



State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

June 10, 2024

Plastic Pollution and Recycling Modernization Act, Rulemaking 2

This package contains the following documents:

- Notice of Rulemaking
- Draft Rules – Edits Highlighted
- Draft Rules – Edits Included (final clean version)

Note for readers

This package contains multiple documents. If you want to read more than one document at a time, you can open multiple copies of this PDF by downloading the PDF and then opening it in Adobe. You can then either:

- Click on the “Windows” item in the top ribbon
- Click on “New Window”
- A second copy of the PDF will open in a new window

Or:

- Click on “File” in the top ribbon
- Click on “Open” in the top ribbon
- Double click on the name of the PDF you want to open
- A second copy of the PDF will open in a separate tab in the same window

Table of contents

Introduction.....	1
Request for other options	1
Overview	1
Procedural summary	2
Statement of need	5
Federal relationship	14
Rules affected, authorities, supporting documents.....	15
Documents relied on for rulemaking	16
Fee analysis	17
Statement of fiscal and economic impact.....	20
Housing cost.....	30
Racial equity.....	31
Advisory committee review of racial equity impact statement.....	31
Environmental justice considerations.....	32
Advisory committee review of environmental justice considerations	32
Land use	34
EQC prior involvement.....	35
Advisory committee	36
Public engagement.....	37
Public hearing.....	38
Translation or other formats.....	38
Non-discrimination statement	38
Draft rules - edits highlighted	39
Draft rules - edits incorporated.....	150

Introduction

The public comment period has been extended until 4 p.m., Friday, July 26, 2024.

DEQ invites public input on proposed new and permanent rule amendments to chapter 340 of the Oregon Administrative Rules. Parameters and requirements for the proposed rules specific to the Plastic Pollution and Recycling Modernization Act are set forth in Senate Bill 582, enacted by the 2021 Oregon Legislature. DEQ proposes changes to OAR 340, divisions 12, 90, 93, 96 and 97 to align the newly adopted RMA rules with the existing Opportunity to Recycle program.

Request for other options

During the public comment period, DEQ asks for public comment on whether there are other options for achieving the rules' substantive goals while reducing the rules' negative economic impact on business.

Overview

DEQ is undertaking the second of two rulemakings to clarify and implement the Plastic Pollution and Recycling Modernization Act (SB 582, 2021), also referred to as the RMA. The Act requires producers of packaging, paper products and food serviceware to support and expand recycling services in Oregon for their products.

The purpose of the proposed rules is for:

1. Clarifying Obligations for Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities, including:
 - Establishing a Commingled Recycling Processing Permit and Certification Program, including Performance Standards
 - Defining and Clarifying Requirements for Providing Living Wages and Supportive Benefits to CRPF Workers
 - Establishing the CRPF Permit Fees
 - Clarifying Requirements for Limited-Sort and Reload Facilities
 - Clarifying Responsible End Market Obligations for CRPFs
2. Clarifying Covered Products and Covered Product Exemptions
3. Clarifying Producer Responsibility Organization Obligations; including:
 - Establishing the Processor Commodity Risk Fee
 - Establishing the Contamination Management Fee
 - Establishing the Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee
 - Amending Rules regarding Recycling End Market Obligations
 - Clarifying Compensation to Local Governments for Evaluation of Contamination and Contamination Reduction Programming
 - Clarifying Annual Reporting Requirements for 2024
 - Amending Market Share Rules
4. Clarifying Producer Obligations; including:
 - Clarifying Producer Definitions
 - Clarifying Associated Producers and Designations for Large and Small Producers

- Clarifying Producer Pre-registration
- 5. Establishing Standards for Life Cycle Evaluations
- 6. Clarifying Local Government Obligations; including:
 - Clarifying the Requirements and Elements for Contamination Reduction Programming
 - Clarifying Requirements for Multifamily Recycling Enclosures
- 7. Amending Enforcement rules in Division 12 to align with the proposed rules
- 8. Other clarifications and amendments to ensure successful implementation of the Act

The proposed rules are informed by discussions with, and input provided by, DEQ's RMA Rulemaking Advisory Committee. The advisory committee included members from the regulated community, non-profit and community-based organizations, producers, prospective producer responsibility organizations and other interested parties, including members of the public.

Affected parties

The following parties are directly affected by the proposed rules:

- Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities
- Limited sort facilities
- Non-profit and community-based organizations
- Local governments
- Collection service providers
- Producers of packaging, printing and writing paper, and food serviceware that become waste in Oregon
- Producer Responsibility Organization(s), a nonprofit organization established to administer a producer responsibility program. For this rulemaking, the producer responsibility program will be implemented statewide for the responsible management of covered products.

Indirectly affected parties

The following parties are indirectly affected by the proposed rules:

- Customers/residents who recycle in Oregon
- End markets and the people who live in the communities where end markets are located

Outreach efforts and public and stakeholder involvement

DEQ convened meetings with the public, local government and industry representatives through technical working groups, small-group discussions, and the Rulemaking Advisory Committee meetings to encourage involvement and the contribution of input throughout the rulemaking process. DEQ also consulted with the Oregon Recycling System Advisory Council on many rule concepts.

Procedural summary

More information

Information about this rulemaking is on the [Recycling 2024](#) rulemaking website.

Public hearings

DEQ plans to hold two public hearing(s) that anyone can attend by Zoom, an online video conference platform with toll-free access for audio-only connections.

Hearing 1:

Date: June 27, 2024

Start time: 11 a.m., Pacific Time

Please [Register](#) via Zoom prior to the meeting.

Hearing 2

Date: June 27, 2024

Start time: 5 p.m., Pacific Daylight Time

Please [Register](#) via Zoom prior to the meeting.

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email with instructions on how to join the meeting. If you are unable to register online using the link above, please contact Roxann Nayar for information on how to register and attend the hearing.

Email: Roxy.Nayar@deq.oregon.gov

Phone: 503-593-3306

How to comment on this rulemaking proposal

DEQ is asking for public comment on the proposed rules. Anyone can submit comments and questions about this rulemaking. A person can submit comments by email, regular mail or at the public hearing.

- Email: Send comments by email to recycling.2024@deq.oregon.gov
- Post mail: Oregon DEQ, Attn: Roxann Nayar/Materials Management, 700 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 600, Portland, Oregon 97232-4100
- At the public hearings: 11 a.m. or 5 p.m., Thursday, June 27, 2024.

Comment deadline

DEQ will only consider comments on the proposed rules that DEQ receives by **4 p.m. Pacific Time**, on **July 26, 2024**.

Note for public university students

ORS 192.345(29) allows Oregon public university and OHSU students to protect their university email addresses from disclosure under Oregon's public records law. If you are an Oregon public university or OHSU student, notify DEQ that you wish to keep your email address confidential.

Sign up for rulemaking notices

Get email or text updates about this rulemaking by either:

- Signing up through this link: [GovDelivery](#);
- Signing up on the rulemaking web site: [Recycling 2024](#)

What will happen next?

DEQ will include a written response to comments in a staff report DEQ will submit to the Environmental Quality Commission. DEQ may modify the rule proposal based on the comments.

Proposed rules only become effective if the Environmental Quality Commission adopts them. DEQ intends to submit the proposed rule changes to the EQC approximately five weeks before the Commission meeting.

Statement of need

Proposed Rule or Topic	Discussion
1. Recycling Processor Obligations	
Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Permitting Program	
What need would the proposed rule address?	These rules satisfy ORS 459A.955, which establishes that a person (in this case, a CRPF) may not establish or operate a CRPF in Oregon unless the person obtains a disposal site permit from DEQ.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rules establish the requirements for the CRPF permit program and will ensure that CRPF facilities meet the new requirements of the RMA.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	Permitted in-state processors are operating in a more effective, efficient, transparent and environmentally-preferable manner, producing cleaner, higher quality material destined for responsible end markets.
Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Certification Program	
What need would the proposed rule address?	These rules satisfy ORS 459A.956, which requires DEQ to establish a program or approve a program established by a third party to certify CRPFs located outside of Oregon.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rules establish the requirements for the CRPF certification program.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	Out-of-state processors are part of a program that ensures they are operating in a more effective, efficient, transparent and environmentally-preferable manner, producing cleaner, higher quality material destined for responsible end markets.
Living Wage and Supportive Benefits	
What need would the proposed rule address?	The proposed rules address the need to clarify and define the terms in ORS 459A.905(2)(c) “living wage”, “supportive benefits”, “workers”, and the elements required to inform the household composition to assess the living wage amount.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rules provide the necessary definitions and clarity to implement statute.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	Once CRPFs are implementing these standards successfully.
Limited-Sort Facilities, Commingled Materials and Reload Facilities	
What need would the proposed rule address?	The proposed rules establish the differences between a reload facility/commingled recycling reload facility and

Proposed Rule or Topic	Discussion
	a limited sort facility. ORS 459A.863(3)(b)(l) authorizes the EQC to define the term “limited sort facility”
How would the proposed rule address the need?	By establishing requirements for facilities other than CRPFs that are removing any amount of Uniform Statewide Collection List material collected to meet the Opportunity to Recycle requirements and sending that material to an end-market. The rules also amend the agency’s existing Transfer Station/CRPF disposal site permit to include the new requirements specific to limited sort facilities only.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	Limited sort facilities are operating in a more transparent and environmentally-preferable manner, sending all materials processed to responsible end markets.
Responsible End Market Obligations for Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities	
What need would the proposed rule address?	These rules clarify the joint responsibility that CRPFs share with PRO(s) to ensure materials are sent to responsible end markets.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The rules assign specific material tracking and market verification responsibilities to CRPFs to enable their fulfillment of the responsible end market obligation. Opportunities for PRO(s) and CRPFs to collaborate to reduce duplication of effort are also enabled.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	These rules will ensure that the facilities handling materials from Oregon are sent to end markets that are meeting the responsible end market criteria.
2. Covered Products	
Clarifications to the Definition of Covered Products	
What need would the proposed rule address?	These proposed rules provide further clarity as to what is “packaging” and how to differentiate “packaging” from “food serveware.”
How would the proposed rule address the need?	These proposed rules clarify that three types of packaging which reach the consumer empty – storage items, service packaging, and consumer wraps – are considered “packaging”. These proposed rules also clarify that food serveware reaches a retailer or restaurant <i>empty or unused</i> , and is used to contain food that is <i>ready to eat</i> . This will enable producers to more readily distinguish food serveware from packaging for items (e.g. cups, bowls, trays) that could

Proposed Rule or Topic	Discussion
	fall into either category depending on how they are used.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	At the start date of the program, producers will be able to identify what products in their portfolio are covered under the law and will know which producer in the supply chain is obligated to pay fees for which products. .
Covered Product Exemptions	
What need would the proposed rule address?	These proposed rules implement ORS 459A.863(6)(b)(R), which allows exemptions to “covered product” in rule.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	These proposed rules propose five product categories for exemption from “covered product” which were selected according to fixed criteria and a producer request process that engaged the Recycling Council in a statutorily-mandated advisory role.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	Fewer of these exempt products appearing in the commingled system would be a sign of success in the exemption rulemaking process.
Exemptions for Materials Collected Outside of the Opportunity to Recycle	
What need would the proposed rule address?	These proposed rules provide clarity that would allow producers to ascertain whether their materials could qualify for statutory exemption ORS 459A.869(13) for materials collected outside of Opportunity to Recycle. The proposed rules clarify that materials collected at PRO depots or otherwise counted toward compliance with the PRO convenience standard are not eligible for this exemption.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	Material must meet three statutory criteria to qualify for this exemption (ORS 459A.869(13)(a)(A)-(C), and each of these criteria are further clarified in the proposed rules. Examples of non- Opportunity to Recycle collection are provided, “separation” is defined, and the method for proving that the end market meets the “responsible” standard is mandated.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	PRO(s) have adequate clarity to work with producers interested to pursue this exemption.
3. PRO Obligations	
Processor Commodity Risk Fee	
What need would the proposed rule address?	These rules satisfy ORS 459A.923, which instructs the EQC to adopt and periodically revise a processor commodity risk fee using a third-party independent contractor to conduct periodic studies.

Proposed Rule or Topic	Discussion
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rules establish the statewide, per-ton average eligible processing cost and the process to determine the average commodity value, both of which will determine the per-ton funding available to CRPFs on a monthly basis. The rules also establish the invoicing approach for the PCRFB, plus a review process and new reporting requirements to ensure the fee is being appropriately charged.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	The fee is being appropriately charged and producers are sharing in the costs of fully processing commingled recyclable material, protecting ratepayers in the process.
Contamination Management Fee	
What need would the proposed rule address?	These rules satisfy ORS 459A.920, which requires the EQC to adopt and periodically revise a contamination management fee to be paid by PRO(s) to CRPFs to compensate the facilities for the costs of removing and disposing covered products that are contaminants.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rules establish the per-ton fee to be paid to CRPFs for removing and disposing of covered products that are contaminants. The rules also establish the requirements related to the processing and marketing of covered product contamination for the purposes of recycling. Additionally, the rules establish a review process and new reporting requirements to ensure the fee is being appropriately charged.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	CRPFs are successfully removing higher levels of contamination from the processed commingled stream, ensuring cleaner, higher quality material destined for responsible end markets.
Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee	
What need would the proposed rule address?	The proposed rules address the need to establish the elements of the waste prevention and reuse fee (ORS 459A.941) clarifying the amount of the fee, which is the amount the PRO(s) will pay into the fund and clarifies the activities eligible for funding.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rules specify the amount of the fee, which establishes the program that will support a list of eligible activities that can be funded using this money.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	The proposed rules establish the amount of the fee, administrative details needed for implementation, and clarifies what types of activities will be eligible for funding. These rules will allow DEQ to invoice the PRO(s) and implement the program, while providing clarity about what activities can be supported with this funding.

Proposed Rule or Topic	Discussion
Amendments to Responsible End Market Rules	
What need would the proposed rule address?	PRO(s) and CRPFs have a joint obligation to ensure that materials collected for recycling in Oregon go to responsible end markets. Rules for both entities (rules from the first rulemaking regarding the PRO's obligation and rules from the current rulemaking regarding the processor's obligation) need to be aligned with one another to ensure functionality and limit duplication of effort.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed edits to the rules in OAR 340-090-0670 and additions to the PRO rules would enable parallel disposition reporting requirements for PRO(s) and processors. Methods for calculation of recycling yield and timelines for verification of markets are also clarified.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	Visible efforts to address environmental issues in recycling supply chains that process materials from Oregon.
Local Government Compensation for Evaluation of Contamination	
What need would the proposed rule address?	ORS 459A.890(3) obligates a PRO to fund eligible costs related to the periodic evaluation of recycling contamination that occurs at a location other than a commingled recycling processing facility but does not define eligible costs.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rules define eligible and ineligible costs for compensation under ORS 459A.890(3).
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	Local governments and their service providers will understand how to plan for and receive compensation for eligible costs under ORS 459A.890(3)
Local Government Compensation for Contamination Reduction Programming	
What need would the proposed rule address?	The proposed rules amend rules adopted in Nov. 2023 and clarify the amount of compensation for contamination reduction programming, per ORS 459A.890(4).
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rules amend OAR 340-090-0810 to provide more detail about how the funding amount will be calculated each year and how much compensation local governments and service providers will be eligible for, to enable all parties to plan with certainty and fully utilize the compensation available through ORS 459A.890(4).
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	Local governments understand how much contamination reduction programming compensation they are eligible to receive.

Proposed Rule or Topic	Discussion
PRO 2024 Annual Reporting	
What need would the proposed rule address?	Per statute, DEQ in the annual report review process must assess whether the PRO's fee schedule was adequate to cover system costs. To assess this, DEQ needs to know what system costs were, including those borne by the PRO prior to the start date.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rule would require the PRO to report 2024 system expenditures in a separate addendum to its annual report for 2025.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	DEQ is better able to assess the adequacy of the PRO's fee schedule when reviewing the 2025 annual report.
Amendments to Market Share Rules	
What need would the proposed rule address?	These amendments to the existing market share rules align the year for which producers are reporting supply data, the reporting year in which the data are reported, and the program year in which the data are used to generate market share calculations and producer fees. This will ensure more accurate market share calculations in a multi-PRO scenario.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rules establish a calendar whereby supply data from two years prior will be used by PRO(s) to set fees for a given program year, which follows the continental norm set by Canadian packaging EPR programs. They also clarify when preliminary market share calculations are to be updated with corrections to producer reporting and finalized, for the purpose of reconciling expenses among multiple PRO(s).
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	The program calendar functions from the start date with respect to the timing of supply data submissions and their application to the market share calculations and associated enforcement roles.
4. Producer Obligations	
Clarifications to Producer Definitions	
What need would the proposed rule address?	There is ambiguity with respect to how the decision tree at ORS 459A.866(1)(a)(A)-(C) for identifying the obligated producer of packaged items sold at physical retail applies to items produced through contract manufacturing, as well as to packaging that may reach the consumer empty.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	These proposed rules would assign obligation to the brand owner that contracted for the manufacturing if it is deemed to have directed the manufacturing.

Proposed Rule or Topic	Discussion
	The proposed rules also provide decision trees adapted from statute for identifying the obligated producer of storage items and consumer wraps, and designate the first distributor of service packaging in or into the state as the obligated producer for service packaging.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	At the start date, producers will have greater clarity as to who the obligated producer is for items produced through contract manufacturing and for packaging that may reach the consumer empty. This should result in more equitable distribution of system costs among obligated producers, as lack of clarity in producer definitions will not hold producers back from engagement with a PRO.
Associated Producers and Designations for Large and Small Producers	
What need would the proposed rule address?	The proposed rule clarifies how the “large producer” designation, which carries an additional disclosure obligation per ORS 459A.944, and the “small producer” designation, which exempts a producer from the law per ORS 459A.863(32), are to be applied to producers that are associated with one another, for example, a parent company with a subsidiary.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rule sets a definition for “associated producer” drawn from the definition of “related parties” in the US tax code and requires that associated producers lump their production and revenue data together for the purposes of applying the large and small producer definitions.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	The PRO will report market share data on an annual basis to the department and in doing so will identify member producers that are associated.
Producer Pre-Registration	
What need would the proposed rule address?	Without being able to accurately estimate supply of covered product into the state prior to the program start date, the PRO will need to set the producer fees higher to manage for uncertainty.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rule requires producers to pre-register with and provide 2024 supply data to the PRO for an advance deadline of March 31, 2025. This will allow the PRO to better estimate supply represented by its member producers and charge more accurate fees.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	The PRO is able to set fees for the first program year in a way that covers system costs and manages uncertainty, and does not result in a considerable overage/carry-over to the next year.

Proposed Rule or Topic	Discussion
5. Standards for Life Cycle Evaluations	
What need would the proposed rule address?	Statute requires the EQC to set standards and methods for large producers to use in fulfilling their additional obligation to evaluate and disclose the impacts of 1 percent of their products on a biennial basis. These same standards and methods are to be factored by a PRO into their approach to membership fee adjustments, i.e., fee bonuses and penalties that continually incentivize producer actions to reduce life cycle impacts of their products.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	These proposed rules describe the methodology and format for evaluations that producers would carry out and submit to their PRO and to DEQ to either fulfill their large producer disclosure requirement or to voluntarily apply for a fee bonus from the PRO. The proposed rules also mandate two bonuses that the PRO must make available to member producers that conduct evaluations according to these standards and methods.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	After the start date, all large producers evaluate and disclose the life cycle impacts of their covered products, and many other producers are compelled by the fee bonus opportunity to do so as well.
6. Local Government Obligations	
Contamination Reduction Programming Elements	
What need would the proposed rule address?	The rule addresses the need to provide more clarity for local governments and their service providers implementing ORS 459A.929(2) by defining “responsive to the needs of diverse populations,” “significant recycling contamination,” “repeated recycling contamination”, and setting standards for application of consequences for customers that contribute to recycling contamination.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rules provide the necessary definitions and clarity to implement statute.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	Local governments are successfully conducting contamination reduction programming.
Multifamily Recycling Enclosures	
What need would the proposed rule address?	The rule provides clarity to local governments by laying out a clear path and timeline for compliance with ORS 459A.911.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The rule clarifies that compliance requires local governments to develop an implementation plan indicating their approach to accomplish the requirements of ORS 459A.911.

Proposed Rule or Topic	Discussion
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	Local governments will successfully develop implementation plans for compliance with ORS 459A.911.
7. Other Rules	
Enforcement	
What need would the proposed rule address?	The proposed rule amendments align the existing enforcement rules in Division 12 with the proposed rules.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The amendments will ensure that Division 12 reflects the new proposed requirements and provides DEQ the ability to enforce and monitor for compliance.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	DEQ will know the amendments addressed the need if the requirements of the rules are enforceable.
Subscription Service for Materials on PRO Recycling Acceptance List	
What need would the proposed rule address?	The RMA changed the definition of “recyclable material” in ORS 459.005(20), to include items on the PRO Recycling Acceptance List. Due to the limitation on charging for recycling in ORS 459A.070(1), the new definition has potential implications for programs that collect items on the PRO Recycling Acceptance List and charge a fee in addition to the garbage and recycling bundled rate.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	The proposed rule clarifies in rule that ORS 459A.070(1) does not apply to materials on the PRO Recycling Acceptance List (OAR 340-090-0630(3)).
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	Services that collect materials on the PRO Recycling Acceptance List for an additional fee beyond the bundled rate for garbage and recycling will continue to operate with a clear understanding of the rules.
Other Amendments and Housekeeping	
What need would the proposed rule address?	Revisions to the recycling material acceptance lists are needed to reflect that a) many storage items are exempt from “covered product” due to the exemption for durable packaging that contains durable goods, and as such storage containers should be removed from the PRO recycling acceptance list, and b) gift wrap is sometimes used for presentation rather than packaging; as such, producers of gift wrap will not pay fees for this product, a new economic consideration to take into account in reconsideration of the item’s inclusion on the Uniform Statewide Collection List.

Proposed Rule or Topic	Discussion
	Revisions to criteria for considering PRO proposals for alternative compliance to convenience standards are needed so DEQ can better evaluate potential impacts of proposals.
How would the proposed rule address the need?	Storage containers and gift wrap are proposed for removal from the PRO Recycling Acceptance List and the Uniform Statewide Collection List, respectively. Proposed rules also broaden criteria for consideration of PRO proposals for alternative compliance to convenience standards.
How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?	The PRO and local governments educate the public about what is and is not on the material acceptance lists, and minimum contamination enters the commingled system. PRO alternative compliance to convenience standards, if proposed, provides favorable outcomes.

Federal relationship

ORS 183.332, 468A.327 and OAR 340-011-0029 require DEQ to attempt to adopt rules that correspond with existing equivalent federal laws and rules unless there are reasons not to do so.

The proposed rules are not different from or in addition to federal requirements.

Rules affected, authorities, supporting documents

Lead division

Materials Management Program

Program or activity

Plastic Pollution and Recycling Modernization Act

Chapter 340 action

OAR Chapter 340, Divisions 12, 90, 93 and 96

Adopt				
340-012-0098	340-090-0035			340-090-0820
340-090-0830	340-090-0840	340-090-0850	340-090-0860	340-090-0870
340-090-0900	340-090-0910	340-090-0920	340-090-0930	340-090-0940
340-096-0300	340-096-0310	340-096-0820	340-096-0840	
Amend				
340-012-0065	340-012-0140	340-090-0010	340-090-0030	340-090-0035
340-090-0620	340-090-0630	340-090-0640	340-090-0670	340-090-0700
340-090-0810	340-093-0030	340-093-0050	340-093-0105	340-093-0160
340-096-0001	340-097-0001	340-097-0110	340-090-0690	

Statutory Authority - ORS				
468.020	468.065	459A.975		

Statutes Implemented - ORS				
459A.863	459A.866	459A.869	459A.884	459A.887
459A.890	459A.905	459A.911	459A.920	459A.923
459A.929	459A.941	459A.944	459A.955	459A.956
459A.959	459A.975			

Legislation

Senate Bill 582 (2021)

Documents relied on for rulemaking

These are reports, maps, studies, and similar documents that were used in completing this rulemaking. Do not list other statutes or rules here (OAR, ORS, CFR, USC, Federal Register) unless the rule writers relied on or referred to documents contained in those statutes or rules, such as reports, maps or studies.

Document title	Document location
Bjørn, A., Sim, S., King, H. et al. Life cycle assessment applying planetary and regional boundaries to the process level: a model case study. <i>Int J Life Cycle Assess</i> 25, 2241–2254 (2020).	Journal Article
European Commission. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 of 31 July 2023 supplementing Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards sustainability reporting standards.	Delegated regulation - EU - 2023/2772 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
European Commission. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/2279 of 15 December 2021 on the use of Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations. Annex A.	EUR-Lex - 32021H2279 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
European Commission, PEFCR Guidance document, Guidance for the development of Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCRs), version 6.3, May 2018.	Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules Guidance
Global Reporting Initiative 416-2: 206. Customer Health and Safety.	GRI - GRI Standards English Language (globalreporting.org)
ISO 14025:2006. Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization.	Copywritten standard available by subscription only.
ISO 14040:2006. Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Principles and framework. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization.	Copywritten standard available by subscription only.
ISO 14044:2006. Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Requirements and guidelines. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization.	Copywritten standard available by subscription only.
ISO 21930:2017. Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works — Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization.	Copywritten standard available by subscription only.
ISO 22095:2020. Chain of custody — General terminology and models. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization.	Copywritten standard available by subscription only.
ISO/TS 14067:2013. Greenhouse gases -- Carbon footprint of products -- Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization.	Copywritten standard available by subscription only.

Document title	Document location
PR3. Core normative standards: Parts 1-7. Drafts for Review. (2021-2023)	PR3 Reuse Done Right. — The PR3 Standards
Plastic Footprint Network. Assessment methodology: Guidance, Strategic Modules, and Technical Modules. (2024).	Harmonized methodology for assessing plastic leakage and impact (plasticfootprint.earth)
Processor Commodity Risk Fee – Contamination Management Fee Study Report	Study Results: Processor Commodity Risk Fee/Contamination Management Fee
Quantis. Evaluation of actions to support product environmental footprinting in the Pacific Northwest: Findings and recommendations from research, surveys and interviews of business leaders. (2014).	Evaluation of actions to support product environmental footprinting in the Pacific Northwest
Quantis and EA. Plastic Leak Project: Methodological Guidelines. (2020), v. 1.3.	The Plastic Leak Project Guidelines - Quantis
Rugani, B.; Osset, P.; Blanc, O.; Benetto, E. Environmental Footprint Neutrality Using Methods and Tools for Natural Capital Accounting in Life Cycle Assessment. Land (2023), 12, 1171.	Land Free Full-Text Environmental Footprint Neutrality Using Methods and Tools for Natural Capital Accounting in Life Cycle Assessment (mdpi.com)
Sala S., Cerutti A.K., Pant R., Development of a weighting approach for the Environmental Footprint, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2018, ISBN 978-92-79- 68042-7, EUR 28562.	Development of a weighting approach for the Environmental Footprint

Fee analysis

These proposed rules would establish new fees. EQC authority to act on the proposed fees is ORS 459A.941, ORS 459A.955, 459.205 and 459.235.

Brief description of proposed fees

The proposed rules establish new fees for commingled recycling processing facility owner/operators to pay to DEQ:

Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Permitting Application and Annual Compliance Fees

The establishment of a new permit program for commingled recycling processing facilities requires the establishment of permit application and annual compliance fees for that permit program.

These rules establish new fees for:

- Permit and Registration Application Fee: \$100-500 depending on anticipated tons received annually by the facility
- Annual Compliance Fee: \$50-\$1,000 depending on the tons accept annually by the facility

Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee

These rules establish a new fee to be funded by the PRO(s) and administered by DEQ for:

- Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee: up to \$15 million annually to fund the materials impact reduction and reuse program. The fee will be the lower of either the \$15 million or 10 percent of the three-year average of all PRO(s) annual expenditures.

Reasons

The proposed fees would address the statutory requirements requiring DEQ to create the new commingled recycling processing facility permit and waste prevention and reuse fee.

Fee proposal alternatives considered

These fees are required by statute, DEQ did not consider any alternatives.

Fee payer

Owners and operators of commingled recycling processing facilities will pay for the CRPF permit application and compliance fees and PRO(s) will pay for the Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee.

Affected party involvement in fee-setting process

DEQ convened the Rulemaking Advisory Committee, including representatives from commingled recycling processing facilities, producer responsibility organization(s) and non-profit organizations involved in waste reduction and reuse. The committee met on Sept. 19, 2023 to consider the proposed fee for the Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee, and on April 3, 2024 to consider the proposed CRPF permit application and compliance fees.

Summary of impacts

Impacts of the CRPF permit application and compliance fees should be minimal because most of the state's commingled recycling processing facilities are already operating under DEQ's existing Transfer Station/Material Recovery Facility disposal site permit. The fee amounts are identical to the fees proposed for this program, and facilities already operating under the Transfer Station/Material Recovery Facility permit will not be assessed a second time when they are required to obtain the first the CRPF permit.

The producer responsibility organization(s) will be directly impacted and producers of covered products will be indirectly impacted by the creation of the Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee. The PRO(s) will use a portion of the membership fees paid by the producers to fund this program.

Fee payer agreement with fee proposal

The fee proposal for the Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee was introduced to the Rulemaking Advisory Committee during the Sept. 18, 2023 meeting, and included representatives from producer responsibility organization(s) and producers. The committee was supportive of DEQ's approach to establishing the new fund and provided feedback requesting the agency to consider removing the cap or increasing the fund amount.

The fee proposal was introduced to the rulemaking advisory committee at the April 3, 2024 meeting, which included CRPF representatives. The RAC agreed with the proposal.

How long will the current fee sustain the program?

DEQ regional staff administer the existing Transfer Station/Material Recovery Facility disposal site permit program, and the same staff will administer the new CRPF permit program, including overseeing assessments of the permit's capture rates and outbound contamination rate performance standards. The one-time permit application and annual compliance fees proposed for the new CRPF permit program will not generate enough funding to cover DEQ's annual costs of overseeing the assessments. The difference in costs for sustaining the assessment process will be paid using permit tipping fees.

The Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee will be adjusted annually to sustain the program it is establishing. The fee will be calculated based on the lower of a base amount of \$15 million, adjusted upward based on the Consumer Price Index, or, based on 10 percent of the three-year average of all producer responsibility organization(s)' annual expenditures. Existing DEQ staff will administer the program.

Fee Summary		
	Existing	Proposed- New fees
CRPF Permit Application Fee	N/A	\$100- \$500 depending on anticipated tons received annually
CRPF Annual Compliance Fee	N/A	\$50- \$1,000 depending on the tons accepted annually by the facility
Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee	N/A	The lower of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$15 million annually adjusted upwards based on the Consumer Price Index, or, • 10 percent of the three-year average of all Producer Responsibility Organization(s) annual expenditures summed

Fee schedule

The new CRPF permit program will assess the following fees for in-state CRPFs:

- A permit application fee of \$100 – \$500, to be assessed depending on the anticipated tons received annually by the facility.
- An annual permit compliance fee of \$50 – \$1,000, to be assessed depending on the tons accepted annually by the facility.

DEQ does not have the authority to charge fees to out-of-state facilities under the new CRPF certification program, thus there will be no application and annual compliance fees assessed to out of state facilities handling Oregon-originated material.

Statement of fiscal and economic impact

Overview

This proposed rulemaking will clarify and implement portions of the Act, passed in 2021 by the Oregon Legislature. The Act requires producers of covered products to support and expand recycling services for their products in Oregon and requires local governments and the facilities that process commingled (mixed) recyclables to meet several new requirements.

These proposed rules are specific to the following topics:

1. Recycling Processor Obligations
 - Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Permit Program
 - Certification Program for Out-of-State Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities
 - Processor Commodity Risk Fee
 - Contamination Management Fee
 - Living Wages and Supportive Benefits
 - Permit Fees
 - Limited-Sort facilities, Commingled Materials and Reload Facilities
 - Responsible End Market Obligations for CRPFs
2. Covered Products
 - Clarifications to the Definition of Covered Products
 - Covered Product Exemptions
 - Exemptions for Materials Collected Outside of the Opportunity to Recycle
3. Producer Responsibility Organization Obligations
 - Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee
 - Amendments to Recycling End Market Obligation Rules
 - Local Government Compensation for Evaluation of Contamination
 - Local Government Compensation for Contamination Reduction Programming
 - PRO 2024 Annual Reporting
 - Amendments to Market Share Rules
4. Producer Obligations
 - Clarifications to Producer Definitions
 - Associated Producers and Designations for Large and Small Producers
 - Producer Pre-Registration
5. Standards for Life Cycle Evaluations
6. Local Government Obligations
 - Contamination Reduction Programming Elements
 - Multifamily Recycling Enclosures
7. Other
 - Amendment to Enforcement Rules
 - Amendments to Recycling Acceptance List Rules
 - Amendments to Convenience Standard Rules – Alternative Compliance Proposal Criteria
 - Housekeeping Rules

The proposed rules and rule revisions included in the rulemaking are based on discussions with, and input provided by, DEQ's Rulemaking Advisory Committee. The advisory committee included representatives from service providers and commingled recycling processing facilities, local governments, non-profit organizations, waste generators, PRO(s) and producers of covered products.

Fiscal and economic impact overview

The proposed rules would address specific topics needed to establish a new statewide system that standardizes the types of materials that will be accepted for recycling, while providing a source of funding to reduce the impacts of covered products through means other than waste recovery. These rules propose the requirements for living wages and supportive benefits for CRPF workers, life cycle evaluation, including

methodology and the procedures to be used by producers when evaluating the life cycle environmental impacts of covered products.

I. Recycling processor obligations

1) Fiscal Impacts of Commingled Recycling Processing Permit Program and Certification Program for Out-of-State Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities

These proposed rules create new permitting and certification programs for commingled recycling processing facilities operating inside and outside of Oregon, including new fees for the permitted CRPFs operating in Oregon. There are anticipated fiscal impacts to permitted and certified CRPFs to meet the new capture rates and outbound contamination performance standards, however these costs are eligible expenses that will be funded by the Processor Commodity Risk Fee. It should be noted that out-of-state CRPFs will only receive PRO funding for the percentage of materials handled that originated from Oregon.

There will be fiscal impacts to DEQ, who is responsible for the associated costs with conducting the first initial evaluation assessment. If follow-up assessments are necessary to determine a facility's compliance with the capture rate and outbound contamination rate performance standards, the costs of those follow-up assessments are not an eligible expense for the Processor Commodity Risk Fee and will be paid for by the CRPF.

There will also be fiscal impacts to DEQ to pay for initial evaluation assessments undertaken at an out-of-state CRPF by a third-party certifier or a contractor to a third-party certifier, which will be paid for using funding from solid waste tipping fees. Any follow-up samplings, including compliance assessment for capture rates and outbound contamination rate performance standards are not eligible for the Processor Commodity Risk Fee and will be paid for by the facility.

2) Fiscal Impacts of Living Wages and Supportive Benefits for CRPF Workers

The proposed rules clarify a CRPF's obligation to pay workers living wages and provide supportive benefits. There will be fiscal impacts related to meeting requirements of these rules, however the costs will be paid through the Processor Commodity Risk Fee. Living wages and supportive benefits were included under the "anticipated program costs" portion of the PRCF to establish the statewide, per-ton average eligible processing cost. The PRCF is funded through the producer membership fees paid to the PRO(s).

DEQ anticipates several quantifiable and non-quantifiable beneficial fiscal impacts related to providing living wages and supportive benefits to the workers at these facilities. Impacts include, but not limited to, improving health outcomes by providing health insurance, improved stability and reduced stress and improved spending power. Positive impacts to the facilities may include reduced costs related to staff turnover, such as hiring and training new employees. CRPFs will not be directly, negatively impacted by the increase in wages and the establishment of supportive benefits because labor is one of the many eligible processing costs covered by the Processor Commodity Risk Fee PRCF funding processors will receive in the new system by producer responsibility organizations. However, there may be indirect impacts of "wage compression" related to increasing wages of lower-paid workers at the facilities. Information to estimate the potential indirect impact is not available at this time.

3) Fiscal Impacts of Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Permit Fees

The proposed rules establish the permit application processing fee and the annual permit compliance fee for permitting of commingled recycling processing facilities operating in Oregon. There are anticipated fiscal impacts to permitted CRPFs but these costs are eligible expenses that will be funded by the Processor Commodity Risk Fee.

4) Fiscal Impacts of Limited-Sort Facilities, Commingled Materials and Reload Facilities

The proposed rules create new permitting requirements for limited sort facilities processing and marketing any amount of Uniform Statewide Collection List-related material collected to meet Opportunity to Recycle requirements. This permit will include new requirements not currently established under the existing Transfer Station/Material Recovery Facility disposal site permit. And, if a limited sort facility moving material to an end market is already operating under an existing permit, they will need to have their existing permit updated to recognize the new permit requirements. Under the permit limited sort facilities will need to obtain (or have amended), the facility must meet all the requirements of the commingled recycling processing facility permit program, excluding those tied to the capture rates performance standard.

Limited sort facilities will receive no funding from PRO(s) relevant to the Contamination Management fee and the Processor Commodity Risk Fee.

DEQ anticipates fiscal impacts to limited sort facilities for obtaining and complying with the new permit requirements.

5) Fiscal Impacts of Responsible End Market Obligations for CRPFs

DEQ anticipates temporary, but not long-term fiscal impacts on commingled recycling processing facilities because of these proposed rules. Associated expenses will ultimately be paid for by the Processor Commodity Risk Fee, which is funded by the producer fees collected by the PRO(s). So, costs borne by the CRPFs associated with tracking downstream disposition of their materials, obtaining self-attestations of all downstream facilities that they meet the "responsible" standard, and addressing any non-conformances detected through verifications will ultimately be covered by the PRO(s).

The proposed rules are also anticipated to provide a positive fiscal impact by reducing duplication of effort between the two entities. The rules propose giving responsibility for the auditing and verification to the PRO(s), allowing the PRO(s) and CRPFs to coordinate with securing one self-attestation, verification or a certification per end market, and disposition data reporting to the CRPFs.

II. Covered Products

1. Fiscal Impacts of Clarifications to the Definitions of Covered Products

The proposed rules clarify that three types of packaging that may reach the consumer empty—storage items, service packaging, and consumer wraps—are “covered products” under the law and subject to producer fees. They also provide additional clarity on how to distinguish two types of covered products from one another, packaging and food serviceware. For the implementation of the RMA, covered products will be categorized and will be assessed fees in proportion to the costs that the particular products place on the system.

These fiscal impacts on producers are already in statute and these rules do not impose additional fiscal impacts.

2. Fiscal Impacts of Covered Product Exemptions

The proposed rules define five types of packaging that are exempt from the definition of “covered product,” meaning producers of these products will not have to pay fees for them. Producers of these products will have positive fiscal impacts, while producers of other products that remain covered will likely pay slightly higher fees than they would have otherwise, as they will need to cover the system costs associated with the exempt products. There may be minor fiscal impacts to the PRO(s), who may incur administrative and staffing-related expenses to implement the exemptions.

3. Fiscal Impacts of Exemptions for Materials Collected Outside of the Opportunity to Recycle

The proposed rules provide clarity for producers and PRO(s) to understand what materials could qualify for the statutory exemption at ORS 459A.869(13) for materials collected outside of the Opportunity to

Recycle framework. This is a statutory exemption and as such the main fiscal impacts are applied through the statute rather than these clarifying rules. The clarifying rules do require PRO verification or third-party certification to the “responsible” standard of markets that recycle these materials in order for the producer to qualify for the exemption, As such, the rules may impose some limited fiscal impacts on a producer seeking to claim this exemption—the producer may need to pay a fee to the PRO in order to conduct a verification of the market(s), particularly if no other materials that the PRO is responsible for are being processed at the market(s).

III. PRO Obligations

1. Fiscal Impacts of Processor Commodity Risk Fee

The draft rules propose a per-ton fee paid to recycling processors to ensure producers share in the costs of fully processing commingled recyclables that are covered products. It is one of the largest costs PRO(s) will incur in the program.

The PRCF includes two major components that determine the monthly per-ton fee PRO(s) pay to commingled recycling processing facilities:

- The statewide, per-ton average eligible processing cost that will be fixed in rule covers eligible processing costs of owning and operating a CRPF, and anticipated additional program costs related to any new requirements of the law. These costs may include new administrative and software costs, meeting the law’s living wages and supportive benefits requirement, equipment or staffing upgrades needed to meet new performance standards associated with the permit program established under ORS 459A.955 and meeting the requirements associated with ORS 459A.959.
- The average commodity value represents the value of outbound recyclable materials processed by CRPFs. This figure will be updated on a monthly basis by DEQ.
- The difference between the statewide, per-ton average eligible processing cost and the average commodity value is the per/ton value producer responsibility organizations will be required to pay CRPFs for the eligible tons processed.

DEQ anticipates this fee will create positive fiscal impacts to CRPF owners and operators by providing more stability with respect to fluctuating commodity markets. Funding from the PRCF can also be used toward facility upgrades, if the processor chooses to use funding in that matter. There should also be indirect fiscal impacts to ratepayers, to stabilize rates and reduce the financial impacts on ratepayers by requiring producers to contribute to the costs of this system.

There will be indirect fiscal impacts to the PRO(s), who will be required to calculate and fund this fee, and directly impacts the producers, who will be paying into the fee via their membership fees.

2. Fiscal Impacts of Contamination Management Fee

This fee will be paid by PRO(s) to CRPFs to compensate the facilities for the costs of removing and disposing of covered products that are contaminants. There are no direct fiscal impacts to the facilities because the funding source is from the producer membership fees paid to the PRO(s). There will be indirect fiscal impacts to the PRO(s), who will be required to calculate and fund this fee and impacts the producers, who will be paying into the fee via their membership fees.

There will be positive fiscal impacts to the CRPFs for managing contamination in the recycling stream, this includes CRPFs receiving CMF funding for covered product contamination that can be properly processed and moved to a responsible end market.

3. Fiscal Impacts of Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee

The new Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee does not create new fees but uses a portion of the membership fees collected by the PRO(s) from the producers of covered products to fulfill statutory

requirements to support reduction and reuse efforts. DEQ anticipates a positive fiscal impact for community organizations and others who receive grant funds through the new program DEQ establishes with revenue from these fees.

DEQ anticipates indirect negative impacts to producers of covered products, as a portion of their PRO membership fees will be used to pay into the fund.

4. Fiscal Impacts of Amendments to Recycling End Market Obligation Rules

This is an amendment to rules approved by the Environmental Quality Commission in Nov. 2023. These rules clarified requirements from statute that requires PRO(s) to send materials to responsible end markets and report materials disposition on a quarterly basis to DEQ. The proposed amendment aligns the joint obligation rules among PRO(s) and CRPFs. The proposed rules clarifying disposition reporting requirements may create fiscal impacts on the PRO(s) to set up a system and protocols for tracking materials.

5. Fiscal Impacts of Local Government Compensation for Evaluation of Contamination

These rules clarify local government costs eligible for compensation by the PRO under ORS 459A.890(3) to carry out the periodic contamination evaluation procedures established as required by DEQ per ORS 459A.959. The cost of the local government obligation to cause commingled recycling to be periodically evaluated for quality and contamination is borne by the PRO and its member producers.

6. Fiscal Impacts of Local Government Compensation for Contamination Reduction Programming

These rules clarify that local governments may request and receive \$3 per capita per fiscal year for eligible contamination reduction programming costs and that smaller communities may request and receive up to two years in advance funding. The rules propose the maximum potential fiscal obligation of the PRO to local governments allowed under ORS 459A.890(4), resulting in a potential positive fiscal impact for local governments, their designated service providers, and other authorized persons, and a potential negative fiscal impact for producers of covered products.

7. Fiscal Impacts of PRO 2024 Annual Reporting

The proposed rules clarify that PRO(s) must include information on 2024 system costs when submitting their annual report to DEQ for 2025. DEQ anticipates minimal fiscal impacts to the PRO(s) who will need to develop an additional, but simple accounting report for DEQ. The report will allow DEQ to fulfill its statutory obligation of assessing whether the PRO(s)' fee schedules were adequate to cover system costs.

IV. Producer Obligations

1. Fiscal Impacts of Clarification to Producer Definitions

The proposed rules provide clarity to the producer definition for items sold in packaging at physical retail, enabling more accurate identification of the obligated producer for items produced through contract manufacturing, and for packaging that may reach the consumer empty.

The requirement that producers of packaging pay fees to a PRO is imposed by statute, and as such these rules do not have fiscal impacts; they rather clarify the statute.

2. Fiscal Impacts of Defining Associated Producers and Designations for Large and Small Producers

The proposed rules require associated producers, such as a parent company and its subsidiaries, to lump together their supply and revenue data for the purposes of applying the "small producer" and "large producer" definitions. The proposed rule is intended to ensure that it will be in fact the largest 25 producers in the state that will bear the additional obligation to evaluate and disclose environmental impacts of 1 percent of their covered products on a biennial basis, and that producer cannot become exempt from the law by incorporating as multiple smaller corporations and dividing supply and revenue among them.

These proposed rules could impose a minor fiscal burden on producers and PRO(s) associated with the need to reflect in their data reporting the producers that are associated with one another per the definition in the rules. They will have positive outcomes, however, in terms of equitable application of the large producer obligation and of the small producer exemption.

3. Fiscal Impacts of Producer Pre-Registration

Under this rule, producers would need to pre-register with and provide supply data to a PRO by March 31, 2025, three months before the start date of the program.

The proposed rule may impose very minor fiscal impacts to producers associated with the need to expend staff and administrative time on compliance three months prior to the statutory deadline for doing so. But this proposed rule will result in the PRO having a better understanding of the volume of covered product supply into the state, which will allow for more accurate and lower fee setting, which will be a positive fiscal impact for producers.

V. Fiscal Impacts of Standards for Life Cycle Evaluations

Statute requires that large producers evaluate and disclose the environmental impacts of one percent of the covered products they sell into Oregon. The proposed rules establish the methodology, procedures, and requirements to be used by producers when conducting these evaluations. They also propose to clarify the approach to calculating ecomodulation of producer fees, which incentivizes producers to reduce the impacts of their products by offering lower fees to be paid to the PRO.

DEQ anticipates direct fiscal impacts to producers from these proposed rules. Impacts may be related to recordkeeping and documentation to demonstrate that the requirements in statute are being met. Related activities may include data gathering, analysis, results generation, report writing, and potentially development of a custom tool to conduct assessments according to these rules.

Costs associated with performing similar life cycle assessments fall in the range of \$40,000-\$90,000 USD per evaluation when hiring a third-party consultant. Costs could be reduced substantially if the analyses are performed in-house by staff, multiple products within a product family are assessed as a batch, and/or a custom software tool is developed specific to Oregon's standards for life cycle evaluation. DEQ anticipates other costs related to third-party verification of the project report (the main output of these rules) and these costs can range between \$5,000-\$10,000 USD. DEQ expects fiscal impacts to be within the above ranges initially, but then decrease over time as the process becomes streamlined and repeatable with practice.

Positive fiscal impacts are anticipated from the resulting information gathered through the life cycle evaluation process, as Oregon's largest 25 producers, and all other member producers will be able to use this information to inform the ecomodulated bonuses they may be eligible to receive if they demonstrably reduce the impacts of their products. Producers that qualify for the substantial impact reduction bonus may particularly realize positive fiscal impacts, as this is the larger of the two ecomodulation bonuses mandated under these rules. The PRO will need to balance for the bonuses that it offers by either giving fee penalties to other producers or by applying a surcharge across all fees, meaning minor negative fiscal impacts will result for those producers that do not qualify for bonuses.

VI. Fiscal Impacts of Local Government Obligations

1. Fiscal Impacts of Contamination Reduction Programming Elements

DEQ anticipates positive fiscal impacts of these rules because they are intended to limit the potential financial impacts and consequences of contamination on customers by creating standardized requirements for contamination reduction communications. This includes consistent and fair application of contamination enforcement and customer service and communication materials that are accessible

to a wider audience, inclusive of languages other than English. Costs of compliance by local governments and their service providers are eligible for PRO compensation under ORS 459A.890(4) and compliance is not required if PRO compensation is not provided.

2. Fiscal Impacts of Multifamily Recycling Enclosures

These rules clarify how and when local governments will comply with ORS 459A.911. Local governments will incur administrative cost developing an implementation plan and updating service standards and codes; however, DEQ will provide a plan template and model code language.

VII. Other

1. Fiscal Impacts of Amendments to Enforcement Rules

These amendments propose to align the existing rules in Division 12 with the rules proposed in this rulemaking. DEQ does not anticipate any fiscal impacts as a result of these changes.

2. Fiscal Impacts of Subscription Service for Materials on PRO Recycling Acceptance List

These rules clarify that ORS 459A.070(1) "Limitation on amount charged person who source separates recyclable material" does not apply to materials on the PRO Recycling Acceptance List (OAR 340-090-0630(3)). These rules have a positive fiscal impact for companies charging a fee for subscription services to collect materials on the PRO Recycling Acceptance List.

3. Fiscal impacts of Other Amendments and Housekeeping Rules

Under these rules, storage containers would be removed from the PRO Recycling Acceptance list and gift wrap from the Uniform Statewide Collection List. DEQ does not expect substantial fiscal impacts from the proposed rules, as storage containers comprise a minority proportion of the material that PRO(s) are slated to manage through their collection point network, and gift wrap comprises a minority proportion of the material that CRPFs would be managing. DEQ would not expect the prospective PRO to downsize plans for collection points on the basis of storage containers' exclusion from the PRO Recycling Acceptance alone. Exclusion of gift wrap from the USCL, meanwhile, will have some impact on CRPF operating costs (and, in turn, calculation of the processor commodity risk fee) and commodity revenues, but those costs and revenues attributable to gift wrap are small compared with overall costs and revenues.

These rules also propose to broaden the criteria by which DEQ will consider PRO proposals for alternative compliance to convenience standards. Fiscal impacts would depend on the nature of the proposal, if any, made through the program plan process.

Statement of cost of compliance

State agencies

The rules drafted for this rulemaking propose new requirements and programs for the Recycling Modernization Act. The proposed rules that may create compliance costs for state agencies, including DEQ:

- **CRPF Permitting and Certification Program:**

For the permitting program, DEQ will pay for the initial assessment to assess performance standards, using permitting and permit tipping fee funding to cover those costs. DEQ estimates that the costs associated with conducting these assessments every two years will be approximately \$430,000.

- **For the certification program, DEQ will pay for the initial conventional evaluation method assessment to assess performance standards, using CRPF assessments. DEQ will use solid waste tipping fee funding to cover those costs.**

- **Contamination Management Fee:**

DEQ will incur new administrative costs associated with the proposed reporting requirements to the CRPFs for the CMF. DEQ will use administrative fees from the PRO to cover these costs.

- Processor Commodity Risk Fee:

DEQ will incur new administrative costs associated with the proposed reporting requirements to the CRPFs for the PCRPF. DEQ will use administrative fees from the PRO to cover these costs.

Local governments

The Act provides funding opportunities for all communities regardless of size, and this rulemaking clarifies some new statutory requirements for contamination evaluation and contamination reduction outreach and education. DEQ anticipates that Local Governments may incur compliance costs, including planning, recordkeeping, and reporting. Rule topics that will incur compliance costs on Local Governments are:

- Contamination reduction programming elements (eligible for PRO compensation)
- Multifamily recycling enclosures

Producer Responsibility Organizations

As defined in ORS 459A.863, a Producer Responsibility Organization is a nonprofit organization established to administer a producer responsibility program. By administering many elements of this Act and to meet the requirements of the proposed rules, PRO(s) will incur compliance costs through funding or reimbursing various fees and expenses described in the proposed rules. Using the fees PRO(s) will collect from producers of covered products, PRO(s) will fund the following requirements that are described in the Act and that are addressed in this rulemaking:

- Contamination Management Fee
- Producer Commodity Risk Fee
- Waste Prevention and Reuse Fee
- Obtaining self-attestation and verifications to meet responsible end market obligations that apply jointly to CRPFs and PRO(s)
- Compensation for the periodic evaluation of the quality and contamination of collected materials
- Compensation for contamination reduction programming

Public

The proposed rules establish no compliance obligations directly on the public.

Anticipated business impacts

Large businesses - businesses with more than 50 employees

Large Business/ Sector Type	Business Count
Privately owned reload facilities	Approximately 36 known facilities
Commingled recycling processing facilities	2 known facilities
Producers of covered products	Information unavailable at this time

Proposed rules which may have compliance costs associated with them and which may impact large businesses include:

- The CRPF permitting and certification rules: if a CRPF does not pass the initial performance standards assessment of capture and outbound contamination rates, the facility will be responsible for paying the costs associated with the required follow-up assessments.
- Responsible End Market Obligations: if a CRPF sends covered products to an end market or other downstream facility that does not meet the responsible end market criteria, the CRPF and/or the PRO could be responsible (if the facility does not independently address being in non-compliance) for any associated costs with the required follow-up to come into compliance with the requirements.
- Definition of Covered Products:
 - For member producers of the Ag Container Recycling Council to qualify for a proposed exemption, ACRC will need to report annually to DEQ on the performance of its take back program. ACRC will incur a minor fiscal impact to fulfill this obligation, one that may be funded by its producer members, some of which are large businesses.

- Producers of material that can qualify for the exemption at ORS 459A.869(13) for material recycled outside of Opportunity to Recycle may incur a cost of compliance associated with proving that the material is going to a responsible end market, which may involve commissioning a verification study by a producer responsibility organization.
- Producer Pre-Registration: there will be some limited fiscal impact on all producers, including those that are large businesses, associated with the need to provide records and data to the PRO three months prior to the start date. But these impacts may be offset by the reduction to first year fees that the PRO may be able to implement due to the reduced uncertainty in supply afforded through early producer reporting.
- Life Cycle Evaluation: these rules will impose compliance costs on producers for the evaluation and disclosure of the impacts of their products.

Small businesses – businesses with 50 or fewer employees

ORS 183.336 - Cost of Compliance for Small Businesses

a. Estimated number of small businesses and types of businesses and industries with small businesses subject to proposed rule.

