you do transport 10 or less scrap tires, you still need to manage those scrap tires legally. Ohio EPA recommends that you take the scrap tires to a licensed scrap tire facility. A list of licensed scrap tire facilities is maintained on Ohio EPA's webpage at Dashboard - Landfills, Transfer, C&DD, Compost and Scrap Tire Facilities & Scrap Tire Transporters | Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

If you transport **more than 10 scrap tires and are not eligible for an exclusion**, you must either become a registered transporter or use a registered transporter. Information on the exclusions from having to become a registered scrap tire transporter and the process to become a registered scrap tire transporter can be found in Guidance Document #640, Standards and Requirements for Scrap Tire Transporters.

To legally operate in Ohio, a scrap tire transporter must be registered with Ohio EPA. A registration issued by another state is not an acceptable substitute for an Ohio registration.

It is important to mention that by transporting more than 10 scrap tires yourself, or by using a non-registered scrap tire transporter for loads of more than ten scrap tires, you (the scrap tire generator) are in violation of Ohio Revised Code 3734.83(C) which requires that "…no person who possesses scrap tires shall cause them to be transported by any person who is not registered as a transporter…"

Furthermore, by using an unregistered scrap tire transporter you maybe participating in open dumping since the illegal hauler may open dump all except the few scrap tires that can be sold as used tires or retreadable casings. By using a non-registered scrap tire transporter, you (the scrap tire generator) remain liable for any costs associated with the illegal dumping of the scrap tires. You are even liable if the transporter takes the scrap tires for free.

How do I verify that my scrap tire transporter is registered with Ohio EPA?

A scrap tire transporter that is registered with Ohio EPA is required to carry a current, original registration certificate issued by Ohio EPA in the transporting vehicle and display a registered scrap tire transporter decal (starting in May 2024). To be valid, the certificate must be printed on copy-proof paper with the Seal of the State of Ohio imprinted on it. Copies of Ohio certificates are not valid. Scrap tire certificates issued by other states are not valid in Ohio.

You can also check Ohio EPA's list of registered scrap tire transporter at Dashboard - Landfills, Transfer, C&DD, Compost and Scrap Tire Facilities & Scrap Tire Transporters | Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

How do I become a registered scrap tire transporter?

Ohio EPA recommends that you review Guidance Document# 640 titled "Standards and Requirements for Scrap Tire Transporters. This document identifies the exclusions in rule that allow a person to transport scrap tires without having to become a registered scrap tire transporter. If you determine that you are not eligible for an exclusion, you must apply for an annual registration certificate. You must also obtain financial assurance in the amount of $10,000. You can complete and submit a registration applications through Ohio EPA's online business service, the eBusiness Center (eBiz). To learn more about this service, please go to the eServices website for Ohio EPA's ***Division of Materials and Waste Management,*** DMWM eServices | Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/materials-and-waste-management/about-dmwm/dmwm-eservices.

You can also download the applications to register as a scrap tire transporter from Ohio EPA's website at: https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/34/document/forms/tire_annual_reg_apply_form.pdf. See Guidance Document #640, Standards and Requirements for Scrap Tire Transporters for additional information.

How do I verify that my scrap tire transporter is managing my scrap tires properly?

A registered scrap tire transporter is required to complete shipping papers when hauling scrap tires. The scrap tire transporter should provide you with a copy of completed shipping papers signed by both you (as the generator) and the transporter. When using a registered scrap tire transporter to receive or to ship a load of scrap tires, you (as the generator) are required to assist the transporter in filling out shipping papers that will certify the number of tires shipped and the composition of scrap tires shipped.

Ohio EPA recommends that you ask the scrap tire transporter where your scrap tires are being taken to determine if it is an approved location. See link under "Can I Transport My Scrap Tires" for a list of licensed scrap tire facilities in Ohio. You can also contact the Scrap Tire Unit to learn about facilities in surrounding states.

What are my recordkeeping requirements as a scrap tire generator?

As a scrap tire generator, you are required to retain a copy of all completed shipping papers for a minimum of three years. You should retain all shipping papers at your principal place of business. Your shipping papers must be available during normal business hours for Ohio EPA or the local health department to inspect. The three-year retention period begins the date the shipping paper was completed. You may be required to retain records for longer than three years during litigation, when Ohio EPA or the local health department makes a specific written request, or when required by a court or administrative order.