The types of small businesses that will incur compliance costs with the proposed rules include commingled recycling processing facilities, reload facilities, and producers of covered products. Currently DEQ does not have employer information to determine how many CRPFs or reload facilities meet the small business definition, and the data that will identify small and large producers will not be available until after July 1, 2025.

b. Projected reporting, recordkeeping and other administrative activities, including costs of professional services, required for small businesses to comply with the proposed rule.

The proposed rules will create some additional reporting, recording keeping and self-verification related activities for CRPFs, producers of covered products, and reload facilities.

c. Projected equipment, supplies, labor and increased administration required for small businesses to comply with the proposed rule.

The proposed rules will require an increase in supplies, labor and increased administration for some small businesses but those expenses will largely be funded through the Processor Commodity Risk Fee or by the PRO(s).

d. Describe how DEQ involved small businesses in developing this proposed rule.

This rulemaking convened several different advisory groups, including technical workgroups and an advisory panel. Representatives from small businesses and membership groups were included when these groups were convened to assist with the development of the rules, certification and permitting programs. DEQ also issued GovDelivery notices about the rulemaking to everyone who registered for updates, and this list serv included representatives from small businesses.

Documents relied on for fiscal and economic impact

The requirement to list the documents relied on to determine fiscal impact is separate from and in addition to the similar list in the Rules affected, authorities, supporting documents section above.

Document title	Document location
Plastic Pollution and Recycling Modernization Act (Senate Bill 582, 2021)	Oregon Legislature website, SB 582
Processor Commodity Risk Fee/Contamination Management Fee	Study Results: Processor Commodity Risk Fee/Contamination Management Fee

Advisory committee fiscal review

DEQ appointed an advisory committee for this rulemaking process. The advisory committee met on April 16, 2024 to discuss the fiscal impact statement.

As ORS 183.33 requires, DEQ asked for the committee's recommendations on:

- Whether the proposed rules would have a fiscal impact,
- The extent of the impact, and
- Whether the proposed rules would have a significant adverse impact on small businesses; if so, then how DEQ can comply with ORS 183.540 reduce that impact.

The Advisory committee members were asked to review and provide comment on the draft fiscal impact. The current draft has been revised in response to some of the comments received. Overall, the Committee did not object to the findings of the proposed rules and they did not find that there would not be impacts to small businesses in Oregon. A summary of their comments can be found in the April 16, 2024 written meeting summary from the eighth RAC meeting available on the [Recycling 2024 webpage](#). Examples from the Committee's comments included:

- DEQ should revise the statement made about the recycling processors to be more understanding that they are already operating adequately well.
- DEQ was cautioned against making specific assurances about the stabilization of ratepayer rates.

Housing cost

As ORS 183.534 requires, DEQ evaluated whether the proposed rules would influence the development cost of a 6,000-square-foot parcel and construction of a 1,200-square-foot detached, single-family dwelling on that parcel.

DEQ determined the proposed rules would have little to no effect on the development costs because the proposed rules and related fees would be paid by the PRO(s), whose producer membership fees are used to fund the new programs and future implementation requirements. One category of producer, for construction materials, may recover their PRO membership fees by passing those costs on to retailers, homebuilders or wholesalers, which in turn may be passed on to the retail customer. However, there is limited data to support the impacts on prices, and DEQ cannot quantify them at this time.

Racial equity

ORS 183.335(2)(a)(F) requires state agencies to provide a statement identifying how adoption of this rule will affect racial equity in this state. DEQ anticipates the following proposed rule will positively affect racial equity:

- **Living Wage and Supportive Benefits**
These rules are anticipated to have positive racial equity in Oregon by improving the living and working conditions for a demographic of worker that is disproportionately represented by people who reflect the global majority.
- **Contamination Reduction Programming Elements**
The intent of these rules is to ensure that the same methods and financial penalties are being applied to all customers, regardless of location or service provider. To reduce recycling contamination, the Act specified that outreach and educational tools must be developed to reach a wide variety of audiences by being responsive to the needs of diverse populations, including having materials offered in a variety of formats and languages. Clarifying these elements in rule are anticipated to have positive impacts on racial equity by ensuring that a wider audience can understand recycling instructions and participate successfully in Oregon's new recycling system.

After the eighth RAC meeting, DEQ used the EPA EJSCREEN tool to investigate whether there are racialized impacts associated with the residents within a one-mile radius of existing commingled recycling processing facilities. As discussed below, DEQ used the EJSCREEN tool to assess the 12 existing facilities subject to these proposed rules – 10 of which are in Oregon, one in Washington and one in California.

DEQ found that residents who self-report as non-white/people of color, per the U.S. Census data used by the EJSCREEN tool, and live within a one-mile radius of five of the 12 facilities experience disproportionate heightened exposure to either diesel particulate matter or rates of asthma above the 80th percentile for the relevant state averages. To note, these exposures are occurring in the current state of Oregon's recycling system and the facilities are not necessarily the sole cause of diesel PM or sole factor for asthma rates for the nearby residents. However, DEQ anticipates that these proposed rules could result in indirect negative impacts to racial equity in the form of increases of diesel PM or asthma rates if the modernization of Oregon's recycling system leads to an increase in commingled recyclable materials collected and transported by the same types of trucks used today.

That potential increase in materials could result in an increase in truck trips to the existing facilities, and the emissions from those additional trucks would further exposure the residents near facilities to disproportionately high diesel PM and risk for asthma. To reduce the potential disproportionate pollution burden based on racialized factors, DEQ will work with permitting, technical assistance, grant and other programs offered by DEQ and other state agencies that could help reduce the diesel particulate emissions from trucks used for recycling, which also contribute to elevated asthma rates. DEQ will also evaluate the issues of disproportionate pollution exposure based on racial identity as part of the Recycling Modernization Act Equity Study, which is in progress for the 2024 report and will be repeated at least once every four years.

Advisory committee review of racial equity impact statement

DEQ asked for the Committee's input on how adoption of these rules would affect racial equity in the state. Their comments are summarized in the eighth RAC meeting written meeting summary. Some comments provided during the meeting included:

- DEQ should examine whether potential increases in vehicle emissions resulting from increasing recycling rates and collection volumes will impact the environmental justice communities identified in the next section.

Environmental justice considerations

ORS 182.545 requires natural resource agencies to consider the effects of their actions on environmental justice issues.

Environmental justice analysis

Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, culture, education or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. DEQ is committed to incorporating environmental justice best practices into its programs and decision-making, to ensure all people in Oregon have equitable environmental and public health protections.

DEQ used EPA's EJSCREEN tool for the purpose of supplying information needed for this section of the rulemaking notice to evaluate potential human health and environmental disparities for people who live near the 12 existing recycling processing facilities subject to this proposed rulemaking. For 11 of the 12 facilities, EJSCREEN showed that residents within a one-mile radius experienced exposure to diesel particulate matter (PM) or asthma rates at or above the 80th percentile of state-averaged data. Of these 11, six facilities were located in communities where the population was above the 80th percentile for self-reporting as non-white/people of color or people with low incomes. These two sociodemographic factors are considered main factors of communities with environmental justice concerns, indicating that half of facility locations are in communities with environmental justice concerns.

Of those six facilities in communities with EJ concerns, one facility is located in a community where the residents within a one-mile radius experience disproportionate exposure to diesel PM and asthma rates related to income level, but not race; two are in communities with disproportionate exposure related to race but not income; and three are in communities with disproportionate exposure related to race and income.

To note, these factors are not likely to be directly affected by this proposed rulemaking, as the facilities subject to the requirements of the proposed rulemaking are already processing commingled materials for recycling from Oregon's local governments. Some of the disproportionate environmental and human health outcomes shown in EJSCREEN may also be related to factors outside the scope of this rulemaking, including proximity to transportation corridors and historic prevalence of redlining and other exclusionary zoning practices related to housing discrimination. However, potential increases in volume of materials processed at these facilities may occur as a result of this proposed rulemaking, when Oregon's modernized recycling system increases availability and potential use of the system by more people across the state. Those potential increases could result in more air pollution due to increased truck traffic for the delivery of commingled materials, depending on the fuel sources used to power those vehicles.

DEQ's Materials Management Program will work closely with permitting programs in solid waste and air quality to solicit and consider community concerns about facility operations in future permit conditions. Community engagement will be conducted more thoroughly through the Recycling Modernization Act Equity Study and the work of the Recycling Council. DEQ will also seek other opportunities for collaborating with other state agencies or across inter-DEQ programs related to technical assistance, grants or other non-regulatory actions to reduce the likelihood that people living near these facilities are subjected to increased pollution due to the expansion and modernization of Oregon's recycling systems.

Advisory committee review of environmental justice considerations

DEQ asked for the Committee's input for the environmental justice considerations from adopting the proposed rules. Their comments are summarized in the eighth RAC meeting written meeting summary. Comments from the Committee provided during the meeting included:

- DEQ was asked if any of the identified environmental justice communities were met with or consulted in the development of this analysis.
- DEQ was asked if there would be an opportunity for the agency to engage with and meet the identified EJ communities, noting that many RAC members live out-of-the region and may not be able to adequately speak to the impacts these communities are experiencing.
- DEQ was asked about land use decisions and whether there it was possible to ensure that any new facilities would not be built near communities that are already disproportionately impacted by pollution.
- DEQ should consider providing operational recommendations to facilities to lessen their impact on nearby communities.

Land use

Land-use considerations

In adopting new or amended rules, ORS 197.180 and OAR 340-018-0070 require DEQ to determine whether the proposed rules significantly affect land use. If so, DEQ must explain how the proposed rules comply with statewide land-use planning goals and local acknowledged comprehensive plans.

Under OAR 660-030-0005 and OAR 340 Division 18, DEQ considers that rules affect land use if:

- The statewide land use planning goals specifically refer to the rule or program, or
- The rule or program is reasonably expected to have significant effects on:
- Resources, objects, or areas identified in the statewide planning goals, or
- Present or future land uses identified in acknowledge comprehensive plans

DEQ determined whether the proposed rules involve programs or actions that affect land use by reviewing its Statewide Agency Coordination plan. The plan describes the programs that DEQ determined significantly affect land use. DEQ considers that its programs specifically relate to the following statewide goals:

Goal	Title
5	Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces
6	Air, Water and Land Resources Quality
11	Public Facilities and Services
16	Estuarine Resources
19	Ocean Resources

Statewide goals also specifically reference the following DEQ programs:

- Nonpoint source discharge water quality program – Goal 16
- Water quality and sewage disposal systems – Goal 16
- Water quality permits and oil spill regulations – Goal 19

Determination

DEQ determined that these proposed rules do not affect land use under OAR 340-018-0030 or DEQ's State Agency Coordination Program.

EQC prior involvement

DEQ is planning on bringing presenting this proposed rulemaking as an informational item to the EQC in Sept. 2024 and to consider adopting the rules during the Nov. 2024 meeting.

Advisory committee

Background

DEQ convened the Plastic Pollution and Recycling Modernization Act Rulemaking Advisory Committee. The Committee included representatives from collection service providers, commingled recycling processing facilities, producer responsibility organization, industry, and environmental groups and met seven times. For more information, please visit the [committee's web page](#).

The committee members were:

Rulemaking Name Advisory Committee	
Name	Representing
Maria Gabriela Buamscha	Lanin Iman Consulting
Claire Dorfman	Amazon
Chris Drier	Waste Management (WM)
Sydney Harris	Upstream Solutions
Marcel Howard	GAIA
Warren Johnson	Metro
Kristin Leichner	Pride Disposal
Doug Mander	Circular Action Alliance
Catherine McCausland (resigned)	Reverse Logistics Group, Americas
Neil Menezes	General Mills
Katy Nesbitt	Wallowa County
Rick Paul	Rimrock Recycling
Will Posegate	Garten Services Inc.
Tracey Reed	Rogue Basin Partnership
Greg Ryan	Pioneer Recycling Services
Aimee Thompson	Thompson Sanitary Service
Rick Dukes (resigned)	H2 Compliance

Meeting notifications

To notify people about the advisory committee's activities, DEQ:

- Sent GovDelivery bulletins, a free e-mail subscription service, to the following lists:
 - Rulemaking
- Providers reminders at each RAC meeting to describe how to sign up for advisory committee meeting notices
- Added advisory committee announcements to DEQ's calendar of public meetings at [DEQ Calendar](#).

Committee discussions

In addition to the recommendations described under the Statement of Fiscal and Economic Impact section above, the committee (summarize committee charter, topics, discussions, conclusions, recommendations).

Public engagement

Public notice

DEQ provided notice of the proposed rulemaking and rulemaking hearing by:

- On May 29, 2024 filing notice with the Oregon Secretary of State for publication in the June 2024 Oregon Bulletin;
- Notifying the EPA by mail;
- Posting the Notice, Invitation to Comment and Draft Rules on the web page for this rulemaking, located at: [Recycling 2024](#);
- Emailing approximately 23,567 interested parties on the following DEQ lists through GovDelivery:
 - Rulemaking
 - DEQ Public Notices
 - Recycling Modernization Act
- Emailing the following key legislators required under [ORS 183.335](#):
 - Senator Mike Dembrow
 - Senator Janeen Sollman
 - Senator Lynn Findley
 - Senator Jeff Golden
 - Senator Cedric Hayden
 - Senator Kate Lieber
 - Representative John Lively
 - Representative Bobby Levy
 - Representative Emerson Levy
 - Representative Tom Andersen
 - Representative Mark Gamba
 - Representative Christine Goodwin
 - Representative Ken Helm
 - Representative Pam Marsh
 - Representative Virgle Osborne
 - Representative Mark Owens
 - Representative Khanh Pham
 - Representative Kim Wallan
- Emailing advisory committee members,
- Posting on the DEQ event calendar: [DEQ Calendar](#)

How to comment on this rulemaking proposal

DEQ is asking for public comment on the proposed rules. Anyone can submit comments and questions about this rulemaking. A person can submit comments by email, regular mail or at the public hearing.

Comment deadline

DEQ will only consider comments on the proposed rules that DEQ receives by 4 p.m., on July 26, 2024.

Submit comment via email

Any person can submit a written comment to recycling.2024@deq.oregon.gov

Note for public university students:

ORS 192.345(29) allows Oregon public university and OHSU students to protect their university email addresses from disclosure under Oregon’s public records law. If you are an Oregon public university or OHSU student, notify DEQ that you wish to keep your email address confidential.

By mail

Oregon DEQ
Attn: Roxann Nayar
700 NE Multnomah St., Room 600
Portland, OR 97232-4100

At hearing

June 27, 2024, at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. online via Zoom

Public hearing

DEQ plans to hold two public hearing(s).

The public hearings are online only.

Anyone can attend a hearing by Zoom webinar.

Hearing 1

Date: June 27, 2024

Start time: 11 a.m.

[Register](#) via Zoom prior to the meeting

Hearing 2

Date: June 27, 2024

Start time: 5 p.m.

[Register](#) via Zoom prior to the meeting

DEQ will consider all comments and testimony received before the closing date. DEQ will summarize all comments and respond to comments in the Environmental Quality Commission staff report.

Translation or other formats

[Español](#) | [한국어](#) | [繁體中文](#) | [Русский](#) | [Tiếng Việt](#) | [العربية](#)

800-452-4011 | TTY: 711 | deqinfo@deq.oregon.gov

Non-discrimination statement

DEQ does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, age or sex in administration of its programs or activities. Visit DEQ’s [Civil Rights and Environmental Justice page](#).

Draft rules - edits highlighted

Key to identifying changed text:

~~Deleted Text~~

New/inserted text

~~Text deleted from one location~~ - and moved to another location

DIVISION 12 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE AND CIVIL PENALTIES

OAR 340-012-0065

Solid Waste Management Classification of Violations

(1) Class I:

(a) Establishing or operating a disposal site without first obtaining a registration or permit;

(b) Accepting solid waste for disposal in a permitted solid waste unit or facility that has been expanded in area or capacity without first submitting plans to DEQ and obtaining DEQ approval;

(c) Disposing of or authorizing the disposal of a solid waste at a location not permitted by DEQ to receive that solid waste;

(d) Violating a lagoon freeboard limit that results in the overflow of a sewage sludge or leachate lagoon;

(e) Accepting for treatment, storage, or disposal at a solid waste disposal site, without approval from DEQ, waste defined as hazardous waste, waste from another state which is hazardous under the laws of that state, or wastes prohibited from disposal by statute, rule, permit, or order;

(f) Failing to properly construct, maintain, or operate in good functional condition, groundwater, surface water, gas or leachate collection, containment, treatment, disposal or monitoring facilities in accordance with the facility permit, DEQ approved plans, or DEQ rules;

(g) Failing to collect, analyze or report groundwater, surface water or leachate quality data in accordance with the facility permit, the facility environmental monitoring plan, or DEQ rules;

(h) Mixing for disposal or disposing of recyclable material that has been properly prepared and source separated for recycling;

(i) Failing to establish or maintain financial assurance as required by statute, rule, permit or order;

(j) Failing to comply with the terms of a permit terminated due to a failure to submit a timely application for renewal; ~~or~~

(k) Operating a composting facility in a manner that causes a discharge to surface water of pollutants, leachate or stormwater when that discharge is not authorized by a NPDES permit;

(l) Establishing or operating a commingled recycling processing facility or a limited sort facility in Oregon without first obtaining a required disposal site permit; or

(m) Operating a commingled recycling processing facility, a commingled recycling reload facility, a recycling reload facility or a limited sort facility that fails to comply with performance standards set forth in DEQ statute or rules.

(2) Class II:

(a) Failing to accurately report the amount of solid waste disposed, by a permitted disposal site or a metropolitan service district;

(b) Failing to timely or accurately report the weight and type of material recovered or processed from the solid waste stream;

(c) Failing to comply with landfill cover requirements, including but not limited to daily, intermediate, and final covers, or limitation of working face size;

(d) Operating a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection event or temporary site without first obtaining DEQ approval or without complying with an approved plan for a HHW collection event;

(e) Receiving or managing waste in violation of or without a DEQ-approved Special Waste Management Plan;
~~or~~

(f) Unless otherwise specifically classified, operating a composting facility in a manner that fails to comply with the facility's registration, permit, DEQ-approved plans or DEQ rules;
~~or~~

(g) Failing to keep complete and accurate records or timely submit reports for a commingled recycling processing facility, a commingled recycling reload facility, a recycling reload facility, or a limited sort facility;
~~or~~

(h) Violating any otherwise unclassified requirement for a commingled recycling processing facility, a commingled recycling reload facility, a recycling reload facility, or a limited sort facility.

(3) Class III:

(a) Failing to post required signs;

(b) Failing to control litter; or

(c) Failing to notify DEQ of any name or address change;
~~or~~

~~(d) Violating any labeling requirement under ORS 459A.675-685~~

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.205, 459.376, 459.995 & 468.090 - 468.140

OAR 340-012-0098

Classification of Violations for ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975 and related rules

(1) Class I:

(a) Failing to register or become a member of a producer responsibility organization;

(b) Failing to establish a producer responsibility organization coordination body;

(c) Failing to substantially implement a producer responsibility program plan, plan amendment, or coordination plan as approved, directed, or ordered by DEQ;

(d) Delivering, or allowing to be delivered, commingled recyclables to a commingled recycling processing facility that does not hold a valid permit issued by DEQ, hold a valid certificate, or meet the requirements of a permit or certificate for a commingled recycling facility; or

(e) Failing to update a producer responsibility program plan or to take actions specified in a producer responsibility program plan to meet plastic recycling goals.

(2) Class II:

(a) Failing to submit a plan, study, notification, report, or other required information to DEQ, unless otherwise classified;

(b) Failing to implement one or more elements of a producer responsibility program plan, plan amendment, or coordination plan as approved, directed, or ordered by DEQ;

(c) Accepting or promoting for acceptance into a commingled recycling program a material that is not identified on the uniform statewide collection list for collection as part of the commingled recycling program;

(d) Failing to provide the opportunity to recycling as required by OAR chapter 340, division 90;

(e) Accepting or promoting for acceptance into a collection program for yard debris or food waste or a compost facility, by a person that operates or controls a collection program for yard debris or food waste or that operates or controls a compost facility, a material that cannot or will not be effectively composted; or

(f) Violating any otherwise unclassified requirement related to ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975 or related rules.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975

Statutes Implemented: ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975

OAR 340-012-0140

Determination of Base Penalty

(1) Except for Class III violations and as provided in OAR 340-012-0155, the base penalty (BP) is determined by applying the class and magnitude of the violation to the matrices set forth in this section. For Class III violations, no magnitude determination is required.

(2) \$12,000 Penalty Matrix:

(a) The \$12,000 penalty matrix applies to the following:

(A) Any violation of an air quality statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that has or should have a Title V permit or an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) issued pursuant to New Source Review (NSR) regulations or Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations, or section 112(g) of the federal Clean Air Act, unless otherwise classified.

(B) Open burning violations as follows:

(i) Any violation of OAR 340-264-0060(3) committed by an industrial facility operating under an air quality permit.

(ii) Any violation of OAR 340-264-0060(3) in which 25 or more cubic yards of prohibited materials or more than 15 tires are burned, except when committed by a residential owner-occupant.

(C) Any violation of the Oregon Low Emission and Zero Emission Vehicle rules (OAR 340-257) by a vehicle manufacturer.

(D) Any violation of ORS 468B.025(1)(a) or (1)(b), or of 468B.050(1)(a) by a person without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, unless otherwise classified.

(E) Any violation of a water quality statute, rule, permit or related order by:

(i) A person that has an NPDES permit, or that has or should have a Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) permit, for a municipal or private utility sewage treatment facility with a permitted flow of five million or more gallons per day.

(ii) A person that has a Tier 1 industrial source NPDES or WPCF permit.

(iii) A person that has a population of 100,000 or more, as determined by the most recent national census, and either has or should have a WPCF Municipal Stormwater Underground Injection Control (UIC) System Permit, or has an NPDES Municipal Separated Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) Stormwater Discharge Permit.

(iv) A person that installs or operates a prohibited Class I, II, III, IV or V UIC system, except for a cesspool.

(v) A person that has or should have applied for coverage under an NPDES Stormwater Discharge 1200-C General Permit for a construction site that disturbs 20 or more acres.

(F) Any violation of the ballast water statute in ORS Chapter 783 or ballast water management rule in OAR 340, division 143.

(G) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification by a 100 megawatt or more hydroelectric facility.

(H) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification for a dredge and fill project except for Tier 1, 2A or 2B projects.

(I) Any violation of an underground storage tanks statute, rule, permit or related order committed by the owner, operator or permittee of 10 or more UST facilities or a person who is licensed or should be licensed by DEQ to perform tank services.

(J) Any violation of a heating oil tank statute, rule, permit, license or related order committed by a person who is licensed or should be licensed by DEQ to perform heating oil tank services.

(K) Any violation of ORS 468B.485, or related rules or orders regarding financial assurance for ships transporting hazardous materials or oil.

(L) Any violation of a used oil statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person who is a used oil transporter, transfer facility, processor or re-refiner, off-specification used oil burner or used oil marketer.

(M) Any violation of a hazardous waste statute, rule, permit or related order by:

(i) A person that is a large quantity generator or hazardous waste transporter.

(ii) A person that has or should have a treatment, storage or disposal facility permit.

(N) Any violation of an oil and hazardous material spill and release statute, rule, or related order committed by a covered vessel or facility as defined in ORS 468B.300 or by a person who is engaged in the business of manufacturing, storing or transporting oil or hazardous materials.

(O) Any violation of a polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) management and disposal statute, rule, permit or related order.

(P) Any violation of ORS Chapter 465, UST or environmental cleanup statute, rule, related order or related agreement.

(Q) Unless specifically listed under another penalty matrix, any violation of ORS Chapter 459 or any violation of a solid waste statute, rule, permit, or related order committed by:

(i) A person that has or should have a solid waste disposal permit.

(ii) A city with a population of 25,000 or more, as determined by the most recent national census.

(R) Any violation of the Oregon Clean Fuels Program under OAR Chapter 340, division 253 by a person registered as an importer of blendstocks,

(S) Any violation classified under OAR 340-012-0054 (1) (dd), (ee), (ff), or (gg).

(T) Any violation of the Oregon Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program under OAR Chapter 340, division 215 by a person with greenhouse gas emissions greater than or equal to 25,000 metric tons per year or by a person that has not reported greenhouse gas emissions to DEQ during the past five years, or by a person for which DEQ has insufficient information to accurately estimate emissions.

(U) Any violation of the Third Party Verification rules under OAR Chapter 340, division 272.

(V) Any violation of the Landfill Gas Emissions rules under OAR chapter 340, division 239 by a person required to comply with OAR 340-239-0110 through OAR 340-239-0800.

(W) Any violation of the rules for Emission Standards for New Heavy-Duty Trucks under OAR chapter 340 division 261 by engine, truck or trailer manufacturers and dealers.

(X) Any violation of the Climate Protection Program rules under OAR chapter 340, division 271.

(Y) Any violation of the Fuel Tank Seismic Stability Program rules under OAR chapter 340, division 300.

(Z) Any violation of ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975 or related rules committed by:

(i) A producer responsibility organization.

(ii) A producer.

(iii) A person that has or should have a permit for a commingled recycling processing facility or a limited sort facility.

(iv) A local government with a population of 25,000 or more, as determined by the most recent national census.

(b) The base penalty values for the \$12,000 penalty matrix are as follows:

(A) Class I:

(i) Major — \$12,000;

(ii) Moderate — \$6,000;

(iii) Minor — \$3,000.

(B) Class II:

(i) Major — \$6,000;

(ii) Moderate — \$3,000;

(iii) Minor — \$1,500.

(C) Class III: \$1,000.

(3) \$8,000 Penalty Matrix:

(a) The \$8,000 penalty matrix applies to the following:

(A) Any violation of an air quality statute, rule, permit, permit attachment, or related order committed by a person that has or should have an ACDP permit, except for NSR, PSD and Basic ACDP permits, unless listed under another penalty matrix, unless otherwise classified.

(B) Any violation of an asbestos statute, rule, permit or related order except those violations listed in section (5) of this rule.

(C) Any violation of a vehicle inspection program statute, rule, permit or related order committed by an auto repair facility.

(D) Any violation of the Oregon Low Emission Vehicle rules (OAR 340-257) committed by an automobile dealer or an automobile rental agency.

(E) Any violation of a water quality statute, rule, permit or related order committed by:

(i) A person that has an NPDES Permit, or that has or should have a WPCF Permit, for a municipal or private utility sewage treatment facility with a permitted flow of two million or more, but less than five million, gallons per day.

(ii) A person that has a Tier 2 industrial source NPDES or WPCF Permit.

(iii) A person that has or should have applied for coverage under an NPDES or a WPCF General Permit, except an NPDES Stormwater Discharge 1200-C General Permit for a construction site of less than five acres in size or 20 or more acres in size.

(iv) A person that has a population of less than 100,000 but more than 10,000, as determined by the most recent national census, and has or should have a WPCF Municipal Stormwater UIC System Permit or has an NPDES MS4 Stormwater Discharge Permit.

(v) A person that owns, and that has or should have registered, a UIC system that disposes of wastewater other than stormwater or sewage or geothermal fluids.

(F) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification by a less than 100 megawatt hydroelectric facility.

(G) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification for a Tier 2A or Tier 2B dredge and fill project.

(H) Any violation of an UST statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person who is the owner, operator or permittee of five to nine UST facilities.

(I) Unless specifically listed under another penalty matrix, any violation of ORS Chapter 459 or other solid waste statute, rule, permit, or related order committed by:

(i) A person that has or should have a waste tire permit; or

(ii) A person with a population of more than 5,000 but less than or equal to 25,000, as determined by the most recent national census.

(J) Any violation of a hazardous waste management statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that is a small quantity generator.

(K) Any violation of an oil and hazardous material spill and release statute, rule, or related order committed by a person other than a person listed in OAR 340-012-0140(2)(a)(N) occurring during a commercial activity or involving a derelict vessel over 35 feet in length.

(L) Any violation of the Oregon Clean Fuels Program under OAR chapter 340, division 253 unless the violation is otherwise classified in this rule.

(M) Any violation of the Oregon Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program under OAR Chapter 340, division 215 by a person with greenhouse gas emissions less than 25,000 metric tons per year but greater than or equal to 5,000 metric tons per year.

(N) Any violation of the Landfill Gas Emissions rules under OAR chapter 340, division 239 by a person that owns or operates a landfill with over 200,000 tons waste in place and is not required to comply with OAR 340-239-0110 through OAR 340-239-0800.

(O) Any violation of a hazardous waste pharmaceutical statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that is a reverse distributor.

(P) Any violation of ORS 459A.860-459A.975 or related rules committed by a local government with a population of more than 5,000 but less than or equal to 25,000, as determined by the most recent national census.

(b) The base penalty values for the \$8,000 penalty matrix are as follows:

(A) Class I:

(i) Major — \$8,000.

(ii) Moderate — \$4,000.

(iii) Minor — \$2,000.

(B) Class II:

(i) Major — \$4,000.

(ii) Moderate — \$2,000.

(iii) Minor — \$1,000.

(C) Class III: \$ 700.

(4) \$3,000 Penalty Matrix:

(a) The \$3,000 penalty matrix applies to the following:

(A) Any violation of any statute, rule, permit, license, or order committed by a person not listed under another penalty matrix.

(B) Any violation of an air quality statute, rule, permit, permit attachment, or related order committed by a person not listed under another penalty matrix.

(C) Any violation of an air quality statute, rule, permit, permit attachment, or related order committed by a person that has or should have a Basic ACDP or an ACDP or registration only because the person is subject to Area Source NESHAP regulations.

(D) Any violation of OAR 340-264-0060(3) in which 25 or more cubic yards of prohibited materials or more than 15 tires are burned by a residential owner-occupant.

(E) Any violation of a vehicle inspection program statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a natural person, except for those violations listed in section (5) of this rule.

(F) Any violation of a water quality statute, rule, permit, license or related order not listed under another penalty matrix and committed by:

(i) A person that has an NPDES permit, or has or should have a WPCF permit, for a municipal or private utility wastewater treatment facility with a permitted flow of less than two million gallons per day.

(ii) A person that has or should have applied for coverage under an NPDES Stormwater Discharge 1200-C General Permit for a construction site that is more than one, but less than five acres.

(iii) A person that has a population of 10,000 or less, as determined by the most recent national census, and either has an NPDES MS4 Stormwater Discharge Permit or has or should have a WPCF Municipal Stormwater UIC System Permit.

(iv) A person who is licensed to perform onsite sewage disposal services or who has performed sewage disposal services.

(v) A person, except for a residential owner-occupant, that owns and either has or should have registered a UIC system that disposes of stormwater, sewage or geothermal fluids.

(vi) A person that has or should have a WPCF individual stormwater UIC system permit.

(vii) Any violation of a water quality statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that has or should have applied for coverage under an NPDES 700-PM General Permit for suction dredges.

(G) Any violation of an onsite sewage disposal statute, rule, permit or related order, except for a violation committed by a residential owner-occupant.

(H) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification for a Tier 1 dredge and fill project.

(I) Any violation of an UST statute, rule, permit or related order if the person is the owner, operator or permittee of two to four UST facilities.

(J) Any violation of a used oil statute, rule, permit or related order, except a violation related to a spill or release, committed by a person that is a used oil generator.

(K) Any violation of a hazardous waste management statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that is a very small quantity generator, unless listed under another penalty matrix.

(L) Any violation of ORS Chapter 459 or other solid waste statute, rule, permit, or related order committed by a person with a population less than 5,000, as determined by the most recent national census.

~~(M) Any violation of the labeling requirements of ORS 459A.675 through 459A.685.~~

~~(N)~~ (M) Any violation of rigid pesticide container disposal requirements by a very small quantity generator of hazardous waste.

~~(O)~~ (N) Any violation of ORS 468B.025(1)(a) or (b) resulting from turbid discharges to waters of the state caused by non-residential uses of property disturbing less than one acre in size.

~~(P)~~(O) Any violation of an oil and hazardous material spill and release statute, rule, or related order committed by a person not listed under another matrix.

~~(Q)~~(P) Any violation of the Oregon Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program under OAR Chapter 340, division 215 by a person with greenhouse gas emissions less than 5,000 metric tons per year.

(b) The base penalty values for the \$3,000 penalty matrix are as follows:

(A) Class I:

(i) Major — \$3,000;

(ii) Moderate — \$1,500;

(iii) Minor — \$750.

(B) Class II:

(i) Major — \$1,500;

(ii) Moderate — \$750;

(iii) Minor — \$375.

(C) Class III: \$250.

(5) \$1,000 Penalty Matrix:

(a) The \$1,000 penalty matrix applies to the following:

(A) Any violation of an open burning statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a residential owner-occupant at the residence, not listed under another penalty matrix.

(B) Any violation of visible emissions standards by operation of a vehicle.

(C) Any violation of an asbestos statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a residential owner-occupant.

(D) Any violation of an onsite sewage disposal statute, rule, permit or related order of OAR chapter 340, division 44 committed by a residential owner-occupant.

(E) Any violation of an UST statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person who is the owner, operator or permittee of one UST facility.

(F) Any violation of an HOT statute, rule, permit or related order not listed under another penalty matrix.

(G) Any violation of OAR chapter 340, division 124 or ORS 465.505 by a dry cleaning owner or operator, dry store owner or operator, or supplier of perchloroethylene.

(H) Any violation of ORS Chapter 459 or other solid waste statute, rule or related order committed by a residential owner-occupant.

(I) Any violation of a statute, rule, permit or order relating to rigid plastic containers, ~~except for violation of the labeling requirements under OAR 459.675 through 459A.685.~~

(J) Any violation of a statute, rule or order relating to the opportunity to recycle.

(K) Any violation of OAR chapter 340, division 262 or other statute, rule or order relating to solid fuel burning devices, except a violation related to the sale of new or used solid fuel burning devices or the removal and destruction of used solid fuel burning devices.

(L) Any violation of an UIC system statute, rule, permit or related order by a residential owner-occupant, when the UIC disposes of stormwater, sewage or geothermal fluids.

(M) Any Violation of ORS 468B.025(1)(a) or (b) resulting from turbid discharges to waters of the state caused by residential use of property disturbing less than one acre in size.

[\(N\) Any violation of ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975 or related rules committed by a person not listed under another matrix.](#)

(b) The base penalty values for the \$1,000 penalty matrix are as follows:

(A) Class I:

(i) Major — \$1,000;

(ii) Moderate — \$500;

(iii) Minor — \$250.

(B) Class II:

(i) Major — \$500;

(ii) Moderate — \$250;

(iii) Minor — \$125.

(C) Class III: \$100.

Statutory/Other Authority: [ORS 459A.962](#), ORS 468.020 & 468.090 - 468.140

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.995, 459A.655, 459A.660, ~~459A.685~~, [ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975](#) & 468.035

DIVISION 90: RECYCLING AND WASTE REDUCTION

OAR- 340-090-0010

Definitions

The definitions in this rule apply to OAR 340-090-0005 to 0510, and OAR Chapter 340 Division 91. Unless otherwise specified:

(1) "Affected person" means a person or entity involved in the solid waste collection service process including but not limited to a recycling collection service, disposal site permittee or owner, city, county and metropolitan service district. For the purposes of these rules "affected person" also means a person involved in operation of a place to which persons not residing on or occupying the property may deliver source separated recyclable material.

(2) "Collection service" means a service that provides for collection of solid waste or recyclable material or both, but does not include that part of a business operated under a certificate issued under ORS 822.110.

"Collection service" of recyclable materials does not include a place to which persons not residing on or occupying the property may deliver source separated recyclable material.

(3) "Collection service customers" includes: residential and commercial customers of a collection service as defined in ORS 459.005, and also, as of July 1, 2026, the multi-family residential and commercial tenants of landlords or property managers that are customers of a collection service for the benefit of their tenants.

(4) "Collector" means the person who provides collection service.

(5) "Commercial" means stores, offices including but not limited to manufacturing and industry offices, restaurants, warehouses, schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, prisons, and other institutions and non-manufacturing entities. "Commercial" does not include manufacturing activities or business, manufacturing, or processing activities in residential dwellings.

(6) "Commingled materials" means materials that:

(a) Are collected as part of the rules under 459A.005 and 459A.007 and from receptacles located at residential and/or non-residential sources (generators) that are designated and promoted for the acceptance of commingled materials including at least the materials described in the Recycling Acceptance Lists rules found in either:

(i) OAR 340-090-0630(2)(a) through (c) and (e) through (i), or

(ii) OAR 340-090-0630(2)(j) through (l); or

(b) Contain at least two or more of the materials on the Uniform Statewide Collection List that are mixed together; and

(c) Are intended to be properly processed by a commingled recycling processing facility that meets the requirements contained in ORS 459A.905(2)(a).

(7) "Composting" means the managed process of controlled biological decomposition of organic or mixed solid waste. It does not include composting for the purposes of soil remediation. Compost is the product resulting from the composting process. "Composting" includes both aerobic composting and anaerobic digestion.

(8) "Consumer of newsprint" means a person who uses newsprint in a commercial or government printing or publishing operation.

(9) "DEQ" means the Department of Environmental Quality.

(10) "Depot" means a place for receiving source separated recyclable material.

(11) "Director" means the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality.

(12) "Disposal site" means land and facilities used for the disposal, handling or transfer of or energy recovery, material recovery, and recycling from solid wastes, including but not limited to dumps, landfills, sludge lagoons, sludge treatment facilities, disposal sites for septic tank pumping or cesspool cleaning service, transfer stations, energy recovery facilities, incinerators for solid waste delivered by the public or by a collection service, composting plants and land and facilities previously used for solid waste disposal at a land disposal site ; but the term does not include a facility authorized by a permit issued under ORS 466.005 to 466.385 to store, treat or dispose of both a hazardous waste and solid waste; a facility subject to the permit requirements of ORS 468B.050; a site which is used by the owner or person in control of the premises to dispose of soil, rock, concrete or other similar nondecomposable material, unless the site is used by the public either directly or through a collection service; or a site operated by a wrecker issued a certificate under ORS 822.110.

(13) "Energy intensive materials" means metals, paper, plastic, and food, including products that are primarily made of metals, paper, or plastic, such as some furniture, small and large appliances, and consumer electronics.

(14) "Energy recovery" means recovery in which all or a part of the solid waste materials are processed to use the heat content, or other forms of energy, of or from the material.

(15) "EQC" means the Environmental Quality Commission.

(16) "Food rescue" means the practice of safely retrieving wholesome food still fit for human consumption that would otherwise be left unharvested or go to animal feed or a composting facility, anaerobic digestion facility, energy recovery facility, or other disposal site and redistributing that food through a food assistance program.

(17) "Food waste" means waste from fruits, vegetables, meats, dairy products, fish, shellfish, nuts, seeds, grains, and similar materials that results from the storage, preparation, cooking, handling, selling or serving of food for human consumption. "Food waste" includes but is not limited to excess, spoiled or unusable food and includes inedible parts commonly associated with food preparation such as pits, shells, bones, and peels. "Food waste" does not include dead animals not intended for human consumption or animal excrement.

(18) "Franchise" includes a franchise, certificate, contract or license issued by a local government unit authorizing a person to provide solid waste management services.

(19) "Generator" means a person who last uses a material and makes it available for disposal or recycling.

(20) "Glass container manufacturer" means a person that manufactures new glass containers in Oregon or that manufactures new glass containers outside Oregon sold by the manufacturer to packagers located in Oregon.

(21) "Industrial waste" means solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under ORS Chapters 465 and 466. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following processes: Electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; water treatment; and timber products manufacturing. This term does not include construction/demolition waste; or municipal solid waste from manufacturing or industrial facilities such as office or "lunch room" waste, or packaging material for products delivered to the generator.

(22) "Infrastructure support" means in-kind contributions in support of reuse, repair, leasing or sharing of efforts to reduce waste, such as: local government staff time; franchisee staff time; space at facilities owned, permitted, or franchised by a local government; space for meetings, storage, or display of materials; equipment; access to land; and access to vehicles.

(23) "Land disposal site" means a disposal site in which the method of disposing of solid waste is by landfill, dump, pit, pond, lagoon or land application.

(24) "Local government" means a political subdivision that regulates either solid waste collection, disposal, or both, including but not limited to incorporated cities, municipalities, townships, counties, parishes, regional associations of cities and counties, tribal reservations, and metropolitan service districts, but not including sewer districts, fire districts, or other political subdivisions that do not regulate solid waste.

(25) "Local government unit" means the territory of a political subdivision that regulates either solid waste collection, disposal, or both, including but not limited to incorporated cities, municipalities, townships, counties, parishes, regional associations of cities and counties, tribal reservations, and metropolitan service districts, but not including sewer districts, fire districts, or other political subdivisions that do not regulate solid waste. If a county regulates solid waste collection within unincorporated areas of the county but not within one or more incorporated cities or municipalities, then the county local government unit must be considered as only those areas where the county directly regulates solid waste collection.

(26) "Material recovery" means any process of obtaining from solid waste, by presegregation or otherwise, materials that still have useful physical or chemical properties and can be reused, recycled or composted for some purpose.

(27) "Metropolitan service district" means a district organized under ORS Chapter 268 and exercising solid waste authority granted to such district under ORS Chapters 268, 459, and 459A.

(28) "Multi-family" means dwellings of five or more units.

(29) "Newsprint" means paper meeting the specifications for Standard Newsprint Paper and Roto Newsprint Paper as set forth in the 2023 HTSA Supplement edition of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States for such products. (See Figure 1.)

(30) "On-route collection" means pick up of source separated recyclable material from the generator at the place of generation.

(31) "On-site collection" has the same meaning as on-route collection.

(32) "Opportunity to recycle" means those activities described in OAR 340-090-0020, 340-090-0030, 340-090-0040, 340-090-0041, 340-090-0042, 340-090-0050 and 340-090-0080.

(33) "Permit" means a document issued by DEQ bearing the signature of the director or the director's authorized representative and that by its conditions may authorize the permittee to construct, install, modify, operate or close a disposal site in accordance with specified limitations.

(34) "Person" means the United States, the state or a public or private corporation, local government unit, public agency, individual, partnership, association, firm, trust, estate or other legal entity.

(35) "Post-consumer waste" means a finished material that would normally be disposed of as solid waste, having completed its life cycle as a consumer item. Post-consumer waste does not include manufacturing waste.

(36) "Recyclable material" means any material identified for recycling collection under ORS 459A.914 or any other material or group of materials that can be collected and sold for recycling at a net cost equal to or less than the cost of collection and disposal of the same material.

(37) "Recycled-content newsprint" means newsprint that includes post-consumer waste paper.

(38) "Recycling" means any process by which solid waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity.

(39) "Residential" means single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings having four or fewer units.

(40) "Reuse" means the return of a commodity into the economic stream for use in the same kind of application as before without change in its identity.

(41) "Solid waste" means all useless or discarded putrescible and nonputrescible materials, including but not limited to garbage, rubbish, refuse, ashes, paper and cardboard, sewage sludge, septic tank and cesspool pumpings or other sludge, useless or discarded commercial, industrial, demolition and construction materials; discarded or abandoned vehicles or parts thereof; discarded home and industrial appliances; manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid materials, dead animals and infectious waste as defined in ORS 459.386. "Solid waste" does not include:

(a) Hazardous wastes as defined in ORS 466.005;

(b) Materials used for fertilizer, soil conditioning, humus restoration, or for other productive purposes or which are salvageable for these purposes and are used on land in agricultural operations and growing or harvesting crops and raising fowls or animals, provided the materials are used at or below agronomic application rates, or

(c) Woody biomass that is combusted as a fuel by a facility that has obtained a permit described in ORS 468A.040.

(42) "Solid waste management" means: preventing or reducing solid waste; managing the storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing and final disposal of solid waste, recycling, reuse and material or energy recovery from solid waste; and facilities necessary or convenient to such activities.

(43) "Source separate" means that the person who last uses recyclable material separates the recyclable material from other solid waste.

(44) "Technical assistance" means assistance in support of reuse, repair, leasing or sharing provided to businesses or non-profit staff or programs, such as: program design and implementation; publicizing and promoting opportunities through channels such as directories of reuse and repair operations; research to support technical assistance efforts; and expending funds to hire specialists or contractors who provide information and advice in topics such as business planning, operations, facility design, market research, and marketing.

(45) "Toxic materials" means products or other materials that contain chemicals or groups of chemicals on DEQ's Toxics Focus List or that DEQ otherwise designates as "toxic."

(46) "Urbanized area" means, for jurisdictions within the State of Oregon, the territory within the urban growth boundary of each city of 4,000 or more population, or within the urban growth boundary established by a metropolitan service district. For jurisdictions outside the State of Oregon, "urbanized area" means a geographic area with substantially the same character, with respect to minimum population density and commercial and industrial density, as urbanized areas within the State of Oregon.

(47) "Waste prevention" means reducing the amount of solid waste generated or resources used, without increasing toxicity, in the design, manufacture, purchase or use of products or packaging. "Waste prevention" does not include reuse, recycling or composting.

(48) "Waste prevention campaign" means an organized effort intended to change one or more specific behaviors or practices that reduces the amount of solid waste generated or resource used without increasing toxicity in the design, manufacture, purchase, or use of products or packaging. A food rescue program is not a waste prevention campaign for the purpose of complying with sections OAR 340-090-0042(3) or (4).

(49) "Wasteshed" means the areas of the state of Oregon as defined in ORS 459.005 and listed in ORS 459A.010 and OAR 340-090-0050.

(50) "Yard debris" means vegetative and woody material generated from residential property or from commercial landscaping activities. This includes grass clippings, leaves, hedge trimmings and similar vegetative waste but does not include stumps or similar bulky wood materials.

[\[ED. NOTE: To view attachments referenced in rule text, click here to view rule.\]](#)

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 459A.100 - 459A.120 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.005 & 459A

History:

[DEQ 18-2023, amend filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023](#)

[DEQ 48-2017, minor correction filed 12/14/2017, effective 12/14/2017](#)

DEQ 3-2017, f. & cert. ef. 1-19-17

DEQ 27-1998, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-98

DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94

DEQ 31-1992, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-92, Renumbered from 340-060-0010

DEQ 1-1989, f. & cert. ef. 1-27-89

DEQ 5-1988, f. & cert. ef. 2-2-88

DEQ 7-1987, f. & cert. ef. 3-18-87

OAR 340-090-0030

General Requirements

(1) The city, county, or metropolitan service district responsible for solid waste management must ensure that a place for collecting source separated recyclable materials identified in OAR 340-090-0630(4)(a) is located at each permitted disposal site or located at an alternative location in the jurisdiction that is more convenient to the population being served by the disposal site.

(2) Effective July 1, 2025 to January 1, 2027, a city, county or metropolitan service district, a local government's service provider or a commingled recycling reload facility may not deliver to a commingled recycling processing facility commingled recyclables that were collected pursuant to the uniform statewide collection list established under ORS 459A.914 unless:

(a) At the time the city, county or metropolitan service district, the local government's service provider or the comingled recycling reload facility delivered or contracted to deliver or transport materials to the commingled recycling facility:

(A) the commingled recycling facility held a valid permit issued under ORS 459A.955; or

(B) For a commingled recycling facility located outside of this state:

(i) The facility held a valid certificate issued under ORS 459A.956; or

(ii) The facility certified that it otherwise met the requirements of ORS 459A.955 or 459A.956, even though the facility did not hold a permit or certificate.

(b) Within six months after the DEQ completes a report under ORS 459A.932, the commingled recycling processing facility has taken steps to implement any recommendations of the report related to providing opportunities in the recycling industry for women and minority individuals as defined in ORS 200.005.

(3) Effective January 1, 2027, a city, county or metropolitan service district, a local government's service provider or a commingled recycling reload facility may not deliver to a commingled recycling processing facility commingled recyclables that were collected pursuant to the uniform statewide collection list established under ORS 459A.914 unless:

(a) At the time the city, county or metropolitan service district, a local government's service provider or the comingled recycling reload facility delivered or contracted to deliver or transport materials to the commingled recycling facility:

(A) the commingled recycling facility held a valid permit issued under ORS 459A.955; or

(B) For a commingled recycling facility located outside of this state:

(i) The facility held a valid certificate issued under ORS 459A.956; or

(ii) The facility certified that it otherwise met the requirements of ORS 459A.955 or 459A.956, even though the facility did not hold a permit or certificate.

(b) The processor ensures the health, safety and wellness of workers at the facility regardless of whether the workers are employees, independent contractors or employees of another business.

(c) The processor provides workers at the facility with a living wage and supportive benefits, as defined by the rule by the Environmental Quality Commission.

(d) Within six months after the DEQ completes a report under ORS 459A.932, the commingled recycling processing facility has taken steps to implement the recommendations of the report related to providing opportunities in the recycling industry for women and minority individuals as defined in ORS 200.005.

(4) Effective January 1, 2026 a city, county, or metropolitan service district shall ensure that rollcars, bins and containers purchased by its service providers are manufactured from at least 10 percent post-consumer recycled material and are certified by an independent verification standard, such as the Postconsumer Resin Certification Program established by the Association of Plastics Recyclers.

(5) Effective July 1, 2025, except as provided by ORS 459A.914(6) or OAR 340-090-0630(6), a material may not be collected as part of a commingled recycling program unless the material is identified for collection as part of a commingled recycling program on the uniform statewide collection list.

(6) For purposes of sections (2) through (5) of this rule the terms “commingled recycling,” “commingled recycling processing facility,” “local government’s service provider,” and “recycling reload facility” have the meaning provided by ORS 459A.863.

(7) Each city that is within a metropolitan service district or with a population of at least 4,000 and each county that is responsible for the area between city limits and the urban growth boundary of the city or the area outside the city limits but within a metropolitan service district shall:

(a) Provide on-route collection service for source separated recyclable materials identified in OAR 340-090-0630(4)(b) at least once a month for all collection service customers within the city limits and within the urban growth boundary or metropolitan service district but outside of the city limits.

(b) To comply with the requirements of ORS 459A.911 to ensure adequate space for the recycling collection of materials identified on the uniform statewide collection list at multifamily properties, a local government shall submit an implementation plan to DEQ in a manner and form prescribed by DEQ and shall report on activities undertaken to execute the implementation plan in the periodic report submitted according to the requirements of OAR 340-090-0100. The implementation plan shall be submitted to DEQ by November 1, 2027 and implementation shall be initiated no later than January 1, 2030. The implementation plan shall describe how the local government will:

~~Effective July 1, 2026 for the recycling collection of materials identified on the uniform statewide collection list at multifamily properties:~~

~~(A) Ensure adequate space for collection.~~

~~(AB) Demonstrate a plan to e~~Ensure adequate space for collection and access for collection vehicles after new construction or significant remodels.

(B) Ensure adequate space for collection in existing buildings.

(C) Update or establish service standards for service providers to provide adequate service volume or collection frequency, or a combination of both.

(D) Ensure that container placement is accessible to residents, including children and individuals who use a wheelchair, while giving consideration to resident and user safety considerations.

~~(E) Report on activities to meet the requirements of this subsection in the periodic report submitted according to the requirements of OAR 340-090-0100.~~(c) To the extent that funding is provided under ORS 459A.890(4), establish and implement, or cause to be established and implemented, a program to reduce contamination that:

(A) Includes one or more local recycling contamination reduction goals that are consistent with the statewide goals established by the DEQ pursuant to ORS 495A.929(1)(a).

(B) Causes collected source separated recyclables to undergo periodic evaluation of collected material quality and contamination, in accordance with forms and procedures established by the Department of Environmental Quality under ORS 459A.959.

(C) Is developed and implemented in accordance with OAR 340-090-0035 and includes:

(i) At least one of each of the three types of contamination reduction program elements contained on the list established by the DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.929(1)(c), or

(ii) Uses materials or methods that are at least as effective as materials or methods approved by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.929(1)(c).

(D) Includes, at least once every five years, a process for reviewing, and revising as appropriate, the local goals and local elements established under this subsection.

(8) The city or county responsible for solid waste management must carry out a public education and promotion program that meets the following minimum requirements:

(a) An initial written or more effective notice or combination of both that is reasonably designed to reach each residential and commercial generator of recyclable materials, and that clearly explains why people should recycle, the recycling opportunities available to the recipient, the materials that can be recycled and the proper preparation of those materials for recycling. The notice must include the following specific information:

(A) Reasons why people should recycle; and

(B) Name, address and telephone number of the person providing on-route collection where applicable; and

(C) Listing of depots for recyclable materials at all disposal sites serving the area and any alternative DEQ-approved more convenient locations, including the materials accepted and hours of operation; or

(D) Instead of paragraphs (B) and (C) of this subsection a telephone number and a website address to find information about depot locations and collection service as appropriate.

(b) Existing residential and commercial collection service customers must be provided information, at least semi-annually, through a written or more effective notice or combination of both, listing the materials collected, the schedule for collection, proper method of preparing materials for collection and an explanation of the reasons why source separation of materials for recycling is necessary;

(c) Written information to be distributed to disposal site users at all disposal sites or, alternatively, more convenient locations with attendants and where it is otherwise practical. The written information must include the following:

(A) Reasons why people should recycle; and

(B) List of materials that can be recycled; and

(C) Instruction for the proper preparation of recyclable materials.

(d) At sites without attendants, a sign indicating availability of recycling at the site or at the more convenient location must be prominently displayed that indicates materials accepted and hours of operation;

(e) Identify and establish a procedure for ~~citizen~~-resident involvement for the development and implementation of an education and promotion program;

(f) Notification and education materials provided to local media and other groups that maintain regular contact with commercial and residential generators and the public in general, including local newspapers, trade publications, local television and radio stations, community groups, and neighborhood associations;

(g) A person identified as the education and promotion representative for the appropriate jurisdiction to be the official contact to work with the other affected persons in matters relating to education and promotion for recycling.

(h) A local government that provides the opportunity to recycle or the local government's service provider shall utilize and distribute educational resources developed under ORS 459A.893(1). A local government or the local government's service provider may incorporate the educational resources developed under this section into an existing education program developed to satisfy the requirements of ORS 459A.007 and 459A.008.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 459A.100 - 459A.120 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.005, 459A.010, 459A.007, 459A.896, 459A.905, 459A.908, 459A.911, 459A.914 & 459A.929

History:

[DEQ 22-2023, minor correction filed 11/21/2023, effective 11/21/2023](#)

[DEQ 18-2023, amend filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023](#)

[DEQ 10-2017, minor correction filed 10/27/2017, effective 10/27/2017](#)

DEQ 3-2017, f. & cert. ef. 1-19-17

DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94

DEQ 31-1992, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-92, Renumbered from 340-060-0020 & 340-060-0040

DEQ 26-1984, f. & cert. ef. 12-26-84

OAR 340-090-0035

Contamination Reduction Programming Elements

(1) A local government or local government's service provider must implement a contamination reduction program pursuant to ORS 459A.929(2) that includes but is not limited to the following elements:

(a) Customer-facing contamination reduction materials and methods that are responsive to the needs of diverse populations;

(b) Feedback to generators that contribute to contamination that is responsive to the needs of diverse populations; and

(c) Financial or service consequences to generators that are significant and repeated sources of contamination and that continue to contaminate separated recyclables after being subject to elements described in subsection (a) and (b) of this section. Consequences must be responsive to the conditions of diverse populations.

(2) To be responsive to the needs or conditions of diverse populations as provided by section 1 of this rule a local government must ensure information related to the elements in section 1 of this rule is reasonably accessible to all people that recycle, regardless of background, ability, preferred language, access to technology, or where they live or work. A local government must implement best practices for accessibility, including but not limited to the following, as appropriate and when practicable:

(A) Information is easy to understand. Messaging is clear and simple, using common words and short sentences.

(B) Written materials and websites follow accessible design principles and use design elements such as headings, bullets, images, and white space to improve readability. Local governments comply with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 798.

(C) Assistance is provided in multiple ways. Recipients can learn more and ask questions via phone, email, online, or in person. Local governments and service providers offer assistance in the customer's preferred language when practicable.

(D) Information is translated into or made available in commonly spoken languages. When practicable, information is created in collaboration with those who speak the language fluently to ensure the content is culturally relevant to the language group.

(E) Information is inclusive and culturally relevant to all community members. Local governments or their service providers tailor the approach and delivery to the intended audience and incorporate imagery of products and people that represent a variety of cultures and Oregon's diverse communities.

(3) Financial or service consequences pursuant to subsection 1(c) of this rule must be in accordance with this section.

(a) Local governments and service providers must implement the following procedures before applying consequences:

(A) Contamination must be identified using a method that is applied consistently and equitably across all customers.

(B) For all instances where significant recycling contamination is documented, targeted feedback must be provided to the customer and tenants and documented. To qualify as significant, recycling contamination must be documented and consist of either:

(i) The presence in materials set out for recycling of one or more hazardous contaminants including but not limited to batteries, pressurized gas cylinders, aerosol containers, sharps, human or animal waste; and other objects that reasonably present a hazard or

(ii) The presence in materials set out for recycling of at least 25% by volume of materials that are not on the Uniform Statewide Collection List pursuant to ORS 459A.914 (1)(a).

(C) The customer must be notified and provided an opportunity to remedy after the local government or service provider determines significant and repeated recycling contamination has occurred. Notification includes documentation of the contamination, available remedy options, potential consequences if a remedy option is not pursued, and timeline for responding. To qualify as repeated, recycling contamination must be documented as significant and occur at least three times within a consecutive three-month period.

(D) Assistance must be provided to confirm customer understanding and identify barriers to compliance. Such assistance must be responsive to the needs of diverse populations as described in section 2 of this rule. Customer communications and agreed-upon actions must be documented.

(b) A local government or service provider may apply consequences if the customer refuses the opportunity to remedy provided by Paragraph (a)(C) of this Section or if the local government or service provider does not receive a response after at least two attempts to contact the customer.

(4) Any financial or service consequences pursuant to subsection 1(c) of this rule should be corrective rather than punitive, set to reflect the goal of maintaining the value of the collected recyclables, including but not limited to:

(a) Financial consequences must relate to the increased costs associated with managing contaminated recycling, providing technical assistance, conducting additional outreach, or other steps needed to improve the quality of the recycling.

(b) Service consequences must affect only recycling collection;

(c) The opportunity to recycle must be maintained. Service consequences may not be applied to multi-tenant customers. At single-family rentals, the tenants must be notified prior to implementing service consequences.

(d) Consequences must be temporary and include a clear path for removal.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.929

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.929

OAR 340-090-0620

Effective Date

(1) The following rules which relate to requirements of a producer responsibility organization plan are effective upon filing with the Secretary of State:

(a) OAR 340-090-0640(2)(e)(F), (2)(h) and (6).

(b) OAR 340-090-0650(1)(a), (1)(e) and (2)(b).

(c) OAR 340-090-0660(2)(b).

(d) OAR 340-090-0670(2)(d), (3)(b) and (3)(e).

(e) OAR 340-090-0720.

(f) OAR 340-090-0750.

(g) OAR 340-090-0780.

(h) OAR 340-090-0790.

(i) OAR 340-090-0810(1)(a).

(2) The following rules which relate to producer responsibility organization fees, interim coordination, modified market share, producer definition, producer pre-registration, covered products and local government identification of service providers are effective upon filing with the Secretary of State:

(a) OAR 340-090-0680.

(b) OAR 340-090-0690.

(c) OAR 340-090-0700(2).

(d) OAR 340-090-0800(3).

(e) OAR 340-090-0840.

(f) OAR 340-090-0860.

(g) OAR 340-090-0870.

(3) All other rules in OAR 340-090-0630 to ~~08340~~, OAR-340-090-0850, OAR 340-090-0900 to 0940 and the amendments to OAR 340-090-0005 to 0430 are effective on July 1, 2025.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975

History:

DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023

**OAR 340-090-0630
Recycling Acceptance Lists**

(1) Recycling list definitions. For purposes of the recycling acceptance lists under sections 2 and 3 of this rule, the terms below have the following meanings:

(a) "Aerosol can" has the same meaning found in 40 CFR 273.9.

(b) "Aseptic carton" means a shelf-stable package made for a food or beverage product that is made mainly of paperboard, but also includes protective layers of polyethylene and aluminum.

(c) "Bottle" means a rigid container with or without a handle and with a neck or mouth smaller than the base.

(d) "Cap" means a rigid closure for tubs or bottles that has a fastening feature that involves threads.

(e) "HDPE" means high density polyethylene.

(f) "Lid" means a rigid closure for tubs that has a fastening feature other than threads.

~~(g) "Non-metallized gift wrap" means paper gift wrap devoid of non-paper additives like metal flakes, glitter, metallized mylar or any similar material.~~

(g) "PE" means polyethylene and includes HDPE, low density polyethylene and linear low density polyethylene.

(h) "PET" means polyethylene terephthalate.

(i) "PP" means polypropylene.

(j) "Pressurized cylinder" means any packaging containing flammable pressurized gas, helium or carbon dioxide, including, but not limited to, seamless cylinders and tubes, welded cylinders and insulated cylinders intended to contain helium, carbon dioxide or flammable materials such as propane, butane or other flammable compressed gases. "Pressurized cylinder" does not include:

(A) any cylinder, tube or container intended to deliver a product that is not a compressed gas;

(B) liquified petroleum gas containers that are designed to be refilled;

(C) any other cylinder, tube or container that is designed to be refilled and which has an active and functioning exchange system that normally causes the cylinder, tube or container to be refilled, reused, or refurbished, unless the cylinder, tube or container is damaged and not appropriate to be subsequently refilled, reused, or refurbished;

(D) any cylinder, tube or container that contains pure oxygen or hydrogen;

(E) fire extinguishers;

(F) aerosol cans; or

(G) a storage tank that is permanently fixed in location.

(k) “Recycle-compatible coating” means a water-soluble barrier that can be used on fiber-based packaging that does not negatively impact the recyclability of that packaging.

(l) “Scrap metal” means ferrous and non-ferrous waste metal, metallic material, electrical wiring and any product that contains at least 50 percent metal by weight and that is capable of being recycled. Scrap metal includes major appliances that contain refrigerants.

(m) “Tub” means a rigid container that has a neck or mouth similar in size to its base. “Tub” does not include a clamshell or similar container with a lid that is affixed to the base using a hinge or similar mechanism.

(2) Local Government Recycling Acceptance List. The following material must be collected pursuant to ORS 459A.005 and ORS 459A.914(1)(a) to provide the opportunity to recycle:

(a) Corrugated cardboard; uncoated or coated with recycle-compatible coating; including pizza boxes;

(b) Paper bags and mailing envelopes, excluding those with a plastic liner;

(c) Paperboard boxes and packaging, such as cereal, cracker and medicine boxes, excluding any non-paper flexible packaging inside such boxes or packaging, and excluding ~~items used to package goods that are normally placed in a refrigerator or freezer~~ polycoated paperboard packaging, such as packaging used for refrigerated or frozen food products;

(d) Polycoated cartons (for example milk cartons) and aseptic cartons;

(e) Molded pulp packaging, excluding food serveware that is designed to be in direct contact with food;

(f) Tissue paper used for packaging;

~~(g) Non-metalized gift wrap;~~

(h) All printing and writing paper, including newspaper, newsprint, newspaper inserts, magazines, catalogs, similar glossy paper, telephone directories, ledger, bond, copy and printer paper, notebook paper, envelopes, cards, mail, and items made of such paper and bound with staples, and paperback books, but excluding thermal paper and hardcover books;

(i) File folders and hanging files;

(j) Plastic that fits loosely in the generator’s provided on-route collection container, excluding any such item that was used to contain or store motor oil, antifreeze, or other automotive fluids, pesticides or herbicides, or other hazardous materials (flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic), as follows:

(A) Plastic bottles that measure at least two inches in each of two or more dimensions, including caps if screwed on, made of the following materials:

(i) PET (#1) (clear only);

(ii) HDPE (#2); and

(iii) PP (#5)

(B) Plastic tubs that measure at least two inches in each of two or more dimensions, including caps if screwed on, made of the following materials:

(i) PET (#1);

(ii) HDPE (#2); and

(iii) PP (#5)

(C) Plastic buckets, pails, and storage containers, including lids if snapped on, made of the following materials:

(i) HDPE (#2); and

(ii) PP (#5)

(D) Nursery (plant) packaging, such as pots and trays, made of the following materials:

(i) HDPE (#2); and

(ii) PP

(k) Aluminum food, pet food, ~~and~~ beverage cans, and other non-food cans;

(l) Steel and bi-metal cans, including empty or dry metal paint cans;

(m) Scrap metal weighing less than 10 pounds and smaller than 18" in length, excluding sharp items (for example knives) and bicycle chains, electrical wiring and other wires, and other similar items likely to cause tangling;

(n) Other scrap metal;

(o) Motor oil; and

(p) Glass bottles and jars, but only from non-residential sources and only in the Metro wasteshed (this requirement is in addition to the requirements for glass recycling under section 3 of this rule).

(q) Yard debris, but only in the Metro wasteshed.

(3) Producer Responsibility Organization Recycling Acceptance List. The following materials are designated as covered products of which a producer responsibility organization must provide for the collection ~~through recycling depot or mobile events~~ as provided in ORS 459A.896(1):

(a) Steel and aluminum aerosol cans;

(b) Aluminum foil and products made of pressed aluminum foil;

(c) Shredded paper;

(d) Polyethylene film and packaging that is:

(A) made of polyethylene film containing a minimum of 90 percent polyethylene and copolymers by weight,

(B) free of intentionally added PET, PVC, PVDC, paper, aluminum, degradable polymers and degradable additives, and

(C) free of or including flexible seals, closures or dispensers so long as they are made of polyethylene and contribute less than 10 percent of the total package by weight;

(e) Plastic buckets ~~and~~, pails ~~and storage containers~~ made of HDPE (#2) or PP (#5) and the lids of such items, but excluding such items if used to contain or store motor oil, antifreeze, or other automotive fluids, pesticides or herbicides, or other hazardous materials (flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic);

(f) Glass bottles and jars;

(g) Block white expanded polystyrene;

(h) PE and PP lids and caps;

(i) HDPE package handles (for example 6-pack handles); and

(j) Pressurized cylinders.

(4) The materials listed in Section 2 of this rule must be collected as follows:

(a) The materials listed in subsections (a) through (o) must be collected at depots as part of the opportunity to recycle pursuant to ORS 459A.005 and 459A.007;

(b) The materials listed in subsections (a) through (m) are also designated for recycling collection from collection service customers as described in ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) and ORS 459A.863(25)(a) to (c);

(c) The materials listed in subsection (p) must be collected from non-residential collection service customers as part of routine collection service described in ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) and ORS 459A.863(25)(b), but only in the Metro wasteshed;

(d) The materials listed in subsection (q) must be collected at depots as part of the opportunity to recycle pursuant to ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) and from collection service customers as described in ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) and ORS 459A.863(25)(a) and (b), but only in the Metro wasteshed; and

(e) The materials listed in subsections (a) through (m) are suitable for commingled collection and are included in the Uniform Statewide Collection List.

(f) In accordance with this subsection, a local government may submit a request for additional time to meet the obligation to collect materials on the Uniform Statewide Collection List pursuant to section 2 of this rule to DEQ for approval, if the local government's ability to successfully collect the materials is dependent on the local government receiving funding for trucks, containers, or a reload facility requested from a producer responsibility organization through the 2023 needs assessment, pursuant to ORS 459A.890(8), and the local government has not yet received the funding. The local government must provide any information requested by DEQ to review the local government's request and describe to the satisfaction of DEQ the local government's process and timeline for complying with the obligation to collect all materials on the Uniform Statewide Collection List pursuant to section 2 of this rule. DEQ may approve the request, with or without conditions, if it determines that the local government's ability to successfully collect the materials that are the subject of the request is dependent on the local government receiving funding for trucks, containers, or a reload facility requested from the producer responsibility organization through the 2023 needs assessment, pursuant to ORS 459A.890(8), and the local government has not yet received the funding.

(g) A producer responsibility organization may propose additions to the Uniform Statewide Collection List as provided in ORS 459A.914(4)(b). To be considered by the department, such a proposal must address, for each material proposed for addition, each of the considerations contained in ORS 459A.914(3).

(5) Materials on the Producer Responsibility Organization Recycling Acceptance List, pursuant to Section (3) of this rule, are not subject to the requirements of ORS 459A.070(1), provided that a producer responsibility organization may not charge for collection of such materials, in accordance with OAR 340-090-0650(1)(b).

(6) If, prior to July 1, 2025, a local government is collecting materials listed in Section (3) of this rule as part of a commingled recycling program, the local government may submit a request to continue to collect such materials in commingled recycling. The request must be approved in writing by DEQ and demonstrate that a producer responsibility organization has not yet met the convenience standard pursuant to OAR 340-090-0640(2) and OAR 340-090-0640(6). The local government must provide any information requested by DEQ to review the local government's request and describe to the satisfaction of DEQ the local government's process and timeline for complying with the obligation to only include materials on the Uniform Statewide Collection List in its commingled recycling program.

[Note: ORS 459A.914(4)(b) authorizes additions to the Uniform Statewide Collection List through methods other than rulemaking. Materials not on the Uniform Statewide Collection List shall not be collected commingled with other materials per ORS 459A.914(5). The Uniform Statewide Collection List consists of materials designated in (e) above plus additional materials approved by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.914(4)(b). For the full list of materials on the Uniform Statewide Collection List consult Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's Materials Management Program.]

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975

History:

DEQ 25-2023, minor correction filed 12/05/2023, effective 12/05/2023

DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023

OAR 340-090-0670

Responsible End Markets

(1) Definition of end market. For purposes of ORS 459A.869(7) and ORS 459A.896(2)(a), end markets are defined by material as follows:

(a) For glass the end market is the entity that first uses the glass in lieu of a virgin material downstream of the beneficiation plant, if any, where bottles are crushed, for example a bottle manufacturer, fiberglass manufacturer or pozzolan (used to make cement and concrete) producer.

(b) For metal the end market is the entity that smelts the recycled material and produces ingots, sheet, coil, or other materials that are subsequently refabricated into packaging or product.

(c) For paper the end market is the entity that re-pulps the recycled material either into a pulp product that is sold to paper manufacturers or used to produce paper or paperboard products. If paper is recycled in a manner that does not involve repulping (for example, used to produce a wallboard product), the end market is the entity that uses the waste paper to produce a product that is sold without further transformation or manufacturing.

(d) For plastic, except for plastic that is recycled to produce packaging for food or beverage applications or for production of children's products, the end market is the entity that last processes flake, pellet, or other resin material containing recycled plastic prior to sale or transfer to another person that creates a new product either by placing it into a mold or through extrusion or thermoforming. This definition applies to both mechanical and non-mechanical recycling pathways.

(e) For plastic that is recycled to produce packaging for food and beverage applications or for production of children's products, the end market is the entity that places it into a mold for the manufacturer of such packaging or product. This definition applies to both mechanical and non-mechanical recycling pathways.

(f) For any recycling pathway without an end market provided by (a) through (e), the department may designate an end market on a case by case basis.

(2) Standard for responsible end markets

(a) For an end market to be a responsible end market, all entities that receive material waste collected for recycling in Oregon downstream of the commingled recycling processing facility or producer responsibility organization collection point (or post-collection in a supply chain without either facility) must meet the responsible standard, including:

(A) The end market(s).

(B) All entities in the supply chain leading to the end market, including brokers and shipping companies that take legal or physical possession of materials.

(C) Other locations where material disposition occurs (including landfills and incineration facilities).

(D) All entities along pathways leading to locations where material disposition occurs (including reload facilities).

(E) Entities that produce and use co-products of non-mechanical recycling (including fuels and waxes).

(b) The entities named in section (2)(a)(A)-(E) of this rule must meet the following standards:

(A) Compliant. Meaning the entity follows its own local, state, and national laws (including relevant environmental, labor, and public health laws) and treaty obligations, and is registered and permitted as required by local, state, and national authorities.

(B) Transparent. Meaning the entity is willing to be named and audited, provides chain of custody documentation tracking materials (originating in Oregon) to disposition, maintains record keeping relevant to chain of custody and material disposition in accordance with ORS 459A.962(7), and promptly documents within the chain of custody any penalties, violations or regulatory orders received.

(C) Environmentally-sound. Meaning the entity is willing to be audited and monitored for outdoor air, water and land emissions and disposal; stores and manages waste and recyclables in a way that avoids release into the environment; and manages inputs sustainably. This includes demonstrating adequate emergency response and environmental health, safety, and management plans; and

(D) Achieving adequate recycling yields. Meaning the recycling supply chain recycles or causes to be recycled at least 60 percent of each material listed in the recycling acceptance lists (if applicable, consisting of the uniform statewide collection list developed pursuant to OAR 340-090-0630(4) and ORS 459A.914(4)(b), the producer responsibility organization recycling acceptance list as described in OAR 340-090-0630(3), and the list of specifically identified materials as promulgated and maintained by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.917 even if multiple materials are mixed together, with the remaining material managed in a responsible manner and in alignment with Oregon's hierarchy of materials management pursuant to ORS 459.015.

(i) For shredded paper processed into high-grade office paper and cartons processed into tissue, achieving adequate recycling yields means the recycling supply chain recycles or causes to be recycled at least 50 percent of each material.

(c) Recycling yield, as stated in Section 2(b)(D) of this rule, will be determined as follows:

(A) For all materials except for composite cans made of paper and steel, the recycling yield is the amount of the material that was successfully processed and recycled by the end market divided by the amount of the material that entered the first entity of the recycling supply chain downstream of the commingled recycling processing facility or producer responsibility organization collection point (or post-collection in a supply chain without either facility).

(B) For composite cans made of paper and steel, the recycling yield is the amount of the metal fraction or paper fraction of the material that was successfully processed by the end market, divided by the amount of that fraction that entered the recycling supply chain initially. If the yield of either the metal fraction or of the paper fraction exceeds 60 percent, the composite material is achieving adequate yields.

(C) Calculation of recycling yield shall exclude moisture and any contaminants that are included in the bale of received material, as well as incidental materials that are adhered to the received material but are not targeted for recovery, such as tape and staples on corrugated boxes, or inks and labels on most types of packages. In the event that DEQ sets limits for acceptable contamination and moisture in outbound bales through the commingled recycling processing facility permit program per ORS 459A.955(3), reductions to the yield calculation denominator to account for contamination and/or moisture cannot exceed either limit.

(D) For the purpose of determining whether at least 60 percent of each material is recycled, yield for individual materials that are recycled separately from other materials must be evaluated on the basis of those individual materials. For materials that are mixed together (such as a bale of mixed paper or mixed plastic) and are being used by the commingled recycling processing facility to achieve capture rates pursuant to OAR 340-096-0300(3)(a)(B), yield must be evaluated as follows:

(i) Yield for items listed in OAR 340-090-0630(2)(d) must be evaluated separately from other materials.

(ii) Yield for composite cans made of paper and steel must be evaluated separately from other materials if this material is added to the Uniform Statewide Collection List and recycled at a paper mill.

(iii) Yield for items listed in OAR 340-090-0630(2)(j) must be evaluated separately for materials identified in each subparagraph of paragraphs (A) through (D).

(iv) Yield for items listed in OAR 340-090-0630(3)(a) through (d), (f), (g) and (j) must be evaluated separately from other materials.

~~(iv)~~ Yield must be evaluated separately for any materials proposed by a producer responsibility organization for addition to the uniform statewide collection list pursuant to ORS 459A.914(4)(b) or counted toward the statewide plastic recycling goal in a producer responsibility program plan or plan amendment and approved by DEQ under ORS 459A.878, if required by DEQ.

(vi) Yield for other materials that are marketed mixed together may be evaluated in total.

(E) Yield, including separate yields for materials mixed together and indicated in subparagraphs (i) through (iv) of paragraph (D) may be estimated and self-attested to by entities in the recycling supply chain, with methodological justification provided.

~~(d) A producer responsibility program plan must describe protocols to be applied when reporting disposition for and calculating yield in recycling supply chains in which obligated Oregon materials mix with non-obligated materials, such as material from another state. This plan must use controlled blending as defined in ISO 22095: 2013, CHAIN OF CUSTODY – GENERAL TERMINOLOGY AND MODELS as the primary method of disposition and yield accounting when materials mix.~~

(3) Implementation of the responsibility standard by a producer responsibility organization.

(a) A producer responsibility organization must ensure that materials collected for recycling go to responsible end markets as detailed in ORS 459A.896(2) and this rule by completing the following two steps successively:

(A) First, a producer responsibility organization must, using a screening assessment form provided by DEQ, receive and corroborate written verification from each end market and other downstream entity that it meets the standards set forth in ~~responsible standard provided by~~ sSection 2 of this rule.

(B) Next a producer responsibility organization must conduct a more detailed assessment of whether each end market and other downstream entity meets the responsible standard provided by section 2 of this rule, either

through a verification by the producer responsibility organization as provided by subsection (ge) of this rule or through third-party certification from an Environmental Quality Commission-approved program.

(b) For materials described under ORS 459A.869(7)(a) and any other materials collected by a producer responsibility organization (including collected through contract with a producer responsibility organization), a producer responsibility organization must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(A) by the start date of the program (as defined in OAR 340-090-0720). For materials delivered to end markets for recycling on or before June 30, 2026, the step required under paragraph (a)(B) must be completed by July 1, 2027. For materials delivered to end markets for recycling after June 30, 2026, a producer responsibility organization must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) within 12 months of first delivery to the end market.

~~and the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) by July 1, 2027. For such markets added after the start date of the program a producer responsibility organization must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(A) prior to delivery of the materials to the end market, and the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) within 12 months of first delivery to the end market.~~

(c) For materials described under ORS 459A.869(7)(b) and any other materials not collected by the producer responsibility organization, a producer responsibility organization must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(A) within six months of the program start date (as defined in OAR 340-090-0720). For materials delivered to end markets for recycling on or before June 30, 2026, the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) must be completed by July 1, 2027. For materials delivered to end markets for recycling after June 30, 2026, a producer responsibility organization must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) within 12 months of first delivery to the end market.

~~and the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) by July 1, 2027. For such markets added after the start date of the program a producer responsibility organization must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(A) within six months of delivery of the materials to the end market, and the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) within 12 months of first delivery to the end market.~~

(d) If a producer responsibility organization completes the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) prior to and within the timeline of the step provided by paragraph (a)(A), the producer responsibility organization is not required to perform the step provided by paragraph (a)(A).

(e) Each end market and other downstream entity that receives material collected for recycling in Oregon requires only one screening assessment and an annually-audited verification by a producer responsibility organization or third-party certification from an Environmental Quality Commission-approved program. Commingled recycling processing facilities and producer responsibility organizations that send materials to the same end markets or other downstream entities may coordinate their market assessment efforts to avoid duplication of effort.

(fe) DEQ may approve temporary variance to the timelines required by sections (3)(b) and (3)(c) in a producer responsibility program plan.

(gf) The producer responsibility verification required by paragraph (a)(B) of this section must contain the following:

(A) A description of how a producer responsibility organization determined that the indicated entity or entities (if final disposition occurred at multiple sites) was the end market;

(B) A list of local, state and national laws and international treaties applicable to the entity as required by section 2(a)(A) of this rule;

(C) Documentation that the end market and all other downstream entities meet all requirements of section 2 of this rule, with the following exceptions;

(i) entities that take only legal and not physical possession of materials do not need to be verified for yield or environmental soundness;

(ii) entities that take physical possession of materials but do not cause the materials in a bale to undergo separation or processing do not need to be verified for yield; and

(iii) landfills and incinerators do not need to be verified for yield; tonnages received by these entities should rather be treated as yield loss at end markets.

(D) Documentation of any noncompliance with the requirements section 2 of this rule.

(E) Documentation of the qualification of the auditor required by section 4 of this rule; and

(F) Certification and signature from the auditor required by section 4 of this rule that the end market meets the requirements of section 2 of this rule.

(g) The detailed verifications required by paragraph (a)(B) of this rule and certification audits required by section 4 of this rule must occur on an annual basis, with the first renewal verification or certification audits occurring within a year of initial certification.

(h) DEQ may approve temporary variance to the required components of the detailed verifications required by paragraph (a)(B) of this rule.

(4) Auditing. To demonstrate compliance with the requirement that materials collected for recycling go to responsible end markets as required by ORS 459A.896(2) and this rule, a producer responsibility organization must conduct auditing and provide audit results in annual reporting to DEQ. These audits must include results of random bale tracking to verify chain of custody and must demonstrate and certify that end markets meet the requirements of section 2 and 3 of this rule. For the purposes of enforcement, DEQ may conduct its own random bale tracking.

(5) Definition of practicable. For purposes of ORS 459A.869(7) and ORS 459A.896(2), practicable actions that may be undertaken by a producer responsibility organization must be determined in accordance with this rule.

(a) Practicable actions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Providing financial support to help an existing end market that does not meet the standard for responsible under section 2 of this rule or an existing market that is not in alignment with the hierarchy of materials management options under ORS 459A.015(2), to upgrade or change operations to become responsible or aligned with the hierarchy of materials management.

(B) Providing financial support to divert materials to a different end market that is responsible under section 2 of this rule or in alignment with the hierarchy of materials management.

(C) Directing materials to an alternative end market if materials are directly under producer responsibility organization control.

(D) Offering to buy or take ownership of materials to directly control their flow if materials are not already directly under the control of the producer responsibility organization.

(E) Developing a new market for a material.

(b) If the results of an audit under section 4 of this rule show that an end market does not meet the responsible end market standards in section 2 of this rule, the producer responsibility organization must carry out practicable actions to meet the responsible end market standards in section 2 of this rule.

(c) A producer responsibility organization may not claim that an action is not practicable simply because it results in higher costs for the producer responsibility organization. A claim that an action is not practicable must demonstrate costs that are not justified given the resulting societal benefits. A producer responsibility organization must choose one of the following two methods for showing that costs are not justified given resulting societal benefits:

(A) Evaluate the per-ton transactional costs of all possible solutions against the benchmark for average societal benefit of recycling. The benchmark for average societal benefit of recycling is \$2,017 per ton expressed in 2021 dollars, and will be adjusted for inflation no more frequently than once per year. Any adjustment shall be limited to an adjustment using the CPI - U as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, using calendar year 2021 as the base year which corresponds to the benchmark value. A per-ton cost lower than the societal benefit benchmark is cost effective and potentially practicable. A per-ton cost higher than the per-ton societal benefit value is not practicable.

(B) Perform an analysis of financial costs and societal benefits customized to the particular materials and practices at hand. A customized approach could be warranted under several circumstances, such as if the material in question has a societal benefit well below the system-wide average.

(d) The department will review and evaluate a producer responsibility organization claim that an action is not practicable due to costs. If the department agrees with the claim, the department will then review the material in question and its inclusion in a recycling acceptance list. If the department's review determines that an action is practicable, then the producer responsibility organization must immediately undertake that action.

(e) DEQ will consult with the Oregon Recycling System Advisory Council prior to deciding if an action is practicable.

(6) Reporting. ~~A producer responsibility organization must append all screening assessments, verification reports, and certification reports conducted in a given quarter to quarterly disposition reports submitted to DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.887(6).~~ For all end markets and other downstream entities that receive materials for which it is responsible, per ORS 459A.887(6) producer responsibility organizations must report disposition to DEQ as follows:

(a) Disposition reports shall consist of disposition data provided in a manner proscribed by DEQ, as well as all screening assessments, verification reports, and certification reports conducted in a given quarter.

(b) Disposition reports must be submitted to DEQ on a quarterly basis, with reports due no later than 45 days after the end of the end of each calendar quarter.

(A) The first disposition report is due November 14, 2025.

(B) No disposition reporting is required for materials described in ORS 459A.869(7)-that depart from a commingled recycling processing facility, a limited sort facility, or a producer responsibility organization collection point provided under ORS 459A.896(1) prior to July 1, 2025.

(C) If a producer responsibility organization wishes to send materials to an entity listed in Paragraph (2)(a)(A) to -(E) of this rule and for which no signed screening assessment is on file with DEQ, the signed screening assessment for the entity may be submitted to DEQ outside of the reporting schedule.

(c) Disposition data must:

(A) Indicate entities listed in Subsection (2)(a) of this rule that took possession of material, including the business or person name, city, state, region, and country. The entities must be ordered sequentially along the pathway of disposition, with the end market positioned at the end; and

(B) Indicate the amount of material received in tons by each entity during the quarter.

• (i) Disposition must be reported using the following reporting categories:

(I) Capture rate material categories in OAR 340-096-0300(3)(a)(B).

(II) Reporting categories that are temporarily designated by DEQ when a material has been added to the uniform statewide collection list by a producer responsibility organization via its program plan per ORS 459A.914(4)(b)).

(III) Aerosol cans

(IV) Aluminum foil and products made of pressed aluminum foil;

(V) Shredded paper

(VI) Polyethylene film

(VII) Block white expanded polystyrene

(VIII) Mixed polyolefins collected pursuant to ORS 459A.896(1).

(IX) Pressurized cylinders

(X) Other categories. A producer responsibility organization may use more reporting categories than those indicated in subparagraph (i)(I)-(IX) of this rule provided that the categories used can be combined into the categories listed in this rule. A producer responsibility organization may also use alternative reporting categories if it proposes to do so in a producer responsibility program plan or plan amendment that is approved by DEQ under ORS 459A.878.

(ii) When reporting disposition for supply chains in which materials described in ORS 459A.869(7) and for which PROs must ensure flow to responsible end markets mix with non-obligated materials, such as material originating from another state, an accounting method that attributes outputs proportionally with inputs must be applied to attribute output volumes to Oregon. Examples of such methods are the controlled blending methodology and the mass balance rolling average percentage methodology as defined in ISO 22095: 2020, CHAIN OF CUSTODY – GENERAL TERMINOLOGY AND MODELS.

(C) Contain comprehensive accounting for all destinations and tonnages described in Subparagraphs (c)(A) and (c)(B) of this rule. Such accounting may exclude individual dispositions to end markets and other locations of final disposition of less than 1% of the total material in a reporting category handled by a given commingled recycling processing facility, a given limited sort facility, or collectively by the producer responsibility organization collection points in a given quarter, provided that these exemptions comprise no more than 10% by weight of the total amount of that material handled by the commingled recycling processing facility, the limited sort facility, or the network of producer responsibility organization collection points in a given quarter.

(7) Application of Oregon's Material Management Hierarchy. In cases of conflict between the elements of Oregon's material management hierarchy under ORS 459.015(2)(c)(C)(i) (preference for recycling pathways that displace more impactful materials) and ORS 459.015(2)(c)(C)(ii) (preference for recycling pathways that best preserve value and molecular structure), DEQ may identify the environmentally preferable option among pathways under consideration.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975

History:

DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023

OAR 340-090-0640

Convenience Standards

(1) For purposes of ORS 495A.896(1) and this rule:

(a) An existing recycling depot or drop off center is any place located in Oregon that accepts any recyclable material from the general public at the time the producer responsibility organization submits its most recent Program Plan or plan amendment, and which also meets at least one of the following five criteria:

(A) The recycling depot or drop off center is used by a local government to satisfy the requirement in ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) to provide a place for collecting source separated recyclable material, including the

materials on the uniform statewide collection list established under ORS 459A.914 designated for collection at a recycling depot, located either at a disposal site or at another location more convenient to the population being served.

(B) The recycling depot or drop off center is used by a local government to satisfy the optional opportunity to recycle program element described in ORS 459A.007(1)(g).

(C) The recycling depot or drop off center is operated by or at the direction of a Tribal government.

(D) The recycling depot or drop off center is located at a site that operates under a valid solid waste permit issued by the DEQ.

(E) The recycling depot or drop off center is operated by or at the direction of a local government or a local government's service provider, as defined in ORS 459A.863(12).

(b) For purpose of satisfying obligations under ORS 459A.896, it is possible for a producer responsibility organization to contract with an existing recycling depot or drop off center to provide for collection of a covered product or products if the recycling depot or drop off center meets all the following conditions:

(A) The operator of the existing recycling depot or drop off center is willing to contract to provide collection service on behalf of the producer responsibility organization.

(B) The operator of the existing recycling depot or drop off center commits to meet and is meeting all performance standards and other requirements on the producer responsibility organization and to provide collection service on behalf of the producer responsibility organization.

(C) The annual cost to the producer responsibility organization to contract for collection and recycling of a material or set of materials with the recycling depot or drop off center does not exceed 110 percent of the cost the producer responsibility organization would otherwise pay to provide a collection point for that material or set of materials.

(D) The operator of the existing recycling depot or drop off center demonstrates to the producer responsibility organization that the cost of reimbursement it requests are reasonable and only pays for additional costs associated with collection of the additional materials. An existing recycling depot or drop off center and a producer responsibility organization will resolve any disputes concerning the reasonableness of reimbursement costs through the dispute resolution process described in ORS 459A.875(2)(e).

(c) An existing recycling depot or drop off center that contracts with a producer responsibility organization pursuant to ORS 459A.896(1) must meet all relevant requirements of the producer responsibility organization, including performance standards as described in OAR 340-090-0650 and requirements for responsible end market disposition (ORS 459A.896(2)).

(d) For purposes of paragraphs (a)(A) and (B) of this section, if a local government has more than the minimum number of depots or drop off centers required by ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) or 459.007(1)(g) the local government must inform a producer responsibility organization, upon request, which depots or drop off centers are being used to meet the requirements of ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) or 459.007(1)(g). If a local government fails to provide the information within 90 days of a request DEQ may, after consulting with the local government and producer responsibility organization, determine which depots or drop off centers are being used to meet the requirements of ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) or 459.007(1)(g).

(e) If a recycling depot or drop off center that does not meet the requirements of subsection (a) of this section subsequently comes into compliance with those requirements a producer responsibility organization must contract with the recycling depot or drop off center within 12 months of the recycling depot or drop off center meeting the requirements of subsection (a) of this section, provided that the recycling depot or drop off center also meets the other requirements of this section. If the addition of the recycling depot or drop of center results in the producer responsibility organization exceeding the minimum number of collection points required by

subsections (2)(d) to (f) of this rule the producer responsibility organization may discontinue service at another collection point in the same community, subject to the requirements of section 4 of this rule.

(f) If a producer responsibility organization determines that it is not possible to contract with an existing recycling depot or drop off center pursuant to subsection (2)(a) of this rule, due to the exceedance of the price premium cap in paragraph (1)(b)(C) of this rule, DEQ may request financial information from both the producer responsibility organization and the existing facility to verify that the cap would be exceeded. A producer responsibility organization must provide the information requested by DEQ and may not prohibit, by nondisclosure agreement or other mechanism, the sharing of the requested information by the existing facility.

(2) Minimum number of collection points. For purposes of this section a collection point is a location that accepts from the public one or more materials on the Producer Responsibility Organization Recycling Acceptance List pursuant to OAR 340-090-0630(3) and which meets all performance standards as described in OAR 340-090-0650. A producer responsibility organization must provide the following minimum number of collection points:

(a) A producer responsibility organization must provide for collection and recycling of all covered products on the producer responsibility organization acceptance list, pursuant to OAR 340-090-0630(3), at any existing recycling depot or drop off center where it is possible, as provided by subsection 1(b) of this rule.

(b) A producer responsibility organization must meet the base convenience standard described in paragraphs (d)(A), (d)(B) and (e)(A) and (B) of this section for every material described in the producer responsibility organization recycling acceptance list, pursuant to OAR 340-090-0630(3), except as provided by subsection (c) of this section.

(c) A producer responsibility organization must meet the enhanced convenience standard described in paragraphs (d)(A), (d)(C) and (e)(C) and (D) of this section for the materials identified in OAR 340-090-0630(3)(d) – (f), (h) and (i).

(d) Collection points in counties.

(A) A producer responsibility organization must provide at least one collection point in every county for every covered product on the producer responsibility organization acceptance lists.

(B) For each material subject to the base convenience standard in subsection (b) of this section, a producer responsibility organization must provide one additional collection point as follows:

(i) For Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, one additional collection point for every 60,000 residents of that county.

(ii) For all other counties, one additional collection point for every 40,000 residents of that county.

(C) For each material designated for enhanced convenience pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, a producer responsibility organization must provide one additional collection point as follows:

(i) For Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, one additional collection point for every 45,000 residents of each county.

(ii) For all other counties, one additional collection point for every 30,000 residents of that county.

(D) Where the required number of collection points for a county exceeds the sum of the collection points required by subsections (a) and (e) of this section, the additional collection points shall be located in unincorporated areas of the county. The producer responsibility organization shall consult with the county government and consider areas recommended by the county for placement of such collection points.

(e) Collection points in cities.

(A) For every material subject to the base convenience standard in subsection (b) of this section, a producer responsibility organization must provide for at least one collection point:

(i) In each city in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties with a population of 14,000 or more residents; and

(ii) In all other cities with a population of 7,000 or more residents.

(B) For every material subject to the base convenience standard in subsection (b) of this section, a producer responsibility organization must provide additional collection points in a city as follows:

(i) For cities in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, one additional collection point for every 75,000 residents of the city; and

(ii) In all other cities one additional collection point for every 35,000 residents of the city.

(C) For each material designated for enhanced convenience, pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, a producer responsibility organization must provide at least one collection point as follows:

(i) In cities in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties with a population of 8,000 or more residents; and

(ii) In all other cities with a population of 4,000 or more residents.

(D) A producer responsibility organization must provide one additional collection point in a city for every covered product designated for enhanced convenience:

(i) For cities in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, one collection point for every 50,000 residents of the city; and

(ii) For all other cities one collection point for every 30,000 residents of the city.

(E) If more than one collection point for any material is required within a single city, the producer responsibility organization shall locate the collection points within the city so that no major sections of the city lack convenient service relative to other areas of the city. A producer responsibility organization must coordinate with DEQ to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(F) If more than one collection point for any material is provided within a single city, at least 50 percent of all collection points for each material used to satisfy subsection (2)(e) of this rule shall be located in such a way as to be convenient to users of transit service, if the city is served by transit service. The producer responsibility organization shall describe in its program plan how this requirement is satisfied.

(f) A producer responsibility organization must provide sufficient collection points for all materials on the producer responsibility organization acceptance list such that 95 percent of all residents of Oregon live within 15 miles of a collection point.

(g) A producer responsibility organization may use the same collection points to meet the requirements of subsections (a), (d), (e) and (f).

(h) A producer responsibility organization must describe in its program plan how it will provide enhanced access to recycling of materials on the producer responsibility organization acceptance list for populations that may otherwise find it difficult to participate in service at collection points (for example valet service for vehicle users in wheelchairs and partnering with service organizations that work with homebound populations).

(3) Days and hours of operation. Collection points described in Section 2 of this rule must be available to the public as follows:

- (a) If the collection point is co-located with a “parent” facility (for example a retailer if return-to-retail, or an existing depot) the same hours of operation as that parent facility is open.
- (b) For all other collection points (stand-alone sites) 4 days per week (with exceptions provided for on legal holidays), at least one of which must be Saturday or Sunday and at least 8 hours each of those 4 days.

(4) Notification of changes and continuity of services.

(a) Except as provided by subsection (c) of this section, a producer responsibility organization must provide DEQ and a collection point operator at least three months’ notice in writing if a producer responsibility organization closes a collection point. The producer responsibility organization must also provide a concurrent notice to users of the collection point using prominently placed signage at the collection point location and on a website used by the producer responsibility organization for promotion with the public. Collection point closure notices must include the following information:

(A) Date of service discontinuation; and

(B) Alternative collection point location(s) or service information.

(b) Except as provided by subsection (c) of this section, if a collection point that a producer responsibility organization is using to satisfy the requirements of subsection (2)(a) of this rule no longer meets any of the conditions of subsection (1)(b) of this rule, the producer responsibility organization must not discontinue service until one of the following occurs:

(A) The contract with the site operator expires;

(B) The program plan period ends; or

(C) The parties reach mutual agreement.

(c) A producer responsibility organization may close a collection point for or discontinue acceptance of pressurized cylinders or aerosol cans without three months’ notice in writing if:

(A) the collection point operator is an entity other than the producer responsibility organization;

(B) the collection point is not in compliance with contractual terms related to environmental protection or human health;

(C) The producer responsibility organization provides prior notice of its intention to discontinue the collection point; and

(D) The collection point does not promptly correct the issue.

(d) If a producer responsibility organization discontinues service pursuant to subsection (c) it shall notify DEQ as soon as possible and provide notice to users of the collection site.

(5) If a covered product on a producer responsibility organization’s recycling acceptance list pursuant to administrative rule is subsequently added to the uniform statewide collection list pursuant to ORS 459A.914(4)(b), a producer responsibility organization must meet obligations for collection as follows:

(a) only at existing recycling depots or drop off centers, as provided by subsection (2)(a) of this rule; and

(b) only if the depot or drop off center is continuing to collect the covered product separately from other materials.

(6) Alternative compliance.

(a) A producer responsibility organization may propose an alternative to the requirements of section 2 of this rule in writing in the producer responsibility organization program plan or an amendment to the plan for approval by the department. If the alternative results in a city or county receiving fewer collection points than required by section 2 of this rule, the producer responsibility organization must demonstrate that it has consulted with the city or county regarding the proposed alternative approach.

(b) If a producer responsibility organization proposes to use collection events as an alternative to the requirements of section 2 of this rule, such events must be predictable (fixed set of locations on a regular schedule and promoted far in advance); and widely advertised.

(c) DEQ will assess an alternative compliance proposal during program plan review against the following criteria:

(A) Impact on the achievement of collection targets,

(B) Impacts on equitable access to and provision of recycling across regions and diverse populations; ~~and~~

(C) Demonstrated support of relevant local government(s) for the proposal; ~~and~~

(D) Environmental outcomes.

(7) DEQ may approve a temporary variance to the requirements of sections (2) and (3) of this rule.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975

History:

DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023

OAR 340-090-0690

Producer Responsibility Organization Fees

(1) Program Plan Review Fee. Each applicant producer responsibility organization that submits a plan under ORS 459A.875 will pay a fee of \$150,000 for DEQ's review of the plan. An applicant producer responsibility organization will pay the fee when it submits the plan to DEQ. A plan will not be considered submitted to DEQ until the fee is paid.

(2) Annual Administration Fee. DEQ will assess an annual administration fee each calendar year in the amount of \$4,000,000 for the first four years of the program (2025-2028) and \$3,000,000 for all subsequent years of the program.

(a) DEQ will invoice and a producer responsibility organization must pay the annual administration fee as follows:

(A) In the first program year (covering 2025) DEQ will send an applicant producer responsibility organization a provisional invoice on or before September 1, 2024. DEQ will send a producer responsibility organization a final invoice upon completion of the producer responsibility program plan approval process under ORS 459A.878. A producer responsibility organization will pay the first program year's fee within 30-days of DEQ sending it a final invoice.

(B) In each year after the first program year DEQ will invoice a producer responsibility organization on or before September 1 of the preceding program year for payment within 30-days of invoicing.

(b) DEQ may at its discretion reduce the fee in a given year if it determines that the full amount is not required to pay the costs of administering, implementing and enforcing the provisions of ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975 in that year.

(c) If DEQ has approved only one producer responsibility organization plan under ORS 459A.878 for a given year that producer responsibility organization will pay the entirety of the annual administration fee.

(d) If DEQ has approved more than one producer responsibility organization plan under ORS 459A.878 for a given year the annual administration fee will be divided among the producer responsibility organizations as follows:

(A) In the first program year the producer responsibility organizations will pay to DEQ equal shares of the annual administration fee. On or before September 1, 2025, DEQ will notify the producer responsibility organizations of the interim modified market share calculations pursuant to OAR 340-090-0700(3). The producer responsibility organizations will reconcile payment with each other such that each producer responsibility organization pays a total amount of the annual administration fee that is proportional to its modified market share.

(B) In each year after the first program year the fee will be divided between the producer responsibility organizations in proportion to their modified market share as determined by OAR 340-090-0700(2).

(e) Reporting. Each fiscal year DEQ will report its current and projected program expenditures and revenue.

(3) Producer responsibility organizations shall pay a waste prevention and reuse fee each year as described in ORS 459A.941. DEQ will invoice a producer responsibility organization on or before September 1 for payment within 30-days of invoicing.

(a) The fee shall be the lesser of:

(A) \$15 million, each year after 2025 adjusted based on the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; or

(B) 10 percent of the three-year average of all producer responsibility organization's annual expenditures summed, excluding payments of the fee established under this rule, as described in the organizations' annual reports submitted to DEQ.

(b) DEQ may at its discretion reduce the fee in a given year if it determines the full amount is not required to pay the costs of administering and implementing of ORS 459A.941 in that year while ensuring that the fee reasonably covers expenditures of the program.

(c) If DEQ has approved only one producer responsibility organization for a given year that producer responsibility organization will pay the entirety of the fee described in paragraph (a). If multiple producer responsibility organizations are approved to operate in the state in a given year, the fee described in paragraph (a) of this section will be divided between the producer responsibility organizations in proportion to their most recently calculated modified market share as determined by OAR 340-090-0700(2).

(4) The Waste Prevention and Reuse Fund established in ORS 459A.950 shall be used for the purposes of reducing environmental impacts of covered products through means other than waste recovery as described in ORS 459A.941, including but not limited to the following:

(a) DEQ expenses in administering programs pursuant to ORS 459A.941;

(b) Staffing including wages and benefits;

(c) Capital investments including equipment, buildings, and purchasing and leasing of land (to include remodeling existing infrastructure, construction of new infrastructure or procuring existing infrastructure to support activities related to environmental impact reduction);

(d) Reusable items that allow for a reduction in the environmental impacts of covered products;

(e) Repair and lifespan extension of covered products;

[\(f\) Research, evaluation, surveys, and assessment;](#)

[\(g\) Pollution control technology that exceeds regulatory requirements;](#)

[\(h\) Feasibility assessments and pilot projects;](#)

[\(i\) Technical assistance;](#)

[\(j\) Education, outreach, promotion, training, and skills development;](#)

[\(k\) Community engagement;](#)

[\(l\) Operation and maintenance costs;](#)

[\(m\) Services and supplies; and](#)

[\(n\) Indirect costs and overhead.](#)

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975

History:

[DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023](#)

OAR-340-090-0700

Market Share

Market share as used in ORS 459A.860 to 968 and related rules is a producer's percentage of all covered products sold in or into this state, as calculated in accordance with this rule.

(1) Methods for Calculating Market Share. Market share will be calculated as follows:

(a) Market share will be denominated by the percentage of weight (mass) of covered product measured in kilograms.

(b) A producer's market share will be calculated by dividing the weight of all covered products reported as sold or distributed by the producer in or into Oregon in a particular program year by the total weight of all covered products reported as sold or distributed by all producers in or into Oregon in that year. The sum of market shares across all producers must equal 1.0000.

(c) A producer responsibility organization's market share will be calculated by dividing the summed weight of all covered products reported as sold or distributed by all of the producer responsibility organization's member producers in or into Oregon in a particular program year by the total weight of all covered products reported as sold or distributed by all producers in or into Oregon in that year. The sum of market shares across all producer responsibility organizations must equal 1.0000.

(d) A producer must on an annual basis submit market data establishing the weight of covered products sold or distributed in or into Oregon to the producer responsibility organization to which it belongs. Producers must submit a description of their methodology for calculating covered product weight to the producer responsibility organization along with the data. Methodology used must be in accordance with applicable best practices. If estimated market data is submitted by a producer and better market data becomes available that demonstrates the estimates were not accurate, the producer must report corrections to the estimated data to the producer responsibility organization before the next annual reporting deadline.

(e) When submitting market data to DEQ in an annual report, a producer responsibility organization will submit the methodological justifications along with the corresponding data.

(2) Purpose of and Method for Calculating Modified Market Share. If DEQ approves more than one producer responsibility organization plan pursuant to ORS 459A.878, financial obligations of implementation of provisions ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975, including the costs of implementing assigned coordination tasks prior to the program start date per OAR 340-090-0680(1)(c), will be allocated among the producer responsibility organizations by modified market share, as provided by this section.

(a) Modified market share will be denominated in percentage of financial burden measured in US dollars.

(b) A producer responsibility organization's modified market share will be calculated as follows:

(A) The material-specific unit factor, described in subsection c of this section, is multiplied by the total weight of covered products of each material reported as sold or distributed in or into Oregon by each member producer;

(B) The results of paragraph A for each material and each member producer of the producer responsibility organizations are summed;

(C) the weight of all covered product of each material reported as sold or distributed in or into Oregon in a given year is multiplied by the material-specific unit factors and the result for each material are summed;

(D) The result of paragraph B is divided by the result of paragraph C.

(E) The result of paragraph D is a producer responsibility organization's modified market share. The sum of modified market shares across all producer responsibility organizations must equal 1.0000.

(c) The method and process for calculating material-specific unit factors for individual materials shall be included in any coordination plan approved by DEQ pursuant to OAR 340-090-0680. During the period of interim coordination pursuant to OAR 340-090-0680(1), DEQ will contract with an independent organization to develop and update as necessary an index of material-specific unit factors.

(3) Interim Reporting of Market Share. By August 1, 2025, a producer responsibility organization must report information that will be used to calculate "interim market share" and "interim modified market share" for the 2025 program year to DEQ. Interim market share for the 2025 program year is ~~estimated market share for July 1—December 31, 2025, calculated using from estimates of~~ the weight of covered product sold into Oregon in the 2024 calendar year by each member producer, organized by type of material. ~~Interim modified market share is estimated modified market share for July 1—December 31, 2025, calculated from these same producer estimates.~~ Pursuant to ORS 459A.869(12), a producer responsibility organization's minimum interim market share is 10%.

(4) ~~Preliminary and Final Reporting of Market Share. By July 1 of each program year, a producer responsibility organization must report information that will be used to calculate "preliminary market share" and "preliminary modified market share" for the previous program year to DEQ. By June 30th of the following program year, a producer responsibility organization must report corrections to estimated data for the second previous program year to DEQ that will be used to calculate "final market share" and "final modified market share."~~ Preliminary market share and preliminary modified market share will be calculated and used as follows:

(a) By July 1 of each program year, a producer responsibility organization shall report supply information on the total amount of covered products sold or distributed in or into this state by participating producers in the prior calendar year to DEQ annually, pursuant to ORS 459A.887(2)(c). Beginning in the 2026 program year, DEQ and a producer responsibility organization coordination body will use the supply information to calculate preliminary market share and preliminary modified market share for the following program year.

(b) A producer responsibility organization shall use the supply information described in subsection (a) to set fees for their producer members in accordance with ORS 459A.884(1). A producer responsibility organization will set producer fees using supply data from two years prior.

(c) A producer responsibility organization shall use interim market share and interim modified market share, as described in Section (3) of this rule, for the 2025 program year as preliminary market share and preliminary modified market share for the 2026 program year.

(5) Final Reporting of Market Share. Final market share and final modified market share will be calculated and used as follows:

(a) By March 31 of the following program year, a producer responsibility organization must submit corrections to the supply information used to calculate interim and preliminary market share and modified market share, as described in sections 3 and 4. The corrected data will be used to calculate final market share and final modified market share for the applicable program year.

(b) If there is more than one producer responsibility organization expenses must be reconciled between the producer responsibility organizations in proportion to final modified market share.

(6) DEQ may use interim, preliminary, or final market share or modified market share data for its administration and oversight purposes, including for enforcement of the 10 percent minimum PRO market share for operation in the state pursuant to ORS 459A.869(12) and identification of large producers subject to the life cycle evaluation requirement at ORS 459A.944(2). DEQ will use updated supply data for its administration and oversight purposes as it becomes available.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975

History:

DEQ 24-2023, minor correction filed 12/05/2023, effective 12/05/2023

DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023

OAR 340-090-0810

Local Government Compensation and Invoicing

(1) A local government, a local government's service provider, or other person authorized by a local government to receive payment, may request advanced funding or reimbursement of costs pursuant to ORS 459A.890.

(a) A producer responsibility organization must include in its program plan the following:

(A) A method for determining advanced funding or reimbursement amounts under ORS 459A.890(5).

(B) A description of the process a local government, a local government service provider or other persons authorized by a local government to receive payment must follow to invoice the producer responsibility organization for reimbursement of costs or advanced funding. The information provided may include sample forms for reimbursement or advanced funding requests.