Scrap Tire Generator

If you apply a pesticide for mosquito control, records of these applications have to be maintained for three years. Records have to identify the name, type, amount used per tire, and EPA registration number of the pesticide, the date and time of the application, and the name of the person who applied the pesticide.

Is there a penalty for not complying with Ohio's scrap tire generator regulations?

The penalties for violating this or any section of the Ohio Revised Code relative to the handling and storage of scrap tires and the failure to use an Ohio registered scrap tire transporter can result in civil or criminal penalties of $10,000.00 to $25,000.00 to both the scrap tire generator and the unregistered scrap tire transporter and imprisonment for two to four years per Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.99.

If you suspect or know of a person or business that is not properly transporting, storing or handling scrap tires, please call 614-644-2621.

Table A. Requirements for Each Type of Scrap Tire Generator

	All Scrap Tire Generators	Retail Tire Dealer	Tire Retreader	Motor Vehicle Salvage Dealer*
Must comply with general storage and handling rules?	Yes as well as state and local fire codes.	Yes as well as state and local fire codes.	Yes as well as state and local fire codes.	Yes as well as state and local fire codes.
Must use only Ohio EPA registered transporters?	Yes (Unless 10 or fewer scrap tires are transported).	Yes (Unless 10 or fewer scrap tires are transported).	Yes (Unless 10 or fewer scrap tires are transported).	Yes (Unless 10 or fewer scrap tires are transported).
What is the maximum number of scrap tires that can be stored on the property to remain an unlicensed scrap tire facility?	100	1,000, if scrap tires are stored outside; Any number of scrap tires stored inside a secured building or secured enclosed container.	4,000, if scrap tires are stored in a single, covered scrap tire storage area.	Scrap tires may be stored in a single pile no greater than 2,500 square feet in area and at maximum pile height of 8 feet.
Must maintain a file of scrap tire shipping papers?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* Note that junk yards and scrap metal yards are not the same as a motor vehicle salvage dealer. Junk yards and scrap metal yards are not allowed to store more than 100 scrap tires without becoming a licensed scrap tire facility.

References

- Ohio Revised Code 3734
- Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-580-05
- Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-580-205
- Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-580-305
- Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-580-405

Contact

For more information, contact the Central Office Scrap Tire Unit at 614-644-2621.

Division of Materials and Waste Management
October 2023

Environmental Protection Agency

Guidance Document #1015

Retail Tire Dealer: Why is Scrap Tire Management Important?

As a retail tire dealer you must use a registered scrap tire transporter to transport scrap tires to and from your business, perform mosquito control, and secure scrap tires stored at your business. These requirements are necessary to protect you and your community.

What is a scrap tire generator?

A scrap tire generator is any individual or business that removes tires from vehicles. Generators include, but are not limited to, individual citizens, retail tire dealers, service stations, tire retreading businesses, and motor vehicle salvage dealers. For more information, refer to Guidance Document 645 - Scrap Tire Generator.

Why is proper storage important?

When scrap tires are not stored and handled properly, they can pose serious health and environmental threats.



Health Threat

Scrap tires provide an ideal breeding environment for mosquitoes. The circular shape of a tire allows it to collect water from a rainstorm. The circular shape also allows tires to collect leaf litter and debris that provides nutrition for the larvae. The insulating property of tires allows them to retain heat for long periods of time which can speed up mosquito egg hatching and larval growth (Anderson 2016)[1].

Mosquitoes are a problem throughout Ohio. At least 60 different species of mosquitoes are found in the state. Mosquitoes interfere with work and leisure activities due to the annoyance of their bites and irritating reaction that follows. Most importantly, they can transmit diseases such as La Crosse, St. Louis, Eastern Equine and West Nile Virus encephalitis which can be life threatening to livestock and vulnerable age groups amongst humans.