(b) A local government, a local government's service provider, or other person authorized by a local government to receive payment may not submit a reimbursement invoice to a producer responsibility organization, or coordinating body, more than once per month.

(c) A local government's service provider, or other person authorized by a local government to receive payment, may submit an invoice jointly on behalf of multiple local governments. The local government-authorized entity submitting the joint invoice must list all jurisdictions represented and provide documentation from each jurisdiction that approves of the reimbursement request or otherwise authorizes them to seek funding on the local government's behalf.

(d) If a local government, a local government's service provider, or other person authorized by a local government to receive payment, receives advanced funding pursuant to ORS 459A.890, the local government must return to the producer responsibility organization that provided the funds any funds not used for the purposes for which they were provided within 60 days of completion of the project.

(e) A producer responsibility organization shall remit payment for eligible expenses to a local government or the local government's service provider or other person authorized by the local government to receive payment within 60 days of receiving a request for payment. A producer responsibility organization shall provide written notification to the local government of any payments remitted to a person authorized by the local government to receive payment.

~~(2) For the purpose of determining the population of a local government pursuant to ORS 459A.890(4)(b), a local government may rely on the Portland State University Population Research Center's most recent, certified Population Estimate Report, or such other estimate approved by the department. A local government, a local government's service provider, or other person authorized by a local government to receive payment, must use the most recent population estimate at the time of its reimbursement request.~~

(2) Costs incurred by a local government or a local government's service provider, including reload facilities and limited sort facilities that are also reload facilities, to implement the contamination evaluation procedures established by DEQ to meet the requirements of ORS 459A.929(2)(b) are eligible for funding or reimbursement pursuant to ORS 459A.890(3). Such costs include, but are not limited to:

(a) Staffing and administrative costs to carry out the contamination evaluation procedures established by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.959;

(b) Costs associated with hiring a contractor to carry out the contamination evaluation procedures established by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.959; and

(c) Costs associated with purchase, installation, and ongoing use and maintenance of technology and equipment to carry out the contamination evaluation procedures established by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.959.

(3) The following costs are not eligible for funding or reimbursement pursuant to ORS 459A.890(3):

(a) Costs beyond what is necessary to carry out the contamination evaluation procedures established by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.959;

(b) Costs associated with system expansion requests made under OAR 340-090-0800;

(c) Costs for contamination reduction programming compensated under ORS 459A.890(4);

(d) Costs incurred at limited sort facilities that are not also reload facilities; and

(e) Costs incurred at commingled recycling processing facilities.

(4) For eligible costs incurred to conduct contamination reduction programming pursuant to ORS 459A.890(4), a local government, local government's service provider, or other person authorized by a local government to receive payment shall receive up to \$3 per capita of funding or reimbursement each fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.

(5) A local government, local government's service provider or other authorized person serving a community with a population of no more than 50,000 may request and receive up to two years of advanced funding for contamination reduction programming conducted in accordance with ORS 459A.890(4).

(6) For the purpose of determining the population of a local government pursuant to ORS 459A.890(4)(b), a local government may rely on the Portland State University Population Research Center's most recent certified Population Estimate Report, or such other estimate approved by the department. A local government must use the certified population estimates from the previous year to calculate the amount of contamination reduction programming compensation for the upcoming fiscal year, July 1 through June 30. If using an alternate approved data source, the most recent population estimate available on January 15 of each year must be used to calculate the amount of contamination reduction programming compensation for the upcoming fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975
History:
DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023

OAR 340-090-0820
Processor Commodity Risk Fee

Under ORS 459A.923, a producer responsibility organization shall pay a commingled recycling process facility a processor commodity risk fee as provided by this rule.

(1) Calculation of fee. The processor commodity risk fee shall be the total eligible tons multiplied by the total of the fee rate in Section (2) less the average commodity value determined by DEQ pursuant to Section (3). For purposes of this section an eligible ton is a ton of commingled recyclable material collected, that has not been previously processed by a commingled recycling processing facility, that came from a collection program providing the opportunity to recycle into a commingled recycling processing facility that meets the requirements under ORS 459A.905(2)(a).

(2) The fee rate shall be as follows:

(a) \$200 for the 2025 and 2026 program years (July 1, 2025 – Dec. 31, 2026);

(b) \$286 for the 2027 program year (Jan. 1, 2027 – Dec. 31, 2027); and

(c) \$245 for the 2028 program year (Jan. 1, 2028 – Dec. 31, 2028) and all years thereafter.

(3) Average Commodity Value. DEQ will determine the average commodity value monthly in accordance with this Section. DEQ will notify commingled recycling processing facilities of the Average Commodity Value for materials received during a given month within five business days of the start of subsequent month and will publish the Average Commodity Value on a designated DEQ webpage or in another manner similarly available to the public.

(a) Average commodity value is the weighted average market price multiplied by the Oregon-specific average commodity value differential of 1.0719. The weighted average market price is the sum of each of the commodity weighting factors, provided by Subsection (b), after each factor has been multiplied by published scrap price per ton, as determined pursuant to Subsection (c), for that commodity. The Oregon-specific average commodity value differential is the estimated difference between published values and values from actual market transactions. __

(b) DEQ shall determine the commodity weighting factors as provided by this subsection.

(A) Beginning July 1, 2025, and until DEQ updates the commodity weighting factors, as described in Paragraph (B) of this Subsection, the commodity weighting factors shall be:

(i) Cardboard, 0.50;

(ii) Paper Fiber other than Cardboard, 0.33;

(iii) Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), 0.021;

(vi) High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Natural, 0.015;

(v) High-Density Polyethylene, Color, 0.02;

(vi) Mixed Plastic, 0.013;

(vii) Tin and Steel Cans, 0.014;

(viii) Aluminum, 0.008; and

(ix) Other Materials (including contamination), 0.079.

(B) DEQ shall update the commodity weighting factors provided by Paragraph (A) of this Subsection as follows:

(i) DEQ shall review material disposition data for commingled recyclables and other materials (including contamination) reported to it by commingled recycling processing facilities, pursuant to OAR 340-096-310(2)(a)(B), as of 12:01 a.m. on the 46th day following the end of each calendar quarter, March 31, June 30, September 30, December 31. DEQ shall also review any corrections reported to data from prior quarters that DEQ has not previously considered in the calculation of commodity weighting factors.

(ii) DEQ shall add tonnages of disposition data and corrections reported to DEQ to generate a statewide total for each material category described in Subparagraphs (1) to (9) of Paragraph (A).

(iii) DEQ shall add tonnages calculated under Subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph for all material categories to determine the total of all materials.

(iv) DEQ shall divide material category-specific results determined under Subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph by results of Subparagraph (3) of this Paragraph for a compositional value for each material.

(v) The results of Subparagraph (4) of this paragraph shall be the commodity weighting factors.

(c) DEQ shall determine the published scrap price per ton for each commodity as described in this subsection.

(A) DEQ will use price data from the following two sources: RecyclingMarkets.net, Secondary Materials Pricing and Waste Paper Composite Index a part of Secondary Commodity Composite Index. DEQ will use the sources for each commodity as follows:

(i) For Cardboard DEQ will use the blended average of 50 percent RecyclingMarkets.net OCC PS11 and 50 percent Waste Paper Composite Index, baled OCC;

(ii) For Paper Fiber other than Cardboard DEQ will use the weighted average of 78 percent mixed paper price from RecyclingMarkets.net, PS54 and Waste Paper Composite Index, mixed baled waste paper and 22 percent Sorted Residential Papers (RecyclingMarkets.net, PS56)

(iii) For Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), DEQ will use RecyclingMarkets.net, PET baled, picked up;

(iv) For High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Natural, DEQ will use RecyclingMarkets.net, HDPE natural baled, picked up;

(v) For High-Density Polyethylene Color, DEQ will use RecyclingMarkets.net, HDPE color baled, picked up;

(vi) For Mixed Plastic, DEQ will use RecyclingMarkets.net, #3-#7 baled, picked up;

(vii) For Tin and Steel Cans, DEQ will use RecyclingMarkets.net, steel cans, sorted, baled, picked up;

(viii) For Aluminum, DEQ will use RecyclingMarkets.net, aluminum cans, sorted, baled, picked up;

(ix) For Other materials the market price shall be \$0 per ton.

(B) DEQ will use price data from the sources described in Paragraph (A) that is specific to Region 4, Pacific Northwest, where prices are reported on a regional basis. Where price data is reported only on a national basis, DEQ will use national price data. For price data sourced from the Waste Paper Composite Index, DEQ

will utilize the published commodity value for the month. For price data sourced from Recyclingmarkets.net, DEQ will determine the commodity value for the month by identifying the Regional Average prices for each day that data is published, for the last day of the prior month and through the end of month in question to identify the daily commodity values. Once the daily values are identified, DEQ will use the daily values to calculate the average commodity value for the month.

(C) If either data sources described in Paragraph (A) become unavailable, DEQ will calculate the percent change to the price of that commodity using the secondary sources described in Paragraph (D) between the current month and the last month that the source described in Paragraph (A) was available. DEQ will then apply that percent change to the last month that data from the source described in Paragraph (A) was available.

(D) DEQ will utilize the following secondary sources, if necessary, to determine the published market value for a commodity:

(i) For Cardboard and Paper Fiber other than Cardboard DEQ will use the FRED Producer Price Index by Commodity: Pulp, Paper, and Allied Products: Recyclable Paper to determine the percent change by month;

(ii) For PET DEQ will use PlasticsNews.com North America recycled plastic resin price for clear post-consumer flake to determine the percent change by month;

(iii) For HDPE, natural, DEQ will use PlasticsNews.com North America recycled plastic resin price for natural, post-consumer flake to determine the percent change by month;

(iv) For HDPE color, DEQ will use PlasticsNews.com North America recycled plastic resin price for mixed colors post-consumer flake to determine the percent change by month;

(v) For mixed plastic material, utilize Scrapindex.org's monthly Mixed Sortable Plastic Scrap price for mixed plastic material;

(vi) For mixed scrap iron and steel, utilize Scrapindex.org's monthly mixed scrap iron and steel price for mixed scrap iron and steel; and

(vii) For aluminum, DEQ will use ScrapIndex.org baled UBC monthly price to determine the percent change by month.

(E) Should any of the secondary sources described in Paragraph (D) become unavailable, DEQ will adjust the market price for the commodity by the percent change in Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers as published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the most recently published month.

(4) Invoicing. A commingled recycling processing facility shall invoice the processor commodity risk fee on forms provided by DEQ and as provided by this section.

(a) A commingled recycling processing facility may invoice a producer responsibility organization for any tons processed in a month after that month has concluded. A commingled recycling processing facility shall not combine tons from different months. Tons shall be invoiced specific to the month and year they were processed.

(b) All tons will be invoiced using the average commodity value established by DEQ for the month the tons were processed, regardless of when the tons are invoiced.

(c) A commingled recycling processing facility shall not include any amount of commingled recycling which originated outside the State of Oregon on an invoice.

(d) A commingled recycling processing facility shall not include any amount of non-commingled recycling handled by the facility on an invoice.

(e) A commingled recycling processing facility shall not include any amount of commingled recycling that was already invoiced by a different commingled recycling processing facility on an invoice. In the event multiple commingled recycling processing facilities process commingled recyclable material the commingled recycling processing facilities shall negotiate and agree upon a fair distribution of the fee between the commingled recycling processing facilities.

(f) A commingled recycling processing facility shall not include on an invoice any amount of material that is eligible to be invoiced for the purpose of receiving Contamination Management Fee funding, pursuant to OAR 340-090-0830.

(5) Reporting and Review.

(a) Commingled recycling process facility shall report information related to the fee described in this rule as required by DEQ, including but not limited to providing on forms provided by DEQ monthly transactional data associated with each inbound load of commingled recyclables received by the processing facility.

(b) DEQ or the producer responsibility organization may conduct on-site and off-site assessments of facility-specific data, to ensure that a commingled recycling processing facility is in compliance with this rule and is correctly invoicing tons. If a commingled recycling processing facility invoices and is paid by a producer responsibility organization for tons of material that were not eligible for the fee under this rule the commingled recycling processing facility shall promptly reimburse the producer responsibility organization.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.923

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.923

OAR 340-090-0830

Contamination Management Fee

A producer responsibility organization shall pay a commingled recycling processing facility that meets the requirements of ORS 459A.905(2)(a) for the cost of removing and disposing of covered products that are contaminants as provided by this rule.

(1) Calculation of Fee and Invoicing. The contamination management fee shall be the fee rate provided by Section (2) multiplied by the tons of eligible material provided by Section (3) multiplied by .467, the percentage of contamination in the average ton of commingled recyclable material that is covered product. The fee shall be calculated and invoiced by a commingled recycling processing facility on forms provided by DEQ. The fee shall be invoiced no more than once per month and payment must be made within 45 days of invoice.

(2) Fee Rate. The fee rate shall be the following:

(a) \$341 for the 2025 and 2026 program years, July 1, 2025 – December 31, 2026;

(b) \$432 for the 2027 program year, January 1, 2027 – December 31, 2027;

(c) \$418 for all program years after the 2027 program year.

(3) Tons of eligible material shall be determined by weighting eligible material.

(a) For purposes of this rule eligible material is:

(A) Any covered product, as defined under ORS 459A.863(6)(a), that is not listed for collection on the Uniform Statewide Collection List, under ORS 459A.914(1)(a), and is in the inbound stream at a commingled recycling processing facility; and

(B) Any covered product that is included in the Uniform Statewide Collection List but which was improperly prepared by system users to the point the material is difficult for the processing facility to handle or market.

(C) Eligible material does not include ineligible material, as described in Subsection (b).

(b) For purposes of this rule ineligible material is:

(A) Any material that is listed on the Uniform Statewide Collection List and properly prepared for recycling;

(B) Any material that is not a covered product as defined by ORS 459A.863(6)(b);

(C) Any material that originated outside of Oregon; and

(D) Any material originating in a mixed waste processing system that has been transferred to a co-located commingled recycling processing facility for the purposes of processing.

(4) Covered product contamination.

(a) A commingled recycling processing facility may include in the contamination management fee all tons of Oregon-generated covered product contamination processed and marketed, provided that the covered product is accepted and desired by the responsible end market and all other standards for reporting and responsible end markets are met, as stated under OAR 340-096-0310.

(b) A ton described in this Section may only be included in an invoice for contamination management fee funding if the non-Uniform Statewide Collection List material is baled or otherwise marketed separately from uniform statewide collection list material.

(c) The fee for a ton of material described in this section will be the total tons of material processed and marketed multiplied by the fee rate in Section (2) multiplied by the following adjustment:

(A) 75 percent for all glass covered product contamination processed and marketed;

(B) 80 percent for non- Uniform Statewide Collection List covered product plastic material processed and marketed; and

(C) 100 percent of the established fee rate for covered film plastic processed and marketed.

(d) The fee shall be calculated and invoiced by a commingled recycling processing facility on forms provided by DEQ. The fee shall be invoiced no more than once per month and payment must be made within 45 days of invoice.

(5) Reporting and Review.

(a) Commingled recycling process facilities shall report information related to the fee described in this rule as required by DEQ, including but not limited to:

(A) Reporting of ineligible tons of out of state generated material processed;

(B) Reporting of transactional data associated with each inbound load of commingled recyclables delivered to the facility, as required by DEQ;

(C) Monthly reporting of the invoiceable outbound residual tonnage figure and the total tons of covered product contamination sent to market. These two items cannot be reported in a combined manner.

(b) DEQ shall review the fee at least once every five years, but no more frequently than once per year.

(c) DEQ or a producer responsibility organization may conduct on-site and off-site assessments of facility-specific data, to ensure data is accurate and that a processing facility is not invoicing for ineligible material. If a commingled recycling processing facility invoices and is paid by a producer responsibility organization for tons

of material that were not eligible for the fee under this rule the commingled recycling processing facility shall promptly reimburse the producer responsibility organization.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.920

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.920

OAR 340-090-0840

Covered Products

(1) Food serviceware and packaging. For purposes of ORS 459A.863-(7) and (18):

(a) Packaging includes materials used in storage. A material used in storage is an item purchased empty and used for storage of other material, including but not limited to file boxes and folders, moving boxes, plastic storage bags including garbage bags, food containers for perishable or non-perishable foods, and plastic storage containers for durable items including large bins with and without lids.

(b) Packaging includes service packaging. Service packaging is packaging that is filled at the point of sale for the purpose of transferring goods to a consumer. Service packaging includes but is not limited to:

(A) Single-use shopping bags, including checkout, produce, and bulk food bags;

(B) Bags, wraps, single-use trays and associated items such as paper used to separate slices of cheese, and used by a retailer for packaging cheese, tofu, produce, meat, and fish;

(C) Trays provided to a consumer for containing multiple plants purchased at a nursery; and

(D) Bags or envelopes used to contain screws, nails and other bulk fasteners at a hardware store.

(c) Packaging includes wraps sold directly to consumers, including but not limited to aluminum foil, film wrap, wax paper, and parchment paper.

(d) Food serviceware is used to contain or consume food or drink that is ready to eat. Food serviceware is sold empty or unused to a retailer, a dine-in food establishment or a take-out food establishment, regardless of whether the item is used to prepackage food for resale, is filled on site for food ordered by a customer or is resold as is.

(2) The following are not covered products:

(a) Packaging that is used for the long-term (five or more years) storage of a product with a lifespan of three or more years.

(b) Packaging of the following medical devices:

(A) Class II medical devices, as defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act at 21 U.S.C. Sec. 360(c), that are sold labeled as sterile and for which a 510(k) premarket notification pursuant to 21 U.S.C. Sec. 360(k) has been cleared by the Food and Drug Administration.

(B) Class III medical devices as defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act at 21 U.S.C. Sec. 360(c).

(c) Packaging used in healthcare facilities, as defined in ORS 442.015, for the management of infectious waste as defined in ORS 459.386.

(d) Packaging of the following agricultural chemicals:

(A) Pesticides classified as restricted-use under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act at 7 U.S.C. Sec. 136a and 40 CFR part 152, subpart I, and sold to licensed commercial applicators.

(B) Returnable or refillable intermediate bulk containers containing commercial-use pesticides, fertilizers and agricultural amendments.

(C) Returnable or refillable asset totes, drums, and kegs containing commercial-use pesticides, fertilizers and agricultural amendments.

(D) Rigid HDPE packaging of commercial-use pesticides, fertilizers and agricultural amendments produced by members of the Ag Container Recycling Council or ACRC and eligible for collection by ACRC. This exemption does not apply in any year that ACRC fails to submit data to DEQ, in a form and manner provided by DEQ, that demonstrates ACRC's maintenance of a consistent collection rate and standard of convenience compared with a baseline year of 2023, and that ACRC is recycling the containers at responsible end markets.

(e) Reusable and refillable pressurized cylinders of the following types:

(A) Pure hydrogen or oxygen cylinders of any size;

(B) Acetylene cylinders, 10 cubic feet and larger in size; and

(C) Carbon dioxide cylinders, 5 lbs. and larger in size.

(3) For purposes of ORS 459A.869(13), an exemption for products collected and recycled outside of Opportunity To Recycle:

(a) Collection services not provided under the opportunity to recycle include but are not limited to the following.

(A) Any collection from a commercial generator that is not used by a local government to comply with ORS 459A.005 or .007, including:

(i) Commercial generators collecting and sending materials directly to end markets and exempt from the requirements of ORS 459A.005 and .007 per ORS 459A.075; and

(ii) Collection points that accept materials from consumers and send them directly to end markets.

(B) Any collection of materials from residential generators that is not used by a local government to comply with ORS 459A.005 or .007 and sends materials directly to end markets.

(b) Separation means separation of two or more commingled materials from one another or removal of contamination from a material that was collected source segregated.

(c) A material is recycled at a responsible end market if the end market has been verified as responsible by a producer responsibility organization pursuant to OAR 340-090-0670(3)(f) or certified responsible through third-party certification from an Environmental Quality Commission-approved program pursuant to ORS 459A.955(2)(h)(A)(ii) and OAR 340-090-0670(3)(a)(B). The certification, verification, or the most recent renewal audit of either the certification or the verification conducted pursuant to OAR 340-090-0670(3)(g) must have occurred within a calendar year of the producer requesting the exemption.

(d) Materials collected through a recycling collection service provided under ORS 459A.896(1) and used by a producer responsibility organization to satisfy the convenience standards are not eligible for the exemption. This applies both to physical collection points counted by a producer responsibility organization toward the convenience standard at OAR 340-090-0640(2) and to collection applied by a producer responsibility organization toward alternative compliance to convenience standards pursuant to OAR 340-090-0640(6).

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.863

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.863

OAR 340-090-0850

2024 Producer Responsibility Organization Annual Reporting

A producer responsibility organization must include in its annual report for 2025 an addendum that provides a complete accounting of costs incurred in 2024 relating to activities described in ORS 459A.887(2)(e) to (i). The addendum should contribute to demonstrating that fees are adequate to cover the costs of the program, including start-up costs incurred prior to the start date.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.887

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.887

OAR 340-090-0860

Producer Definitions

(1) Tiered producer definition for items sold in packaging at a physical retail location in this state. For purposes of ORS 459A.866(1)(a):

(a) A person that manufactures a packaged item includes a person that directs the manufacturing of the item, including setting specifications for an item's packaging. Purchasing or ordering an item for retail sale in the normal course of business is not directing manufacturing.

(b) The manufacturer's own brand includes any brand or trademark that the manufacturer wholly owns or co-owns according to the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

(2) The producer of a storage item sold at a physical retail location in this state shall be determined as follows:

(a) If the storage item is sold under the manufacturer's own brand or is sold without identification of a brand, the producer of the storage item is the person that manufactures the storage item;

(b) If the storage item is manufactured by a person other than the brand owner, the producer of the storage item is the person that is the licensee of a brand or trademark under which the storage item is used in a commercial enterprise, sold, offered for sale or distributed in or into this state, whether or not the trademark is registered in this state; or

(c) If there is no person described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph within the United States, the producer of the storage item is the person that imports the storage item into the United States for use in a commercial enterprise that sells, offers for sale or distributes the item in this state.

(3) The producer of consumer wraps sold at a physical retail location in this state shall be determined as follow:

(a) If the consumer wrap is sold in packaging under the manufacturer's own brand or is sold without identification of a brand, the producer of the consumer wrap is the person that manufactures the consumer wrap;

(b) If the consumer wrap is manufactured by a person other than the brand owner, the producer of the consumer wrap is the person that is the licensee of a brand or trademark under which the consumer wrap is used in a commercial enterprise, sold, offered for sale or distributed in or into this state, whether or not the trademark is registered in this state; or

(c) If there is no person described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph within the United States, the producer of the consumer wrap is the person that imports the consumer wrap into the United States for use in a commercial enterprise that sells, offers for sale or distributes the item in this state.

(4) For service packaging sold or provided to a consumer at a physical retail location in this state, the producer of the service packaging is the person that first distributes the packaging in or into this state.

(5) For purposes of identifying large and small producers pursuant to ORS 459A.863(8) and (32), a producer includes associate producers as provided by this section.

(a) Associated producers are two or more producers that are:

(A) Owned by members of the same family, including siblings, spouses, ancestors, and lineal descendants, and engaged in the same type of business activity;

(B) Jointly-owned where one producer owns or controls, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the outstanding stock, membership, partnership or similar interests of the other producer or producers;

(C) Members of the same controlled group as defined in Section 1563(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D) A fiduciary or fiduciaries of a trust and a corporation of which more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding stock is owned or controlled by the trust or by a person who is a grantor of the trust;

(E) A corporation and a partnership or LLC, or partnerships or LLCs, if the same persons own or control more than 50 percent of the outstanding stock, or more than 50 percent of the interest, of the corporation and of the partnership or LLC;

(F) S corporations or C corporations if the same persons own or control more than 50 percent of the outstanding stock of each or all corporations.

(b) Associated producers' data on covered product sold in or into the state and gross annual revenues must be aggregated for the purpose of applying the large producer and small producer definitions.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.866

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.866

OAR 340-090-0870

Producer Pre-Registration

A producer that intends to sell, offer for sale or distribute covered products in or into this state on or after July 1, 2025 must pre-register with and submit data on covered products sold in or into the state in 2024 to a producer responsibility organization no later than March 31, 2025. Failure to pre-register does not prevent a producer from registering with a producer responsibility organization and beginning to pay member fees on or after July 1, 2025.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.866

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.866

OAR 340-090-0900

Life Cycle Evaluation Definitions

Terms used in OAR 340-090-0910 to 0940 have the meanings provided by this rule.

(1) Allocation has the meaning provided by ISO 14044:2016: partitioning the input or output flows of a process or a product system between the product system under study and one or more other product systems.

(2) Attributional Life Cycle Assessment means an approach to life cycle assessment that attempts to provide information about the portion of global environmental, human health, and natural resource use impacts that can be associated with a particular product and its life cycle.

(3) Biogenic Carbon means carbon dioxide (CO₂) that is removed from the atmosphere by plants, through photosynthesis. This is distinct from fossil carbon, which comes from the combustion of fossil fuels and is not part of the natural carbon cycle.

(4) Break-even point means the number of reuses required for the environmental impact of a reuseable packaging product to equal the environmental impact of an alternative single use covered product. Any additional reuse cycles of a reusable packaging product beyond the break-even point would result in increased environmental savings.

- (5) Characterization factor means a numeric value derived from environmental modeling that is used to convert a particular life cycle inventory analysis result expressed in distinct units to the common unit used for all inventory analysis results that feed into a particular category indicator.
- (6) Consequential LCA means an approach to life cycle assessment that attempts to provide information on the environmental burdens that occur directly or indirectly, as a consequence of a decision, usually represented by changes in demand for a product.
- (7) Contaminant means trace amounts of chemicals that are incidental to manufacturing and that serve no intended function in the product component, including but not limited to:
- (a) Unintended by-products of chemical reactions during the manufacture of the product component;
 - (b) Trace impurities in feedstock;
 - (c) Incompletely reacted chemical mixtures; and
 - (d) Degradation products.
- (8) Cradle-to-grave means a product's life-cycle that includes all relevant inputs and outputs of raw material extraction, processing, distribution, storage, use, and disposal or recycling stages.
- (9) Cut-off criteria means thresholds for exclusion of particular flows or unit processes from a study on the basis of their amounts or the level of their environmental significance for the product system.
- (10) Double-Counting means an error in life cycle assessment whereby a flow, unit process, or other function is represented in a duplicative manner.
- (11) Durable means designed to accomplish as many use cycles as possible in normally predictable conditions of use.
- (12) Environmental relevance means, the connection to and contribution of, an input or output within the life cycle inventory to an overall environmental impact (e.g. global warming potential).
- (13) Flow means a quantified input to or output from a product system. Specific flow definitions are provided by ISO 14044 § 3.12, 3.13, 3.22, 3.27 and 3.29 apply.
- (14) Functional unit means a clearly defined and measurable reference unit for life cycle assessment that describes a fixed amount of material used to fulfill a particular function for a particular quantity, quality, and duration. All input and output data of the life cycle assessment, generated pursuant to OAR 340-090-0930 and 0940 must be expressed in terms of the functional unit in order to maximize potential for comparability.
- (15) Greenhouse global warming potential (GWP) means a characterization factor describing the radiative forcing impact of one mass-based unit of a given greenhouse gas relative to that of carbon dioxide over a given period of time.
- (16) Hazardous substance means chemicals that are considered hazardous in consumer products in Oregon through their designation as a high priority chemical of concern to children pursuant to OAR 333-016-2020, or as a chemical pursuant to ORS 431A.345(1)-(2) or OAR 333-016-2020.
- (17) Highest and best reuse means use pathways that ensure reuse of a covered product in a similar or more environmentally preferential way, as opposed to reuse that leads to environmentally worse outcomes.
- (18) Information module means a compilation of data that describes a particular portion of the covered product's life cycle.
- (19) Input means a product, material or energy flow that enters a unit process.

- (20) Intentionally-added means a hazardous substance deliberately used in the formation of a covered product where its continued presence is desired in the finished product to provide a specific characteristic, appearance, or quality.
- (a) The use of a hazardous substance as a processing agent, mold release agent or intermediate is considered intentional introduction where the hazardous substance is present at a concentration above the practical quantification limit in the finished product.
- (b) The use of PFAS is presumed intentional if any total fluorine is present in the finished product. Producers may rebut this presumption by providing credible evidence to demonstrate that PFAS were not intentionally added.
- (c) The use of flame retardants is presumed intentional if a hazardous substance that belongs to this chemical class is present in the finished product at a concentration above 1,000 parts per million. Producers may rebut this presumption by providing credible evidence to demonstrate that the flame retardant was not intentionally added.
- (d) The use of post-consumer recycled materials as feedstock for the manufacture of new covered products, where the covered product may contain amounts of the regulated chemicals but is neither desired nor deliberate, is not considered intentional addition for the purposes of this Act.
- (21) Internal normalization means that impact indicator results for the impact reduction scenario are divided by the same category of impact indicator results for the baseline scenario prior to impact reduction.
- (22) International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a non-governmental organization that develops consensus-based standards for businesses and consumers. Many ISO standards are cross-referenced in these rules and can be obtained at <https://www.iso.org/standards.html>.
- (23) Life cycle impact assessment means a phase of a life cycle assessment aimed at understanding and evaluating the magnitude and significance of the potential environmental impacts for a product system throughout the life cycle of the product.
- (24) Life cycle inventory analysis means a phase of a life cycle assessment involving the compilation and quantification of inputs and outputs for a product throughout its life cycle.
- (25) Impact category means a class of environmental issues of concern, such as climate change or particulate matter, to which life cycle inventory analysis results may be assigned.
- (26) Impact category indicator means a quantifiable representation of an impact category.
- (27) Midpoint indicator means an environmental impact assessment method that focuses on singular environmental problems and measures impact at an intermediate stage of the cause-effect change, before the final endpoint is reached.
- (28) Output means a product, material, or energy flow that leaves a unit process.
- (29) PFAS means perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.
- (30) Plastic leakage means plastic leaving the technosphere and accumulating in the natural environment, be it soil, air, or rivers and ocean.
- (31) Practical quantification limit means the lowest concentration of a chemical that can be reliably measured within specified limits of precision, accuracy, representativeness, completeness and comparability during routine laboratory operating conditions.

(a) The chemical-specific Practical Quantification Limits and methods of detection in OAR 333-016-2035, Exhibit A, apply.

(b) The Practical Quantification Limit for Perfluorooctanoic acid and related substances (PFOA), a member of the PFAS class of chemicals for which no Practical Quantification Limit has yet been set in Oregon, is .001 parts per million, in alignment with Washington's Children's Safe Products Act.

(c) The Practical Quantification Limit for lead, for which no Practical Quantification Limit has yet been set in Oregon, is one part per million, in alignment with Washington's Toxic Free Cosmetics Act.

(32) Process means a set of interrelated or interacting activities that transforms inputs into outputs.

(33) Product category rule (PCR) means a set of specific rules, requirements, and guidelines for performing life cycle assessment for a particular product category.

(34) Product System means the collection of unit processes with elementary and product flows, performing one or more defined functions, and which models the life cycle of a product.

(35) Project report means a report detailing results of a life cycle evaluation of a covered product performed in accordance with OAR 340-090-0930 to 0940, containing all contents listed in OAR 340-090-0920.

(36) Return rate factor means a numeric value generated by dividing the total amount of a covered packaging product returned to the system by the total amount of a covered packaging product placed into commerce.

(37) Reuseable packaging product means a packaging product that is:

(a) Designed to be recirculated multiple times for the same or similar purpose in its original format;

(b) Durable;

(c) Supported with adequate commercial or publicly-owned infrastructure to enable the highest and best reuse;

(d) Returned to a producer or third party after each use; and

(e) Actually reused.

(38) Scenario means a collection of assumptions and information relevant to possible future events.

(39) Scenario analysis means a type of sensitivity analysis that evaluates impacts of a possible future situation and is based on specific assumptions about the future, and (when relevant) also includes the presentation of the development from the present to the future.

(40) Sensitivity analysis means a systematic procedure for estimating the effects of the choices made regarding methods and data on the outcome of a life cycle assessment.

(41) Stock keeping unit means a unique identifier, typically an eight-digit code or a scannable bar code, that is assigned by a producer to each product in the producer's inventory.

(42) Substantial impact reduction means a 10% or more reduction of impacts resulting from an impact reduction action undertaken by a producer and measured through comparison of two scenarios, before the producer action (e.g. the baseline scenario) and after the producer action, following the rules outlined in OAR 340-090-0930(3)(c).

(43) Substitution credits means credits granted to the product system for outputs of end-of-life treatments, such as recycling.

(44) System Boundary means a set of criteria specifying which unit processes are part of a product system.

(45) Technosphere means the part of the environment made or modified by humans, pertaining to energy and material consumption.

(46) Unit Process means the smallest element considered in life cycle inventory analysis for which input and output data are quantified.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

OAR 340-090-0910

Scope and Applicability

(1) OAR 340-090-0900 to 0950 are collectively referred to as the life cycle evaluation or LCE rules. The LCE rules implement ORS 459A.944 and provide standards for the evaluation and disclosure of the environmental impacts of covered products through the life cycle of the products. The LCE rules shall be used by large producers to meet the requirements of ORS 459A.944(2), as provided by Section 2 of this rule, and by producer responsibility organizations to meet the requirements of ORS 459A.884(4), as provided by Section 3 of this rule.

(2) Large producers shall do the following:

(a) Perform an evaluation, using the standards and methods of the LCE rules, of the life cycle impacts of at least one percent of the covered products that the large producer sells or distributes in or into this state.

(b) Identify the one percent of the covered products for evaluation and disclosure as follows as provided by this Subsection.

(A) A Large producer must order by annual Oregon sales volumes all individual Stock Keeping Units that the producer sold in or into the state that are covered products or that have associated packaging which is a covered product.

(i) If a covered product is not associated with a Stock Keeping Unit, the producer shall instead represent the product using an alternative code that is associated with data on the amount of covered product sold or distributed in or into Oregon.

(ii) For covered products that are not sold to consumers, such as service packaging and e-commerce packaging, the producer shall use distribution volumes in place of sales volumes.

(iii) Stock Keeping Units produced by multiple associated producers as defined in OAR 340-090-0860(5) must be grouped together for the purpose of ordering the Stock Keeping Units by sales volumes.

(B) The evaluation required by Subsection (a) shall be performed on each of the Stock Keeping Units that make up the one percent of Stock Keeping Units with the highest sales volume from the list described in paragraph (b)(A). The evaluation must include any primary, secondary, and tertiary packaging associated with a Stock Keeping Unit, as well as the product contained or protected by the packaging if it is a covered product. Stock Keeping Units may be batched together in an evaluation, as provided by Paragraph (D).

(C) Except as described in Paragraph (D), large producers must submit individual project reports for each evaluation conducted according to the LCE rules for the covered products represented by or used to package each Stock Keeping Unit.

(D) Batch evaluations may be performed covering multiple Stock Keeping Units if the Stock Keeping Units are part of the same product line or family, such as paperboard cereal boxes of different sizes. If multiple Stock Keeping Units are included in a single batch evaluation, all Stock Keeping Units in the batch evaluation are

counted toward fulfillment of the requirement for evaluation of one percent of covered products and can be submitted in a single project report.

(c) Submit complete life cycle evaluations to the department and to the producer responsibility organization of which it is a member at the end of every other program year beginning with 2026.

(A) A producer may submit its life cycle evaluation 6 months after the time provided by Subsection (c) if the producer was not a large producer based on interim market share but becomes a large producer based on preliminary market share.

(B) If a producer is a large producer in multiple 2 year periods the producer must re-order its Stock Keeping Units, as provided by Subsection (b) and assess impacts of covered products for the next, not previously assessed one percent of Stock Keeping Units. Stock Keeping Units that have already been assessed may be repeated after 10 years, or earlier if all Stock Keeping Units have been assessed.

(3) Producer responsibility organizations must apply fee adjustments pursuant to ORS 459A.884(4) as provided by this Section.

(a) Producer responsibility organizations will provide a fee reduction to producers that perform a voluntary evaluation and disclosure of the life cycle impacts of covered products conducted according to the standards and methods in the LCE rules.

(A) Evaluation results must be made available on a producer responsibility organization website and submitted to the department.

(B) Within a given program year, producers may claim bonuses for up to 100 Stock Keeping Units for which a life cycle evaluation is performed and disclosed.

(C) An evaluation used to qualify for this bonus must be completed on or after July 1, 2025, and no earlier than one year prior to submission to the producer responsibility organization.

(D) Producer responsibility organizations will apply this bonus to reduce a producer's membership fee for one year only.

(b) Producer responsibility organizations will provide a fee reduction to producers that perform a voluntary evaluation and disclosure of the life cycle impacts of covered products according to the standards and methods in the LCE rules and that include proof of substantial impact reduction as defined according to OAR 340-090-0900(42) and calculated according to OAR 340-090-0930(3)(c).

(A) The magnitude of the fee reduction pursuant to Subsection (b) must be larger than the magnitude of the fee reduction pursuant to Subsection (a).

(B) Evaluation results must be made available on a producer responsibility organization website and submitted to the department.

(C) A producer may claim the fee reduction pursuant to Subsection (b) only if the change resulting in reduction of life cycle impacts has been undertaken directly by the producer or its suppliers.

(D) The substantial impact reduction action examined in the evaluation must have been undertaken on or after July 1, 2025, and no earlier than two years prior to submission of the evaluation to the producer responsibility organization.

(E) A producer responsibility organization must offer larger fee reductions for larger impact reductions, by delineating up to five impact reduction tiers, each representing progressively greater impact reduction and receiving progressively larger fee reductions.

(F) An evaluation used to qualify for the fee reduction pursuant to Subsection (b) must be completed on or after July 1, 2025, and no earlier than one year prior to submission of the evaluation to the producer responsibility organization.

(G) If a producer successfully proves substantial impact reduction in its evaluation, the producer responsibility organization will apply the fee reduction to the producer's fees for a minimum of five years.

(c) The fee reductions described in Subsection (a) and (b) of this Section do not preclude the producer responsibility organization offering other fee adjustments to its member producers. Any fee adjustments must be included in a program plan or plan amendment reviewed and approved by the department and incentivize the reduction of environmental and human health impacts.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

OAR 340-090-0920

Project Report

All life cycle evaluations under the LCE rules must be documented in a project report in accordance with this rule. This report must include the contents specified in Section 1 and conform to the general requirements in ISO 14044:2006 § 5.1 and 14044:2006 § 5.2. The project report shall be provided to DEQ and the producer responsibility organization and made available to the public.

(1) Contents of the project report. ISO 21930:2017 § 10 shall apply to the project report. The project report shall include the following elements, taken from ISO 21930:2017 § 10.2, and as modified by this Section:

(a) General aspects, including:

(A) Commissioner of the life cycle evaluation, and internal or external practitioner of the Life cycle evaluation study;

(B) Date of report; and

(C) Statement that the study has been conducted in accordance with the requirements of the LCE rules.

(b) Goal of the study, including the reasons for carrying out the study, including its intended application and whether that includes a fee reduction pursuant to ORS 459A.884(4) and OAR 340-090-0910(3)(a) or (b).

(c) Scope of the study, including:

(A) The functional unit, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(a), including:

(i) The definition and relevant technical specifications; and

(ii) The calculation approach for averaging data, including when the functional unit is defined for a batch of covered products as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(a), or for a group of the same products produced by different suppliers or at different production sites.

(B) The system boundary according to the modular approach, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c), including:

(i) Omissions of life cycle stages, processes or data needs;

(ii) Quantification of energy and material inputs and outputs, taking into account how plant-level data is allocated to the declared products; and

(iii) Assumptions about electricity production and other relevant background data.

(C) cut-off criteria for initial inclusion of inputs and outputs, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(d), including:

(i) A description of the application of cut-off criteria and assumptions; and

(ii) A list of excluded processes.

(d) A life cycle inventory analysis, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(2), including:

(A) A qualitative and quantitative description of unit processes necessary to model the life cycle stages of the functional unit;

(B) The sources of generic or proxy data or literature used to conduct the analysis;

(C) Validation of data and discussion of data quality, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(e), including:

(i) Data quality assessment; and

(ii) Treatment of missing data.

(D) Allocation principles and procedures, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(2)(c), including:(i) Documentation and justification of allocation procedures; and

(ii) uniform application of allocation procedures.

(e) A Life cycle impact assessment, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(3), including:

(A) The life cycle impact assessment procedures, calculations and results of the assessment;

(B) The relationship of the life cycle impact assessment results to the life cycle inventory analysis results;

(C) A reference to all characterization models, characterization factors and methods used, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(3)(a);

(D) A statement that the life cycle impact assessment results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceedance of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

(f) Life cycle interpretation, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(4) including:

(A) The results of the interpretation;

(B) The assumptions and limitations associated with the interpretation of results, both methodology and data related;

(C) The data quality assessment; and

(D) Full transparency in terms of value-choices and expert judgements.

(2) Confidential Data. A producer shall identify any information in the project report the producer believes is exempt from disclosure pursuant to ORS 192.311 to 192.478 or otherwise confidential under applicable law. Such information is not required to be included in the public report and shall not be disclosed to the extent allowed or required by ORS 192.311 to 192.478 or other applicable law. Such information may be necessary for the third-party during the verification process described in Section (4). A producer may require an appropriate nondisclosure agreement before providing such information to a third-party reviewer. To qualify for a fee reduction pursuant to ORS 459A.884(4) and OAR 340-090-0910(3) the following project report information must be publicly available:

(a) Life cycle inventory analysis results,

(b) Impact assessment results.

(c) normalized and weighted impact scores generated for the purpose of claiming the substantial impact reduction bonus, and

(d) the presence of intentionally-added or contaminant hazardous substances.

(3) Documentation on additional environmental information. Any mandatory reporting of additional environmental information, as described in OAR 340-090-0940, shall be included in the project report. Such documentation may include:

(a) Laboratory results or tests related to material or chemical composition of covered products:

(b) Laboratory results or tests related to emissions (to air, soil or water) from covered products that occur during their use stage;

(c) Certifications or third-party environmental labels; and

(d) Sourcing practices.

(4) Third-Party verification and validity of Life Cycle Evaluation. A qualified independent verifier shall review and certify all life cycle evaluations of covered products for compliance with the LCE rules.

(a) A qualified, independent verifier shall have knowledge of and proficiency in life cycle assessment methodology, practice, and standards (ISO 14040:2006 and ISO 14044:2006). As well as the appropriate scientific and technical proficiencies relevant to covered products evaluated.

(b) The review and verification shall be conducted pursuant to and in accordance with the critical review process described in ISO/TS 14071:2014.

(c) After review and verification, a critical review report and critical review statement shall be produced by the third-party, submitted to the department, and made publicly available by the producer responsibility organization, along with the project report.

(d) A project report is valid for 10 years, if the underlying data have not changed significantly such that the results of the assessment no longer represent the current impact of the covered product.

(e) Information in addition to the project report may be required by a third-party verifier to determine compliance with the LCE rules.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

OAR 340-090-0930

Core Product Category Rule

(1) Methodological Framework. This rule provides the general considerations and technical parameters required for the life cycle evaluation of covered products required of large producers by ORS 459A.944, and that may be undertaken voluntarily by a producer seeking a fee adjustment pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3).

(a) Functional Unit. All inputs and outputs of a life cycle inventory must be expressed in terms of a functional unit defined in a manner consistent with ISO14040:2006 §5.2.2 and ISO 14044:2006 §4.2.3.2. For covered products that contain or hold something the functional unit shall be defined as 1 cubic meter of capacity. For covered products that cover or wrap something the functional unit shall be set as 1 square meter of coverage. For covered products that perform some function other than containing or covering something, producers should seek DEQ feedback prior to finalizing the choice of functional unit.

(b) System Boundary. The system boundary for life cycle evaluations of covered products shall be based on a cradle-to-grave system boundary, as provided in paragraphs (A) to (E).

(A) Unit processes or activities that are included in the system boundary are provided in Subsection (c) and generally include the following:

(i) Raw material extraction, processing, and production;

(ii) Transportation and fuel usage to obtain raw material at the factory;

(iii) Finished manufacturing of covered products;

(iv) Transportation and fuel usage to distribute covered products;

(v) Local route transport and distribution for collection materials at end of life; and

(vi) Waste recovery and processing (at production and end of life) including disposal, incineration, or recycling.

(B) Unit processes or activities that are not included in the system boundary:

(i) Use related activities or emissions (e.g., electricity consumption, washing, sterilization, refrigeration), except as provided in Subsection (b)(C);

(ii) Maintenance of facilities and capital equipment;

(iii) Installation of facilities and capital equipment;

(iv) Manufacturing of facilities and capital equipment;

(v) Personnel transportation; and

(vi) Human labor and employee commuting.

(C) Notwithstanding Subparagraph (B)(i), if a covered product is a reusable packaging product the system boundary shall include the use related activities associated with recovering, washing, sterilizing, and redistributing reusable packaging products.

(D) The system boundary shall include all processes and production steps required to fulfill the defined functional unit of the covered products under evaluation consistent with the requirements of ISO 14044:2006 §4.2.3.3.

(E) If a covered products will use recovered materials, fuels, or energy then those inputs must be included in the assessment in such a way as to avoid double counting or undercounting of burdens, as described in ISO 21930:2017 §7.1.6.

(c) Information Modules. Life cycle evaluations shall be divided into information modules A, B, C and D, based on the modularity principle introduced in ISO14025:2006 § 5.4 and consistent with the structure described in ISO21930:2017 § 7.1.7., as provided by this Section. Information modules pertain to the materials, parts, and processes associated with the life cycle of a covered product and represent, individually or when combined, the whole of the life cycle of a covered product. .

(A) Information Module A shall be included in all evaluations of covered products and includes the production stage of the life cycle for covered products, including:

(i) A1, raw material extraction and processing, secondary material inputs, energy generation (electricity or thermal), and any waste management for any production scrap or materials.

(ii) A2, transport of raw materials to the production facility along with any internal transport at the production facility itself.

(iii) A3, manufacturing, including the production of ancillaries and co-products; energy generation (electricity or thermal) needed for manufacturing, combustion emissions associated with fuels used in the manufacturing process, manufacturing of any packaging (additional to the covered products themselves) associated with secondary or tertiary packaging needs, transport associated with ancillaries, transport associated with secondary or tertiary packaging, and any waste management for any production scrap or materials.

(B) Information Module B includes the use stage of the life cycle for covered products. This module is only required for reusable packaging products, as defined by OAR 340-090-0900(37) and includes evaluation of all the relevant use phase activities related to the collection, cleaning, and redistribution of reusable packaging products, as provided by Subparagraph (B)(i)-(iii) of this Subsection. Evaluation of reusable packaging products shall include, at a minimum:

(i) Transportation for return, including mode of transportation and distance transported;

(ii) Washing and sterilization process including any energy, water, or ancillary inputs;

(iii) Transportation for redistribution, including mode of transportation and distance transported;

(C) Information Module C shall be included in all life cycle assessments and includes the end-of-life state of a covered product. This stage begins when a covered products finishes its useful life and does not provide any further functionality.

(i) Stages of information module C include:

(I) C2, transport of waste to end of life processing (recovery, recycling, or disposal);

(II) C3, waste processing of covered products in preparation for recycling or recovery, including, sortation, beneficiation, or other processing performed at a MRF or transfer station; and

(III) C4, disposal or recovery activities.

(ii) Since covered products reaching the end-of-life stage can be managed in different ways, a representative average scenario based on a typical end-of-life shall be calculated. The end-of-life composition of dispositions for a given covered product shall reflect an average, based on a regional or national mix, of recovery and disposal.

(iii) If an end-of-life processes results in secondary materials through recycling, energy recovery or other methods, any benefits associated with the secondary materials shall be reported in information module D, pursuant to Subsection (d).

(D) Information Module D includes benefits or credits beyond the system boundary. Unlike Modules A through C, Module D is not a life cycle stage. It represents any impacts (either benefits or loads) that occur outside of the system boundary for the covered product. Any benefits specifically associated with reuse, recycling, or energy recovery are quantified and reported in Module D, as described in ISO21930:2017 § 7.1.7.6.

(d) Cut off criteria. Cut-off criteria for evaluation of covered products shall follow the guidelines of ISO 21930:2017 § 7.1.8 and ISO14044:2006 § 4.2.3.3.3. Any specific criteria used for the inclusion or exclusion of inputs and outputs must be justified and documented. All available energy and material flows associated with the covered product in the underlying life cycle inventory must be included. In cases where no matching life cycle inventories are available to represent a flow, proxy data may be applied using conservative assumptions regarding environmental impacts.

(A) The cut-off criteria for including or excluding materials, energy and emissions data of the study are as follows:

(i) Mass – If a flow (input or output) is less than 1% of the cumulative mass of the model it may be excluded, providing its environmental relevance, as defined in Subsection (b) is not a concern.

(ii) Energy – If a flow (input or output) is less than 1% of the cumulative energy of the model it may be excluded, provided its environmental relevance is not a concern.

(B) For purposes of this section a flow (input or output) has environmental relevance based on its contribution to an environmental impact exceeding the cut-off criteria, defined as individually contributing more than 1% of the total environmental impact of an impact category. In such cases these flows must be included (e.g. cannot be excluded) in the life cycle inventory.

(C) The sum of the excluded material flows (inputs and outputs) must not exceed 5% of mass, energy or environmental relevance.

(e) Selection of data and data quality requirements. The data used to create the life cycle inventory shall be as precise, complete, consistent, and representative, as follows:

(A) Measured data is preferred for use, followed by calculated data, and finally data based on estimates.

(B) Measured primary data must be of the highest precision practicable, the precision of calculated and estimated data is expected to be lower than measured.

(C) Data must be complete for inputs and outputs for each unit process and the completeness of the combined unit processes that make up the life cycle inventory. Cut-off criteria apply.

(D) Modeling choices and data sources must be consistent and ensure that differences in results occur due to differences between product systems, and not because of inconsistencies in modeling choices, data sources, emission factors, or other considerations.

(E) To be representative data must match the geographical, temporal, and technological requirements defined in the goal and scope of the project report described in OAR 340-090-0920(1)(b) and (1)(c).

(F) An evaluation of data quality in terms of these requirements in Paragraphs (A) to (E) shall be provided in the project report described in OAR 340-090-0920. Table 3 of ISO 21930:2017 provides guidance on the application of generic and specific data required by module and should be used to inform the selection of data developed for a covered product under these rules. Additional guidance regarding data quality requirements can also be found in ISO 14044:2006 § 4.2.3.6 and ISO 21930:2017 § 7.1.9.

(G) These data quality requirements apply to all data incorporated into the life cycle inventory.

(f) International System of Units measurements shall be used for all life cycle evaluation values. Results of life cycle impact assessments described in OAR 340-090-0930(3) shall use the default units associated with each impact category as described in ISO 21930:2017 § 7.1.10.

(2) Life Cycle Inventory Analysis. Life cycle inventory analysis shall be performed as provided by this rule.

(a) Data Collection. Data must be collected for all the required information modules described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c) within the system boundary, described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(b) for the covered product under study. Data collection shall follow the guidelines in ISO 14044:2006 § 4.3.2.

(b) Calculation Procedures. Calculation procedures employed for the life cycle evaluation of a covered product shall follow the guidance in ISO 14044:2006 § 4.3.3. The calculation shall be applied consistently and documented in the final report, including disclosure of any assumptions.

(c) Allocation. For purposes of this Section allocation is the partitioning of the input or output flows of a process or a product system between the product system under study and one or more other product systems.

(A) Where possible, allocation should be avoided per ISO 14044:2006 § 4.3.4.2. When required, any allocation for materials and energy carriers shall follow the steps and guidelines laid out in ISO14044:2006 § 4.3.4.2 and ISO21930:2017 § 7.2.3.

(B) When allocation is required within any stage of the life cycle for covered products, disclosure of the selected allocation method is required. No allocation may result in double-counting of environment benefits (e.g. credits). The guidelines of ISO14044:2006 § 4.3.4.2 shall be used when allocation is performed and in the specific case of allocation for reuse or recycling, the procedures of ISO14044:2006 § 4.3.4.3.

(C) Any recovery processes should account for losses in quality and quantity of the material throughout the process. Written justification for changes in the quality of the material factors applied when allocating benefits of recycling must also be provided, as many recycling processes can yield lower-quality materials compared with virgin materials. Such quality losses should be reflected in appropriate substitution credits for recycling.

(D) Energy recovery. If materials are incinerated with associated energy recovery, the unit processes and activities for incineration must account for waste composition and heating value, as well as for regional efficiencies and heat-to-power output ratios. Any credits (e.g. environmental benefits), in the form of energy generation from incineration processes, should substitute for an appropriate regional electricity grid mix and thermal energy inventory. These credits should be reported in Module D, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c)(D).

(E) Landfilling. If materials are sent to landfills, specific unit processes and activities shall be used that account for waste composition, regional leakage rates (due to technology and climate zone), landfill gas capture and utilization. Any recovery of landfill gas output that substitutes for primary production of natural gas shall be granted as a credit. These credits should be reported in Module D, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c)(D).

(F) Composting. If materials are sent to composting facilities, the unit processes and activities for composting must account for waste composition, composting methodology and crediting (via substitution) for the outputs (e.g. finished compost) of the composting process that substitute for primary production of other materials (e.g. synthetic fertilizers). These credits should be reported in Module D, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c)(D).

(G) Material Substitution Credits. A credit described in this subsection is granted to the system for the outputs of end-of-life treatments when the material is recycled. The outputs from recycling (e.g. recycled materials) that substitute for primary production of like materials shall be granted as a credit. These credits should be reported in Module D, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c)(D).

(d) Accounting of biogenic carbon during the life cycle.

(A) The inventory shall include biogenic carbon flows (inputs and outputs) of covered products across required information modules. Reporting of biogenic carbon flows shall be consistent with the guidelines of ISO21930:2017 § 7.2.7. When calculating Global Warming Potentials (GWP) for impact assessment as described in OAR 340-090-0930(3), biogenic carbon shall be accounted for as follows:

(i) Inputs or sequestration of biogenic carbon shall be reported as a negative inventory flow, and

(ii) Outputs or emissions of biogenic carbon shall be reported as a positive inventory flow.

(B) Producers must report GWP both excluding and including biogenic carbon. To obtain the fee reduction pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b), a producer must use GWP excluding biogenic carbon in the single score impact profile calculation described in OAR 340-090-0930(3)(c).

(e) Reusable packaging product. When developing a life cycle inventory for evaluation of a reuseable packaging product, defined in OAR 340-090-0900(37), the following shall apply.

(A) The following parameters shall be included in the life cycle inventory and disclosed under information module B pursuant to OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c)(B) in the project report:

(i) A return rate factor to account for breakage, losses, or yield across each reuse cycle; and

(ii) the expected number of reuse cycles to be examined through scenario analysis described in OAR 340-090-0930(4).

(B) If a producer transitions a covered product from single-use to reusable and seeks the fee adjustment pursuant to ORS 459A.884(4) and OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b), projections of the information required in Subparagraph (A)(i)-(ii) of this Subsection, rather than actual data, may be used for evaluation for the first three years. Thereafter, a producer shall use actual data to perform the evaluation.

(C) A producer must calculate a break-even point in an assessment focused on a reusable packaging product, and after the three-year period described in Paragraph (B) ends, the actual number of reuses must be compared with and exceed the break-even point to qualify for the fee adjustment pursuant to ORS 459A.884(4) and OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b). The break-even point shall be calculated for the normalized and weighted single score as provided by OAR 340-090-0930(3)(c).

(D) Return rate factors shall be calculated according to the methods and guidelines of the Product Environmental Footprint method in section 4.4.9 of Annex I of EU 2021/2279 (European Commission Recommendation of 15 December 2021 on the use of Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organizations), with the following exceptions: return rates (4.4.9.3) can be based on assumptions or projections (option 'b' of 4.4.9.3) in the initial three year period described in Paragraph (B) of this section, but shall be based on supply chain specific data (option 'a' of 4.4.9.3) after the three year period.

(f) Hazardous waste indicators. Producers shall track and report, in addition to all other required inventory data, flows of the following wastes as part of the life cycle evaluation of covered products:

(A) Hazardous waste, as defined in ORS 466.005(7) that is disposed of within any life cycle stage of the covered product, and

(B) Non-hazardous waste that is disposed of in the covered product life cycle.

(g) Plastic leakage inventory. Producers shall quantify, in addition to all other required inventory data, the flow(s) of plastic leakage across the life cycle of covered products. This plastic leakage assessment aims at measuring the plastic leaving the technosphere and accumulating in the natural environment (be it soil, air, or rivers and ocean) and shall be based on the methodologies of the Plastic Footprint Network (PFN) V1 Nov. 2023. The methodology provides details on flow nomenclature and units of measure to track plastic leakage, as well as providing regionalized averages when primary data cannot be obtained by the producer. The data quality requirements of OAR 340-090-0930(1)(e) apply to this Section and specifically data related to plastic leakage shall follow the data governance guidance from the Plastic Footprint Network methodology V1 Nov. 2023.

(h) Methane leakage. Producers shall quantify methane leakage, which may occur at various points along the oil and gas supply chain, within the life cycle inventory for covered products, including methane leakage that happens at wellhead, pipeline, transport, refinery, and production facilities. Producers shall quantify methane leakage by using published sources that reflect the latest available information and understanding of the issue. The data quality requirements of OAR 340-090-0930(1)(e) shall apply to this Section.

(3) Life Cycle Impact Assessments. Upon completion of the life cycle inventory pursuant to OAR 340-090-0930(2), a life cycle impact assessment shall be conducted according to the requirements of this rule.

(a) Life cycle impact assessments shall, unless otherwise provided in this rule, follow the guidelines for classification and characterization of emissions described in ISO 14044:2006 § 4.4 and follow the specific methods of the Product Environmental Footprint method, as described in Section 5 of Annex I of EU

2021/2279, European Commission Recommendation of 15 December 2021 on the use of Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organizations.

(b) Life cycle impact indicators. A producer must calculate and disclose life cycle impact assessment indicators provided by Paragraph (A) to (P) of this Subsection for project reports submitted to comply with ORS 459A.944(2) or for the fee reduction described in OAR 340-090-0910(3)(a), and Paragraph (A) to (R) of this Subsection for the fee reduction described in OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b). Life cycle impact indicators are:

(A) Climate Change (PEFCR EF 3.1, kg CO₂ eq.)

(B) Ozone depletion (PEFCR EF 3.1, kg CFC-11 eq.)

(C) Human toxicity, cancer (PEFCR EF 3.1, CTUh)

(D) Human toxicity, non-cancer (PEFCR EF 3.1, CTUh)

(E) Particulate matter (PEFCR EF 3.1, disease incidences)

(F) Ionizing radiation, human health (PEFCR EF 3.1, kBq U-235 eq.)

(G) Photochemical ozone formation, human health (PEFCR EF 3.1, kg NMVOC eq.)

(H) Acidification (PEFCR EF 3.1, mol H⁺ eq.)

(I) Eutrophication, terrestrial (PEFCR EF 3.1, mol N eq.)

(J) Eutrophication, freshwater (PEFCR EF 3.1, kg P eq.)

(K) Eutrophication, marine (PEFCR EF 3.1, kg N eq.)

(L) Ecotoxicity, freshwater (PEFCR EF 3.1, CTUe)

(M) Land use (PEFCR EF 3.1, pt)

(N) Water use (PEFCR EF 3.1, m³ water eq)

(O) Resource use, minerals and metals (PEFCR EF 3.1, kg Sb eq)

(P) Resource use, fossils (PEFCR EF 3.1, MJ)

(Q) Plastic physical impacts on biota (MariLCA, PAF m³ day)

(R) Plastics leakage inventory value (DEQ, kg)

(S) The impacts for the indicators in Paragraphs (A) to (P) must be calculated and disclosed as provided by Product Environmental Footprint method, Section 3.2.3, Table 2, of Annex I of EU 2021/2279 (European Commission Recommendation of 15 December 2021 on the use of Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations) and characterization factors in ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT REFERENCE PACKAGE 3.1: LAST UPDATE JULY 2022 apply to each of these indicators when performing impact assessment.

(T) The impact for the indicator in Paragraph (Q) must be calculated and disclosed using the characterization factors published in BOULAY ET. AL 2023 MariLCA CHARACTERIZATION FACTORS FOR MICROPLASTIC IMPACTS IN LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT: PHYSICAL EFFECTS ON BIOTA FROM EMISSIONS TO AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS. JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, v. 418.

(U) The impact indicator in Paragraph (R) is for impacts of plastic other than physical impacts on aquatic biota. No characterization factors will be applied to the leakage flows reported for this indicator and the producer shall directly normalize and weight the leakage amount following the approach in Subsection (c)(A) to (B) of this Section.

(c) Single score impact profile. To obtain a fee reduction pursuant to ORS 459A.884(4) and OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b), a producer's impact assessment results must be normalized, weighted, and aggregated into a single numeric value using weighting factors provided in Table A. Normalization, weighting, and aggregating impacts into a single numeric value is not required for the fee reduction described in OAR 340-090-0910(3)(a). This single score impact profile must be calculated for two scenarios – the covered product before and after an impact reduction action undertaken by the producer.

(A) The environment impact indicators for Human Toxicity - Cancer, Human Toxicity – Non-Cancer, and Ecotoxicity - Freshwater, provided by Subsection (b) of this Section shall be excluded from the normalization, weighting, and aggregating of impact described in this Subsection. To obtain a fee reduction pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b), these indicators must be reported separately from the single score calculation. If a producer action results in an increase in environmental impact of 1000 times or greater for human toxicity cancer and human toxicity non-cancer or 100 time or greater for freshwater ecotoxicity then no fee reduction shall be granted.

(B) Normalization of impact category indicator results shall be based on internal normalization. For the purposes of these rules, internal normalization means that impact indicator results for the impact reduction scenario are divided by the same category of impact indicator results for the baseline scenario prior to impact reduction. The resultant unitless value must then be multiplied by the final weighting factors provided in Table A. This process must be performed for each environmental impact category indicator result separately. Once normalized and weighted, the results shall be summed across all impact category indicators to arrive at the single score. This single score shall form the basis to evaluate substantial impact reductions and to assess any fee reductions pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b). A score of 90 or lower represents 10% or more impact reduction, and as such qualifies as substantial impact reduction. Guidance on the process of normalization found in ISO 14044:2006 § 4.4.3.2 shall apply.

(4) Interpretation. A producer must interpret the results of a life cycle evaluation under OAR 340-090-0930(1)-(3) as described in ISO 14044:2006 § 4.5 and this rule.

(a) Interpretation of the results of an evaluation under the LCE rules shall establish confidence in the accuracy and precision of the outputs. Interpretation includes checks on the overall completeness of the life cycle inventory and impact assessment, evaluation of the consistency of the project report with the requirements of the LCE rules and testing of the sensitivity of key elements of the evaluation.

[Note - See ISO 14044:2006, Annex B for examples of life cycle interpretation.]

(b) Producers shall perform a sensitivity analysis on the underlying electricity grid mixture and the recycling allocation methodology. A producer may perform a sensitivity analysis on other variables. The purpose of a sensitivity analysis is to check for key data, parameters, or methodological choices in the life cycle evaluation of covered products. This requirement provides additional quantitative information about the potential variability of the evaluation results. Sensitivity analysis shall disclose the range, minimum and maximum, and variance across all required impact categories and indicators in the project report.

(c) For modelling the electricity grid a producer must use the guidance and methodologies provided by the Product Environmental Footprint method in Section 4.4.2 of Annex I of EU 2021/2279 (European Commission Recommendation of 15 December 2021 on the use of Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organizations).

(d) A producer may use opportunities for impact reduction identified by the sensitivity analysis to apply for the substantial impact reduction bonus pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b).

(e) If a producer applies for the substantial impact reduction bonus pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b) specifically for a reusable packaging product, additional sensitivity analysis must be performed. Based on the parameters described in OAR 340-090-930(2)(e)(A), a scenario analysis, which means a form of sensitivity analysis wherein multiple parameters are varied at once, shall be performed for three scenarios. A best, expected, and worst-case scenario shall be evaluated and disclosed, wherein the return rate factor and number of reuse cycles are varied accordingly.

[NOTE: View a PDF of the Table of Weighting Factors by clicking on the link below.]

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884



OAR 340-090-0930

Table of Weighting Factors

Table A
Table of Weighting Factors

Values in the Final Weighting column of this Table shall be applied to the normalized impact assessment results for each of the fifteen impact categories included in derivation of the single-score impact profile as described in OAR 340-090-0930(3)(c)(B).

<u>IMPACT CATEGORY INDICATOR</u>	<u>SERIOUSNESS WEIGHTING</u>	<u>ROBUSTNESS FACTORS</u>	<u>INTERMEDIATE COEFFICIENTS</u>	<u>FINAL WEIGHTING</u>
	(A)	(B)	$C=A*B$	C Scaled to 100
<u>Climate change</u>	<u>14.41</u>	<u>0.87</u>	<u>12.54</u>	<u>21.24</u>
<u>Water use</u>	<u>10.88</u>	<u>0.47</u>	<u>5.11</u>	<u>8.66</u>
<u>Land use</u>	<u>10.16</u>	<u>0.47</u>	<u>4.78</u>	<u>8.09</u>
<u>Resources use, fossils</u>	<u>8.36</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>5.02</u>	<u>8.50</u>
<u>Resource use, minerals and metals</u>	<u>7.58</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>4.55</u>	<u>7.71</u>
<u>Ionizing radiation, human health</u>	<u>6.47</u>	<u>0.47</u>	<u>3.04</u>	<u>5.15</u>
<u>Ozone depletion</u>	<u>6.33</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>3.80</u>	<u>6.43</u>
<u>Particulate matter</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>0.87</u>	<u>5.39</u>	<u>9.14</u>
<u>Plastic physical impact on aquatic biota</u>	<u>5.88</u>	<u>0.17</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.69</u>
<u>Acidification</u>	<u>5.61</u>	<u>0.67</u>	<u>3.76</u>	<u>6.37</u>
<u>Photochemical ozone formation, HH</u>	<u>5.38</u>	<u>0.53</u>	<u>2.85</u>	<u>4.83</u>
<u>Eutrophication, freshwater</u>	<u>3.55</u>	<u>0.47</u>	<u>1.67</u>	<u>2.83</u>

<u>Eutrophication, terrestrial</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>0.67</u>	<u>2.21</u>	<u>3.75</u>
<u>Eutrophication, marine</u>	<u>3.29</u>	<u>0.53</u>	<u>1.74</u>	<u>2.95</u>
<u>Plastic – other impacts</u>	<u>2.61</u>	<u>0.60</u>	<u>1.57</u>	<u>2.65</u>

-

OAR 340-090-0940

Additional Environmental and Human Health Information

In addition to the information required by OAR 340-090-0930, a life cycle evaluation under the LCE rules must include the additional information on environmental and human health impacts of a covered product required by this rule.

(1) The evaluation must include a list of the material content of the covered product that, at a minimum, states any intentionally-added hazardous substances in the covered product that are at or above practical quantification limits, as well as any contaminant hazardous substances in the covered product at concentrations above 100 parts per million.

(2) The evaluation must include a description of any known releases of substances described in Section 1 of this rule from the covered product to a consumer or to the environment.

(3) If a producer has undertaken an exposure assessment, pursuant to OAR 333-016-3050 or other similar methodology, of the covered product within the five years prior to the evaluation, and the exposure assessment indicated transferal of a substance described in Section 1 of this rule to a consumer above the applicable practical quantification limit, the producer must provide the exposure assessment in its original format.

(4) If a producer has replaced a hazardous substance with a substitute chemical within the five years prior to the evaluation and based the decision to do so on a hazard or alternatives assessment, the producer must provide the hazard or alternatives assessment in its original format.

(5) The evaluation must include a human health impact statement, that includes the following:

(a) Disclosure of any non-compliance of the covered product with customer health and safety regulations or voluntary codes in any jurisdiction in the past five years.

(b) If a producer is required to submit the evaluation pursuant to ORS 459A.944(2) and the producer is also subject to required sustainability reporting in the European Union under 2013/34/EU and 2023/2772/EU or similar requirements, the producer must disclose any material health impacts of the covered product on affected communities in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards 2023/2772/EU (ESRS) Disclosure Requirement (DR)-IRO 1.

(A) If the producer considers health impacts of the covered product to be non-material, the producer must provide a written justification.

(B) If material health impacts have been identified, the producer must disclose the following additional information, in accordance with 2023/2772/EU ESRS DR S3-1 through S3-5:

(i) Policies adopted to manage material health impacts of the covered product on affected communities, as well as associated material risks and opportunities; and

(ii) Processes for engaging with affected communities about actual and potential material health impacts of the covered product;

(iii) Processes to remediate negative material health impacts of the covered products and channels for affected communities to raise concerns;

(iv) Actions taken to address material health impacts of the covered product, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and the effectiveness of those actions and approaches.

(v) Time-bound and outcome-oriented targets that have been set for reduction of negative impacts of the covered product on affected communities, advancing positive impacts on affected communities, or managing material risk and opportunities related to affected communities.

(6) If a producer incorrectly reports the information required by Section 1 or Section 5(a) of this rule, the producer must pay the full fee amount for any period it received a reduced fee pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3). The producer responsibility organization must document the misreporting incident and make correct information available on its website.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

DIVISION 93
SOLID WASTE: GENERAL PROVISIONS

OAR 340-093-0030

Definitions

As used in OAR chapter 340, divisions 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97 unless otherwise specified:

- (1) "Acceptable Risk Level" has the meaning as defined in OAR 340-122-0115 of the Hazardous Substance Remedial Action Rules.
- (2) "Access Road" means any road owned or controlled by the disposal site or waste tire storage site owner that terminates at the disposal site or waste tire storage site and that provides access for users between the disposal site or waste tire storage site entrance and a public road.
- (3) "Agricultural Waste" means waste on farms resulting from the raising or growing of plants and animals including but not limited to crop residue, manure, animal bedding, and carcasses of dead animals.
- (4) "Agricultural Composting" means composting conducted by an agricultural operation (as defined in ORS 467.120(2)(a) on lands used for farming (as defined in ORS 215.203).
- (5) "Agronomic Application Rate" means land application of no more than the optimum quantity per acre of compost, sludge or other materials. In no case may such application adversely impact the waters of the state. Such application must be designed to:
 - (a) Provide the amount of nutrient, usually nitrogen, needed by crops or other plantings, to prevent controllable loss of nutrients to the environment;
 - (b) Condition and improve the soil comparable to that attained by commonly used soil amendments; or
 - (c) Adjust soil pH to desired levels.
- (6) "Airport" means any area recognized by the Oregon Department of Transportation, Aeronautics Division, for the landing and taking-off of aircraft which is normally open to the public for such use without prior permission.
- (7) "Anaerobic Digestion" means the controlled biological breakdown of biodegradable organic material in the absence of oxygen.
- (8) "Aquifer" means a geologic formation, group of formations or portion of a formation capable of yielding usable quantities of groundwater to wells or springs.
- (9) "Asphalt paving" means asphalt which has been applied to the land to form a street, road, path, parking lot, highway, or similar paved surface and that is weathered, consolidated, and does not contain visual evidence of fresh oil.
- (10) "Assets" means all existing and probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity.
- (11) "Baling" means a volume reduction technique whereby solid waste is compressed into bales for final disposal.
- (12) "Base Flood" means a flood that has a one percent or greater chance of recurring in any year or a flood of a magnitude equaled or exceeded once in 100 years on the average of a significantly long period.

(13) "Beneficial Use" means the productive use of solid waste in a manner that will not create an adverse impact to public health, safety, welfare, or the environment.

(14) "Beneficial Use Determination" means the approval of a beneficial use of a solid waste pursuant to OAR 340-093-0260 through 340-093-0290 either as a standing beneficial use or as a case-specific authorization.

(15) "Biogas" is a gas produced through anaerobic digestion and is primarily composed of methane and carbon dioxide, but also may contain impurities such as hydrogen sulfide.

(16) "Biological Waste" means blood and blood products, excretions, exudates, secretions, suctionings and other body fluids that cannot be directly discarded into a municipal sewer system, and waste materials saturated with blood or body fluids, but does not include diapers soiled with urine or feces.

(17) "Biosolids" means solids derived from primary, secondary or advanced treatment of domestic wastewater which have been treated through one or more controlled processes that significantly reduce pathogens and reduce volatile solids or chemically stabilize solids to the extent that they do not attract vectors.

(18) "Capture Rate" means the proportion of incoming recyclable material that is shipped to a responsible end market relative to the quantity of recyclable material that is received by the commingled recycling processing facility. The rate may be specific to a commodity or the stream as a whole.

(19) "Clean Fill" means material consisting of soil, rock, concrete, brick, building block, tile or asphalt paving, which do not contain contaminants which could adversely impact the waters of the State or public health. This term does not include putrescible wastes, construction and demolition wastes and industrial solid wastes.

(20) "Cleanup Materials Contaminated by Hazardous Substances" means contaminated materials from the cleanup of releases of hazardous substances into the environment, and which are not hazardous wastes as defined by ORS 466.005.

(21) "Closure Permit" means a document issued by the department bearing the signature of the Director or his/her authorized representative which by its conditions authorizes the permittee to complete active operations and requires the permittee to properly close a land disposal site and maintain and monitor the site after closure for a period of time specified by the department.

(22) "Commercial Solid Waste" means solid waste generated by stores, offices, including manufacturing and industry offices, restaurants, warehouses, schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, and other non-manufacturing entities, but does not include solid waste from manufacturing activities. Solid waste from business, manufacturing or processing activities in residential dwellings is also not included.

(23) "Commingled Recycling Reload Facility" means a facility that receives commingled recyclables collected by a local government or local government's service provider as an intermediate step prior to delivery to a commingled recycling processing facility.

(24) "Commingled Recycling Processing Facility" means a facility that:

(a) Receives source separated commingled recyclable materials that are collected commingled from a collection program providing the opportunity to recycle; and

(b) Separates the recyclable materials described in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph into marketable commodities or streams of materials that are intended for use or further processing by others.

(c) "Commingled recycling processing facility" does not include:

(i) Scrap metal recycling facilities;

(ii) Scrap automotive or appliance recycling facilities;

(iii) Full-service redemption centers or dealer redemption centers, as those terms are defined in ORS 459A.700, and recycling facilities own and operated by a distributor cooperative established under ORS 459A.718;

(iv) Recycling facilities handling covered electronic devices, as defined in ORS 459A.305;

(v) Recycling processing facilities that process only noncommingled, source separated recyclable material from commercial entities;

(vi) Recycling processing facilities that recover commingled recyclable material primarily from the construction and demolition debris waste stream;

(vii) Recycling depots;

(viii) Recycling reload facilities; or

(ix) Limited sort facilities as defined by rule by the Environmental Quality Commission

(25) "Commission" means the Environmental Quality Commission or the Commission's authorized designee.

(26) "Composted material" or "Compost" is the solid material resulting from the composting process. It includes both the material produced from aerobic composting and the solid digestate produced by anaerobic digestion, although the solid digestate may require additional composting in order to be suitable for certain applications.

(27) "Composting" means the managed process of controlled biological decomposition of feedstocks. A managed process includes, but is not limited to, reducing feedstock particle size, adding moisture, mixing feedstocks, manipulating composting piles, and performing procedures to achieve human pathogen reduction. "Composting" includes both aerobic composting and anaerobic digestion. Other examples of composting include bokashi, fermentation, and vermiculture.

(28) "Composting Facility" means a site or facility composting feedstocks to produce a useful product through a managed process of controlled biological decomposition. Examples of composting facilities include sites used for composting windrows and piles, anaerobic digestion, vermiculture, vermicomposting and agricultural composting.

(29) "Construction and Demolition Waste" means solid waste resulting from the construction, repair, or demolition of buildings, roads and other structures, and debris from the clearing of land, but does not include clean fill when separated from other construction and demolition wastes and used as fill materials or otherwise land disposed. Such waste typically consists of materials including concrete, bricks, bituminous concrete, asphalt paving, untreated or chemically treated wood, glass, masonry, roofing, siding, plaster; and soils, rock, stumps, boulders, brush and other similar material. This term does not include industrial solid waste and municipal solid waste generated in residential or commercial activities associated with construction and demolition activities.

(30) "Construction and Demolition Landfill" means a landfill that receives only construction and demolition waste.

(31) "Conversion Technology Facility" means a facility that uses primarily chemical or thermal processes other than melting (changing from solid to liquid through heating without changing chemical composition) to produce fuels, chemicals, or other useful products from solid waste. These chemical or thermal processes include, but are not limited to, distillation, gasification, hydrolysis, pyrolysis, thermal depolymerization, transesterification and animal rendering, but do not include direct combustion, composting, anaerobic digestion, melting, or mechanical recycling. Mills that primarily use mechanical recycling or melting to recycle materials back into similar materials are not considered to be conversion technology facilities, even if they use some chemical or thermal processes in the recycling process.

(32) "Corrective Action" means action required by the department to remediate a release of constituents above the levels specified in 40 CFR § 258.56 or OAR chapter 340 division 40, whichever is more stringent.

(33) "Cover Material" means soil or other suitable material approved by the department that is placed over the top and side slopes of solid wastes in a landfill.

(34) "Cultures and Stocks" means etiologic agents and associated biologicals, including specimen cultures and dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures, wastes from production of biologicals, and serums and discarded live and attenuated vaccines. "Culture" does not include throat and urine cultures.

(35) "Current Assets" means cash or other assets or resources commonly identified as those that are reasonably expected to be realized in cash or sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the business.

(36) "Current Liabilities" means obligations whose liquidation is reasonably expected to require the use of existing resources properly classifiable as current assets or the creation of other current liabilities.

(37) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Quality.

(38) "Digestate" means both solid and liquid substances that remain following anaerobic digestion of organic material in a composting facility. "Solid digestate" means the solids resulting from anaerobic digestion, and "liquid digestate" means the liquids resulting from anaerobic digestion.

(39) "Digested Sewage Sludge" means the concentrated sewage sludge that has decomposed under controlled conditions of pH, temperature and mixing in a digester tank.

(40) "Director" means the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality or the Director's authorized designee.

(41) "Disposal Site" means land and facilities used for the disposal, handling, treatment or transfer of or energy recovery, material recovery and recycling from solid wastes, including but not limited to dumps, landfills, sludge lagoons, sludge treatment facilities, disposal sites for septic tank pumping or cesspool cleaning service, land application units (except as exempted within the definition of solid waste in this rule), transfer stations, conversion technology facilities, energy recovery facilities, incinerators for solid waste delivered by the public or by a collection service, composting facilities and land and facilities previously used for solid waste disposal at a land disposal site. The term "disposal site" does not include a facility authorized by a permit issued under ORS 466.005 to 466.385 to store, treat or dispose of both hazardous waste and solid waste; a facility subject to the permit requirements of ORS 468B.050; a site that is used by the owner or person in control of the premises to dispose of soil, rock, concrete or other similar non-decomposable clean fill material, unless the site is used by the public either directly or through a collection service; or a site operated by an automobile dismantler issued a certificate under ORS 822.110.

(42) "Domestic Solid Waste" includes, but is not limited to, residential (including single and multiple residences), commercial and institutional wastes, as defined in ORS 459A.100; but the term does not include:

(a) Sewage sludge or septic tank and cesspool pumpings;

(b) Building demolition or construction wastes and land clearing debris, if delivered to a disposal site that is limited to those purposes and does not receive other domestic solid wastes;

(c) Source separated recyclable materials, or material recovered at a disposal site or waste tire storage site for recycling;

(d) Industrial waste going to an industrial waste facility; or

(e) Waste received at an ash monofill from an energy recovery facility.

(43) "Endangered or Threatened Species" means any species listed as such pursuant to Section 4 of the federal Endangered Species Act and any other species so listed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

(44) "Energy Recovery" means recovery in which all or a part of the solid waste materials are processed to use the heat content, or other forms of energy, of or from the material. Energy recovery includes the direct combustion of solid waste in an energy recovery facility and the production of fuels intended to be burned as an energy source, such as the pyrolysis of plastics to produce fuel oils or the grinding of wood waste to produce combustion fuel.

(45) "Energy Recovery Facility" means a facility that directly combusts solid waste and uses the heat energy generated for some useful purpose such as to produce electricity or to produce steam to be used in an industrial process.

(46) "Feedstock" means organic and other solid wastes used in a composting process to produce composted material, or used in a conversion technology facility to produce other products. For composting, four types of feedstocks are defined:

(a) Type 1 feedstocks include source-separated yard and garden wastes, wood wastes, agricultural crop residues, wax-coated cardboard, vegetative food wastes including department approved industrially produced vegetative food waste, and other materials the department determines pose a low level of risk from hazardous substances, physical contaminants and human pathogens. Type 1 feedstocks also include digestate derived only from type 1 feedstocks.

(b) Type 2 feedstocks include manure and bedding and other materials the department determines pose a low level of risk from hazardous substances and physical contaminants and a higher level of risk from human pathogens compared to type 1 feedstock. Type 2 feedstocks also include digestate derived from feedstocks that include Type 2 feedstocks but does not include any type 3 or type X feedstock.

(c) Type 3 feedstocks include dead animals, meat and source-separated mixed food waste and industrially produced non-vegetative food waste. They also include other materials the department determines pose a low level of risk from hazardous substances and a higher level of risk from physical contaminants and human pathogens compared to type 1 and 2 feedstocks. Type 3 feedstocks also include digestate derived from feedstocks that include Type 3 feedstocks but does not include any type X feedstock.

(d) Type X feedstocks include specified risk material (SRM) from bovine animal mortality and animal by-products from slaughter that pose a risk to the environment and public health from exposure to prions that can cause Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis (BSE). This includes the brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and dorsal root ganglia from cattle 30 months of age and older and the distal ileum of the small intestine and the tonsils from all cattle. It also includes whole cattle from which the SRM has not been removed, cattle that are not able to walk, and cattle with symptoms that might indicate BSE disease. Type X feedstocks also include digestate that was derived from any quantity of type X feedstocks.

(47) "Financial Assurance" means a plan for:

(a) Disposal sites and waste tire storage sites setting aside financial resources or otherwise assuring that adequate funds are available to properly close and to maintain and monitor a disposal site or waste tire storage site after the site is closed according to the requirements of a permit issued by the department.

(b) Waste tire carriers setting aside financial resources or otherwise assuring that adequate funds are available to ensure compliance with and ORS 459.705 to 459.790 and waste tire carrier rules OAR 340-096-0260 to OAR 340-096-0290.

(48) "Floodplain" means the lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters that are inundated by the base flood.

(49) "Gravel Pit" means an excavation in an alluvial area from which sand or gravel has been or is being mined.

(50) "Groundwater" means water that occurs beneath the land surface in the zone(s) of saturation.

(51) "Hazardous Substance" means any substance defined as a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 101(14) of the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.; oil, as defined in ORS 465.200; and any substance designated by the Commission under ORS 465.400.

(52) "Hazardous Waste" means discarded, useless or unwanted materials or residues and other wastes that are defined as hazardous waste pursuant to ORS 466.005.

(53) "Heat-Treated" means a process of drying or treating sewage sludge where there is an exposure of all portions of the sludge to high temperatures for a sufficient time to kill all pathogenic organisms.

(54) "Home composting" means composting operated and controlled by the owner or person in control of a single or multiple family dwelling unit and used to compost residential food waste produced within the dwelling unit and yard debris produced on the property.

(55) "Incinerator" means any device used for the reduction of combustible solid wastes by burning under conditions of controlled airflow and temperature.

(56) "Industrial Solid Waste" means solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under ORS Chapters 465 and 466 or under Subtitle C of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following processes: Electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; water treatment; and timber products manufacturing. This term does not include construction/demolition waste; municipal solid waste from manufacturing or industrial facilities such as office or "lunch room" waste; or packaging material for products delivered to the generator.

(57) "Industrial Waste Landfill" means a landfill that receives only a specific type or combination of industrial waste.

(58) "Inert" means containing only constituents that are biologically and chemically inactive and that, when exposed to biodegradation and/or leaching, will not adversely impact the waters of the state or public health.

(59) "Infectious Waste" means biological waste, cultures and stocks, pathological waste, and sharps; as defined in ORS 459.386.

(60) "Land Application Unit" means a disposal site where sludges or other solid wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface for agricultural purposes or for treatment and disposal.

(61) "Land Disposal Site" means a disposal site in which the method of disposing of solid waste is by landfill, dump, waste pile, pit, pond, lagoon or land application.

(62) "Landfill" means a facility for the disposal of solid waste involving the placement of solid waste on or beneath the land surface.

(63) "Leachate" means liquid that has come into direct contact with solid waste and contains dissolved, miscible and/or suspended contaminants as a result of such contact.

(64) "Liabilities" means probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from present obligations to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future as a result of past transactions or events.

(65) "Limited Sort Facility" means:

(a) A facility that receives a specific subset of processed Uniform Statewide Collection List materials from a commingled recycling processing facility that meets the requirements under ORS 459A.905(2)(a) and that could be considered a secondary processor or a responsible end market; or

(b) A facility that:

(A) Receives source separated commingled recyclable material that is collected commingled from a collection program providing the opportunity to recycle (ORS 459A.863(3)(a)(A)); and

(B) Does not meet conditions (B)-(D) under OAR 340-096-0300(2)(a); and

(C) Meets the following requirements:

(i) Markets removed materials to responsible end markets, meeting the requirements of OAR 340-096-0310;

(ii) Manages contaminants in those removed materials to avoid impacts on other waste streams or facilities;

(iii) Accurately reports to DEQ the final end markets of removed materials, in accordance with the rules described under OAR 340-096-0310(2); and

(iv) Sends remaining materials to a commingled recycling processing facility that meets the requirements under ORS 459A.905(2)(a)

(v) Obtains a disposal site permit from DEQ.

(66) "Local Government Unit" means a city, county, Metropolitan Service District formed under ORS Chapter 268, sanitary district or sanitary authority formed under ORS Chapter 450, county service district formed under ORS Chapter 451, regional air quality control authority formed under ORS 468A.100 to 468A.130 and 468A.140 to 468A.175 or any other local government unit responsible for solid waste management.

(67) "Low-Risk Disposal Site" means a disposal site which, based upon its size, site location, and waste characteristics, the department determines to be unlikely to adversely impact the waters of the State or public health.

(68) "Material Recovery" means any process of obtaining from solid waste, by pre-segregation or otherwise, materials which still have useful physical or chemical properties and can be reused, recycled or composted for some purpose.

(69) "Material Recovery Facility" means a solid waste management facility that separates materials for the purposes of recycling from an incoming mixed solid waste stream by using manual and/or mechanical methods, or a facility at which previously separated recyclables are collected.

(70) "Medical Waste" means solid waste that is generated as a result of patient diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals.

(71) "Mobile Disposal Site" means a disposal site facility that is intended to be moved from place to place in order to process wastes in different locations.

(72) "Monofill" means a landfill or landfill cell into which only one type of waste may be placed.

(73) "Municipal Solid Waste Landfill" means a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives domestic solid waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined under § 257.2 of 40 CFR, Part 257. It may also receive other types of wastes such as nonhazardous sludge, hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators, construction and demolition waste and industrial solid waste.

[\(74\)](#) "Net Working Capital" means current assets minus current liabilities.

[\(75\)](#) "Net Worth" means total assets minus total liabilities and is equivalent to owner's equity.

[\(76\)](#) "Passenger Tire" means a tire with less than an 18-inch rim diameter.

[\(77\)](#) "Passenger Tire Equivalent" means a measure of mixed passenger and truck tires, where five passenger tires are considered to equal one truck tire.

[\(78\)](#) "Pathological Waste" means biopsy materials and all human tissues, anatomical parts that emanate from surgery, obstetrical procedures, autopsy and laboratory procedures and animal carcasses exposed to pathogens in research and the bedding and other waste from such animals. "Pathological waste" does not include teeth or formaldehyde or other preservative agents.

[\(79\)](#) "Permit" means a document issued by the department which by its conditions may authorize the permittee to construct, install, modify, operate or close a disposal site, waste tire carrier or waste tire storage site in accordance with specified limitations.

[\(80\)](#) "Permit Action" means the issuance, modification, renewal or revocation of a permit by the department.

[\(81\)](#) "Person" means the United States, the state or a public or private corporation, local government unit, public agency, individual, partnership, association, firm, trust, estate or any other legal entity.

[\(82\)](#) "Processing of Wastes" means any technology designed to change the physical form or chemical content of solid waste including, but not limited to, baling, composting, classifying, hydropulping, incinerating and shredding.

[\(83\)](#) "Public Waters" or "Waters of the State" include lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Pacific Ocean within the territorial limits of the State of Oregon and all other bodies of surface or underground waters, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction.

[\(84\)](#) "Putrescible Waste" means solid waste containing organic material that can be rapidly decomposed by microorganisms, and which may give rise to foul smelling, offensive products during such decomposition or which is capable of attracting or providing food for birds and potential disease vectors such as rodents and flies.

[\(85\)](#) "Recycling" means any process by which solid waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity.

[\(86\)](#) "Recycling Reload Facility" means a facility other than a recycling depot where materials are received, consolidated and made ready for transport to another location for processing or to a responsible end market.

[\(87\)](#) "Regional Disposal Site" means a disposal site that receives, or a proposed disposal site that is designed to receive more than 75,000 tons of solid waste a year from outside the immediate service area in which the disposal site is located. As used in this section, "immediate service area" means the county boundary of all counties except a county that is within the boundary of the Metropolitan Service District. For a county within the Metropolitan Service District, "immediate service area" means that Metropolitan Service District boundary.

[\(88\)](#) "Release" has the meaning given in ORS 465.200(14).

[\(89\)](#) "Resource Recovery" means the process of obtaining useful material or energy from solid waste and includes energy recovery, material recovery and recycling.

[\(90\)](#) "Retreadable Casing" means a waste tire suitable for retreading.

[\(91\)](#) "Reuse" means the return of a commodity into the economic stream for use in the same kind of application as before without change in its identity.

[\(92\)](#) "Salvage" means the controlled removal of reusable, recyclable or otherwise recoverable materials from solid wastes at a solid waste disposal site or waste tire storage site.

[\(93\)](#) "Sensitive Aquifer" means any unconfined or semiconfined aquifer that is hydraulically connected to a water table aquifer, and where flow could occur between the aquifers due to either natural gradients or induced gradients resulting from pumpage.

[\(94\)](#) "Sensitive Environment" means a sensitive environment defined in OAR 340-122-0115(50) of the Hazardous Substance Remedial Action Rules.

[\(95\)](#) "Septage" means the pumpings from septic tanks, cesspools, holding tanks, chemical toilets and other sewage sludges not derived at sewage treatment plants.

[\(96\)](#) "Sharps" means needles, IV tubing with needles attached, scalpel blades, lancets, glass tubes that could be broken during handling and syringes that have been removed from their original sterile containers.

[\(97\)](#) "Sludge" means any solid or semi-solid waste and associated supernatant generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effects.

[\(98\)](#) "Sole Source Aquifer" means the only available aquifer, in any given geographic area, containing potable groundwater with sufficient yields to supply domestic or municipal water wells.

[\(99\)](#) "Solid Waste" means all useless or discarded putrescible and non-putrescible materials, including but not limited to garbage, rubbish, refuse, ashes, paper and cardboard, sewage sludge, septic tank and cesspool pumpings or other sludge, useless or discarded commercial, industrial, demolition and construction materials, discarded or abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid materials, dead animals and infectious waste. The term does not include:

(a) Hazardous waste as defined in ORS 466.005;

(b) Materials used for fertilizer, soil conditioning, humus restoration, or for other productive purposes or which are salvageable for these purposes and are used on land in agricultural operations and the growing or harvesting of crops and the raising of fowls or animals, provided the materials are used at or below agronomic application rates; or

(c) Woody biomass that is combusted as a fuel by a facility that has obtained a permit described in ORS 468A.040.

[\(100\)](#) "Solid Waste Boundary" means the outermost perimeter (on the horizontal plane) of the solid waste at a landfill as it would exist at completion of the disposal activity.

[\(101\)](#) "Source Separate" means that the person who last uses recyclable materials separates the recyclable material from [other](#) solid waste.

[\(102\)](#) "Tangible Net Worth" means the tangible assets that remain after deducting liabilities; such assets would not include intangibles such as goodwill and rights to patents or royalties.

[\(103\)](#) "Third Party Costs" mean the costs of hiring a third party to conduct required closure, post-closure or corrective action activities.

[\(104\)](#) "Tire" means a continuous solid or pneumatic rubber covering encircling the wheel of a vehicle in which a person or property is or may be transported in or drawn by upon a highway. "Tire" does not include tires from

vehicles not driven on highways, including bulldozers, mobile cranes, road graders, loaders, rotary snow plows, road rollers and road sanders. Except for the purposes of disposal under OAR 340-093-0190(4), "tire" does not include tires from the following:

- (a) A device moved only by human power;
- (b) A device used only upon fixed rails or tracks;
- (c) A motorcycle;
- (d) An all-terrain vehicle, including but not limited to, three-wheel and four-wheel ATVs, dune buggies and other similar vehicles. All-terrain vehicles do not include jeeps, pick-ups and other four-wheel drive vehicles that may be registered, licensed and driven on public roads in Oregon;
- (e) A device used only for farming, except a farm truck;
- (f) A retreadable casing while under the control of a tire retreader or while being delivered to a tire retreader.

(105) "Tire Carrier" means a person who picks up or transports waste tires for the purpose of storage, removal to a processor or disposal. "Tire carrier" does not include the following:

- (a) Solid waste collectors operating under a license or franchise from a local government unit;
- (b) Persons who transport fewer than five tires for disposal;
- (c) Persons who transport their own waste tires to a processor or for proper disposal;
- (d) The United States, the State of Oregon, any county, city, town or municipality in this state, or any agency of the United States, the State of Oregon or a county, city, town or municipality of this state.

(106) "Tire-Derived Materials" means tire chips or other materials produced from the physical processing of waste tires and used for productive purposes and not disposal.

(107) "Tire Retailer" means a person actively engaged in the business of selling new replacement tires at retail, whose local business license or permit (if required) specifically allows such sale. To be "actively" engaged in selling new tires, the person must demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that new replacement tires have been sold in the preceding calendar quarter.

(108) "Tire Retreader" means a person actively engaged in the business of retreading waste tires by scarifying the surface to remove the old surface tread and attaching a new tread to make a usable tire for sale to the public.

(109) "Transfer Station" means a fixed or mobile facility other than a collection vehicle where solid waste is taken from a smaller collection vehicle and placed in a larger transportation unit for transport to a final disposal location.

(110) "Treatment" means any method, technique, or process designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any solid waste except for composting, material recovery, or energy recovery. Treatment includes but is not limited to detoxifying or remediating solid waste prior to disposal or beneficial use.

(111) "Treatment Facility" means a facility intended for treatment of solid waste. It includes but is not limited to soil remediation facilities and rotary kilns used to treat oily sludges. It does not include composting facilities, material recovery facilities, energy recovery facilities, incinerators, or conversion technology facilities as defined in this rule.

(112) "Truck Tire" means a tire with a rim diameter between 18 and 24.5 inches.

[\(113\)](#) "Underground Drinking Water Source" means an aquifer supplying or likely to supply drinking water for human consumption.

[\(114\)](#) "Vector" means any insect, rodent or other animal capable of transmitting, directly or indirectly, infectious diseases to humans or from one person or animal to another.

[\(115\)](#) "Vegetative" means feedstocks used for composting that are derived from plants including but not limited to: fruit and vegetable peelings or parts, grains, coffee grounds, crop residue, waxed cardboard and uncoated paper products. Vegetative material does not include oil, grease, or dairy products such as milk, mayonnaise or ice cream.

[\(116\)](#) "Vermicomposting" means the controlled and managed process by which live worms convert solid waste into dark, fertile, granular excrement.

[\(117\)](#) "Vermiculture" means the raising of earth worms for the purpose of collecting castings for composting or enhancement of a growing medium.

[\(118\)](#) "Waste Tire" means a tire that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage or defect.

[\(119\)](#) "Water Table Aquifer" means an unconfined aquifer in which the water table forms the upper boundary of the aquifer. The water table is typically below the upper boundary of the geologic strata containing the water, the pressure head in the aquifer is zero and elevation head equals the total head.

[\(120\)](#) "Wellhead protection area" means the surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well, spring or wellfield, supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach that water well, spring, or wellfield. A public water system is a system supplying water for human consumption that has four or more service connections or supplies water to a public or commercial establishment which operates a total of at least 60 days per year, and which is used by 10 or more individuals per day.

[\(121\)](#) "Wood waste" means chemically untreated wood pieces or particles generated from processes commonly used in the timber products industry. Such materials include but are not limited to sawdust, chips, shavings, stumps, bark, hog-fuel and log sort yard waste, but do not include wood pieces or particles containing or treated with chemical additives, glue resin, or chemical preservatives.

[\(122\)](#) "Wood waste Landfill" means a landfill that receives primarily wood waste.

[\(123\)](#) "Woody biomass" means material from trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves and other woody parts, grown in a forest, woodland, farm, rangeland or wildland-urban interface environment that is the by-product of forest management, ecosystem restoration or hazardous fuel reduction treatment.

[\(124\)](#) "Zone of Saturation" means a three-dimensional section of the soil or rock in which all open spaces are filled with groundwater. The thickness and extent of a saturated zone may vary seasonally or periodically in response to changes in the rate or amount of groundwater recharge, discharge or withdrawal.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 468.020, 459.775, 459.780 & 459.785

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459, 459A & 459.705

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 13-2019, amend filed 05/16/2019, effective 05/16/2019

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13

DEQ 4-2010, f. & cert. ef. 5-14-10

DEQ 6-2009, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-09

DEQ 15-2000, f. & cert. ef. 10-11-00

DEQ 27-1998, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-98

DEQ 17-1997, f. & cert. ef. 8-14-97

DEQ 9-1996, f. & cert. ef. 7-10-96
DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94
DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93, Renumbered from 340-061-0010
DEQ 24-1990, f. & cert. ef. 7-6-90
DEQ 14-1990, f. & cert. ef. 3-22-90
DEQ 18-1988, f. & cert. ef. 7-13-88 (and corrected 2-3-89)
DEQ 2-1984, f. & ef. 1-16-84
DEQ 26-1981, f. & ef. 9-8-81
DEQ 41, f. 4-5-72, ef. 4-15-72

OAR 340-093-0050
Permit Required

(1) Except as provided by OAR 340-093-0050(5), no person may establish, operate, maintain or substantially alter, expand, improve or close a disposal site or waste tire storage site, and no person may change the method or type of disposal at a disposal site or waste tire storage site, until the person owning or controlling the disposal site or waste tire storage site obtains a permit therefore from the Department.

(2) Persons owning or controlling the following classes of disposal sites must comply with the requirements in the following rules:

(a) Municipal solid waste landfills must comply with OAR 340, division 94 "Municipal Solid Waste Landfills";

(b) Industrial Solid Waste Landfills, Construction and Demolition Landfills, Wood Waste Landfills and other facilities not listed in OAR 340, division 96 must comply with OAR 340, division 95 "Land Disposal Sites Other Than Municipal Solid Waste Landfills";

(c) Energy recovery facilities and incinerators receiving domestic solid waste must comply with OAR 340, division 96 "Special Rules Pertaining to Incineration";

(d) Composting facilities must comply with OAR 340-096-0060 through 340-096-0150: "Special Rules Pertaining to Composting."

(e) Land used for deposit, spreading, lagooning or disposal of sewage sludge, septage and other sludges must comply with OAR 340-096-0030 "Special Rules Pertaining to Sludge and Land Application Disposal Sites";

(f) Transfer stations and Material Recovery Facilities must comply with OAR 340-096-0040 "Transfer Stations and Material Recovery Facilities";

(g) Petroleum contaminated soil remediation facilities and all other solid waste treatment facilities must comply with OAR 340-096-0050 "Solid Waste Treatment Facilities"; and

(h) Conversion technology facilities must comply with OAR 340-096-0160 to 340-096-0200 "Conversion Technology Facilities."

[\(i\) Commingled recycling processing facilities must comply with OAR 340-096-0300 "Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities."](#)

[\(j\) Limited sort facilities must comply with requirements in OAR 340-096-0300 "Commingled recycling processing facility," except for 340-096-0300\(3\)\(a\) capture rates.](#)

(3) Waste tire storage sites must comply with OAR 340-096-0210 through 340-096-0240.

(4) Waste tire carriers must comply with OAR 340-096-0260 through 340-096-0290.

(5) Persons owning or controlling the following classes of disposal sites are specifically exempted from the above requirements to obtain a permit under OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97, but must comply with all other provisions of OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97 and other applicable laws, rules, and regulations regarding solid waste disposal:

(a) A facility authorized by a permit issued under ORS 466.005 to 466.385 to store, treat or dispose of both hazardous waste and solid waste;

(b) Disposal sites, facilities or disposal operations operated under a permit issued under ORS 468B.050 if all applicable requirements in OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97 have been met;

(c) A land disposal site used exclusively for the disposal of clean fill, unless the materials have been contaminated such that the department determines that their nature, amount or location may create an adverse impact on groundwater, surface water or public health or safety;

[NOTE: Such a landfill may require a permit from the Oregon Division of State Lands. A person wishing to obtain a permit exemption for an inert waste not specifically mentioned in this subsection may submit a request to the department with such information as the department may require to evaluate the request for exemption, under OAR 340-093-0080.]

(d) A site or facility that conducts solid waste operations or activities that are limited to one or more of the following, excluding a [commingled recycling processing facility](#), a [limited sort facility](#), a [recycling reload facility](#), a [commingled recycling reload facility](#) or a site or facility where the department determines that the nature, amount or location of the materials or operations may constitute a potential threat of adverse impact on the environment or public health:

(A) Using any amount of sewage sludge or biosolids under a valid water quality permit issued under ORS 468B.050;

(B) Receiving source separated materials for purposes of material recovery;

(C) Receiving, storing, processing or grinding wood, including painted wood, from construction and demolition and other activities to make a combustion fuel, when that fuel is to be burned at a facility that is in compliance with air quality rules;

(D) Receiving and processing for recycling metal, cardboard, and other non-hazardous materials that have been separated from solid waste at material recovery facilities;

(E) Receiving or processing plastics to make a feedstock for a conversion technology facility, except the following plastics:

(i) Plastics that have viable recycling markets and are acceptable in most Oregon curbside recycling collection programs, or

(ii) Clean polyolefin film plastics acceptable in commercial recycling programs;

(F) Receiving and storing used oil for transfer to another facility for processing. The facility must accept and store used oil in compliance with state and federal used oil regulations;

(G) Combusting fuels made in part from tire chips or wood, including painted wood, when burned for energy recovery in compliance with air quality rules;

(H) Transferring a container, including but not limited to a shipping container, or other vehicle holding solid waste from one mode of transportation to another (such as barge to truck); if:

(i) The container or vehicle is not available for direct use by the general public;

- (ii) The waste is not removed from the original container or vehicle; and
 - (iii) The original container or vehicle does not stay in one location longer than 72 hours, unless otherwise authorized by the department.
- (6) The Department may, in accordance with a specific permit containing a compliance schedule, grant reasonable time for solid waste disposal or waste tire storage sites or waste tire carriers to comply with OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97.
- (7) If it is determined by the Department that a proposed or existing disposal site or waste tire storage site is not likely to create a public nuisance, health hazard, air or water pollution or other environmental problem, the Department may waive any or all requirements of OAR 340-093-0070, 340-093-0130, 340-093-0140, 340-093-0150, 340-094-0060(2) and 340-095-0030(2) and issue a letter authorization in accordance with OAR 340-093-0060.
- (8) Each person who is required by OAR 340-093-0050 (1) through (4) and (7) to obtain a permit must:
- (a) Make prompt application to the Department therefore;
 - (b) Fulfill each and every term and condition of any permit issued by the Department to such person;
 - (c) Comply with OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97;
 - (d) Comply with the Department's requirements for recording, reporting, monitoring, entry, inspection, and sampling, and make no false statements, representations, or certifications in any form, notice, report, or document required thereby; and
 - (e) Allow the Department or an authorized governmental agency to enter the property under permit at reasonable times to inspect and monitor the site and records as authorized by ORS 459.385, 459.272 and 459.760.
- (9) Failure to conduct solid waste disposal or waste tire storage or waste tire carrier requirements according to the conditions, limitations, or terms of a permit or OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97, or failure to obtain a permit is a violation of OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97 and may be cause for the assessment of civil penalties for each violation as provided in OAR chapter 340, division 12 or for any other enforcement action provided by law. Each and every day that a violation occurs is considered a separate violation and may be the subject of separate penalties.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.025, 459.045, 468.020 & 459.705 to 459.760

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.205, 459.215 & 459.225

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13

DEQ 6-2009, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-09

DEQ 27-1998, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-98

DEQ 17-1997, f. & cert. ef. 8-14-97

DEQ 2-1995, f. & cert. ef. 1-10-95

DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94

DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93, Renumbered from 340-061-0020

DEQ 14-1984, f. & ef. 8-8-84

DEQ 2-1984, f. & ef. 1-16-84

DEQ 26-1981, f. & ef. 9-8-81

DEQ 41, f. 4-5-72, ef. 4-15-72

OAR 340-093-0105

Categories for Permit Actions

(1) Category 1:

- (a) Waste Tire Carrier Permit under 340-096-0260.
- (b) Letter Authorization under 340-093-0060.
- (c) Modification to a permit that is administrative in nature or does not alter permit conditions.

(2) Category 2:

- (a) Renewal of a construction and demolition debris landfill permit under 340-093-0070.
- (b) Renewal of an industrial waste landfill permit under 340-093-0070.
- (c) Renewal of a closure permit under 340-094-0100 and 340-095-0500.
- (d) Renewal of a transfer station permit under 340-096-0040.
- (e) Renewal of a material recovery facility permit under 340-096-0040.
- (f) Renewal of a solid waste treatment facility permit under 340-093-0070.
- (g) Renewal of a waste tire storage permit under 340-093-0050.
- (h) Renewal of a solid waste composting permit under 340-093-0070.
- (i) New composting facility registration issued under OAR 340-096-0100.
- (j) Renewal of a composting facility registration under 340-096-0100.
- (k) New conversion technology facility registration under 340-096-0190.
- (l) Renewal of a conversion technology facility registration under 340-093-0070.
- (m) Renewal of a conversion technology facility permit under 340-093-0070.
- [\(n\) Renewal of a commingled recycling processing facility under 340-093-0070.](#)
- [\(o\) Renewal of a limited sort facility under 340-093-0070.](#)
- [\(p\) All other modifications not listed under category 1.](#)

(3) Category 3:

- (a) New captive industrial facility permit as defined in 340-097-0120(1)(c).
- (b) New transfer station or material recovery facility permit under 340-096-0040.
- (c) New composting permit issued under 340-096-0110.
- (d) New closure permit under 340-094-0100 and 340-095-0500.
- (e) New construction and demolition landfill permit under 340-095-0001.
- (f) New solid waste treatment facility permit under 340-096-0050.

- (g) New off-site industrial facility permit under 340-097-0120(2)(a).
- (h) New sludge disposal facility permit under 340-096-0030.
- (i) New waste tire storage permit under 340-096-0210.
- (j) Renewal of a municipal landfill permit under 340-093-0070.
- (k) Renewal of an incinerator or energy recovery facility permit under 340-093-0070.
- (l) New conversion technology facility permit under 340-096-0200.

(m) New commingled recycling processing facility permit under 340-096-0300.

(n) New limited sort facility permit under 340-096-0300.

(4) Category 4:

- (a) New municipal solid waste landfill facility permit under 340-094-0001.
- (b) New incinerator permit under 340-096-0010.
- (c) New energy recovery facility permit under 340-097-0120(2)(a).