The most effective mosquito control is to keep tires dry. The easiest way to keep tires dry is to store them indoors. If they must be stored outside, tires should be kept in an enclosed portable container or stacked and tarped to prevent them from collecting water. Ohio EPA regulations are designed to reduce the potential for mosquitoes to breed in scrap tires by requiring scrap tire generators to either keep scrap tires dry or apply a pesticide registered with the US EPA and the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

Fire Threat

It is also important for scrap tires to be stored properly to avoid tire fires. Maintaining the appropriate distances from ignition sources and being diligent about keeping any possible sources of sparks or open flame away from tires will reduce the risk of a fire. If a fire does start in an area with properly stored scrap tires, the fire is not able to spread as fast and fire fighters are able to isolate hot piles more easily so that that your business or property will sustain less damage and the fire will be less likely to spread onto neighboring properties.

Tires are made of very combustible compounds. Although tires are not easy to ignite because they are designed to absorb the heat generated by the friction of road contact, once ignition takes place, this same ability of tires to absorb heat makes them extremely difficult to extinguish. The high carbon content and steel cords within tires serve as a heat sink that absorbs and stores heat within the tire. During the various stages of combustion, the composition and configuration of tires impair the ability to extinguish the tire pile. Once a large tire fire is underway, it is unlikely that water or most firefighting chemicals will be able to fully extinguish the fire. Even if the visible flames can be subdued there is the possibility of the stored heat resulting in spontaneous reignition.

Retail Tire Dealer: Why is Scrap Tire Management Important

Beyond the risk of loss of property inherent in a fire, tire fires in particular pose a health threat to anyone that comes into contact with the smoke and oils generated by the fire. During a fire, tires break down into hazardous compounds including gases, heavy metals and oil. When burned, the average passenger car tire is estimated to produce more than two gallons of oil. Tire fire run-off is a significant environmental pollutant that can get into ground water and contaminate well water. In addition to run-off oil, at least 32 toxic gases are produced by tire fires (USFA 1998)[2].



Kirby Tire Fire

Occurring in 1999, the Kirby Tire fire is the worst tire fire in Ohio's history. The fire covered 14 acres of tires and it took the Ohio National Guard and about 250 firefighters from at least 17 departments to put the fire out. The fire lasted at least five days and burned the equivalent of seven million tires. There were also 23 million tires on site that did not burn, but that had to be cleaned up. After nine years and more than $32 million, the cleanup of the state's largest tire fire was deemed complete.

How do I get rid of my scrap tires?

Ohio's laws require scrap tire transporters to register with Ohio EPA when they transport more than 10 scrap tires in a load (there are some exceptions). As the scrap tire generator, you are required by law as a person who possesses scrap tires to have them transported by a registered transporter when more than 10 scrap tires are transported in a single load. If you use an illegal tire hauler, you are liable for any costs associated with the illegal dumping of the tires. Furthermore, if you haul more than 10 scrap tires at a time for your business and are not a registered transporter you could be also cited for transporting scrap tires without a registration and risk both civil and criminal enforcement.

It should be noted that in Ohio there is no distinction between used tires that could potentially be resold, and tires that are only fit for recycling or disposal. They are all scrap tires under Ohio law and must be transported by a registered scrap tire transporter in most circumstances.



What happens to my scrap tires after they leave my business?

By utilizing a registered scrap tire transporter, you protect yourself and your community and ensure that scrap tires are properly recycled, reused, or disposed. Registered scrap tire transporters deliver scrap tires to licensed facilities. The typical scrap tire recovery facility operates one or two shredding lines that reduce the scrap tire into pieces ranging from 4" in size down to crumb rubber.

In Ohio, more than 50 percent of the scrap tires that are sent to be repurposed are used in a civil engineering application. Common civil engineering applications include use as drainage layers in landfills and gravel substitute for backfill around building foundations. More commonly known scrap tire products include playground mulch and synthetic turf infill. Tires also have a higher heating value range than coal and can serve as a good fuel source.

References

[1] Anderson, Maria. 2016. EPA Blog – Improperly Stored Tires Lead to Big Mosquito Problems, ***https://blog.epa.gov/blog/2015/08/improperly-stored-tires-lead-to-big-mosquito-problems/***

[2] U.S. Fire Administration. Technical Report Series, Special Report: Scrap and Shredded Tire Fires. USFA-TR-093/December 1998

Contact

For more information, contact the Central Office Scrap Tire Unit at 614-644-2621.