Statutory/Other Authority: 459A.025, 459.045 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.245

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13

DEQ 6-2009, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-09

DEQ 15-2000, f. & cert. ef. 10-11-00

OAR 340-093-0160

Place for Collecting Recyclable Material

(1) Beginning July 1, 2025, all solid waste permittees shall ensure that a place for collecting source separated recyclable material identified in OAR 340-090-0630(2). ~~All solid waste permittees shall ensure that a place for collecting source separated recyclable material~~ is provided for every person whose solid waste enters the disposal site.

(a) The place for collecting recyclable material shall be located either at the disposal site or at another location more convenient to the population served by the disposal site.

(b) Permittees may provide a place for collecting other materials for composting, material recovery or recycling, including materials identified under OAR 340-090-0630(3).

(2) Any disposal site that identifies a more convenient location for the collection of recyclable materials as part of providing the opportunity to recycle shall provide information to users of the disposal site about the location of the recycling collection site, what recyclable materials are accepted and hours of operation.

(3) Exemption. Any disposal site meeting one of the following criteria is not required to provide a place for collecting source separated recyclable material:

- (a) Receives only feedstocks for composting; or

(b) Does not receive source separated recyclable material; or

(c) Does not receive solid waste containing recyclable material; or

(d) Is not open to the public; or

(e) Received approval from the Department of a written request for exemption.

(4) Small Rural Sites. Any disposal site from which marketing of recyclable material is impracticable due to the amount or type of recyclable material received or geographic location shall provide information to the users of the disposal site about the opportunity to recycle at another location serving the watershed. Such information shall include the location of the recycling opportunity, what recyclable materials are accepted and hours of operation.

(5) The Department may modify the requirements in this rule if the Department finds that the opportunity to recycle is being provided through an acceptable alternative method.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 459A.100 - 459A.120 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.250

History:

DEQ 17-1997, f. & cert. ef. 8-14-97

DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94

DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93, Renumbered from 340-060-0065

DEQ 31-1992, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-92 (and corrected 1-5-93)

DEQ 26-1984, f. & ef. 12-26-84

DEQ 26-1981, f. & ef. 9-8-81

DIVISION 96

SOLID WASTE: PERMITS SPECIAL RULES FOR SELECTED SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES, WASTE TIRE STORAGE SITES AND WASTE TIRE CARRIERS

OAR 340-096-0001

Applicability

(1) OAR Chapter 340, Division 96 applies to energy recovery facilities and incinerators receiving solid waste delivered by the public or by a solid waste collection service, commingled recycling processing facilities, composting facilities, conversion technology facilities, sludge disposal sites, land application disposal sites, transfer stations, limited sort facilities, material recovery facilities and solid waste treatment facilities. Such facilities are disposal sites as defined by ORS Chapter 459, and are also subject to the requirements of ORS 459A, OAR chapter 340, division 90, division 93, division 95, including financial assurance requirements and division 97. The Department may tailor the financial assurance requirements to the nature of the facility and may exempt low risk facilities from the financial assurance requirements. For purposes of these division 96 rules, a ~~low-risk~~low-risk facility is one the Department determines is not likely to generate significant amounts of residual waste materials or contamination from the operation of the facility that will remain at closure.

(2) OAR Chapter 340 Division 96 also applies to waste tire storage sites and waste tire carriers. Waste tire storage sites and waste tire carriers are both subject to financial assurance requirements. The Department will modify active permits for any waste tire storage site or waste tire carrier in operation upon the effective date of these rules and issue permits to be consistent with OAR 340, Divisions 93, 96 and 97, at no additional application fee to the permittee. The Department will modify active permits for any combined tire carrier/storage site in operation upon the effective date of these rules and issue separate waste tire carrier and waste tire storage permits. The Department will modify active permits for any beneficial use waste tire storage site in operation upon the effective date of these rules and issue waste tire storage permits.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.005 - 459.418, 459A.100 - 459A.120 & 459.785

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.015 & 459.045

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13

DEQ 6-2009, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-09

DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93

OAR 340-096-0300

Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities and Limited Sort Facilities

(1) Applicability.

(a) This rule applies to all commingled recycling processing facilities and limited sort facilities. Such facilities are disposal sites as defined by ORS Chapter 459 and 459A and are also subject to the requirements of OAR chapter 340, divisions 90, 93, 95 and 97 as applicable.

(b) Beginning on July 1, 2025, no person may construct or operate a commingled recycling processing or limited sort facility except as provided in this rule.

(c) A commingled recycling processing facilities must comply with all requirements in this rule.

(d) A limited sort facility must comply with all requirements in this rule except (3)(a) capture rate.

(e) A commingled recycling processing facility or limited sort facility, possessing an active solid waste disposal site permit and in operation before July 1, 2025, that submitted materials required by OAR 340-093-0050 and OAR 340-093-0070 for a new disposal site permit by February 1, 2025, may continue in operation pending a determination by the department and issuance of a disposal site permit.

(2) Permit eligibility

(a) A commingled recycling processing facility must:

(A) Receive source separated commingled recyclable material that is collected commingled from a collection program providing the opportunity to recycle, per ORS 459A.863(3)(a)(A);

(B) Presort bulky recyclable and non-recyclable material, removing such material from the commingled stream being processed; and

(C) Separate all remaining materials into two streams, one of which is predominantly fiber and one of which is predominantly non-fiber containers, producing streams of materials that are intended for use or further processing by others; and

(D) For materials in the fiber stream, further separate and transport to a responsible end market no less than 95% of the recoverable uniform statewide collection list-related fiber in the stream.

(b) A facility that does not meet the requirements of Subsection (a) of this Section is not eligible for a commingled recycling processing permit but may be a limited sort facility provided that it meets the requirements of OAR 340-093-0030(65)(b).

(3) Recyclable Material Processing Performance Standards

(a) Capture rate

(A) A commingled recycling processing facility must sort all Uniform Statewide Collection List material in OAR 340-0090-0630 so that material does not become contaminants in other waste streams.

(B) A commingled recycling processing facility must comply with the material capture rates established in the Material Capture Rate table (pdf) A commingled recycling processing facility can achieve a capture rate either by capturing the material at its own facility or directing material to a facility (for secondary processing) that achieves the capture rate, or some combination of the two.

(C) The Department will conduct periodic assessments to determine compliance with the capture rates performance standard, as described in Section (3)(a)(B) of this rule.

(b) Outbound contamination

(A) All Uniform Statewide Collection List material in OAR 340-0090-0630, sent to a responsible end market must not contain more than 5% contamination, as defined in ORS 459A.863(4)(b), by weight.

(B) The Department may conduct periodic assessments to determine compliance with the outbound contamination rate, as described in Section (3) of this rule.

• (4) Responsible end market

(a) All material listed on the Uniform Statewide Collection List in OAR 340-0090-0630(2) that has been processed, and material handled in accordance with OAR 340-090-0830(4), must be sent to a responsible end market.

(b) Commingled recycling processing facilities and limited sort facilities must comply with all responsible end markets requirements established under OAR 340-096-0310.

(5) Assessment of Capture Rates and Outbound Contamination

(a) For the purposes of this section, “conventional evaluation method assessment” means the manual sorting of material, whether the material to be sorted is in loose or baled form, to determine a facility’s compliance with the capture rate and outbound contamination rate performance standards.

(b) For the purposes of this section, “alternative evaluation method assessment” means the use of a method other than manual sorting of material, to determine a facility’s compliance with the capture rate and outbound contamination rate performance standards. An example of such a method is use of artificial intelligence technology.

(c) Each permitted commingled recycling processing facility must undergo at least one unannounced conventional evaluation method assessment within the first 2.5-year program plan period, with that assessment sampling material from each of the established capture rate-related commodities categories. For each subsequent five-year program plan period, each processing facility must undergo at least two unannounced conventional evaluation method assessments. A DEQ-approved alternative evaluation method assessment may be used to substitute for one of the conventional evaluation method assessments. If a commingled recycling processing facility utilizes a DEQ-approved alternative evaluation method assessment for data-generation purposes, the facility must still perform at least one unannounced conventional evaluation method assessment within each five-year program plan period, for comparative data purposes.

(d) At any point, a commingled recycling processing facility can request the use of an alternative evaluation method. If a facility is to use an alternative evaluation method to provide data to DEQ, the processor must perform a comparison study to demonstrate that the alternative evaluation method produces similar or better data than the conventional evaluation method. The comparison study, including comparison methodology, must be reviewed and approved by DEQ. The commingled recycling processing facility is responsible for covering the costs associated with the undertaking of such a comparison study.

(e) For all assessments undertaken, material samples to be assessed will be pulled from the material stream as it enters the commingled recycling processing facility’s balers or from finished bales.

(f) DEQ, or a contractor to DEQ, may use one or more sampling events to evaluate compliance with performance standards and to determine a commingled recycling processing facility's capture rate across all commodities and the average outbound contamination rate.

(g) A commingled recycling processing facility must make material available for on-site or off-site assessment. DEQ, or a contractor to DEQ, must be on-site to observe selection of material to be assessed. If baled material from a permitted commingled recycling processing facility is to be assessed, DEQ, or a contractor to DEQ will select the bales to be assessed, not the processor.

(h) If multiple site visits are necessary to assess compliance with the capture rate and outbound contamination rate-based performance standards, DEQ will determine the need and schedule for those follow-up sampling assessments. Processing facilities must cover costs associated with any follow-up assessments, in accordance with protocols approved by DEQ. All follow-up assessments will be subject to observation by DEQ.

(6) Plans and Specifications

(a) Plans and specifications for a commingled recycling processing facility shall include, but not be limited to, the location and physical features of the facility such as contours, surface drainage control, access and on-site roads, traffic routing, landscaping, weigh stations, fences and specifications for solid waste handling equipment, truck and area washing facilities and wash water disposal, and water supply and sanitary waste disposal.

(b) Inbound and outbound contamination levels. In addition to describing normal facility operations, the facility operations plan must include, among other things, a description of how the facility will implement the forms and procedures established by the DEQ for evaluating and describing levels of inbound and outbound contamination as required by ORS 459A.955. The facility operations plan must be submitted to the DEQ for approval.

(7) Design and Construction:

(a) The design and construction of all facilities must be in accordance with standards in this rule and must be approved by the Department.

(b) Wastewater Discharges. There must be no discharge of wastewater or leachate to waters of the state except in accordance with a permit from the Department, issued under ORS 468B.050;

(c) Groundwater. Commingled recycling processing facilities must not cause an adverse impact to groundwater under OAR 340 Division 40.

(d) Access Roads. All weather roads must be provided from the public highways or roads, to and within the disposal site and shall be designed and maintained to prevent traffic congestion, traffic hazards and dust and noise pollution;

(e) Drainage. The site must be designed such that surface drainage will be diverted around or away from the operational area of the site;

(f) Fire Protection. Fire protection must be provided in accordance with plans approved in writing by the Department and in compliance with state and local fire regulations;

(8) Operations:

(a) All facilities must be operated to meet the following standards.

(b) Storage:

(A) All solid waste deposited at the site must be confined to the designated dumping or storage area;

(B) Accumulation of solid wastes must be kept to minimum practical quantities.

(c) Nuisance Conditions:

(A) Blowing debris must be controlled such that the entire disposal site is maintained free of litter;

(B) Dust, malodors and noise must be controlled to prevent air pollution or excessive noise as defined by ORS Chapters 467 and 468A and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(d) Health Hazards. Rodent, bird and insect control measures must be provided, sufficient to prevent vector production and sustenance. Any other conditions which may result in transmission of disease to man and animals must be controlled;

(e) Recordkeeping and Reporting.

(A) All facilities must maintain records and submit reports to the Department as required by the Department demonstrating compliance with conditions of a permit, ORS 459, ORS 459A or OAR Chapter 340, Divisions 90 and 93 through 97.

(B) All facilities must maintain records in accordance with Department established procedures and provide reports to the Department as required, including record keeping and reporting for waste acceptance, waste disposal, capture rates, outbound contamination levels and responsible end markets.

(C) In the case of a change in ownership of the permitted facility, the new permittee is responsible for ensuring that the records are transferred from the previous permittee and maintained for the number of years required by the department.

[NOTE: View a PDF of the Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Permit Material Capture Rates table by clicking on the link below.]

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.955 & 459A.956

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.955 & 459A.956



OAR 340-096-0300

Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Permit Material Capture Rates

Table A: Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Permit Material Capture Rates

<u>Fiber</u>	<u>July 1, 2025 Rate</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 2028 Rate</u>
<u>Cardboard (includes kraft paper)</u>	<u>96%</u>	<u>97%</u>
<u>Printing and writing paper (includes newspaper, packaging tissue paper, telephone directories, nonmetallized giftwrap, paperboard, magazines, catalogs and similar glossy paper, paperback books and molded pulp packaging)</u>	<u>96%</u>	<u>97%</u>
<u>Cartons</u>	<u>78%</u>	<u>88%</u>

<u>Plastic</u>	<u>July 1, 2025 Rate</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 2028 Rate</u>
<u>PET bottles and containers, excluding thermoformed containers (measuring at least 2 inches in at least 2 dimensions up to 2 gallons)</u>	<u>85%</u>	<u>93%</u>
<u>PET thermoformed containers</u>	<u>85%</u>	<u>93%</u>
<u>HDPE bottles and containers (measuring at least 2 inches in at least 2 dimensions up to 2 gallons)</u>	<u>88%</u>	<u>95%</u>
<u>HDPE and PP tubs & pails (2 to 5 gallons) and PP bottles and containers (measuring at least 2 inches</u>	<u>83%</u>	<u>93%</u>

<u>in at least 2 dimensions up to 2 gallons)</u>		
<u>HDPE and PP flower pots (measuring at least 2 inches in at least 2 dimensions up to 2 gallons)</u>	<u>70%</u>	<u>89%</u>
<u>HDPE and PP flower pots greater than 2 gallons</u>	<u>85%</u>	<u>92%</u>

<u>Metal</u>	<u>July 1, 2025 Rate</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 2028 Rate</u>
<u>Accepted aluminum cans (beverage and food)</u>	<u>88%</u>	<u>94%</u>
<u>Deposit and other steel cans accepted at curb</u>	<u>93%</u>	<u>98%</u>
<u>Other scrap metal (ferrous, non-ferrous + mixed metal) accepted at curb</u>	<u>88%</u>	<u>98%</u>



OAR 340-096-0310
Responsible End Markets

(1) Responsible End Markets Standard

(a) A commingled recycling processing facility must ensure that materials are marketed to responsible end markets, as provided by OAR 340-090-0670(1) and (2) and by completing the following two steps successively:

(A) First, a commingled recycling processing facility must perform a screening assessment, using a form provided by DEQ. The screening assessment will record and corroborate written verification from all entities described in OAR 340-090-0670(2)(a)(A)-(E) that receive material which originated at the recycling commingled processing facility that they meet the responsible standard provided by OAR 340-090-0670(2)(b).

(B) Next a commingled recycling processing facility must ensure that all entities described in OAR 340-090-0670(2)(a)(A)-(E) have been verified as responsible through a more detailed assessment against the responsible standard provided by OAR 340-090-0670(2), either through an annually-audited verification by a producer responsibility organization or through third-party certification from an Environmental Quality Commission-approved program, as provided by ORS 459A.955(2)(h)(A)(ii) and OAR 340-090-0670(3)(a)(B).

(b) For all materials delivered to end markets for recycling, a commingled recycling processing facility must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(A) prior to sending materials. For materials delivered to end markets for recycling on or before June 30, 2026, the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) must be completed by July 1, 2027. For materials delivered to end markets for recycling after June 30, 2026, a commingled recycling processing facility must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) within 12 months of first delivery to the end market.

(c) Prior to sending a material to an end market or other downstream entity where the material would be processed by a non-mechanical recycling method, a commingled recycling processing facility must submit the following information to DEQ and receive advance approval:

(A) A description of how the proposed method will affect the ability of the material to be recycled into feedstock for the manufacture of new products;

(B) A description of how the proposed method will affect the types and amounts of plastic recycled for food and pharmaceutical-grade applications;

• (C) A description of any applicable air, water and waste permitting compliance requirements; and

(D) An analysis of the environmental impacts for the proposed method compared to the environmental impacts of mechanical recycling, incineration and landfill disposal as solid waste.

(d) Each end market and other downstream entity that receives material collected for recycling in Oregon requires only one screening assessment and an annually-audited verification by a producer responsibility organization or third-party certification from an Environmental Quality Commission-approved program. Commingled recycling processing facilities and producer responsibility organizations that send materials to the same end markets or other downstream entities may coordinate their market assessment efforts to avoid duplication of effort.

(e) If a producer responsibility organization is granted variance for timing or required contents of a verification as part of the program plan review process, per OAR 340-090-0670(3)(e) or (h), the variance also applies to a commingled recycling processing facility that sends materials to the end market that is the subject of the variance.

(2) Reporting

(a) For all end markets and other downstream entities for which third-party certification from an Environmental Quality Commission-approved program has not been obtained, commingled recycling processing facilities must submit disposition reports that accurately report the final end market of the materials, in accordance with ORS 459A.955(2)(h)(A), to DEQ as follows:

(A) Disposition reports shall consist of disposition data provided in a manner proscribed by DEQ, as well as all screening assessments and certification reports conducted in a given quarter.

(B) Disposition reports must be submitted to DEQ on a quarterly basis, with reports due on the first of the month of each February, May, August, and November, covering the previous quarter of the calendar year.

(i) The first disposition report is due November 1, 2025.

(ii) No disposition reporting is required for materials that depart from a commingled recycling processing facility prior to July 1, 2025.

(iii) If a commingled recycling processing facility wishes to send materials to an entity listed in OAR 340-090-0670(2)(a)(A)-(E) and no signed screening assessment is on file with DEQ, the signed screening assessment for the entity may be submitted to DEQ outside of the reporting schedule.

(C) Disposition data must:

(i) Indicate entities listed in OAR 340-090-0670(2)(a) that took possession of material marketed by the commingled recycling processing facility, including the business or person name, city, state, region, and country. The entities must be ordered sequentially along the pathway of disposition, with the end market positioned at the end; and

(ii) Indicate the amount of material per category received in tons by each entity during the quarter, using the capture rate material categories in OAR 340-096-0300(3)(a)(B). For materials without capture rate targets that are added to the uniform statewide collection list by a producer responsibility organization via its program plan per ORS 459A.914(4)(b)), DEQ will temporarily designate the reporting category until a capture rate target is set in a subsequent rulemaking. When reporting disposition for supply chains in which materials that originated with a permitted or certified processor and that are subject to the responsible end market obligation mix with non-obligated materials, such as material originating from another state, an accounting method that attributes outputs proportionally with inputs must be applied to attribute output volumes to Oregon. Examples of such methods are the controlled blending methodology and the mass balance rolling average percentage methodology as defined in ISO 22095: 2020, CHAIN OF CUSTODY – GENERAL TERMINOLOGY AND MODELS.

(iii) Contain comprehensive accounting for all destinations and tonnages described in subparagraphs (C)(i) and (ii) of this paragraph. Such accounting may exclude individual dispositions to end markets and other locations of final disposition of less than 1 percent of the total material in a given capture rate category handled by a given commingled recycling processing facility in a given quarter, provided that these exemptions comprise no more than 10 percent by weight of the total amount of that material sent elsewhere by the commingled recycling processing facility in a given quarter.

(D) A commingled recycling processing facility may designate other entities to report either a portion of or all of its disposition data to the department on its behalf, provided that designees are limited to:

(i) entities that directly receive or directly take legal possession of material from the commingled recycling processing facility; or

(ii) entities that do not receive material that originated at the commingled recycling processing facility.

(3) Auditing. Commingled recycling processing facilities must allow producer responsibility organizations to access their facilities for the purposes of conducting random bale tracking as required by OAR 340-090-0670(4).

(4) Material tracking. A commingled recycling processing facility must indicate in its operation plan to DEQ the method used for tracking its material along pathways of disposition and for generating required disposition reporting data.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.955

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.955

OAR 340-096-0820

Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Certification Program

(1) In accordance with ORS 459A.905(2)(a)(B), a local government, the local government's service provider or a commingled recycling reload facility may only deliver to a commingled recycling processing facility located outside of this state commingled recyclables that were collected pursuant to the uniform statewide collection list established under ORS 459A.914 if the commingled recycling processing facility is certified pursuant to this rule or can certify that it meets the requirements of ORS 459A.955 or 459A.956, even though the facility does not hold a certificate

(2) In any given calendar year, the requirement for a certification in Section (1) only applies to an out-of-state commingled recycling processing facility that has accepted at least 280 tons of commingled recyclable material that originated in this state in that calendar year.

(3) A commingled recycling processing facility may obtain a third-party certification from an entity on a list approved by DEQ pursuant to Section (4) or a commingled recycling processing facility may self-certify that it meets the certification requirements of this rule.

(4) DEQ shall develop a list of approved third parties to issue certificates.

(5) Certification Standards. A commingled recycling processing facility that requires certification pursuant to Section (2) must meet the requirements of ORS 459A.955(2) and OAR 340-096-0300(3), (4), and (5) to be certified under this rule. A commingled recycling processing facility shall demonstrate meeting those requirements as follows:

(a) for the requirements of ORS 459A.955(2)(d) and (e) by complying with all relevant requirements of the jurisdiction where it is located.

(b) the requirements of ORS 459A.955(2)(f) apply to all inbound materials originating from this state.

(c) For capture rates and outbound contamination standards, as described in ORS 459A.955(2)(a) and (c) and OAR 340-096-0300(2)(a), the amount of material assessed will be the percentage of the total tons of inbound commingled recyclable material that originated from this state in the last calendar year. The percentage requirement must be determined separately for each commodity marketed by the commingled recycling processing facility.

(d) For responsible end market disposition and reporting requirements under ORS 459A.955(2)(b) and (h) and OAR 340-096-0310(2) the amount of material assessed will be the same percentage calculated for that commodity under subsection (c).

(6) A commingled recycling processing facility certified under this rule must receive periodic assessments of compliance with capture rates and outbound contamination requirements as provided by this Section.

(a) For the purposes of this section, "conventional evaluation method assessment" means the manual sorting of material, whether the material to be sorted is in loose or baled form, to determine a facility's compliance with the capture rate and outbound contamination rate performance standards.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "alternative evaluation method assessment" means the use of a method other than manual sorting of material, to determine a facility's compliance with the capture rate and outbound

contamination rate performance standards. An example of such a method is use of artificial intelligence technology.

(c) A commingled recycling processing facility must contract with a DEQ-approved third-party certifier to conduct periodic assessments using a methodology established by DEQ. Such assessments shall meet the requirements established under OAR 340-096-0300(3)(c)(d)(e) and (g) and as provided by this section.

(d) The percentage of material assessed will be the percentage of the commingled recycling processing facility's total annual tonnage that originated from this state. The commingled recycling processing facility will be responsible for selecting the percentage of loose material or bales to be sorted by the third-party certifier or a contractor to the third-party certifier.

(e) A third-party certifier, or a contractor to a third-party certifier, may use one or more sampling events to evaluate compliance with performance standards and to determine a commingled recycling processing facility's capture rate across all commodities and the average outbound contamination rate.

(f) If multiple site visits are necessary to assess compliance with the capture rate and outbound contamination rate-based performance standards, DEQ will work with the third-party certifier to determine the need and schedule of any required follow-up sampling assessments.

(g) DEQ will arrange and be responsible for costs related to the first unannounced conventional evaluation method assessments conducted by a third-party certifier or a contractor to a third-party certifier. If the assessment determines the commingled recycling processing facility is fails to meet the established performance standards for capture rates and outbound contamination, follow-up assessments will be undertaken, in accordance with protocols and a schedule to be approved by DEQ. The commingled recycling processing facility shall implement the follow-up assessment in accordance with the DEQ approved protocols and schedule. All follow-up assessments will be subject to observation by a third-party certifier.

(7) Material Disposition Reporting. A service provider or a commingled recycling reload facility that transports materials collected pursuant to the uniform statewide collection list established under ORS 459A.914 to a commingled recycling processing facility located outside of this state that meets the requirements of this rule must obtain material disposition information from that facility for the materials that originated in this state. A service provider or a commingled recycling reload facilities shall report such information to DEQ on a schedule consistent with OAR 340-096-0310(2)(a)(B).

(8) The requirements of this rule are effective on July 1, 2025

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.905

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.905

OAR 340-096-0840

Living Wage and Supportive Benefits

For purposes of ORS 459A.905(2)(c) and related statutes and rules the terms below in Section (1) to (3) have the meanings provided by this rule:

(1) A worker is any person receiving compensation in exchange for any hours scheduled or worked, no matter if the worker is employed directly by the facility, contracted or temporarily employed person, whose primary work tasks are directly associated with the mechanical or physical activities of processing materials at a commingled recycling processing facility. This definition includes sort line workers and persons performing other materials processing tasks. This definition does not include facility administrative or clerical workers, truck drivers, maintenance or other similar occasional workers at any commingled recycling processing facility.

(2) A living wage is a wage one full-time worker must earn, calculated on an hourly basis, to cover the cost in the place where they live of their household's minimum basic need without additional income or subsidization.

The location of the commingled recycling processing facility where a worker works shall be used to calculate the living wage. The calculated hourly living wage applicable for the purposes of this rule is included as Table A in the appendix for this rule section.

(3) Supportive benefits are benefits provided to a worker to support their health and well-being, including health insurance, disability insurance, life insurance and paid time off.

(a) Health insurance coverage must meet the requirements of Paragraphs (A) to (D) of this Subsection.

(A) Health insurance coverage must be provided to all workers regardless of status as part-time or full time based on weekly hours worked. Coverage options may allow for tiered benefits based on full- or part-time status, as defined by state law for the specific facility.

(B) Health insurance coverage must comply with, or exceed, all federal and state law requirements, including the Federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, 42 USC 18001, et. seq., requirements for affordability and minimum value plans.

(C) Health insurance coverage must include vision and dental benefits.

(D) Health insurance coverage must include optional coverage available to a worker's family members as defined in ORS 657B.010(19).

(b) Disability insurance must include short-term and long-term options. Disability insurance shall incorporate coverage for accidental death and dismemberment consistent with insurance industry standards at the time of the worker's employment, unless such coverage is otherwise included in the life insurance benefits.

(c) Life insurance coverage of at least \$10,000 must be provided at no cost to the worker, with additional optional coverage available to purchase by the worker.

(d) If term life insurance is provided, the term of coverage must be no less than five years.

(e) Paid time off shall include sick leave, vacation/discretionary leave and holiday pay and shall consist of at least the following:

(A) At least 10 vacation/discretionary days (80 hours) per calendar year for workers working full-time at the facility, with full-time as defined in OAR 471-030-0022;

(B) At least eight vacation/discretionary days (64 hours) per calendar year for workers working less than full-time at the facility, as defined by OAR 471-030-0022;

(C) No fewer than five sick days (40 hours) per calendar year for all workers, regardless of full or part-time status; and

(D) Paid holidays equivalent to those recognized annually by the State of Oregon, as defined by ORS 187.010 and ORS 187.020, for all workers regardless of full or part-time status. Paid holidays may be taken as days off or as supplemental pay (eight hours of work).

[NOTE: View a PDF of the Calculated living wage for Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities used by Oregon local governments table by clicking on the link below.]

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.905

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.905



OAR 340-096-0840

Living Wage and Supportive Benefits

Table A: Calculated living wage for Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities used by Oregon local governments¹

<u>Facility location: State (county)</u>	<u>Calculated hourly living wage</u>
<u>California (Humboldt)</u>	<u>25.82</u>
<u>Oregon (Clackamas)</u>	<u>31.69</u>
<u>Oregon (Klamath)</u>	<u>23.35</u>
<u>Oregon (Lane)</u>	<u>26.94</u>
<u>Oregon (Marion)</u>	<u>25.76</u>
<u>Oregon (Multnomah)</u>	<u>31.90</u>
<u>Oregon (Washington)</u>	<u>32.58</u>
<u>Washington (Clark)</u>	<u>28.42</u>

¹ Table A shows the calculated hourly living wage for the counties in which the commingled recycling processing facilities used by Oregon's local governments at the time of rule adoption. Any new or relocated facilities subject to these rules would be required to use the county-specific calculated hourly living wage if listed above or calculate the hourly living wage based on the figures published by the MIT Living Wage Calculator. The calculation is equal to 0.35 multiplied by the county-specific wage figure for 1 worker/0 dependents added to 0.65 multiplied by the county-specific wage figure for 2 workers/2 dependents.

DIVISION 97
SOLID WASTE: PERMIT FEES

OAR 340-097-0001

Applicability

This division applies to persons owning or operating or applying to DEQ to own or operate, a municipal solid waste landfill, a non-municipal land disposal site, an energy recovery facility or an incinerator receiving solid waste delivered by the public or by a solid waste collection service, a composting facility, a sludge disposal site, a land application disposal site, a transfer station, a material recovery facility, a [commingled recycling processing facility](#), a [limited sort facility](#), a solid waste treatment facility, a solid waste conversion technology facility or any other solid waste disposal site required to obtain a solid waste permit from DEQ. It also applies to persons who transport solid waste out of Oregon for final disposal or destruction at a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste, construction and demolition waste, land clearing debris, or waste tires for final disposal or destruction. This division also applies to persons engaged in or applying to DEQ to collect waste tires, transport waste tires, or collect and transport waste tires for the purpose of storage, processing or disposal and to waste tire storage sites requiring a permit from DEQ.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 459A.100 - 459A.120 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.235 & 459.730

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 2-2016, f. & cert. ef. 2-4-16

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13

DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94

DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93

OAR 340-097-0110

Solid Waste Permit and Disposal Fees

(1) Each person required to have a solid waste disposal permit, waste tire storage or waste tire carrier permit is subject to the following fees:

(a) An application processing fee for new facilities and new waste tire carriers which must be submitted with the application for a new permit as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(2); and

(b) A solid waste permit compliance fee as listed in OAR 340-097-0120(6).

(2) Each disposal site receiving domestic solid waste for final disposal or destruction must pay the per-ton solid waste disposal fees on solid waste as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(7). Beginning April 1, 2019, and first payable beginning July 1, 2019, land disposal sites receiving construction and demolition wastes, land clearing debris, or tires for final disposal or destruction must also pay this fee.

(3) Oregon solid waste disposed of out-of-state. A person who transports solid waste, generated in Oregon, for final disposal or destruction at a disposal site located outside of Oregon that receives domestic solid waste, or beginning April 1, 2019, a land disposal site that receives construction and demolition waste, land clearing debris, or waste tires for final disposal or destruction, must pay the per-ton solid waste disposal fees as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(7).

(a) For purposes of OAR 340-097-0110 and 340-097-0120(7), a person is the transporter if the person transports or arranges for the transport of solid waste out of Oregon for final disposal or destruction at a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste, or beginning April 1, 2019, a land disposal site that receives construction and demolition waste, land clearing debris, or waste tires for final disposal or destruction, and is:

(A) A solid waste collection service or any other person who hauls, under an agreement, solid waste out of Oregon;

(B) A person who hauls his or her own industrial, commercial or institutional waste or other waste such as cleanup materials contaminated with hazardous substances;

(C) An operator of a transfer station, when Oregon waste is delivered to a transfer station located in Oregon and from there is transported out of Oregon for final disposal or destruction;

(D) A person who authorizes or retains the services of another person for disposal of cleanup materials contaminated with hazardous substances; or

(E) A person who transports infectious waste.

(b) Notification requirement:

(A) Before transporting or arranging for transport of solid waste for final disposal or destruction out of Oregon to a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste, or beginning April 1, 2019, to a land disposal site that receives construction and demolition wastes, land clearing debris, or waste tires, the person identified in subsection (3)(a) must notify DEQ in writing on a form DEQ provides.

(B) The notification must state whether the person will transport the waste on an on-going basis.

(c) As used in this section, "person" does not include an individual transporting only the individual's own residential solid waste to a disposal site located out of the state.

(4) Fees. The solid waste permit compliance fee must be paid for each year a disposal site, waste tire carrier or waste tire storage site requiring a solid waste permit is in operation or under permit. The fee period is prospective and is as follows:

(a) New sites requiring a solid waste permit:

(A) Any new disposal site must pay a solid waste permit compliance fee 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which solid waste is received at the facility, except as specified in paragraph (4)(a)(B), (C) and (D);

(B) A new disposal site that receives less than 1,000 tons of solid waste per year, other than a transfer station, material recovery facility, [commingled recycling processing facility](#), [limited sort facility](#), or composting facility, must pay the entire permit compliance fee for the first year's operation if the facility is placed into operation on or before September 1. A new facility placed into operation after September 1 will not owe a permit compliance fee until the following January 31. An application for a new disposal site receiving less than 1,000 tons of solid waste a year must include the applicable permit compliance fee for the first year of operation;

(C) A new industrial solid waste disposal site, sludge or land application disposal site or solid waste treatment facility receiving more than 1,000 but less than 20,000 tons of solid waste a year must pay a solid waste permit compliance fee on January 31 following the calendar year in which the facility is placed into operation;

(D) A new transfer station, material recovery facility, [commingled recycling processing facility](#), [limited sort facility](#) or composting facility must pay the entire permit compliance fee for the first fiscal year's operation, based on the state's fiscal year, if the facility is placed into operation on or before April 1. Any new facility

placed into operation after April 1 will not owe a permit compliance fee until DEQ's annual billing for the next fiscal year. An application for a new transfer station, material recovery facility or composting facility must include the applicable permit compliance fee for the first year of operation.

(b) New waste tire carriers and waste tire storage sites shall pay the entire permit compliance fee for the first fiscal year's operation, based on the state's fiscal year, if the facility is placed into operation on or before April 1. Any new facility or carrier placed into operation after April 1 will not owe a permit compliance fee until DEQ's annual billing for the next fiscal year. An application for a new waste carrier or waste tire storage site shall include the applicable permit compliance fee for the first year of operation.

(c) Existing permitted sites. Any existing disposal site or waste tire storage site that is in operation and is permitted to receive or receives solid waste in a calendar year must pay the solid waste permit compliance fee for that year as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(6)(a), (b), and (c). A facility is deemed to be an "existing permitted site" from the time of permit issuance;

(d) Existing permitted waste tire carriers. Any existing waste tire carrier that is permitted to collect and transport waste tires in a calendar year shall pay the waste tire carrier permit compliance fees for that year as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(6). A waste tire carrier is deemed to be an "existing waste tire carrier" from the time of permit issuance;

(e) Closed sites. If a land disposal site stops receiving waste before April 1 of the fiscal year in which the site permanently ceases active operations, based on the state's fiscal year, the permittee must pay the solid waste permit compliance fee for the "year of closure" OAR 340-097-0120(6)(d)(A) specifies as well as the permit compliance fee the permittee pays quarterly based on the waste received in the previous calendar quarters. If a land disposal site has permanently ceased receiving waste and the site is closed, a solid waste permittee must pay the solid waste permit compliance fee for closed sites as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(6)(d);

(f) DEQ may alter the due date for the solid waste permit compliance fee upon receipt of a justifiable request from a permittee.

(5) Tonnage reporting. The permit compliance fee and per-ton solid waste disposal fees, if applicable, must be submitted together with a form DEQ approves. Information reported must include the amount and type of solid waste and any other information DEQ requires to substantiate the tonnage or to calculate the state material recovery rate.

(6) Calculation of tonnage. Permittees and registrants are responsible for accurately calculating solid waste tonnage. For purposes of determining appropriate fees under OAR 340-097-0120(6) and (7), annual tonnage of solid waste received must be calculated as follows:

(a) Municipal solid waste facilities. Annual tonnage of solid waste received at municipal solid waste facilities, including construction and demolition sites and municipal solid waste composting facilities, receiving 50,000 or more tons annually must be based on weight from certified scales. When certified scales are required, all solid waste received at the facility for disposal must be weighed at the facility's scales, except as DEQ otherwise approves in writing. If certified scales are required but are temporarily not functioning, all solid waste received at the facility must either use other certified scales in the area or estimate tonnage as specified in this section. If certified scales are not required, estimated annual tonnage for municipal solid waste, including that at municipal solid waste composting facilities, will be based upon 300 pounds per cubic yard of uncompacted waste received, and 700 pounds per cubic yard of compacted waste received. If yardage is not known, the solid waste facility may use one ton per resident in the service area of the disposal site, unless the permittee demonstrates a more accurate estimate. For other types of wastes received at municipal solid waste sites and where certified scales are not required or not available, the conversions and provisions in subsection (b) must be used;

(b) Industrial facilities. Annual tonnage of solid waste received at industrial facilities receiving 50,000 or more tons annually must be based on weight from certified scales. When certified scales are required, all solid waste

received at the facility must be weighed at the facility's scales, except as DEQ otherwise approves in writing. If certified scales are required but are temporarily not functioning, all solid waste received at the facility must either use other certified scales in the area or estimate tonnage as specified in this section. If certified scales are not required, industrial sites must use the following conversion factors to determine tonnage of solid waste disposed. Composting facilities must use the following conversion factors for those materials appropriate for composting:

(A) Asbestos: 500 pounds per cubic yard;

(B) Pulp and paper waste other than sludge: 1,000 pounds per cubic yard;

(C) Construction, demolition and land clearing wastes: 1,100 pounds per cubic yard;

(D) Wood waste:

(i) Wood waste, mixed, including log sort waste (as defined in OAR 340-093-0030): 1,200 pounds per cubic yard;

(ii) Wood waste including scrap lumber, pallets, wood from construction and demolition activities: 250 pounds per cubic yard;

(iii) Wood chips, green: 473 pounds per cubic yard;

(iv) Wood chips, dry: 243 pounds per cubic yard;

(v) Sawdust, wet: 530 pounds per cubic yard;

(vi) Sawdust, bone dry: 275 pounds per cubic yard.

(E) Yard debris:

(i) Grass clippings: 950 pounds per cubic yard;

(ii) Leaves: 375 pounds per cubic yard;

(iii) Compacted yard debris: 640 pounds per cubic yard; and

(iv) Uncompacted yard debris: 250 pounds per cubic yard.

(F) Manure, sludge, septage, grits, screenings and other wet wastes: 1,600 pounds per cubic yard;

(G) Food waste: 700 pounds per cubic yard;

(H) Ash and slag: 2,000 pounds per cubic yard;

(I) Contaminated soils: 2,400 pounds per cubic yard;

(J) Asphalt, mining and milling wastes, foundry sand, silica: 2,500 pounds per cubic yard;

(K) For wastes other than the above, the permittee or registrant must determine the density of the wastes subject to DEQ's written approval;

(L) As an alternative to the above conversion factors, the permittee or registrant may determine the density of their own waste, subject to DEQ's written approval.

(7) DEQ may refund the application processing fee, in whole or in part, after taking into consideration any costs DEQ may have incurred in processing the application, when submitted with an application if either of the following conditions exists:

(a) DEQ determines that no permit is required;

(b) The applicant withdraws the application before DEQ has granted or denied preliminary approval or, if no preliminary approval has been granted or denied, DEQ has approved or denied the application.

(8) Exemptions:

(a) Persons treating petroleum contaminated soils are exempt from the application processing and renewal fees for a Letter Authorization if the following conditions are met:

(A) The soil is being treated as part of a site cleanup authorized under ORS Chapters 465 or 466; and

(B) DEQ and the applicant for the Letter Authorization have entered into a written agreement under which the applicant must pay for costs DEQ incurred for oversight of the cleanup and for processing of the Letter Authorization.

(b) Persons to whom a Letter Authorization has been issued are not subject to the solid waste permit compliance fee.

(9) All fees must be made payable to the Department of Environmental Quality.

(10) Submittal schedule:

(a) DEQ bills the solid waste permit compliance fee to the holder of the following permits: transfer station, material recovery facility, [commingled recycling processing facility, limited sort facility](#), composting facility, waste tire storage site, waste tire carrier and closed solid waste disposal site. The fee period is the state's fiscal year, July 1 through June 30, and the fee is due annually by the date indicated on the invoice. Any "year of closure" pro-rated fee will be billed to the permittee of a closed site together with the site's first regular billing as a closed site;

(b) For solid waste disposal site permit holders other than those in subsection (10)(a), DEQ does not bill the solid waste permit compliance fee to the permittee. The permittee must self-report these fees to DEQ, under sections (4) and (5). The fee period is either the calendar quarter or the calendar year, and the fees are due to DEQ as follows:

(A) For any disposal site required to pay the per-ton fee on any solid waste as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(7) (e.g., landfills, municipal waste incinerators, municipal energy recovery facilities, conversion technology facilities, and solid waste treatment facilities that receive domestic solid waste for final disposal or destruction), plus construction and demolition and tire landfills: on the same schedule as specified in subsection (10)(c);

(B) For industrial solid waste disposal sites, sludge or land application disposal sites and other disposal sites not required to pay the per-ton fee on solid waste as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(7), except construction and demolition and tire landfills:

(i) For sites receiving over 20,000 tons of waste a year: quarterly, on the 30th day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter; or

(ii) For sites receiving 20,000 tons of waste a year or less: annually, on the 31st day of January;

(iii) For a site that has received less than 20,000 tons of waste in past years but exceeds that amount in a given year, DEQ will in general grant a one-year delay before the site is required to begin submitting permit fees on a quarterly basis. If the site appears likely to continue to exceed the 20,000 annual ton limit, then DEQ will require the site to report tonnage and submit applicable permit fees on a quarterly basis.

(c) DEQ does not bill the per-ton solid waste disposal fees on solid waste and the Orphan Site Account fee. They must be paid on the following schedule:

(A) Quarterly, on the 30th day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter; or

(B) Annually, on the 31st day of January, for solid waste disposal site permit holders for sites receiving less than 1,000 tons of solid waste a year.

(d) The fees on Oregon solid waste disposed of out-of-state must be paid to DEQ quarterly on the 30th day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter or on the schedule specified in OAR 340-097-0120(7)(d)(C). The fees must be submitted together with a form DEQ approves, which must include the amount of solid waste, type, county of origin of the solid waste, and state to which the solid waste is being transported for final disposal.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 459.235, 459.236, 459A.025, 459A.110, 459A.115 & 468.065

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.235, 459.236, 459A.110 & 459A.115

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 2-2016, f. & cert. ef. 2-4-16

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13

DEQ 6-2009, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-09

DEQ 27-1998, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-98

DEQ 17-1997, f. & cert. ef. 8-14-97

DEQ 9-1996, f. & cert. ef. 7-10-96

DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94

DEQ 23-1993, f. 12-16-93, cert. ef. 1-1-94

DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93, Renumbered from 340-061-0115

DEQ 8-1992, f. & cert. ef. 4-30-92

DEQ 28-1991, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-91

DEQ 12-1991(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 8-2-91

DEQ 45-1990, f. & cert. ef. 12-26-90

DEQ 3-1984, f. & ef. 3-7-84

OAR 340-097-0120

Permit/Registration Categories and Fee Schedule

(1) For purposes of OAR chapter 340, division 97:

(a) A "new facility" means a facility at a location not previously used or permitted, and does not include an expansion to an existing permitted site;

(b) An "off-site industrial facility" means all industrial solid waste disposal sites other than a "captive industrial facility;"

(c) A "captive industrial facility" means an industrial solid waste disposal site where the permittee is the owner and operator of the site and is the generator of all the solid waste received at the site.

(d) As used in this rule, the term "mixed solid waste" means solid wastes that include paper, plastic, and other materials at least partly made up of domestic waste, where the materials have not been separated from each other.

(2) Application Processing Fee. Except as provided in sections (3), (4), and (5) with respect to composting facilities, an application processing fee must be submitted with each application for a new facility, or waste tire carrier permit, including application for preliminary approval pursuant to OAR 340-093-0090. The amount of the fee depends on the type of facility and the required action as follows:

(a) A new municipal solid waste landfill facility, construction and demolition landfill, incinerator, energy recovery facility, solid waste treatment facility, off-site industrial facility or sludge disposal facility:

(A) Designed to receive over 7,500 tons of solid waste per year: \$10,000;

(B) Designed to receive 7,500 tons and less of solid waste per year: \$5,000.

(b) A new captive industrial facility, other than a transfer station or material recovery facility: \$1,000;

(c) A new transfer station or material recovery facility:

(A) Receiving over 50,000 tons of solid waste per year: \$500;

(B) Receiving over 10,000 and less than or equal to 50,000 tons of solid waste per year: \$200;

(C) Receiving 10,000 tons and less of solid waste per year: \$100.

(d) Letter Authorization under OAR 340-093-0060:

(A) New site: \$500;

(B) Renewal: \$500.

(e) Permit Exemption Determination under OAR 340-093-0080(2): \$500.

(f) Beneficial use of solid waste application and reporting fees under OAR 340-093-0260 through 340-093-0290:

(A) The review of an annual or other report required under a beneficial use determination: \$250;

(B) A Tier One beneficial use determination: \$1,000;

(C) A Tier Two beneficial use determination: \$2,000;

(D) A Tier Three beneficial use determination: \$5,000;

(E) Annual extension to a demonstration project authorization: \$1,000.

(g) A new conversion technology facility:

(A) Designed to receive over 7,500 tons of feedstocks per year: \$2,000;

(B) Designed to receive 7,500 tons or less of feedstocks per year: \$1,500.

(h) A new waste tire storage permit: \$250.

(i) A new waste tire carrier permit: \$25

(3) Composting Facility Screening Fee. Every composting facility that is required to comply with OAR 340-096-0080 must pay a screening fee of \$150. The fee must be submitted with the application for screening, as provided in OAR 340-096-0080(1).

(4) Facility Plan Review and Approval Fee.

(a) Every composting facility that is required to comply with OAR 340-096-0090 must pay an Operations Plan Approval fee as provided below. The fee must be submitted with the proposed Operations Plan, as provided in OAR 340-096-0090(1). Agricultural composting facilities for which the Oregon Department of Agriculture is providing facility plan review and approval are not required to pay this fee.

(A) For facilities composting over 100 tons and less than or equal to 3,500 tons of feedstocks per year: \$500;

(B) For facilities composting over 3,500 tons and less than or equal to 7,500 tons of feedstocks per year: \$750;

(C) For facilities composting over 7,500 tons and less than or equal to 10,000 tons of feedstocks per year: \$1000;

(D) For facilities composting over 10,000 tons and less than or equal to 50,000 tons of feedstocks per year: \$2,000;

(E) For facilities composting over 50,000 tons of feedstocks per year: \$5,000.

(b) Every conversion technology facility that is required to comply with OAR 340-096-0180 must pay a fee as provided below. The fee must be submitted with the proposed Operations Plan, as provided in OAR 340-096-0180.

(A) For facilities designed to receive 3,500 tons of feedstocks or less per year: \$1,000;

(B) For facilities designed to receive over 3,500 tons but no more than 7,500 tons of feedstocks per year: \$1,500;

(C) For facilities designed to receive over 7,500 tons but no more than 20,000 tons of feedstocks per year: \$2,200;

(D) For facilities designed to receive over 20,000 tons but no more than 50,000 tons of feedstocks per year: \$3,000;

(E) For facilities designed to receive over 50,000 tons of feedstocks per year: \$5,000.

(5) Composting Facility Engineering Review Fee. Every composting facility that requires DEQ review of engineering plans and specifications under OAR 340-096-0130 must pay a fee of \$500. This fee is in addition to the fee required by section (4). Agricultural composting facilities for which the Oregon Department of Agriculture provides review of engineering plans and specifications are not required to pay this fee.

(6) Solid Waste Permit Compliance Fee. The following is the fee schedule including base per-ton rates to be used to determine the solid waste permit compliance fee. The per-ton rates are based on the estimated solid waste to be received at all permitted solid waste disposal sites and on DEQ's Legislatively Approved Budget. DEQ reviews annually the amount of revenue generated by this fee schedule. To determine the solid waste permit compliance fee, DEQ may use the base per-ton rates or any lower rates if the rates generate more revenue than provided in DEQ's Legislatively Approved Budget. Any increase in the base rates must be established by rule. In any case where a facility fits into more than one category, the permittee must pay only the highest fee:

(a) All facilities accepting or permitted to accept solid waste for final disposal or destruction, excluding transfer stations, material recovery facilities, [commingled recycling processing facilities](#), [limited sort facilities](#) and composting facilities:

(A) The greater of \$200; or

(B) A solid waste permit compliance fee based on the total amount of solid waste received at the facility in the previous calendar quarter or year, as applicable, at the following rate:

(i) All municipal landfills, construction and demolition landfills, industrial landfills, sludge disposal facilities, incinerators and solid waste treatment facilities: \$.21 per ton through June 30, 2016, and \$.58 per ton beginning July 1, 2016;

(ii) Energy recovery facilities. \$.13 per ton through June 30, 2016, and \$.58 per ton beginning July 1, 2016; and

(iii) Conversion technology facilities: \$.10 per ton through June 30, 2016, and \$.58 per ton beginning July 1, 2016.

(C) If DEQ does not require a disposal site, other than a municipal solid waste facility, to monitor and report volumes of solid waste collected, the solid waste permit compliance fee may be based on the estimated tonnage received in the previous quarter or year.

(D) Ash or residue received by a landfill from an energy recovery facility, incinerator, or conversion technology facility is not subject to the solid waste permit compliance fee paid on a per-ton basis under paragraph (B) if the energy recovery facility, incinerator, or conversion technology facility has paid this fee on all incoming waste. Alternatively, DEQ can make arrangements to split this fee between a landfill and an energy recovery facility, incinerator, or conversion technology facility, based on the proportion by weight of the ash and residue received by the landfill and the total weight of incoming waste received by the energy recovery facility, incinerator, or conversion technology facility.

(b) Transfer stations, material recovery facilities, [commingled recycling processing facilities and limited sort facilities](#):

(A) Facilities accepting over 50,000 tons of solid waste per year: \$1,000;

(B) Facilities accepting over 10,000 and less than or equal to 50,000 tons of solid waste per year: \$500;

(C) Facilities accepting 10,000 tons or less of solid waste per year: \$50.

(c) Composting facilities with a composting permit, except agricultural composting facilities for which the Oregon Department of Agriculture is providing facility oversight:

(A) Utilizing over 50,000 tons of feedstocks for composting per year: \$5,000;

(B) Utilizing over 7,500 and less than or equal to 50,000 tons of feedstocks for composting per year: \$1,000;

(C) Utilizing over 3,500 and less than or equal to 7,500 tons of feedstocks for composting per year: \$500;

(D) Utilizing over 100 tons and less than or equal to 3,500 tons of feedstocks for composting per year: \$100.

(d) Closed Disposal Sites:

(A) Year of closure. If a land disposal site stops receiving waste before April 1 of the fiscal year in which the site permanently ceases active operations, DEQ will determine a pro-rated permit compliance fee for those

quarters of the fiscal year not covered by the permit compliance fee paid on solid waste received at the site. The pro-rated fee for the quarters the site was closed is based on the calculation in paragraph (B);

(B) Each land disposal site that closes after July 1, 1984: \$150 or the average tonnage of solid waste received in the three most active years of site operation multiplied by \$.025 per ton, whichever is greater; but the maximum permit compliance fee is \$2,500.

(e) Waste tire storage sites: \$250.

(f) Waste tire carrier: \$200.

(7) Per-ton solid waste disposal fees on solid waste. Each solid waste disposal site that receives domestic solid waste for final disposal or destruction, and each person transporting solid waste out of Oregon for disposal at a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste, except as excluded under OAR 340-097-0110(3)(c), must submit fees to DEQ for solid waste received at the disposal site or transported out of Oregon. Beginning April 1, 2019, each solid waste land disposal site that receives construction or demolition waste, land clearing debris, or tires for final disposal or destruction, and each person transporting solid waste out of Oregon for disposal at a land disposal site that receives construction or demolition waste, land clearing debris, or tires for final disposal or destruction, except as excluded under OAR 340-097-0110(3)(c), must also submit fees to DEQ for solid waste received at the disposal site or transported out of Oregon.

(a) These fees include:

(A) A fee of \$.81 per ton through March 31, 2016, raised to \$1.11 per ton beginning April 1, 2016, through March 31, 2019, and raised to \$1.18 per ton beginning April 1, 2019;

(B) An additional per-ton fee of \$.13 for the Orphan Site Account.

(b) Tons subject to these fees include:

(A) All solid wastes landfilled, incinerated without energy recovery or treated for disposal by an Oregon disposal site that receives domestic solid waste, except as excluded in subsections (c) and (f);

(B) All Oregon solid wastes that are transported out-of-state for disposal or destruction at a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste, except as excluded under OAR 340-097-0110(3)(c) and subsections (c) and (f);

(C) Mixed solid wastes that are processed by a conversion technology facility, burned for energy recovery, or composted by an Oregon disposal site that receives domestic waste;

(D) Mixed solid waste that includes at least some domestic solid waste, that has been processed into refuse-derived fuel to be burned for energy recovery by a facility that does not have a solid waste permit, or that does not pay per-ton fees as specified in this section;

(E) Beginning April 1, 2019, all solid wastes landfilled at an Oregon land disposal site that receives construction or demolition waste, land clearing debris, or tires for final disposal or destruction, except as excluded in subsections (c) and (f); and

(F) Beginning April 1, 2019, all Oregon solid wastes that are transported out-of-state for disposal at a land disposal site that receives construction or demolition waste, land clearing debris, or tires for final disposal or destruction, except as excluded in subsections (c) and (f).

(c) Tons not subject to these fees include:

(A) Through March 31, 2019, all solid wastes received at a facility that does not receive domestic solid waste;

(B) Beginning April 1, 2019, all solid wastes received at a facility that does not receive domestic solid waste or construction or demolition waste, land clearing debris, or tires;

(C) Source-separated recyclables or other materials separated and recycled from mixed solid waste, including separated organics that are composted;

(D) Construction and demolition wastes and industrial wastes that are processed by a material recovery facility or a conversion technology facility to make a fuel to be burned off-site for energy recovery (e.g., in a wood fuel boiler);

(E) All solid wastes sent by a disposal site to another disposal site, where the per-ton fees are paid by a disposal site that subsequently receives that waste;

(F) Solid waste used as daily cover at a landfill as described in subsection (f);

(G) Ash from an energy recovery facility or incinerator that has paid these fees; and

(H) Sewage sludge or septic tank and cesspool pumpings.

(d) Submittal schedule:

(A) These per-ton fees must be submitted to DEQ quarterly. Quarterly remittals are due on the 30th day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter;

(B) Disposal sites receiving less than 1,000 tons of solid waste per year must submit the fees annually on January 31. If DEQ does not require the disposal site to monitor and report volumes of solid waste collected, the disposal site must submit with the fees an estimate of the population the disposal site serves;

(C) For solid waste transported out-of-state for disposal, the per-ton fees must be paid to DEQ quarterly. Quarterly remittals are due on the 30th day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter in which the disposal occurred. If the transportation is not on-going, the fee must be paid to DEQ within 60 days after the disposal occurs.

(e) Solid waste that is used as daily cover at a landfill in place of virgin soil is not subject to the per-ton solid waste fees in this section, provided that:

(A) The amount of solid waste used as daily cover does not exceed the amount needed to provide the equivalent of six inches of soil used as daily cover;

(B) If disposed of in Oregon, the solid waste is not being used on a trial basis, but instead has received necessary approvals from DEQ for use as daily cover; and

(C) If disposed of in a landfill outside of Oregon, the solid waste has received final approval from the appropriate state or local regulatory agency that regulates the landfill.

(f) For solid waste delivered to disposal facilities owned or operated by a Metropolitan Service District, the fees established in this section are levied on the district, not on the disposal site.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 459.235 & 468.065

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.235, 459.236, 459A.110 & 459A.115

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 86-2018, minor correction filed 04/09/2018, effective 04/09/2018

DEQ 2-2016, f. & cert. ef. 2-4-16

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13
DEQ 4-2010, f. & cert. ef. 5-14-10
DEQ 6-2009, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-09
DEQ 27-1998, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-98
DEQ 17-1997, f. & cert. ef. 8-14-97
DEQ 9-1996, f. & cert. ef. 7-10-96
DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94
DEQ 23-1993, f. 12-16-93, cert. ef. 1-1-94
DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93, Renumbered from 340-061-0120
DEQ 8-1992, f. & cert. ef. 4-30-92
DEQ 28-1991, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-91
DEQ 12-1991(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 8-2-91
DEQ 45-1990, f. & cert. ef. 12-26-90
DEQ 14-1990, f. & cert. ef. 3-22-90
DEQ 12-1988, f. & cert. ef. 6-14-88
DEQ 3-1984, f. & ef. 3-7-84

Draft rules - edits incorporated

DIVISION 12 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE AND CIVIL PENALTIES

OAR 340-012-0065

Solid Waste Management Classification of Violations

(1) Class I:

- (a) Establishing or operating a disposal site without first obtaining a registration or permit;
- (b) Accepting solid waste for disposal in a permitted solid waste unit or facility that has been expanded in area or capacity without first submitting plans to DEQ and obtaining DEQ approval;
- (c) Disposing of or authorizing the disposal of a solid waste at a location not permitted by DEQ to receive that solid waste;
- (d) Violating a lagoon freeboard limit that results in the overflow of a sewage sludge or leachate lagoon;
- (e) Accepting for treatment, storage, or disposal at a solid waste disposal site, without approval from DEQ, waste defined as hazardous waste, waste from another state which is hazardous under the laws of that state, or wastes prohibited from disposal by statute, rule, permit, or order;
- (f) Failing to properly construct, maintain, or operate in good functional condition, groundwater, surface water, gas or leachate collection, containment, treatment, disposal or monitoring facilities in accordance with the facility permit, DEQ approved plans, or DEQ rules;
- (g) Failing to collect, analyze or report groundwater, surface water or leachate quality data in accordance with the facility permit, the facility environmental monitoring plan, or DEQ rules;
- (h) Mixing for disposal or disposing of recyclable material that has been properly prepared and source separated for recycling;
- (i) Failing to establish or maintain financial assurance as required by statute, rule, permit or order;
- (j) Failing to comply with the terms of a permit terminated due to a failure to submit a timely application for renewal;
- (k) Operating a composting facility in a manner that causes a discharge to surface water of pollutants, leachate or stormwater when that discharge is not authorized by a NPDES permit;
- (l) Establishing or operating a commingled recycling processing facility or a limited sort facility in Oregon without first obtaining a required disposal site permit; or
- (m) Operating a commingled recycling processing facility, a commingled recycling reload facility, a recycling reload facility or a limited sort facility that fails to comply with performance standards set forth in DEQ statute or rules.

(2) Class II:

- (a) Failing to accurately report the amount of solid waste disposed, by a permitted disposal site or a metropolitan service district;

- (b) Failing to timely or accurately report the weight and type of material recovered or processed from the solid waste stream;
- (c) Failing to comply with landfill cover requirements, including but not limited to daily, intermediate, and final covers, or limitation of working face size;
- (d) Operating a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection event or temporary site without first obtaining DEQ approval or without complying with an approved plan for a HHW collection event;
- (e) Receiving or managing waste in violation of or without a DEQ-approved Special Waste Management Plan;
- (f) Unless otherwise specifically classified, operating a composting facility in a manner that fails to comply with the facility's registration, permit, DEQ-approved plans or DEQ rules;
- (g) Failing to keep complete and accurate records or timely submit reports for a commingled recycling processing facility, a commingled recycling reload facility, a recycling reload facility, or a limited sort facility; or
- (h) Violating any otherwise unclassified requirement for a commingled recycling processing facility, a commingled recycling reload facility, a recycling reload facility, or a limited sort facility.

(3) Class III:

- (a) Failing to post required signs;
- (b) Failing to control litter; or
- (c) Failing to notify DEQ of any name or address change.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.205, 459.376, 459.995 & 468.090 - 468.140

OAR 340-012-0098

Classification of Violations for ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975 and related rules

(1) Class I:

- (a) Failing to register or become a member of a producer responsibility organization;
- (b) Failing to establish a producer responsibility organization coordination body;
- (c) Failing to substantially implement a producer responsibility program plan, plan amendment, or coordination plan as approved, directed, or ordered by DEQ;
- (d) Delivering, or allowing to be delivered, commingled recyclables to a commingled recycling processing facility that does not hold a valid permit issued by DEQ, hold a valid certificate, or meet the requirements of a permit or certificate for a commingled recycling facility; or
- (e) Failing to update a producer responsibility program plan or to take actions specified in a producer responsibility program plan to meet plastic recycling goals.

(2) Class II:

- (a) Failing to submit a plan, study, notification, report, or other required information to DEQ, unless otherwise classified;

- (b) Failing to implement one or more elements of a producer responsibility program plan, plan amendment, or coordination plan as approved, directed, or ordered by DEQ;
- (c) Accepting or promoting for acceptance into a commingled recycling program a material that is not identified on the uniform statewide collection list for collection as part of the commingled recycling program;
- (d) Failing to provide the opportunity to recycling as required by OAR chapter 340, division 90;
- (e) Accepting or promoting for acceptance into a collection program for yard debris or food waste or a compost facility, by a person that operates or controls a collection program for yard debris or food waste or that operates or controls a compost facility, a material that cannot or will not be effectively composted; or
- (f) Violating any otherwise unclassified requirement related to ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975 or related rules.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975

Statutes Implemented: ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975

OAR 340-012-0140

Determination of Base Penalty

(1) Except for Class III violations and as provided in OAR 340-012-0155, the base penalty (BP) is determined by applying the class and magnitude of the violation to the matrices set forth in this section. For Class III violations, no magnitude determination is required.

(2) \$12,000 Penalty Matrix:

(a) The \$12,000 penalty matrix applies to the following:

(A) Any violation of an air quality statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that has or should have a Title V permit or an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) issued pursuant to New Source Review (NSR) regulations or Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations, or section 112(g) of the federal Clean Air Act, unless otherwise classified.

(B) Open burning violations as follows:

(i) Any violation of OAR 340-264-0060(3) committed by an industrial facility operating under an air quality permit.

(ii) Any violation of OAR 340-264-0060(3) in which 25 or more cubic yards of prohibited materials or more than 15 tires are burned, except when committed by a residential owner-occupant.

(C) Any violation of the Oregon Low Emission and Zero Emission Vehicle rules (OAR 340-257) by a vehicle manufacturer.

(D) Any violation of ORS 468B.025(1)(a) or (1)(b), or of 468B.050(1)(a) by a person without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, unless otherwise classified.

(E) Any violation of a water quality statute, rule, permit or related order by:

(i) A person that has an NPDES permit, or that has or should have a Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) permit, for a municipal or private utility sewage treatment facility with a permitted flow of five million or more gallons per day.

(ii) A person that has a Tier 1 industrial source NPDES or WPCF permit.

- (iii) A person that has a population of 100,000 or more, as determined by the most recent national census, and either has or should have a WPCF Municipal Stormwater Underground Injection Control (UIC) System Permit, or has an NPDES Municipal Separated Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) Stormwater Discharge Permit.
- (iv) A person that installs or operates a prohibited Class I, II, III, IV or V UIC system, except for a cesspool.
- (v) A person that has or should have applied for coverage under an NPDES Stormwater Discharge 1200-C General Permit for a construction site that disturbs 20 or more acres.
- (F) Any violation of the ballast water statute in ORS Chapter 783 or ballast water management rule in OAR 340, division 143.
- (G) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification by a 100 megawatt or more hydroelectric facility.
- (H) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification for a dredge and fill project except for Tier 1, 2A or 2B projects.
- (I) Any violation of an underground storage tanks statute, rule, permit or related order committed by the owner, operator or permittee of 10 or more UST facilities or a person who is licensed or should be licensed by DEQ to perform tank services.
- (J) Any violation of a heating oil tank statute, rule, permit, license or related order committed by a person who is licensed or should be licensed by DEQ to perform heating oil tank services.
- (K) Any violation of ORS 468B.485, or related rules or orders regarding financial assurance for ships transporting hazardous materials or oil.
- (L) Any violation of a used oil statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person who is a used oil transporter, transfer facility, processor or re-refiner, off-specification used oil burner or used oil marketer.
- (M) Any violation of a hazardous waste statute, rule, permit or related order by:
 - (i) A person that is a large quantity generator or hazardous waste transporter.
 - (ii) A person that has or should have a treatment, storage or disposal facility permit.
- (N) Any violation of an oil and hazardous material spill and release statute, rule, or related order committed by a covered vessel or facility as defined in ORS 468B.300 or by a person who is engaged in the business of manufacturing, storing or transporting oil or hazardous materials.
- (O) Any violation of a polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) management and disposal statute, rule, permit or related order.
- (P) Any violation of ORS Chapter 465, UST or environmental cleanup statute, rule, related order or related agreement.
- (Q) Unless specifically listed under another penalty matrix, any violation of ORS Chapter 459 or any violation of a solid waste statute, rule, permit, or related order committed by:
 - (i) A person that has or should have a solid waste disposal permit.
 - (ii) A city with a population of 25,000 or more, as determined by the most recent national census.
- (R) Any violation of the Oregon Clean Fuels Program under OAR Chapter 340, division 253 by a person registered as an importer of blendstocks,

(S) Any violation classified under OAR 340-012-0054 (1) (dd), (ee), (ff), or (gg).

(T) Any violation of the Oregon Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program under OAR Chapter 340, division 215 by a person with greenhouse gas emissions greater than or equal to 25,000 metric tons per year or by a person that has not reported greenhouse gas emissions to DEQ during the past five years, or by a person for which DEQ has insufficient information to accurately estimate emissions.

(U) Any violation of the Third Party Verification rules under OAR Chapter 340, division 272.

(V) Any violation of the Landfill Gas Emissions rules under OAR chapter 340, division 239 by a person required to comply with OAR 340-239-0110 through OAR 340-239-0800.

(W) Any violation of the rules for Emission Standards for New Heavy-Duty Trucks under OAR chapter 340 division 261 by engine, truck or trailer manufacturers and dealers.

(X) Any violation of the Climate Protection Program rules under OAR chapter 340, division 271.

(Y) Any violation of the Fuel Tank Seismic Stability Program rules under OAR chapter 340, division 300.

(Z) Any violation of ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975 or related rules committed by:

(i) A producer responsibility organization.

(ii) A producer.

(iii) A person that has or should have a permit for a commingled recycling processing facility or a limited sort facility.

(iv) A local government with a population of 25,000 or more, as determined by the most recent national census.

(b) The base penalty values for the \$12,000 penalty matrix are as follows:

(A) Class I:

(i) Major — \$12,000;

(ii) Moderate — \$6,000;

(iii) Minor — \$3,000.

(B) Class II:

(i) Major — \$6,000;

(ii) Moderate — \$3,000;

(iii) Minor — \$1,500.

(C) Class III: \$1,000.

(3) \$8,000 Penalty Matrix:

(a) The \$8,000 penalty matrix applies to the following:

(A) Any violation of an air quality statute, rule, permit, permit attachment, or related order committed by a person that has or should have an ACDP permit, except for NSR, PSD and Basic ACDP permits, unless listed under another penalty matrix, unless otherwise classified.

- (B) Any violation of an asbestos statute, rule, permit or related order except those violations listed in section (5) of this rule.
- (C) Any violation of a vehicle inspection program statute, rule, permit or related order committed by an auto repair facility.
- (D) Any violation of the Oregon Low Emission Vehicle rules (OAR 340-257) committed by an automobile dealer or an automobile rental agency.
- (E) Any violation of a water quality statute, rule, permit or related order committed by:
- (i) A person that has an NPDES Permit, or that has or should have a WPCF Permit, for a municipal or private utility sewage treatment facility with a permitted flow of two million or more, but less than five million, gallons per day.
 - (ii) A person that has a Tier 2 industrial source NPDES or WPCF Permit.
 - (iii) A person that has or should have applied for coverage under an NPDES or a WPCF General Permit, except an NPDES Stormwater Discharge 1200-C General Permit for a construction site of less than five acres in size or 20 or more acres in size.
 - (iv) A person that has a population of less than 100,000 but more than 10,000, as determined by the most recent national census, and has or should have a WPCF Municipal Stormwater UIC System Permit or has an NPDES MS4 Stormwater Discharge Permit.
 - (v) A person that owns, and that has or should have registered, a UIC system that disposes of wastewater other than stormwater or sewage or geothermal fluids.
- (F) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification by a less than 100 megawatt hydroelectric facility.
- (G) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification for a Tier 2A or Tier 2B dredge and fill project.
- (H) Any violation of an UST statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person who is the owner, operator or permittee of five to nine UST facilities.
- (I) Unless specifically listed under another penalty matrix, any violation of ORS Chapter 459 or other solid waste statute, rule, permit, or related order committed by:
- (i) A person that has or should have a waste tire permit; or
 - (ii) A person with a population of more than 5,000 but less than or equal to 25,000, as determined by the most recent national census.
- (J) Any violation of a hazardous waste management statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that is a small quantity generator.
- (K) Any violation of an oil and hazardous material spill and release statute, rule, or related order committed by a person other than a person listed in OAR 340-012-0140(2)(a)(N) occurring during a commercial activity or involving a derelict vessel over 35 feet in length.
- (L) Any violation of the Oregon Clean Fuels Program under OAR chapter 340, division 253 unless the violation is otherwise classified in this rule.

- (M) Any violation of the Oregon Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program under OAR Chapter 340, division 215 by a person with greenhouse gas emissions less than 25,000 metric tons per year but greater than or equal to 5,000 metric tons per year.
- (N) Any violation of the Landfill Gas Emissions rules under OAR chapter 340, division 239 by a person that owns or operates a landfill with over 200,000 tons waste in place and is not required to comply with OAR 340-239-0110 through OAR 340-239-0800.
- (O) Any violation of a hazardous waste pharmaceutical statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that is a reverse distributor.
- (P) Any violation of ORS 459A.860-459A.975 or related rules committed by a local government with a population of more than 5,000 but less than or equal to 25,000, as determined by the most recent national census.
- (b) The base penalty values for the \$8,000 penalty matrix are as follows:
- (A) Class I:
- (i) Major — \$8,000.
 - (ii) Moderate — \$4,000.
 - (iii) Minor — \$2,000.
- (B) Class II:
- (i) Major — \$4,000.
 - (ii) Moderate — \$2,000.
 - (iii) Minor — \$1,000.
- (C) Class III: \$ 700.
- (4) \$3,000 Penalty Matrix:
- (a) The \$3,000 penalty matrix applies to the following:
- (A) Any violation of any statute, rule, permit, license, or order committed by a person not listed under another penalty matrix.
- (B) Any violation of an air quality statute, rule, permit, permit attachment, or related order committed by a person not listed under another penalty matrix.
- (C) Any violation of an air quality statute, rule, permit, permit attachment, or related order committed by a person that has or should have a Basic ACDP or an ACDP or registration only because the person is subject to Area Source NESHAP regulations.
- (D) Any violation of OAR 340-264-0060(3) in which 25 or more cubic yards of prohibited materials or more than 15 tires are burned by a residential owner-occupant.
- (E) Any violation of a vehicle inspection program statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a natural person, except for those violations listed in section (5) of this rule.
- (F) Any violation of a water quality statute, rule, permit, license or related order not listed under another penalty matrix and committed by:

- (i) A person that has an NPDES permit, or has or should have a WPCF permit, for a municipal or private utility wastewater treatment facility with a permitted flow of less than two million gallons per day.
- (ii) A person that has or should have applied for coverage under an NPDES Stormwater Discharge 1200-C General Permit for a construction site that is more than one, but less than five acres.
- (iii) A person that has a population of 10,000 or less, as determined by the most recent national census, and either has an NPDES MS4 Stormwater Discharge Permit or has or should have a WPCF Municipal Stormwater UIC System Permit.
- (iv) A person who is licensed to perform onsite sewage disposal services or who has performed sewage disposal services.
- (v) A person, except for a residential owner-occupant, that owns and either has or should have registered a UIC system that disposes of stormwater, sewage or geothermal fluids.
- (vi) A person that has or should have a WPCF individual stormwater UIC system permit.
- (vii) Any violation of a water quality statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that has or should have applied for coverage under an NPDES 700-PM General Permit for suction dredges.
- (G) Any violation of an onsite sewage disposal statute, rule, permit or related order, except for a violation committed by a residential owner-occupant.
- (H) Any violation of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification for a Tier 1 dredge and fill project.
- (I) Any violation of an UST statute, rule, permit or related order if the person is the owner, operator or permittee of two to four UST facilities.
- (J) Any violation of a used oil statute, rule, permit or related order, except a violation related to a spill or release, committed by a person that is a used oil generator.
- (K) Any violation of a hazardous waste management statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person that is a very small quantity generator, unless listed under another penalty matrix.
- (L) Any violation of ORS Chapter 459 or other solid waste statute, rule, permit, or related order committed by a person with a population less than 5,000, as determined by the most recent national census.
- (M) Any violation of rigid pesticide container disposal requirements by a very small quantity generator of hazardous waste.
- (N) Any violation of ORS 468B.025(1)(a) or (b) resulting from turbid discharges to waters of the state caused by non-residential uses of property disturbing less than one acre in size.
- (O) Any violation of an oil and hazardous material spill and release statute, rule, or related order committed by a person not listed under another matrix.
- (P) Any violation of the Oregon Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program under OAR Chapter 340, division 215 by a person with greenhouse gas emissions less than 5,000 metric tons per year.

(b) The base penalty values for the \$3,000 penalty matrix are as follows:

(A) Class I:

(i) Major — \$3,000;

(ii) Moderate — \$1,500;

(iii) Minor — \$750.

(B) Class II:

(i) Major — \$1,500;

(ii) Moderate — \$750;

(iii) Minor — \$375.

(C) Class III: \$250.

(5) \$1,000 Penalty Matrix:

(a) The \$1,000 penalty matrix applies to the following:

(A) Any violation of an open burning statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a residential owner-occupant at the residence, not listed under another penalty matrix.

(B) Any violation of visible emissions standards by operation of a vehicle.

(C) Any violation of an asbestos statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a residential owner-occupant.

(D) Any violation of an onsite sewage disposal statute, rule, permit or related order of OAR chapter 340, division 44 committed by a residential owner-occupant.

(E) Any violation of an UST statute, rule, permit or related order committed by a person who is the owner, operator or permittee of one UST facility.

(F) Any violation of an HOT statute, rule, permit or related order not listed under another penalty matrix.

(G) Any violation of OAR chapter 340, division 124 or ORS 465.505 by a dry cleaning owner or operator, dry store owner or operator, or supplier of perchloroethylene.

(H) Any violation of ORS Chapter 459 or other solid waste statute, rule or related order committed by a residential owner-occupant.

(I) Any violation of a statute, rule, permit or order relating to rigid plastic containers~~s~~.

(J) Any violation of a statute, rule or order relating to the opportunity to recycle.

(K) Any violation of OAR chapter 340, division 262 or other statute, rule or order relating to solid fuel burning devices, except a violation related to the sale of new or used solid fuel burning devices or the removal and destruction of used solid fuel burning devices.

(L) Any violation of an UIC system statute, rule, permit or related order by a residential owner-occupant, when the UIC disposes of stormwater, sewage or geothermal fluids.

(M) Any Violation of ORS 468B.025(1)(a) or (b) resulting from turbid discharges to waters of the state caused by residential use of property disturbing less than one acre in size.

(N) Any violation of ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975 or related rules committed by a person not listed under another matrix.

(b) The base penalty values for the \$1,000 penalty matrix are as follows:

(A) Class I:

(i) Major — \$1,000;

(ii) Moderate — \$500;

(iii) Minor — \$250.

(B) Class II:

(i) Major — \$500;

(ii) Moderate — \$250;

(iii) Minor — \$125.

(C) Class III: \$100.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.962, ORS 468.020 & 468.090 - 468.140

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.995, 459A.655, 459A.660, , ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975 & 468.035

DIVISION 90: RECYCLING AND WASTE REDUCTION

OAR- 340-090-0010

Definitions

The definitions in this rule apply to OAR 340-090-0005 to 0510, and OAR Chapter 340 Division 91. Unless otherwise specified:

(1) "Affected person" means a person or entity involved in the solid waste collection service process including but not limited to a recycling collection service, disposal site permittee or owner, city, county and metropolitan service district. For the purposes of these rules "affected person" also means a person involved in operation of a place to which persons not residing on or occupying the property may deliver source separated recyclable material.

(2) "Collection service" means a service that provides for collection of solid waste or recyclable material or both, but does not include that part of a business operated under a certificate issued under ORS 822.110. "Collection service" of recyclable materials does not include a place to which persons not residing on or occupying the property may deliver source separated recyclable material.

(3) "Collection service customers" includes: residential and commercial customers of a collection service as defined in ORS 459.005, and also, as of July 1, 2026, the multi-family residential and commercial tenants of landlords or property managers that are customers of a collection service for the benefit of their tenants.

(4) "Collector" means the person who provides collection service.

(5) "Commercial" means stores, offices including but not limited to manufacturing and industry offices, restaurants, warehouses, schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, prisons, and other institutions and non-manufacturing entities. "Commercial" does not include manufacturing activities or business, manufacturing, or processing activities in residential dwellings.

(6) "Commingled materials" means materials that:

(a) Are collected as part of the rules under 459A.005 and 459A.007 and from receptacles located at residential and/or non-residential sources (generators) that are designated and promoted for the acceptance of commingled materials including at least the materials described in the Recycling Acceptance Lists rules found in either:

(i) OAR 340-090-0630(2)(a) through (c) and (e) through (i), or

(ii) OAR 340-090-0630(2)(j) through (l); or

(b) Contain at least two or more of the materials on the Uniform Statewide Collection List that are mixed together; and

(c) Are intended to be properly processed by a commingled recycling processing facility that meets the requirements contained in ORS 459A.905(2)(a).

(7) "Composting" means the managed process of controlled biological decomposition of organic or mixed solid waste. It does not include composting for the purposes of soil remediation. Compost is the product resulting from the composting process. "Composting" includes both aerobic composting and anaerobic digestion.

(8) "Consumer of newsprint" means a person who uses newsprint in a commercial or government printing or publishing operation.

(9) "DEQ" means the Department of Environmental Quality.

(10) "Depot" means a place for receiving source separated recyclable material.

(11) "Director" means the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality.

(12) "Disposal site" means land and facilities used for the disposal, handling or transfer of or energy recovery, material recovery, and recycling from solid wastes, including but not limited to dumps, landfills, sludge lagoons, sludge treatment facilities, disposal sites for septic tank pumping or cesspool cleaning service, transfer stations, energy recovery facilities, incinerators for solid waste delivered by the public or by a collection service, composting plants and land and facilities previously used for solid waste disposal at a land disposal site ; but the term does not include a facility authorized by a permit issued under ORS 466.005 to 466.385 to store, treat or dispose of both a hazardous waste and solid waste; a facility subject to the permit requirements of ORS 468B.050; a site which is used by the owner or person in control of the premises to dispose of soil, rock, concrete or other similar nondecomposable material, unless the site is used by the public either directly or through a collection service; or a site operated by a wrecker issued a certificate under ORS 822.110.

(13) "Energy intensive materials" means metals, paper, plastic, and food, including products that are primarily made of metals, paper, or plastic, such as some furniture, small and large appliances, and consumer electronics.

(14) "Energy recovery" means recovery in which all or a part of the solid waste materials are processed to use the heat content, or other forms of energy, of or from the material.

(15) "EQC" means the Environmental Quality Commission.

(16) "Food rescue" means the practice of safely retrieving wholesome food still fit for human consumption that would otherwise be left unharvested or go to animal feed or a composting facility, anaerobic digestion facility, energy recovery facility, or other disposal site and redistributing that food through a food assistance program.

(17) "Food waste" means waste from fruits, vegetables, meats, dairy products, fish, shellfish, nuts, seeds, grains, and similar materials that results from the storage, preparation, cooking, handling, selling or serving of food for human consumption. "Food waste" includes but is not limited to excess, spoiled or unusable food and includes inedible parts commonly associated with food preparation such as pits, shells, bones, and peels. "Food waste" does not include dead animals not intended for human consumption or animal excrement.

- (18) "Franchise" includes a franchise, certificate, contract or license issued by a local government unit authorizing a person to provide solid waste management services.
- (19) "Generator" means a person who last uses a material and makes it available for disposal or recycling.
- (20) "Glass container manufacturer" means a person that manufactures new glass containers in Oregon or that manufactures new glass containers outside Oregon sold by the manufacturer to packagers located in Oregon.
- (21) "Industrial waste" means solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under ORS Chapters 465 and 466. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following processes: Electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; water treatment; and timber products manufacturing. This term does not include construction/demolition waste; or municipal solid waste from manufacturing or industrial facilities such as office or "lunch room" waste, or packaging material for products delivered to the generator.
- (22) "Infrastructure support" means in-kind contributions in support of reuse, repair, leasing or sharing of efforts to reduce waste, such as: local government staff time; franchisee staff time; space at facilities owned, permitted, or franchised by a local government; space for meetings, storage, or display of materials; equipment; access to land; and access to vehicles.
- (23) "Land disposal site" means a disposal site in which the method of disposing of solid waste is by landfill, dump, pit, pond, lagoon or land application.
- (24) "Local government" means a political subdivision that regulates either solid waste collection, disposal, or both, including but not limited to incorporated cities, municipalities, townships, counties, parishes, regional associations of cities and counties, tribal reservations, and metropolitan service districts, but not including sewer districts, fire districts, or other political subdivisions that do not regulate solid waste.
- (25) "Local government unit" means the territory of a political subdivision that regulates either solid waste collection, disposal, or both, including but not limited to incorporated cities, municipalities, townships, counties, parishes, regional associations of cities and counties, tribal reservations, and metropolitan service districts, but not including sewer districts, fire districts, or other political subdivisions that do not regulate solid waste. If a county regulates solid waste collection within unincorporated areas of the county but not within one or more incorporated cities or municipalities, then the county local government unit must be considered as only those areas where the county directly regulates solid waste collection.
- (26) "Material recovery" means any process of obtaining from solid waste, by presegregation or otherwise, materials that still have useful physical or chemical properties and can be reused, recycled or composted for some purpose.
- (27) "Metropolitan service district" means a district organized under ORS Chapter 268 and exercising solid waste authority granted to such district under ORS Chapters 268, 459, and 459A.
- (28) "Multi-family" means dwellings of five or more units.
- (29) "Newsprint" means paper meeting the specifications for Standard Newsprint Paper and Roto Newsprint Paper as set forth in the 2023 HTSA Supplement edition of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States for such products. (See Figure 1.)
- (30) "On-route collection" means pick up of source separated recyclable material from the generator at the place of generation.
- (31) "On-site collection" has the same meaning as on-route collection.

(32) "Opportunity to recycle" means those activities described in OAR 340-090-0020, 340-090-0030, 340-090-0040, 340-090-0041, 340-090-0042, 340-090-0050 and 340-090-0080.

(33) "Permit" means a document issued by DEQ bearing the signature of the director or the director's authorized representative and that by its conditions may authorize the permittee to construct, install, modify, operate or close a disposal site in accordance with specified limitations.

(34) "Person" means the United States, the state or a public or private corporation, local government unit, public agency, individual, partnership, association, firm, trust, estate or other legal entity.

(35) "Post-consumer waste" means a finished material that would normally be disposed of as solid waste, having completed its life cycle as a consumer item. Post-consumer waste does not include manufacturing waste.

(36) "Recyclable material" means any material identified for recycling collection under ORS 459A.914 or any other material or group of materials that can be collected and sold for recycling at a net cost equal to or less than the cost of collection and disposal of the same material.

(37) "Recycled-content newsprint" means newsprint that includes post-consumer waste paper.

(38) "Recycling" means any process by which solid waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity.

(39) "Residential" means single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings having four or fewer units.

(40) "Reuse" means the return of a commodity into the economic stream for use in the same kind of application as before without change in its identity.

(41) "Solid waste" means all useless or discarded putrescible and nonputrescible materials, including but not limited to garbage, rubbish, refuse, ashes, paper and cardboard, sewage sludge, septic tank and cesspool pumpings or other sludge, useless or discarded commercial, industrial, demolition and construction materials; discarded or abandoned vehicles or parts thereof; discarded home and industrial appliances; manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid materials, dead animals and infectious waste as defined in ORS 459.386. "Solid waste" does not include:

(a) Hazardous wastes as defined in ORS 466.005;

(b) Materials used for fertilizer, soil conditioning, humus restoration, or for other productive purposes or which are salvageable for these purposes and are used on land in agricultural operations and growing or harvesting crops and raising fowls or animals, provided the materials are used at or below agronomic application rates, or

(c) Woody biomass that is combusted as a fuel by a facility that has obtained a permit described in ORS 468A.040.

(42) "Solid waste management" means: preventing or reducing solid waste; managing the storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing and final disposal of solid waste, recycling, reuse and material or energy recovery from solid waste; and facilities necessary or convenient to such activities.

(43) "Source separate" means that the person who last uses recyclable material separates the recyclable material from other solid waste.

(44) "Technical assistance" means assistance in support of reuse, repair, leasing or sharing provided to businesses or non-profit staff or programs, such as: program design and implementation; publicizing and promoting opportunities through channels such as directories of reuse and repair operations; research to support technical assistance efforts; and expending funds to hire specialists or contractors who provide information and advice in topics such as business planning, operations, facility design, market research, and marketing.

(45) "Toxic materials" means products or other materials that contain chemicals or groups of chemicals on DEQ's Toxics Focus List or that DEQ otherwise designates as "toxic."

(46) "Urbanized area" means, for jurisdictions within the State of Oregon, the territory within the urban growth boundary of each city of 4,000 or more population, or within the urban growth boundary established by a metropolitan service district. For jurisdictions outside the State of Oregon, "urbanized area" means a geographic area with substantially the same character, with respect to minimum population density and commercial and industrial density, as urbanized areas within the State of Oregon.

(47) "Waste prevention" means reducing the amount of solid waste generated or resources used, without increasing toxicity, in the design, manufacture, purchase or use of products or packaging. "Waste prevention" does not include reuse, recycling or composting.

(48) "Waste prevention campaign" means an organized effort intended to change one or more specific behaviors or practices that reduces the amount of solid waste generated or resource used without increasing toxicity in the design, manufacture, purchase, or use of products or packaging. A food rescue program is not a waste prevention campaign for the purpose of complying with sections OAR 340-090-0042(3) or (4).

(49) "Wasteshed" means the areas of the state of Oregon as defined in ORS 459.005 and listed in ORS 459A.010 and OAR 340-090-0050.

(50) "Yard debris" means vegetative and woody material generated from residential property or from commercial landscaping activities. This includes grass clippings, leaves, hedge trimmings and similar vegetative waste but does not include stumps or similar bulky wood materials.

[\[ED. NOTE: To view attachments referenced in rule text, click here to view rule.\]](#)

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 459A.100 - 459A.120 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.005 & 459A

History:

[DEQ 18-2023, amend filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023](#)

[DEQ 48-2017, minor correction filed 12/14/2017, effective 12/14/2017](#)

DEQ 3-2017, f. & cert. ef. 1-19-17

DEQ 27-1998, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-98

DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94

DEQ 31-1992, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-92, Renumbered from 340-060-0010

DEQ 1-1989, f. & cert. ef. 1-27-89

DEQ 5-1988, f. & cert. ef. 2-2-88

DEQ 7-1987, f. & cert. ef. 3-18-87

OAR 340-090-0030

General Requirements

(1) The city, county, or metropolitan service district responsible for solid waste management must ensure that a place for collecting source separated recyclable materials identified in OAR 340-090-0630(4)(a) is located at each permitted disposal site or located at an alternative location in the jurisdiction that is more convenient to the population being served by the disposal site.

(2) Effective July 1, 2025 to January 1, 2027, a city, county or metropolitan service district, a local government's service provider or a commingled recycling reload facility may not deliver to a commingled recycling processing facility commingled recyclables that were collected pursuant to the uniform statewide collection list established under ORS 459A.914 unless:

(a) At the time the city, county or metropolitan service district, the local government's service provider or the commingled recycling reload facility delivered or contracted to deliver or transport materials to the commingled recycling facility:

(A) the commingled recycling facility held a valid permit issued under ORS 459A.955; or

(B) For a commingled recycling facility located outside of this state:

(i) The facility held a valid certificate issued under ORS 459A.956; or

(ii) The facility certified that it otherwise met the requirements of ORS 459A.955 or 459A.956, even though the facility did not hold a permit or certificate.

(b) Within six months after the DEQ completes a report under ORS 459A.932, the commingled recycling processing facility has taken steps to implement any recommendations of the report related to providing opportunities in the recycling industry for women and minority individuals as defined in ORS 200.005.

(3) Effective January 1, 2027, a city, county or metropolitan service district, a local government's service provider or a commingled recycling reload facility may not deliver to a commingled recycling processing facility commingled recyclables that were collected pursuant to the uniform statewide collection list established under ORS 459A.914 unless:

(a) At the time the city, county or metropolitan service district, a local government's service provider or the commingled recycling reload facility delivered or contracted to deliver or transport materials to the commingled recycling facility:

(A) the commingled recycling facility held a valid permit issued under ORS 459A.955; or

(B) For a commingled recycling facility located outside of this state:

(i) The facility held a valid certificate issued under ORS 459A.956; or

(ii) The facility certified that it otherwise met the requirements of ORS 459A.955 or 459A.956, even though the facility did not hold a permit or certificate.

(b) The processor ensures the health, safety and wellness of workers at the facility regardless of whether the workers are employees, independent contractors or employees of another business.

(c) The processor provides workers at the facility with a living wage and supportive benefits, as defined by the rule by the Environmental Quality Commission.

(d) Within six months after the DEQ completes a report under ORS 459A.932, the commingled recycling processing facility has taken steps to implement the recommendations of the report related to providing opportunities in the recycling industry for women and minority individuals as defined in ORS 200.005.

(4) Effective January 1, 2026 a city, county, or metropolitan service district shall ensure that rollcarts, bins and containers purchased by its service providers are manufactured from at least 10 percent post-consumer recycled material and are certified by an independent verification standard, such as the Postconsumer Resin Certification Program established by the Association of Plastics Recyclers.

(5) Effective July 1, 2025, except as provided by ORS 459A.914(6) or OAR 340-090-0630(6), a material may not be collected as part of a commingled recycling program unless the material is identified for collection as part of a commingled recycling program on the uniform statewide collection list.

(6) For purposes of sections (2) through (5) of this rule the terms "commingled recycling," "commingled recycling processing facility," "local government's service provider," and "recycling reload facility" have the meaning provided by ORS 459A.863.

(7) Each city that is within a metropolitan service district or with a population of at least 4,000 and each county that is responsible for the area between city limits and the urban growth boundary of the city or the area outside the city limits but within a metropolitan service district shall:

(a) Provide on-route collection service for source separated recyclable materials identified in OAR 340-090-0630(4)(b) at least once a month for all collection service customers within the city limits and within the urban growth boundary or metropolitan service district but outside of the city limits.

(b) To comply with the requirements of ORS 459A.911 to ensure adequate space for the recycling collection of materials identified on the uniform statewide collection list at multifamily properties, a local government shall submit an implementation plan to DEQ in a manner and form prescribed by DEQ and shall report on activities undertaken to execute the implementation plan in the periodic report submitted according to the requirements of OAR 340-090-0100. The implementation plan shall be submitted to DEQ by November 1, 2027 and implementation shall be initiated no later than January 1, 2030. The implementation plan shall describe how the local government will:

(A) Ensure adequate space for collection and access for collection vehicles after new construction or significant remodels.

(B) Ensure adequate space for collection in existing buildings.

(C) Update or establish service standards for service providers to provide adequate service volume or collection frequency, or a combination of both.

(D) Ensure that container placement is accessible to residents, including children and individuals who use a wheelchair, while giving consideration to resident and user safety considerations.

(c) To the extent that funding is provided under ORS 459A.890(4), establish and implement, or cause to be established and implemented, a program to reduce contamination that:

(A) Includes one or more local recycling contamination reduction goals that are consistent with the statewide goals established by the DEQ pursuant to ORS 495A.929(1)(a).

(B) Causes collected source separated recyclables to undergo periodic evaluation of collected material quality and contamination, in accordance with forms and procedures established by the Department of Environmental Quality under ORS 459A.959.

(C) Is developed and implemented in accordance with OAR 340-090-0035 and includes:

(i) At least one of each of the three types of contamination reduction program elements contained on the list established by the DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.929(1)(c), or

(ii) Uses materials or methods that are at least as effective as materials or methods approved by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.929(1)(c).

(D) Includes, at least once every five years, a process for reviewing, and revising as appropriate, the local goals and local elements established under this subsection.

(8) The city or county responsible for solid waste management must carry out a public education and promotion program that meets the following minimum requirements:

(a) An initial written or more effective notice or combination of both that is reasonably designed to reach each residential and commercial generator of recyclable materials, and that clearly explains why people should recycle, the recycling opportunities available to the recipient, the materials that can be recycled and the proper preparation of those materials for recycling. The notice must include the following specific information:

(A) Reasons why people should recycle; and

(B) Name, address and telephone number of the person providing on-route collection where applicable; and

(C) Listing of depots for recyclable materials at all disposal sites serving the area and any alternative DEQ-approved more convenient locations, including the materials accepted and hours of operation; or

(D) Instead of paragraphs (B) and (C) of this subsection a telephone number and a website address to find information about depot locations and collection service as appropriate.

(b) Existing residential and commercial collection service customers must be provided information, at least semi-annually, through a written or more effective notice or combination of both, listing the materials collected, the schedule for collection, proper method of preparing materials for collection and an explanation of the reasons why source separation of materials for recycling is necessary;

(c) Written information to be distributed to disposal site users at all disposal sites or, alternatively, more convenient locations with attendants and where it is otherwise practical. The written information must include the following:

(A) Reasons why people should recycle; and

(B) List of materials that can be recycled; and

(C) Instruction for the proper preparation of recyclable materials.

(d) At sites without attendants, a sign indicating availability of recycling at the site or at the more convenient location must be prominently displayed that indicates materials accepted and hours of operation;

(e) Identify and establish a procedure for resident involvement for the development and implementation of an education and promotion program;

(f) Notification and education materials provided to local media and other groups that maintain regular contact with commercial and residential generators and the public in general, including local newspapers, trade publications, local television and radio stations, community groups, and neighborhood associations;

(g) A person identified as the education and promotion representative for the appropriate jurisdiction to be the official contact to work with the other affected persons in matters relating to education and promotion for recycling.

(h) A local government that provides the opportunity to recycle or the local government's service provider shall utilize and distribute educational resources developed under ORS 459A.893(1). A local government or the local government's service provider may incorporate the educational resources developed under this section into an existing education program developed to satisfy the requirements of ORS 459A.007 and 459A.008.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 459A.100 - 459A.120 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.005, 459A.010, 459A.007, 459A.896, 459A.905, 459A.908, 459A.911, 459A.914 & 459A.929

History:

[DEQ 22-2023, minor correction filed 11/21/2023, effective 11/21/2023](#)

[DEQ 18-2023, amend filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023](#)

[DEQ 10-2017, minor correction filed 10/27/2017, effective 10/27/2017](#)

DEQ 3-2017, f. & cert. ef. 1-19-17

DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94

DEQ 31-1992, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-92, Renumbered from 340-060-0020 & 340-060-0040

DEQ 26-1984, f. & cert. ef. 12-26-84

OAR 340-090-0035

Contamination Reduction Programming Elements

(1) A local government or local government's service provider must implement a contamination reduction program pursuant to ORS 459A.929(2) that includes but is not limited to the following elements:

- (a) Customer-facing contamination reduction materials and methods that are responsive to the needs of diverse populations;
- (b) Feedback to generators that contribute to contamination that is responsive to the needs of diverse populations; and
- (c) Financial or service consequences to generators that are significant and repeated sources of contamination and that continue to contaminate separated recyclables after being subject to elements described in subsection (a) and (b) of this section. Consequences must be responsive to the conditions of diverse populations.

(2) To be responsive to the needs or conditions of diverse populations as provided by section 1 of this rule a local government must ensure information related to the elements in section 1 of this rule is reasonably accessible to all people that recycle, regardless of background, ability, preferred language, access to technology, or where they live or work. A local government must implement best practices for accessibility, including but not limited to the following, as appropriate and when practicable:

- (A) Information is easy to understand. Messaging is clear and simple, using common words and short sentences.
- (B) Written materials and websites follow accessible design principles and use design elements such as headings, bullets, images, and white space to improve readability. Local governments comply with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 798.
- (C) Assistance is provided in multiple ways. Recipients can learn more and ask questions via phone, email, online, or in person. Local governments and service providers offer assistance in the customer's preferred language when practicable.
- (D) Information is translated into or made available in commonly spoken languages. When practicable, information is created in collaboration with those who speak the language fluently to ensure the content is culturally relevant to the language group.
- (E) Information is inclusive and culturally relevant to all community members. Local governments or their service providers tailor the approach and delivery to the intended audience and incorporate imagery of products and people that represent a variety of cultures and Oregon's diverse communities.

(3) Financial or service consequences pursuant to subsection 1(c) of this rule must be in accordance with this section.

- (a) Local governments and service providers must implement the following procedures before applying consequences:
 - (A) Contamination must be identified using a method that is applied consistently and equitably across all customers.
 - (B) For all instances where significant recycling contamination is documented, targeted feedback must be provided to the customer and tenants and documented. To qualify as significant, recycling contamination must be documented and consist of either:

(i) The presence in materials set out for recycling of one or more hazardous contaminants including but not limited to batteries, pressurized gas cylinders, aerosol containers, sharps, human or animal waste; and other objects that reasonably present a hazard or

(ii) The presence in materials set out for recycling of at least 25% by volume of materials that are not on the Uniform Statewide Collection List pursuant to ORS 459A.914 (1)(a).

(C) The customer must be notified and provided an opportunity to remedy after the local government or service provider determines significant and repeated recycling contamination has occurred. Notification includes documentation of the contamination, available remedy options, potential consequences if a remedy option is not pursued, and timeline for responding. To qualify as repeated, recycling contamination must be documented as significant and occur at least three times within a consecutive three-month period.

(D) Assistance must be provided to confirm customer understanding and identify barriers to compliance. Such assistance must be responsive to the needs of diverse populations as described in section 2 of this rule. Customer communications and agreed-upon actions must be documented.

(b) A local government or service provider may apply consequences if the customer refuses the opportunity to remedy provided by Paragraph (a)(C) of this Section or if the local government or service provider does not receive a response after at least two attempts to contact the customer.

(4) Any financial or service consequences pursuant to subsection 1(c) of this rule should be corrective rather than punitive, set to reflect the goal of maintaining the value of the collected recyclables, including but not limited to:

(a) Financial consequences must relate to the increased costs associated with managing contaminated recycling, providing technical assistance, conducting additional outreach, or other steps needed to improve the quality of the recycling.

(b) Service consequences must affect only recycling collection;

(c) The opportunity to recycle must be maintained. Service consequences may not be applied to multi-tenant customers. At single-family rentals, the tenants must be notified prior to implementing service consequences.

(d) Consequences must be temporary and include a clear path for removal.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.929

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.929

OAR 340-090-0620

Effective Date

(1) The following rules which relate to requirements of a producer responsibility organization plan are effective upon filing with the Secretary of State:

(a) OAR 340-090-0640(2)(e)(F), (2)(h) and (6).

(b) OAR 340-090-0650(1)(a), (1)(e) and (2)(b).

(c) OAR 340-090-0660(2)(b).

(d) OAR 340-090-0670(2)(d), (3)(b) and (3)(e).

(e) OAR 340-090-0720.

- (f) OAR 340-090-0750.
- (g) OAR 340-090-0780.
- (h) OAR 340-090-0790.
- (i) OAR 340-090-0810(1)(a).

(2) The following rules which relate to producer responsibility organization fees, interim coordination, modified market share, producer definition, producer pre-registration, covered products and local government identification of service providers are effective upon filing with the Secretary of State:

- (a) OAR 340-090-0680.
- (b) OAR 340-090-0690.
- (c) OAR 340-090-0700(2).
- (d) OAR 340-090-0800(3).
- (e) OAR 340-090-0840.
- (f) OAR 340-090-0860.
- (g) OAR 340-090-0870.

(3) All other rules in OAR 340-090-0630 to 0830, OAR-340-090-0850, OAR 340-090-0900 to 0940 and the amendments to OAR 340-090-0005 to 0430 are effective on July 1, 2025.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975

History:
DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023

OAR 340-090-0630 Recycling Acceptance Lists

(1) Recycling list definitions. For purposes of the recycling acceptance lists under sections 2 and 3 of this rule, the terms below have the following meanings:

- (a) "Aerosol can" has the same meaning found in 40 CFR 273.9.
- (b) "Aseptic carton" means a shelf-stable package made for a food or beverage product that is made mainly of paperboard, but also includes protective layers of polyethylene and aluminum.
- (c) "Bottle" means a rigid container with or without a handle and with a neck or mouth smaller than the base.
- (d) "Cap" means a rigid closure for tubs or bottles that has a fastening feature that involves threads.
- (e) "HDPE" means high density polyethylene.
- (f) "Lid" means a rigid closure for tubs that has a fastening feature other than threads.

(g) "PE" means polyethylene and includes HDPE, low density polyethylene and linear low density polyethylene.

(h) "PET" means polyethylene terephthalate.

(i) "PP" means polypropylene.

(j) "Pressurized cylinder" means any packaging containing flammable pressurized gas, helium or carbon dioxide, including, but not limited to, seamless cylinders and tubes, welded cylinders and insulated cylinders intended to contain helium, carbon dioxide or flammable materials such as propane, butane or other flammable compressed gases. "Pressurized cylinder" does not include:

(A) any cylinder, tube or container intended to deliver a product that is not a compressed gas;

(B) liquified petroleum gas containers that are designed to be refilled;

(C) any other cylinder, tube or container that is designed to be refilled and which has an active and functioning exchange system that normally causes the cylinder, tube or container to be refilled, reused, or refurbished, unless the cylinder, tube or container is damaged and not appropriate to be subsequently refilled, reused, or refurbished;

(D) any cylinder, tube or container that contains pure oxygen or hydrogen;

(E) fire extinguishers;

(F) aerosol cans; or

(G) a storage tank that is permanently fixed in location.

(k) "Recycle-compatible coating" means a water-soluble barrier that can be used on fiber-based packaging that does not negatively impact the recyclability of that packaging.

(l) "Scrap metal" means ferrous and non-ferrous waste metal, metallic material, electrical wiring and any product that contains at least 50 percent metal by weight and that is capable of being recycled. Scrap metal includes major appliances that contain refrigerants.

(m) "Tub" means a rigid container that has a neck or mouth similar in size to its base. "Tub" does not include a clamshell or similar container with a lid that is affixed to the base using a hinge or similar mechanism.

(2) Local Government Recycling Acceptance List. The following material must be collected pursuant to ORS 459A.005 and ORS 459A.914(1)(a) to provide the opportunity to recycle:

(a) Corrugated cardboard; uncoated or coated with recycle-compatible coating; including pizza boxes;

(b) Paper bags and mailing envelopes, excluding those with a plastic liner;

(c) Paperboard boxes and packaging, such as cereal, cracker and medicine boxes, excluding any non-paper flexible packaging inside such boxes or packaging, and excluding polycoated paperboard packaging, such as packaging used for refrigerated or frozen food products;

(d) Polycoated cartons (for example milk cartons) and aseptic cartons;

(e) Molded pulp packaging, excluding food serviceware that is designed to be in direct contact with food;

(f) Tissue paper used for packaging;

(h) All printing and writing paper, including newspaper, newsprint, newspaper inserts, magazines, catalogs, similar glossy paper, telephone directories, ledger, bond, copy and printer paper, notebook paper, envelopes, cards, mail, and items made of such paper and bound with staples, and paperback books, but excluding thermal paper and hardcover books;

(i) File folders and hanging files;

(j) Plastic that fits loosely in the generator's provided on-route collection container, excluding any such item that was used to contain or store motor oil, antifreeze, or other automotive fluids, pesticides or herbicides, or other hazardous materials (flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic), as follows:

(A) Plastic bottles that measure at least two inches in each of two or more dimensions, including caps if screwed on, made of the following materials:

(i) PET (#1) (clear only);

(ii) HDPE (#2); and

(iii) PP (#5)

(B) Plastic tubs that measure at least two inches in each of two or more dimensions, including caps if screwed on, made of the following materials:

(i) PET (#1);

(ii) HDPE (#2); and

(iii) PP (#5)

(C) Plastic buckets, pails, and storage containers, including lids if snapped on, made of the following materials:

(i) HDPE (#2); and

(ii) PP (#5)

(D) Nursery (plant) packaging, such as pots and trays, made of the following materials:

(i) HDPE (#2); and

(ii) PP

(k) Aluminum food, pet food, beverage cans, and other non-food cans;

(l) Steel and bi-metal cans, including empty or dry metal paint cans;

(m) Scrap metal weighing less than 10 pounds and smaller than 18" in length, excluding sharp items (for example knives) and bicycle chains, electrical wiring and other wires, and other similar items likely to cause tangling;

(n) Other scrap metal;

(o) Motor oil; and

(p) Glass bottles and jars, but only from non-residential sources and only in the Metro wasteshed (this requirement is in addition to the requirements for glass recycling under section 3 of this rule).

(q) Yard debris, but only in the Metro wasteshed.

(3) Producer Responsibility Organization Recycling Acceptance List. The following materials are designated as covered products of which a producer responsibility organization must provide for the collection as provided in ORS 459A.896(1):

(a) Steel and aluminum aerosol cans;

(b) Aluminum foil and products made of pressed aluminum foil;

(c) Shredded paper;

(d) Polyethylene film and packaging that is:

(A) made of polyethylene film containing a minimum of 90 percent polyethylene and copolymers by weight,

(B) free of intentionally added PET, PVC, PVDC, paper, aluminum, degradable polymers and degradable additives, and

(C) free of or including flexible seals, closures or dispensers so long as they are made of polyethylene and contribute less than 10 percent of the total package by weight;

(e) Plastic buckets and pails made of HDPE (#2) or PP (#5) and the lids of such items, but excluding such items if used to contain or store motor oil, antifreeze, or other automotive fluids, pesticides or herbicides, or other hazardous materials (flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic);

(f) Glass bottles and jars;

(g) Block white expanded polystyrene;

(h) PE and PP lids and caps;

(i) HDPE package handles (for example 6-pack handles); and

(j) Pressurized cylinders.

(4) The materials listed in Section 2 of this rule must be collected as follows:

(a) The materials listed in subsections (a) through (o) must be collected at depots as part of the opportunity to recycle pursuant to ORS 459A.005 and 459A.007;

(b) The materials listed in subsections (a) through (m) are also designated for recycling collection from collection service customers as described in ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) and ORS 459A.863(25)(a) to (c);

(c) The materials listed in subsection (p) must be collected from non-residential collection service customers as part of routine collection service described in ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) and ORS 459A.863(25)(b), but only in the Metro wasteshed;

(d) The materials listed in subsection (q) must be collected at depots as part of the opportunity to recycle pursuant to ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) and from collection service customers as described in ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) and ORS 459A.863(25)(a) and (b), but only in the Metro wasteshed; and

(e) The materials listed in subsections (a) through (m) are suitable for commingled collection and are included in the Uniform Statewide Collection List.

(f) In accordance with this subsection, a local government may submit a request for additional time to meet the obligation to collect materials on the Uniform Statewide Collection List pursuant to section 2 of this rule to DEQ for approval, if the local government's ability to successfully collect the materials is dependent on the local government receiving funding for trucks, containers, or a reload facility requested from a producer responsibility organization through the 2023 needs assessment, pursuant to ORS 459A.890(8), and the local government has not yet received the funding. The local government must provide any information requested by DEQ to review the local government's request and describe to the satisfaction of DEQ the local government's process and timeline for complying with the obligation to collect all materials on the Uniform Statewide Collection List pursuant to section 2 of this rule. DEQ may approve the request, with or without conditions, if it determines that the local government's ability to successfully collect the materials that are the subject of the request is dependent on the local government receiving funding for trucks, containers, or a reload facility requested from the producer responsibility organization through the 2023 needs assessment, pursuant to ORS 459A.890(8), and the local government has not yet received the funding.

(g) A producer responsibility organization may propose additions to the Uniform Statewide Collection List as provided in ORS 459A.914(4)(b). To be considered by the department, such a proposal must address, for each material proposed for addition, each of the considerations contained in ORS 459A.914(3).

(5) Materials on the Producer Responsibility Organization Recycling Acceptance List, pursuant to Section (3) of this rule, are not subject to the requirements of ORS 459A.070(1), provided that a producer responsibility organization may not charge for collection of such materials, in accordance with OAR 340-090-0650(1)(b).

(6) If, prior to July 1, 2025, a local government is collecting materials listed in Section (3) of this rule as part of a commingled recycling program, the local government may submit a request to continue to collect such materials in commingled recycling. The request must be approved in writing by DEQ and demonstrate that a producer responsibility organization has not yet met the convenience standard pursuant to OAR 340-090-0640(2) and OAR 340-090-0640(6). The local government must provide any information requested by DEQ to review the local government's request and describe to the satisfaction of DEQ the local government's process and timeline for complying with the obligation to only include materials on the Uniform Statewide Collection List in its commingled recycling program.

[Note: ORS 459A.914(4)(b) authorizes additions to the Uniform Statewide Collection List through methods other than rulemaking. Materials not on the Uniform Statewide Collection List shall not be collected commingled with other materials per ORS 459A.914(5). The Uniform Statewide Collection List consists of materials designated in (e) above plus additional materials approved by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.914(4)(b). For the full list of materials on the Uniform Statewide Collection List consult Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's Materials Management Program.]

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975

History:

DEQ 25-2023, minor correction filed 12/05/2023, effective 12/05/2023

DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023

OAR 340-090-0670
Responsible End Markets

(1) Definition of end market. For purposes of ORS 459A.869(7) and ORS 459A.896(2)(a), end markets are defined by material as follows:

(a) For glass the end market is the entity that first uses the glass in lieu of a virgin material downstream of the beneficiation plant, if any, where bottles are crushed, for example a bottle manufacturer, fiberglass manufacturer or pozzolan (used to make cement and concrete) producer.

(b) For metal the end market is the entity that smelts the recycled material and produces ingots, sheet, coil, or other materials that are subsequently refabricated into packaging or product.

(c) For paper the end market is the entity that re-pulps the recycled material either into a pulp product that is sold to paper manufacturers or used to produce paper or paperboard products. If paper is recycled in a manner that does not involve repulping (for example, used to produce a wallboard product), the end market is the entity that uses the waste paper to produce a product that is sold without further transformation or manufacturing.

(d) For plastic, except for plastic that is recycled to produce packaging for food or beverage applications or for production of children's products, the end market is the entity that last processes flake, pellet, or other resin material containing recycled plastic prior to sale or transfer to another person that creates a new product either by placing it into a mold or through extrusion or thermoforming. This definition applies to both mechanical and non-mechanical recycling pathways.

(e) For plastic that is recycled to produce packaging for food and beverage applications or for production of children's products, the end market is the entity that places it into a mold for the manufacturer of such packaging or product. This definition applies to both mechanical and non-mechanical recycling pathways.

(f) For any recycling pathway without an end market provided by (a) through (e), the department may designate an end market on a case by case basis.

(2) Standard for responsible end markets

(a) For an end market to be a responsible end market, all entities that receive material collected for recycling in Oregon downstream of the commingled recycling processing facility or producer responsibility organization collection point (or post-collection in a supply chain without either facility) must meet the responsible standard, including:

(A) The end market(s).

(B) All entities in the supply chain leading to the end market, including brokers and shipping companies that take legal or physical possession of materials.

(C) Other locations where material disposition occurs (including landfills and incineration facilities).

(D) All entities along pathways leading to locations where material disposition occurs (including reload facilities).

(E) Entities that produce and use co-products of non-mechanical recycling (including fuels and waxes).

(b) The entities named in section (2)(a)(A)-(E) of this rule must meet the following standards:

(A) Compliant. Meaning the entity follows its own local, state, and national laws (including relevant environmental, labor, and public health laws) and treaty obligations, and is registered and permitted as required by local, state, and national authorities.

(B) Transparent. Meaning the entity is willing to be named and audited, provides chain of custody documentation tracking materials (originating in Oregon) to disposition, maintains record keeping relevant to chain of custody and material disposition in accordance with ORS 459A.962(7), and promptly documents within the chain of custody any penalties, violations or regulatory orders received.

(C) Environmentally-sound. Meaning the entity is willing to be audited and monitored for outdoor air, water and land emissions and disposal; stores and manages waste and recyclables in a way that avoids release into the environment; and manages inputs sustainably. This includes demonstrating adequate emergency response and environmental health, safety, and management plans; and

(D) Achieving adequate recycling yields. Meaning the recycling supply chain recycles or causes to be recycled at least 60 percent of each material listed in the recycling acceptance lists (if applicable, consisting of the uniform statewide collection list developed pursuant to OAR 340-090-0630(4) and ORS 459A.914(4)(b), the producer responsibility organization recycling acceptance list as described in OAR 340-090-0630(3), and the list of specifically identified materials as promulgated and maintained by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.917 even if multiple materials are mixed together, with the remaining material managed in a responsible manner and in alignment with Oregon's hierarchy of materials management pursuant to ORS 459.015.

(i) For shredded paper processed into high-grade office paper and cartons processed into tissue, achieving adequate recycling yields means the recycling supply chain recycles or causes to be recycled at least 50 percent of each material.

(c) Recycling yield, as stated in Section 2(b)(D) of this rule, will be determined as follows:

(A) For all materials except for composite cans made of paper and steel, the recycling yield is the amount of the material that was successfully processed and recycled by the end market divided by the amount of the material that entered the first entity of the recycling supply chain downstream of the commingled recycling processing facility or producer responsibility organization collection point (or post-collection in a supply chain without either facility).

(B) For composite cans made of paper and steel, the recycling yield is the amount of the metal fraction or paper fraction of the material that was successfully processed by the end market, divided by the amount of that fraction that entered the recycling supply chain initially. If the yield of either the metal fraction or of the paper fraction exceeds 60 percent, the composite material is achieving adequate yields.

(C) Calculation of recycling yield shall exclude moisture and any contaminants that are included in the bale of received material, as well as incidental materials that are adhered to the received material but are not targeted for recovery, such as tape and staples on corrugated boxes, or inks and labels on most types of packages. In the event that DEQ sets limits for acceptable contamination and moisture in outbound bales through the commingled recycling processing facility permit program per ORS 459A.955(3), reductions to the yield calculation denominator to account for contamination and/or moisture cannot exceed either limit.

(D) For the purpose of determining whether at least 60 percent of each material is recycled, yield for individual materials that are recycled separately from other materials must be evaluated on the basis of those individual materials. For materials that are mixed together (such as a bale of mixed paper or mixed plastic) and are being used by the commingled recycling processing facility to achieve capture rates pursuant to OAR 340-096-0300(3)(a)(B), yield must be evaluated as follows:

(i) Yield for items listed in OAR 340-090-0630(2)(d) must be evaluated separately from other materials.

(ii) Yield for composite cans made of paper and steel must be evaluated separately from other materials if this material is added to the Uniform Statewide Collection List and recycled at a paper mill.

(iii) Yield for items listed in OAR 340-090-0630(2)(j) must be evaluated separately for materials identified in each subparagraph of paragraphs (A) through (D).

(iv) Yield for items listed in OAR 340-090-0630(3)(a) through (d), (f), (g) and (j) must be evaluated separately from other materials.

(v) Yield must be evaluated separately for any materials proposed by a producer responsibility organization for addition to the uniform statewide collection list pursuant to ORS 459A.914(4)(b) or counted toward the

statewide plastic recycling goal in a producer responsibility program plan or plan amendment and approved by DEQ under ORS 459A.878, if required by DEQ.

(vi) Yield for other materials that are marketed mixed together may be evaluated in total.

(E) Yield, including separate yields for materials mixed together and indicated in subparagraphs (i) through (iv) of paragraph (D) may be estimated and self-attested to by entities in the recycling supply chain, with methodological justification provided.

(3) Implementation of the responsibility standard by a producer responsibility organization.

(a) A producer responsibility organization must ensure that materials collected for recycling go to responsible end markets as detailed in ORS 459A.896(2) and this rule by completing the following two steps successively:

(A) First, a producer responsibility organization must, using a screening assessment form provided by DEQ, receive and corroborate written verification from each end market and other downstream entity that it meets the standards set forth in Section 2 of this rule.

(B) Next a producer responsibility organization must conduct a more detailed assessment of whether each end market and other downstream entity meets the responsible standard provided by section 2 of this rule, either through a verification by the producer responsibility organization as provided by subsection (g) of this rule or through third-party certification from an Environmental Quality Commission-approved program.

(b) For materials described under ORS 459A.869(7)(a) and any other materials collected by a producer responsibility organization (including collected through contract with a producer responsibility organization), a producer responsibility organization must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(A) by the start date of the program (as defined in OAR 340-090-0720). For materials delivered to end markets for recycling on or before June 30, 2026, the step required under paragraph (a)(B) must be completed by July 1, 2027. For materials delivered to end markets for recycling after June 30, 2026, a producer responsibility organization must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) within 12 months of first delivery to the end market.

(c) For materials described under ORS 459A.869(7)(b) and any other materials not collected by the producer responsibility organization, a producer responsibility organization must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(A) within six months of the program start date (as defined in OAR 340-090-0720). For materials delivered to end markets for recycling on or before June 30, 2026, the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) must be completed by July 1, 2027. For materials delivered to end markets for recycling after June 30, 2026, a producer responsibility organization must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) within 12 months of first delivery to the end market.

(d) If a producer responsibility organization completes the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) prior to and within the timeline of the step provided by paragraph (a)(A), the producer responsibility organization is not required to perform the step provided by paragraph (a)(A).

(e) Each end market and other downstream entity that receives material collected for recycling in Oregon requires only one screening assessment and an annually-audited verification by a producer responsibility organization or third-party certification from an Environmental Quality Commission-approved program. Commingled recycling processing facilities and producer responsibility organizations that send materials to the same end markets or other downstream entities may coordinate their market assessment efforts to avoid duplication of effort.

(f) DEQ may approve temporary variance to the timelines required by sections (3)(b) and (3)(c) in a producer responsibility program plan.

(g) The producer responsibility verification required by paragraph (a)(B) of this section must contain the following:

- (A) A description of how a producer responsibility organization determined that the indicated entity or entities (if final disposition occurred at multiple sites) was the end market;
- (B) A list of local, state and national laws and international treaties applicable to the entity as required by section 2(a)(A) of this rule;
- (C) Documentation that the end market and all other downstream entities meet all requirements of section 2 of this rule, with the following exceptions;
- (i) entities that take only legal and not physical possession of materials do not need to be verified for yield or environmental soundness;
 - (ii) entities that take physical possession of materials but do not cause the materials in a bale to undergo separation or processing do not need to be verified for yield; and
 - (iii) landfills and incinerators do not need to be verified for yield; tonnages received by these entities should rather be treated as yield loss at end markets.
- (D) Documentation of any noncompliance with the requirements section 2 of this rule.
- (E) Documentation of the qualification of the auditor required by section 4 of this rule; and
- (F) Certification and signature from the auditor required by section 4 of this rule that the end market meets the requirements of section 2 of this rule.
- (g) The detailed verifications required by paragraph (a)(B) of this rule and certification audits required by section 4 of this rule must occur on an annual basis, with the first renewal verification or certification audits occurring within a year of initial certification.
- (h) DEQ may approve temporary variance to the required components of the detailed verifications required by paragraph (a)(B) of this rule.
- (4) Auditing. To demonstrate compliance with the requirement that materials collected for recycling go to responsible end markets as required by ORS 459A.896(2) and this rule, a producer responsibility organization must conduct auditing and provide audit results in annual reporting to DEQ. These audits must include results of random bale tracking to verify chain of custody and must demonstrate and certify that end markets meet the requirements of section 2 and 3 of this rule. For the purposes of enforcement, DEQ may conduct its own random bale tracking.
- (5) Definition of practicable. For purposes of ORS 459A.869(7) and ORS 459A.896(2), practicable actions that may be undertaken by a producer responsibility organization must be determined in accordance with this rule.
- (a) Practicable actions may include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (A) Providing financial support to help an existing end market that does not meet the standard for responsible under section 2 of this rule or an existing market that is not in alignment with the hierarchy of materials management options under ORS 459A.015(2), to upgrade or change operations to become responsible or aligned with the hierarchy of materials management.
 - (B) Providing financial support to divert materials to a different end market that is responsible under section 2 of this rule or in alignment with the hierarchy of materials management.
 - (C) Directing materials to an alternative end market if materials are directly under producer responsibility organization control.
 - (D) Offering to buy or take ownership of materials to directly control their flow if materials are not already directly under the control of the producer responsibility organization.

(E) Developing a new market for a material.

(b) If the results of an audit under section 4 of this rule show that an end market does not meet the responsible end market standards in section 2 of this rule, the producer responsibility organization must carry out practicable actions to meet the responsible end market standards in section 2 of this rule.

(c) A producer responsibility organization may not claim that an action is not practicable simply because it results in higher costs for the producer responsibility organization. A claim that an action is not practicable must demonstrate costs that are not justified given the resulting societal benefits. A producer responsibility organization must choose one of the following two methods for showing that costs are not justified given resulting societal benefits:

(A) Evaluate the per-ton transactional costs of all possible solutions against the benchmark for average societal benefit of recycling. The benchmark for average societal benefit of recycling is \$2,017 per ton expressed in 2021 dollars, and will be adjusted for inflation no more frequently than once per year. Any adjustment shall be limited to an adjustment using the CPI - U as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, using calendar year 2021 as the base year which corresponds to the benchmark value. A per-ton cost lower than the societal benefit benchmark is cost effective and potentially practicable. A per-ton cost higher than the per-ton societal benefit value is not practicable.

(B) Perform an analysis of financial costs and societal benefits customized to the particular materials and practices at hand. A customized approach could be warranted under several circumstances, such as if the material in question has a societal benefit well below the system-wide average.

(d) The department will review and evaluate a producer responsibility organization claim that an action is not practicable due to costs. If the department agrees with the claim, the department will then review the material in question and its inclusion in a recycling acceptance list. If the department's review determines that an action is practicable, then the producer responsibility organization must immediately undertake that action.

(e) DEQ will consult with the Oregon Recycling System Advisory Council prior to deciding if an action is practicable.

(6) Reporting. For all end markets and other downstream entities that receive materials for which it is responsible, per ORS 459A.887(6) producer responsibility organizations must report disposition to DEQ as follows:

(a) Disposition reports shall consist of disposition data provided in a manner proscribed by DEQ, as well as all screening assessments, verification reports, and certification reports conducted in a given quarter.

(b) Disposition reports must be submitted to DEQ on a quarterly basis, with reports due no later than 45 days after the end of the end of each calendar quarter.

(A) The first disposition report is due November 14, 2025.

(B) No disposition reporting is required for materials described in ORS 459A.869(7) that depart from a commingled recycling processing facility, a limited sort facility, or a producer responsibility organization collection point provided under ORS 459A.896(1) prior to July 1, 2025.

(C) If a producer responsibility organization wishes to send materials to an entity listed in Paragraph (2)(a)(A) to (E) of this rule and for which no signed screening assessment is on file with DEQ, the signed screening assessment for the entity may be submitted to DEQ outside of the reporting schedule.

(c) Disposition data must:

(A) Indicate entities listed in Subsection (2)(a) of this rule that took possession of material, including the business or person name, city, state, region, and country. The entities must be ordered sequentially along the pathway of disposition, with the end market positioned at the end; and

(B) Indicate the amount of material received in tons by each entity during the quarter.

- (i) Disposition must be reported using the following reporting categories:

(I) Capture rate material categories in OAR 340-096-0300(3)(a)(B).

(II) Reporting categories that are temporarily designated by DEQ when a material has been added to the uniform statewide collection list by a producer responsibility organization via its program plan per ORS 459A.914(4)(b)).

(III) Aerosol cans

(IV) Aluminum foil and products made of pressed aluminum foil;

(V) Shredded paper

(VI) Polyethylene film

(VII) Block white expanded polystyrene

(VIII) Mixed polyolefins collected pursuant to ORS 459A.896(1).

(IX) Pressurized cylinders

(X) Other categories. A producer responsibility organization may use more reporting categories than those indicated in subparagraph (i)(I)-(IX) of this rule provided that the categories used can be combined into the categories listed in this rule. A producer responsibility organization may also use alternative reporting categories if it proposes to do so in a producer responsibility program plan or plan amendment that is approved by DEQ under ORS 459A.878.

(ii) When reporting disposition for supply chains in which materials described in ORS 459A.869(7) and for which PROs must ensure flow to responsible end markets mix with non-obligated materials, such as material originating from another state, an accounting method that attributes outputs proportionally with inputs must be applied to attribute output volumes to Oregon. Examples of such methods are the controlled blending methodology and the mass balance rolling average percentage methodology as defined in ISO 22095: 2020, CHAIN OF CUSTODY – GENERAL TERMINOLOGY AND MODELS.

(C) Contain comprehensive accounting for all destinations and tonnages described in Subparagraphs (c)(A) and (c)(B) of this rule. Such accounting may exclude individual dispositions to end markets and other locations of final disposition of less than 1% of the total material in a reporting category handled by a given commingled recycling processing facility, a given limited sort facility, or collectively by the producer responsibility organization collection points in a given quarter, provided that these exemptions comprise no more than 10% by weight of the total amount of that material handled by the commingled recycling processing facility, the limited sort facility, or the network of producer responsibility organization collection points in a given quarter.

(7) Application of Oregon's Material Management Hierarchy. In cases of conflict between the elements of Oregon's material management hierarchy under ORS 459.015(2)(c)(C)(i) (preference for recycling pathways that displace more impactful materials) and ORS 459.015(2)(c)(C)(ii) (preference for recycling pathways that best preserve value and molecular structure), DEQ may identify the environmentally preferable option among pathways under consideration.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975

History:

DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023

OAR 340-090-0640
Convenience Standards

(1) For purposes of ORS 495A.896(1) and this rule:

(a) An existing recycling depot or drop off center is any place located in Oregon that accepts any recyclable material from the general public at the time the producer responsibility organization submits its most recent Program Plan or plan amendment, and which also meets at least one of the following five criteria:

(A) The recycling depot or drop off center is used by a local government to satisfy the requirement in ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) to provide a place for collecting source separated recyclable material, including the materials on the uniform statewide collection list established under ORS 459A.914 designated for collection at a recycling depot, located either at a disposal site or at another location more convenient to the population being served.

(B) The recycling depot or drop off center is used by a local government to satisfy the optional opportunity to recycle program element described in ORS 459A.007(1)(g).

(C) The recycling depot or drop off center is operated by or at the direction of a Tribal government.

(D) The recycling depot or drop off center is located at a site that operates under a valid solid waste permit issued by the DEQ.

(E) The recycling depot or drop off center is operated by or at the direction of a local government or a local government's service provider, as defined in ORS 459A.863(12).

(b) For purpose of satisfying obligations under ORS 459A.896, it is possible for a producer responsibility organization to contract with an existing recycling depot or drop off center to provide for collection of a covered product or products if the recycling depot or drop off center meets all the following conditions:

(A) The operator of the existing recycling depot or drop off center is willing to contract to provide collection service on behalf of the producer responsibility organization.

(B) The operator of the existing recycling depot or drop off center commits to meet and is meeting all performance standards and other requirements on the producer responsibility organization and to provide collection service on behalf of the producer responsibility organization.

(C) The annual cost to the producer responsibility organization to contract for collection and recycling of a material or set of materials with the recycling depot or drop off center does not exceed 110 percent of the cost the producer responsibility organization would otherwise pay to provide a collection point for that material or set of materials.

(D) The operator of the existing recycling depot or drop off center demonstrates to the producer responsibility organization that the cost of reimbursement it requests are reasonable and only pays for additional costs associated with collection of the additional materials. An existing recycling depot or drop off center and a producer responsibility organization will resolve any disputes concerning the reasonableness of reimbursement costs through the dispute resolution process described in ORS 459A.875(2)(e).

(c) An existing recycling depot or drop off center that contracts with a producer responsibility organization pursuant to ORS 459A.896(1) must meet all relevant requirements of the producer responsibility organization, including performance standards as described in OAR 340-090-0650 and requirements for responsible end market disposition (ORS 459A.896(2)).

(d) For purposes of paragraphs (a)(A) and (B) of this section, if a local government has more than the minimum number of depots or drop off centers required by ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) or 459.007(1)(g) the local government must inform a producer responsibility organization, upon request, which depots or drop off centers are being used to meet the requirements of ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) or 459.007(1)(g). If a local government

fails to provide the information within 90 days of a request DEQ may, after consulting with the local government and producer responsibility organization, determine which depots or drop off centers are being used to meet the requirements of ORS 459A.005(1)(a)(A) or 459.007(1)(g).

(e) If a recycling depot or drop off center that does not meet the requirements of subsection (a) of this section subsequently comes into compliance with those requirements a producer responsibility organization must contract with the recycling depot or drop off center within 12 months of the recycling depot or drop off center meeting the requirements of subsection (a) of this section, provided that the recycling depot or drop off center also meets the other requirements of this section. If the addition of the recycling depot or drop of center results in the producer responsibility organization exceeding the minimum number of collection points required by subsections (2)(d) to (f) of this rule the producer responsibility organization may discontinue service at another collection point in the same community, subject to the requirements of section 4 of this rule.

(f) If a producer responsibility organization determines that it is not possible to contract with an existing recycling depot or drop off center pursuant to subsection (2)(a) of this rule, due to the exceedance of the price premium cap in paragraph (1)(b)(C) of this rule, DEQ may request financial information from both the producer responsibility organization and the existing facility to verify that the cap would be exceeded. A producer responsibility organization must provide the information requested by DEQ and may not prohibit, by nondisclosure agreement or other mechanism, the sharing of the requested information by the existing facility.

(2) Minimum number of collection points. For purposes of this section a collection point is a location that accepts from the public one or more materials on the Producer Responsibility Organization Recycling Acceptance List pursuant to OAR 340-090-0630(3) and which meets all performance standards as described in OAR 340-090-0650. A producer responsibility organization must provide the following minimum number of collection points:

(a) A producer responsibility organization must provide for collection and recycling of all covered products on the producer responsibility organization acceptance list, pursuant to OAR 340-090-0630(3), at any existing recycling depot or drop off center where it is possible, as provided by subsection 1(b) of this rule.

(b) A producer responsibility organization must meet the base convenience standard described in paragraphs (d)(A), (d)(B) and (e)(A) and (B) of this section for every material described in the producer responsibility organization recycling acceptance list, pursuant to OAR 340-090-0630(3), except as provided by subsection (c) of this section.

(c) A producer responsibility organization must meet the enhanced convenience standard described in paragraphs (d)(A), (d)(C) and (e)(C) and (D) of this section for the materials identified in OAR 340-090-0630(3)(d) – (f), (h) and (i).

(d) Collection points in counties.

(A) A producer responsibility organization must provide at least one collection point in every county for every covered product on the producer responsibility organization acceptance lists.

(B) For each material subject to the base convenience standard in subsection (b) of this section, a producer responsibility organization must provide one additional collection point as follows:

(i) For Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, one additional collection point for every 60,000 residents of that county.

(ii) For all other counties, one additional collection point for every 40,000 residents of that county.

(C) For each material designated for enhanced convenience pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, a producer responsibility organization must provide one additional collection point as follows:

(i) For Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, one additional collection point for every 45,000 residents of each county.

(ii) For all other counties, one additional collection point for every 30,000 residents of that county.

(D) Where the required number of collection points for a county exceeds the sum of the collection points required by subsections (a) and (e) of this section, the additional collection points shall be located in unincorporated areas of the county. The producer responsibility organization shall consult with the county government and consider areas recommended by the county for placement of such collection points.

(e) Collection points in cities.

(A) For every material subject to the base convenience standard in subsection (b) of this section, a producer responsibility organization must provide for at least one collection point:

(i) In each city in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties with a population of 14,000 or more residents; and

(ii) In all other cities with a population of 7,000 or more residents.

(B) For every material subject to the base convenience standard in subsection (b) of this section, a producer responsibility organization must provide additional collection points in a city as follows:

(i) For cities in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, one additional collection point for every 75,000 residents of the city; and

(ii) In all other cities one additional collection point for every 35,000 residents of the city.

(C) For each material designated for enhanced convenience, pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, a producer responsibility organization must provide at least one collection point as follows:

(i) In cities in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties with a population of 8,000 or more residents; and

(ii) In all other cities with a population of 4,000 or more residents.

(D) A producer responsibility organization must provide one additional collection point in a city for every covered product designated for enhanced convenience:

(i) For cities in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, one collection point for every 50,000 residents of the city; and

(ii) For all other cities one collection point for every 30,000 residents of the city.

(E) If more than one collection point for any material is required within a single city, the producer responsibility organization shall locate the collection points within the city so that no major sections of the city lack convenient service relative to other areas of the city. A producer responsibility organization must coordinate with DEQ to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(F) If more than one collection point for any material is provided within a single city, at least 50 percent of all collection points for each material used to satisfy subsection (2)(e) of this rule shall be located in such a way as to be convenient to users of transit service, if the city is served by transit service. The producer responsibility organization shall describe in its program plan how this requirement is satisfied.

(f) A producer responsibility organization must provide sufficient collection points for all materials on the producer responsibility organization acceptance list such that 95 percent of all residents of Oregon live within 15 miles of a collection point.

(g) A producer responsibility organization may use the same collection points to meet the requirements of subsections (a), (d), (e) and (f).

(h) A producer responsibility organization must describe in its program plan how it will provide enhanced access to recycling of materials on the producer responsibility organization acceptance list for populations that may otherwise find it difficult to participate in service at collection points (for example valet service for vehicle users in wheelchairs and partnering with service organizations that work with homebound populations).

(3) Days and hours of operation. Collection points described in Section 2 of this rule must be available to the public as follows:

(a) If the collection point is co-located with a “parent” facility (for example a retailer if return-to-retail, or an existing depot) the same hours of operation as that parent facility is open.

(b) For all other collection points (stand-alone sites) 4 days per week (with exceptions provided for on legal holidays), at least one of which must be Saturday or Sunday and at least 8 hours each of those 4 days.

(4) Notification of changes and continuity of services.

(a) Except as provided by subsection (c) of this section, a producer responsibility organization must provide DEQ and a collection point operator at least three months’ notice in writing if a producer responsibility organization closes a collection point. The producer responsibility organization must also provide a concurrent notice to users of the collection point using prominently placed signage at the collection point location and on a website used by the producer responsibility organization for promotion with the public. Collection point closure notices must include the following information:

(A) Date of service discontinuation; and

(B) Alternative collection point location(s) or service information.

(b) Except as provided by subsection (c) of this section, if a collection point that a producer responsibility organization is using to satisfy the requirements of subsection (2)(a) of this rule no longer meets any of the conditions of subsection (1)(b) of this rule, the producer responsibility organization must not discontinue service until one of the following occurs:

(A) The contract with the site operator expires;

(B) The program plan period ends; or

(C) The parties reach mutual agreement.

(c) A producer responsibility organization may close a collection point for or discontinue acceptance of pressurized cylinders or aerosol cans without three months’ notice in writing if:

(A) the collection point operator is an entity other than the producer responsibility organization;

(B) the collection point is not in compliance with contractual terms related to environmental protection or human health;

(C) The producer responsibility organization provides prior notice of its intention to discontinue the collection point; and

(D) The collection point does not promptly correct the issue.

(d) If a producer responsibility organization discontinues service pursuant to subsection (c) it shall notify DEQ as soon as possible and provide notice to users of the collection site.

(5) If a covered product on a producer responsibility organization’s recycling acceptance list pursuant to administrative rule is subsequently added to the uniform statewide collection list pursuant to ORS 459A.914(4)(b), a producer responsibility organization must meet obligations for collection as follows:

(a) only at existing recycling depots or drop off centers, as provided by subsection (2)(a) of this rule; and

(b) only if the depot or drop off center is continuing to collect the covered product separately from other materials.

(6) Alternative compliance.

(a) A producer responsibility organization may propose an alternative to the requirements of section 2 of this rule in writing in the producer responsibility organization program plan or an amendment to the plan for approval by the department. If the alternative results in a city or county receiving fewer collection points than required by section 2 of this rule, the producer responsibility organization must demonstrate that it has consulted with the city or county regarding the proposed alternative approach.

(b) If a producer responsibility organization proposes to use collection events as an alternative to the requirements of section 2 of this rule, such events must be predictable (fixed set of locations on a regular schedule and promoted far in advance); and widely advertised.

(c) DEQ will assess an alternative compliance proposal during program plan review against the following criteria:

(A) Impact on the achievement of collection targets,

(B) Impacts on equitable access to and provision of recycling across regions and diverse populations;

(C) Demonstrated support of relevant local government(s) for the proposal; and

(D) Environmental outcomes.

(7) DEQ may approve a temporary variance to the requirements of sections (2) and (3) of this rule.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975

History:

DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023

OAR 340-090-0690

Producer Responsibility Organization Fees

(1) Program Plan Review Fee. Each applicant producer responsibility organization that submits a plan under ORS 459A.875 will pay a fee of \$150,000 for DEQ's review of the plan. An applicant producer responsibility organization will pay the fee when it submits the plan to DEQ. A plan will not be considered submitted to DEQ until the fee is paid.

(2) Annual Administration Fee. DEQ will assess an annual administration fee each calendar year in the amount of \$4,000,000 for the first four years of the program (2025-2028) and \$3,000,000 for all subsequent years of the program.

(a) DEQ will invoice and a producer responsibility organization must pay the annual administration fee as follows:

(A) In the first program year (covering 2025) DEQ will send an applicant producer responsibility organization a provisional invoice on or before September 1, 2024. DEQ will send a producer responsibility organization a final invoice upon completion of the producer responsibility program plan approval process under ORS 459A.878. A producer responsibility organization will pay the first program year's fee within 30-days of DEQ sending it a final invoice.

(B) In each year after the first program year DEQ will invoice a producer responsibility organization on or before September 1 of the preceding program year for payment within 30-days of invoicing.

(b) DEQ may at its discretion reduce the fee in a given year if it determines that the full amount is not required to pay the costs of administering, implementing and enforcing the provisions of ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975 in that year.

(c) If DEQ has approved only one producer responsibility organization plan under ORS 459A.878 for a given year that producer responsibility organization will pay the entirety of the annual administration fee.

(d) If DEQ has approved more than one producer responsibility organization plan under ORS 459A.878 for a given year the annual administration fee will be divided among the producer responsibility organizations as follows:

(A) In the first program year the producer responsibility organizations will pay to DEQ equal shares of the annual administration fee. On or before September 1, 2025, DEQ will notify the producer responsibility organizations of the interim modified market share calculations pursuant to OAR 340-090-0700(3). The producer responsibility organizations will reconcile payment with each other such that each producer responsibility organization pays a total amount of the annual administration fee that is proportional to its modified market share.

(B) In each year after the first program year the fee will be divided between the producer responsibility organizations in proportion to their modified market share as determined by OAR 340-090-0700(2).

(e) Reporting. Each fiscal year DEQ will report its current and projected program expenditures and revenue.

(3) Producer responsibility organizations shall pay a waste prevention and reuse fee each year as described in ORS 459A.941. DEQ will invoice a producer responsibility organization on or before September 1 for payment within 30-days of invoicing.

(a) The fee shall be the lesser of:

(A) \$15 million, each year after 2025 adjusted based on the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; or

(B) 10 percent of the three-year average of all producer responsibility organization's annual expenditures summed, excluding payments of the fee established under this rule, as described in the organizations' annual reports submitted to DEQ.

(b) DEQ may at its discretion reduce the fee in a given year if it determines the full amount is not required to pay the costs of administering and implementing of ORS 459A.941 in that year while ensuring that the fee reasonably covers expenditures of the program.

(c) If DEQ has approved only one producer responsibility organization for a given year that producer responsibility organization will pay the entirety of the fee described in paragraph (a). If multiple producer responsibility organizations are approved to operate in the state in a given year, the fee described in paragraph (a) of this section will be divided between the producer responsibility organizations in proportion to their most recently calculated modified market share as determined by OAR 340-090-0700(2).

(4) The Waste Prevention and Reuse Fund established in ORS 459A.950 shall be used for the purposes of reducing environmental impacts of covered products through means other than waste recovery as described in ORS 459A.941, including but not limited to the following:

(a) DEQ expenses in administering programs pursuant to ORS 459A.941;

(b) Staffing including wages and benefits;

- (c) Capital investments including equipment, buildings, and purchasing and leasing of land (to include remodeling existing infrastructure, construction of new infrastructure or procuring existing infrastructure to support activities related to environmental impact reduction);
- (d) Reusable items that allow for a reduction in the environmental impacts of covered products;
- (e) Repair and lifespan extension of covered products;
- (f) Research, evaluation, surveys, and assessment;
- (g) Pollution control technology that exceeds regulatory requirements;
- (h) Feasibility assessments and pilot projects;
- (i) Technical assistance;
- (j) Education, outreach, promotion, training, and skills development;
- (k) Community engagement;
- (l) Operation and maintenance costs;
- (m) Services and supplies; and
- (n) Indirect costs and overhead.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975

History:

[DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023](#)

OAR-340-090-0700

Market Share

Market share as used in ORS 459A.860 to 968 and related rules is a producer's percentage of all covered products sold in or into this state, as calculated in accordance with this rule.

(1) Methods for Calculating Market Share. Market share will be calculated as follows:

- (a) Market share will be denominated by the percentage of weight (mass) of covered product measured in kilograms.
- (b) A producer's market share will be calculated by dividing the weight of all covered products reported as sold or distributed by the producer in or into Oregon in a particular program year by the total weight of all covered products reported as sold or distributed by all producers in or into Oregon in that year. The sum of market shares across all producers must equal 1.0000.
- (c) A producer responsibility organization's market share will be calculated by dividing the summed weight of all covered products reported as sold or distributed by all of the producer responsibility organization's member producers in or into Oregon in a particular program year by the total weight of all covered products reported as sold or distributed by all producers in or into Oregon in that year. The sum of market shares across all producer responsibility organizations must equal 1.0000.
- (d) A producer must on an annual basis submit market data establishing the weight of covered products sold or distributed in or into Oregon to the producer responsibility organization to which it belongs. Producers must

submit a description of their methodology for calculating covered product weight to the producer responsibility organization along with the data. Methodology used must be in accordance with applicable best practices. If estimated market data is submitted by a producer and better market data becomes available that demonstrates the estimates were not accurate, the producer must report corrections to the estimated data to the producer responsibility organization before the next annual reporting deadline.

(e) When submitting market data to DEQ in an annual report, a producer responsibility organization will submit the methodological justifications along with the corresponding data.

(2) Purpose of and Method for Calculating Modified Market Share. If DEQ approves more than one producer responsibility organization plan pursuant to ORS 459A.878, financial obligations of implementation of provisions ORS 459A.860 to 459A.975, including the costs of implementing assigned coordination tasks prior to the program start date per OAR 340-090-0680(1)(c), will be allocated among the producer responsibility organizations by modified market share, as provided by this section.

(a) Modified market share will be denominated in percentage of financial burden measured in US dollars.

(b) A producer responsibility organization's modified market share will be calculated as follows:

(A) The material-specific unit factor, described in subsection c of this section, is multiplied by the total weight of covered products of each material reported as sold or distributed in or into Oregon by each member producer;

(B) The results of paragraph A for each material and each member producer of the producer responsibility organizations are summed;

(C) the weight of all covered product of each material reported as sold or distributed in or into Oregon in a given year is multiplied by the material-specific unit factors and the result for each material are summed;

(D) The result of paragraph B is divided by the result of paragraph C.

(E) The result of paragraph D is a producer responsibility organization's modified market share. The sum of modified market shares across all producer responsibility organizations must equal 1.0000.

(c) The method and process for calculating material-specific unit factors for individual materials shall be included in any coordination plan approved by DEQ pursuant to OAR 340-090-0680. During the period of interim coordination pursuant to OAR 340-090-0680(1), DEQ will contract with an independent organization to develop and update as necessary an index of material-specific unit factors.

(3) Interim Reporting of Market Share. By August 1, 2025, a producer responsibility organization must report information that will be used to calculate interim market share and interim modified market share for the 2025 program year to DEQ. Interim market share for the 2025 program year is calculated using the weight of covered product sold into Oregon in the 2024 calendar year by each member producer, organized by type of material. Pursuant to ORS 459A.869(12), a producer responsibility organization's minimum interim market share is 10%.

(4) Preliminary Reporting of Market Share. Preliminary market share and preliminary modified market share will be calculated and used as follows:

(a) By July 1 of each program year, a producer responsibility organization shall report supply information on the total amount of covered products sold or distributed in or into this state by participating producers in the prior calendar year to DEQ annually, pursuant to ORS 459A.887(2)(c). Beginning in the 2026 program year, DEQ and a producer responsibility organization coordination body will use the supply information to calculate preliminary market share and preliminary modified market share for the following program year.

(b) A producer responsibility organization shall use the supply information described in subsection (a) to set fees for their producer members in accordance with ORS 459A.884(1). A producer responsibility organization will set producer fees using supply data from two years prior.

(c) A producer responsibility organization shall use interim market share and interim modified market share, as described in Section (3) of this rule, for the 2025 program year as preliminary market share and preliminary modified market share for the 2026 program year.

(5) Final Reporting of Market Share. Final market share and final modified market share will be calculated and used as follows:

(a) By March 31 of the following program year, a producer responsibility organization must submit corrections to the supply information used to calculate interim and preliminary market share and modified market share, as described in sections 3 and 4. The corrected data will be used to calculate final market share and final modified market share for the applicable program year.

(b) If there is more than one producer responsibility organization expenses must be reconciled between the producer responsibility organizations in proportion to final modified market share.

(6) DEQ may use interim, preliminary, or final market share or modified market share data for its administration and oversight purposes, including for enforcement of the 10 percent minimum PRO market share for operation in the state pursuant to ORS 459A.869(12) and identification of large producers subject to the life cycle evaluation requirement at ORS 459A.944(2). DEQ will use updated supply data for its administration and oversight purposes as it becomes available.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975

History:

DEQ 24-2023, minor correction filed 12/05/2023, effective 12/05/2023

DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023

OAR 340-090-0810

Local Government Compensation and Invoicing

(1) A local government, a local government's service provider, or other person authorized by a local government to receive payment, may request advanced funding or reimbursement of costs pursuant to ORS 459A.890.

(a) A producer responsibility organization must include in its program plan the following:

(A) A method for determining advanced funding or reimbursement amounts under ORS 459A.890(5).

(B) A description of the process a local government, a local government service provider or other persons authorized by a local government to receive payment must follow to invoice the producer responsibility organization for reimbursement of costs or advanced funding. The information provided may include sample forms for reimbursement or advanced funding requests.

(b) A local government, a local government's service provider, or other person authorized by a local government to receive payment may not submit a reimbursement invoice to a producer responsibility organization, or coordinating body, more than once per month.

(c) A local government's service provider, or other person authorized by a local government to receive payment, may submit an invoice jointly on behalf of multiple local governments. The local government-authorized entity submitting the joint invoice must list all jurisdictions represented and provide documentation from each jurisdiction that approves of the reimbursement request or otherwise authorizes them to seek funding on the local government's behalf.

(d) If a local government, a local government's service provider, or other person authorized by a local government to receive payment, receives advanced funding pursuant to ORS 459A.890, the local government must return to the producer responsibility organization that provided the funds any funds not used for the purposes for which they were provided within 60 days of completion of the project.

(e) A producer responsibility organization shall remit payment for eligible expenses to a local government or the local government's service provider or other person authorized by the local government to receive payment within 60 days of receiving a request for payment. A producer responsibility organization shall provide written notification to the local government of any payments remitted to a person authorized by the local government to receive payment.

(2) Costs incurred by a local government or a local government's service provider, including reload facilities and limited sort facilities that are also reload facilities, to implement the contamination evaluation procedures established by DEQ to meet the requirements of ORS 459A.929(2)(b) are eligible for funding or reimbursement pursuant to ORS 459A.890(3). Such costs include, but are not limited to:

(a) Staffing and administrative costs to carry out the contamination evaluation procedures established by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.959;

(b) Costs associated with hiring a contractor to carry out the contamination evaluation procedures established by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.959; and

(c) Costs associated with purchase, installation, and ongoing use and maintenance of technology and equipment to carry out the contamination evaluation procedures established by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.959.

(3) The following costs are not eligible for funding or reimbursement pursuant to ORS 459A.890(3):

(a) Costs beyond what is necessary to carry out the contamination evaluation procedures established by DEQ pursuant to ORS 459A.959;

(b) Costs associated with system expansion requests made under OAR 340-090-0800;

(c) Costs for contamination reduction programming compensated under ORS 459A.890(4);

(d) Costs incurred at limited sort facilities that are not also reload facilities; and

(e) Costs incurred at commingled recycling processing facilities.

(4) For eligible costs incurred to conduct contamination reduction programming pursuant to ORS 459A.890(4), a local government, local government's service provider, or other person authorized by a local government to receive payment shall receive up to \$3 per capita of funding or reimbursement each fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.

(5) A local government, local government's service provider or other authorized person serving a community with a population of no more than 50,000 may request and receive up to two years of advanced funding for contamination reduction programming conducted in accordance with ORS 459A.890(4).

(6) For the purpose of determining the population of a local government pursuant to ORS 459A.890(4)(b), a local government may rely on the Portland State University Population Research Center's most recent certified Population Estimate Report, or such other estimate approved by the department. A local government must use the certified population estimates from the previous year to calculate the amount of contamination reduction programming compensation for the upcoming fiscal year, July 1 through June 30. If using an alternate approved data source, the most recent population estimate available on January 15 of each year must be used to calculate the amount of contamination reduction programming compensation for the upcoming fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.975 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.860 - 459A.975

History:

DEQ 18-2023, adopt filed 11/17/2023, effective 11/17/2023

OAR 340-090-0820
Processor Commodity Risk Fee

Under ORS 459A.923, a producer responsibility organization shall pay a commingled recycling process facility a processor commodity risk fee as provided by this rule.

(1) Calculation of fee. The processor commodity risk fee shall be the total eligible tons multiplied by the total of the fee rate in Section (2) less the average commodity value determined by DEQ pursuant to Section (3). For purposes of this section an eligible ton is a ton of commingled recyclable material collected, that has not been previously processed by a commingled recycling processing facility, that came from a collection program providing the opportunity to recycle into a commingled recycling processing facility that meets the requirements under ORS 459A.905(2)(a).

(2) The fee rate shall be as follows:

(a) \$200 for the 2025 and 2026 program years (July 1, 2025 – Dec. 31, 2026);

(b) \$286 for the 2027 program year (Jan. 1, 2027 – Dec. 31, 2027); and

(c) \$245 for the 2028 program year (Jan. 1, 2028 – Dec. 31, 2028) and all years thereafter.

(3) Average Commodity Value. DEQ will determine the average commodity value monthly in accordance with this Section. DEQ will notify commingled recycling processing facilities of the Average Commodity Value for materials received during a given month within five business days of the start of subsequent month and will publish the Average Commodity Value on a designated DEQ webpage or in another manner similarly available to the public.

(a) Average commodity value is the weighted average market price multiplied by the Oregon-specific average commodity value differential of 1.0719. The weighted average market price is the sum of each of the commodity weighting factors, provided by Subsection (b), after each factor has been multiplied by published scrap price per ton, as determined pursuant to Subsection (c), for that commodity. The Oregon-specific average commodity value differential is the estimated difference between published values and values from actual market transactions.

(b) DEQ shall determine the commodity weighting factors as provided by this subsection.

(A) Beginning July 1, 2025, and until DEQ updates the commodity weighting factors, as described in Paragraph (B) of this Subsection, the commodity weighting factors shall be:

(i) Cardboard, 0.50;

(ii) Paper Fiber other than Cardboard, 0.33;

(iii) Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), 0.021;

(vi) High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Natural, 0.015;

(v) High-Density Polyethylene, Color, 0.02;

(vi) Mixed Plastic, 0.013;

(vii) Tin and Steel Cans, 0.014;

(viii) Aluminum, 0.008; and

(ix) Other Materials (including contamination), 0.079.

(B) DEQ shall update the commodity weighting factors provided by Paragraph (A) of this Subsection as follows:

(i) DEQ shall review material disposition data for commingled recyclables and other materials (including contamination) reported to it by commingled recycling processing facilities, pursuant to OAR 340-096-310(2)(a)(B), as of 12:01 a.m. on the 46th day following the end of each calendar quarter, March 31, June 30, September 30, December 31. DEQ shall also review any corrections reported to data from prior quarters that DEQ has not previously considered in the calculation of commodity weighting factors.

(ii) DEQ shall add tonnages of disposition data and corrections reported to DEQ to generate a statewide total for each material category described in Subparagraphs (1) to (9) of Paragraph (A).

(iii) DEQ shall add tonnages calculated under Subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph for all material categories to determine the total of all materials.

(iv) DEQ shall divide material category-specific results determined under Subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph by results of Subparagraph (3) of this Paragraph for a compositional value for each material.

(v) The results of Subparagraph (4) of this paragraph shall be the commodity weighting factors.

(c) DEQ shall determine the published scrap price per ton for each commodity as described in this subsection.

(A) DEQ will use price data from the following two sources: RecyclingMarkets.net, Secondary Materials Pricing and Waste Paper Composite Index a part of Secondary Commodity Composite Index. DEQ will use the sources for each commodity as follows:

(i) For Cardboard DEQ will use the blended average of 50 percent RecyclingMarkets.net OCC PS11 and 50 percent Waste Paper Composite Index, baled OCC;

(ii) For Paper Fiber other than Cardboard DEQ will use the weighted average of 78 percent mixed paper price from RecyclingMarkets.net, PS54 and Waste Paper Composite Index, mixed baled waste paper and 22 percent Sorted Residential Papers (RecyclingMarkets.net, PS56)

(iii) For Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), DEQ will use RecyclingMarkets.net, PET baled, picked up;

(iv) For High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Natural, DEQ will use RecyclingMarkets.net, HDPE natural baled, picked up;

(v) For High-Density Polyethylene Color, DEQ will use RecyclingMarkets.net, HDPE color baled, picked up;

(vi) For Mixed Plastic, DEQ will use RecyclingMarkets.net, #3-#7 baled, picked up;

(vii) For Tin and Steel Cans, DEQ will use RecyclingMarkets.net, steel cans, sorted, baled, picked up;

(viii) For Aluminum, DEQ will use RecyclingMarkets.net, aluminum cans, sorted, baled, picked up;

(ix) For Other materials the market price shall be \$0 per ton.

(B) DEQ will use price data from the sources described in Paragraph (A) that is specific to Region 4, Pacific Northwest, where prices are reported on a regional basis. Where price data is reported only on a national basis, DEQ will use national price data. For price data sourced from the Waste Paper Composite Index, DEQ will utilize the published commodity value for the month. For price data sourced from Recyclingmarkets.net, DEQ will determine the commodity value for the month by identifying the Regional Average prices for each day that data is published, for the last day of the prior month and through the end of month in question to identify the daily commodity values. Once the daily values are identified, DEQ will use the daily values to calculate the average commodity value for the month.

(C) If either data sources described in Paragraph (A) become unavailable, DEQ will calculate the percent change to the price of that commodity using the secondary sources described in Paragraph (D) between the current month and the last month that the source described in Paragraph (A) was available. DEQ will then apply that percent change to the last month that data from the source described in Paragraph (A) was available.

(D) DEQ will utilize the following secondary sources, if necessary, to determine the published market value for a commodity:

(i) For Cardboard and Paper Fiber other than Cardboard DEQ will use the FRED Producer Price Index by Commodity: Pulp, Paper, and Allied Products: Recyclable Paper to determine the percent change by month;

(ii) For PET DEQ will use PlasticsNews.com North America recycled plastic resin price for clear post-consumer flake to determine the percent change by month;

(iii) For HDPE, natural, DEQ will use PlasticsNews.com North America recycled plastic resin price for natural, post-consumer flake to determine the percent change by month;

(iv) For HDPE color, DEQ will use PlasticsNews.com North America recycled plastic resin price for mixed colors post-consumer flake to determine the percent change by month;

(v) For mixed plastic material, utilize Scrapindex.org's monthly Mixed Sortable Plastic Scrap price for mixed plastic material;

(vi) For mixed scrap iron and steel, utilize Scrapindex.org's monthly mixed scrap iron and steel price for mixed scrap iron and steel; and

(vii) For aluminum, DEQ will use ScrapIndex.org baled UBC monthly price to determine the percent change by month.

(E) Should any of the secondary sources described in Paragraph (D) become unavailable, DEQ will adjust the market price for the commodity by the percent change in Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers as published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the most recently published month.

(4) Invoicing. A commingled recycling processing facility shall invoice the processor commodity risk fee on forms provided by DEQ and as provided by this section.

(a) A commingled recycling processing facility may invoice a producer responsibility organization for any tons processed in a month after that month has concluded. A commingled recycling processing facility shall not combine tons from different months. Tons shall be invoiced specific to the month and year they were processed.

(b) All tons will be invoiced using the average commodity value established by DEQ for the month the tons were processed, regardless of when the tons are invoiced.

(c) A commingled recycling processing facility shall not include any amount of commingled recycling which originated outside the State of Oregon on an invoice.

(d) A commingled recycling processing facility shall not include any amount of non-commingled recycling handled by the facility on an invoice.

(e) A commingled recycling processing facility shall not include any amount of commingled recycling that was already invoiced by a different commingled recycling processing facility on an invoice. In the event multiple commingled recycling processing facilities process commingled recyclable material the commingled recycling processing facilities shall negotiate and agree upon a fair distribution of the fee between the commingled recycling processing facilities.

(f) A commingled recycling processing facility shall not include on an invoice any amount of material that is eligible to be invoiced for the purpose of receiving Contamination Management Fee funding, pursuant to OAR 340-090-0830.

(5) Reporting and Review.

(a) Commingled recycling process facility shall report information related to the fee described in this rule as required by DEQ, including but not limited to providing on forms provided by DEQ monthly transactional data associated with each inbound load of commingled recyclables received by the processing facility.

(b) DEQ or the producer responsibility organization may conduct on-site and off-site assessments of facility-specific data, to ensure that a commingled recycling processing facility is in compliance with this rule and is correctly invoicing tons. If a commingled recycling processing facility invoices and is paid by a producer responsibility organization for tons of material that were not eligible for the fee under this rule the commingled recycling processing facility shall promptly reimburse the producer responsibility organization.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.923

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.923

OAR 340-090-0830

Contamination Management Fee

A producer responsibility organization shall pay a commingled recycling processing facility that meets the requirements of ORS 459A.905(2)(a) for the cost of removing and disposing of covered products that are contaminants as provided by this rule.

(1) Calculation of Fee and Invoicing. The contamination management fee shall be the fee rate provided by Section (2) multiplied by the tons of eligible material provided by Section (3) multiplied by .467, the percentage of contamination in the average ton of commingled recyclable material that is covered product. The fee shall be calculated and invoiced by a commingled recycling processing facility on forms provided by DEQ. The fee shall be invoiced no more than once per month and payment must be made within 45 days of invoice.

(2) Fee Rate. The fee rate shall be the following:

(a) \$341 for the 2025 and 2026 program years, July 1, 2025 – December 31, 2026;

(b) \$432 for the 2027 program year, January 1, 2027 – December 31, 2027;

(c) \$418 for all program years after the 2027 program year.

(3) Tons of eligible material shall be determined by weighting eligible material.

(a) For purposes of this rule eligible material is:

(A) Any covered product, as defined under ORS 459A.863(6), that is not listed for collection on the Uniform Statewide Collection List, under ORS 459A.914(1)(a), and is in the inbound stream at a commingled recycling processing facility; and

(B) Any covered product that is included in the Uniform Statewide Collection List but which was improperly prepared by system users to the point the material is difficult for the processing facility to handle or market.

(C) Eligible material does not include ineligible material, as described in Subsection (b).

(b) For purposes of this rule ineligible material is:

(A) Any material that is listed on the Uniform Statewide Collection List and properly prepared for recycling;

(B) Any material that is not a covered product as defined by ORS 459A.863(6)(b);

(C) Any material that originated outside of Oregon; and

(D) Any material originating in a mixed waste processing system that has been transferred to a co-located commingled recycling processing facility for the purposes of processing.

(4) Covered product contamination.

(a) A commingled recycling processing facility may include in the contamination management fee all tons of Oregon-generated covered product contamination processed and marketed, provided that the covered product is accepted and desired by the responsible end market and all other standards for reporting and responsible end markets are met, as stated under OAR 340-096-0310.

(b) A ton described in this Section may only be included in an invoice for contamination management fee funding if the non-Uniform Statewide Collection List material is baled or otherwise marketed separately from uniform statewide collection list material.

(c) The fee for a ton of material described in this section will be the total tons of material processed and marketed multiplied by the fee rate in Section (2) multiplied by the following adjustment:

(A) 75 percent for all glass covered product contamination processed and marketed;

(B) 80 percent for non- Uniform Statewide Collection List covered product plastic material processed and marketed; and

(C) 100 percent of the established fee rate for covered film plastic processed and marketed.

(d) The fee shall be calculated and invoiced by a commingled recycling processing facility on forms provided by DEQ. The fee shall be invoiced no more than once per month and payment must be made within 45 days of invoice.

(5) Reporting and Review.

(a) Commingled recycling process facilities shall report information related to the fee described in this rule as required by DEQ, including but not limited to:

(A) Reporting of ineligible tons of out of state generated material processed;

(B) Reporting of transactional data associated with each inbound load of commingled recyclables delivered to the facility, as required by DEQ;

(C) Monthly reporting of the invoiceable outbound residual tonnage figure and the total tons of covered product contamination sent to market. These two items cannot be reported in a combined manner.

(b) DEQ shall review the fee at least once every five years, but no more frequently than once per year.

(c) DEQ or a producer responsibility organization may conduct on-site and off-site assessments of facility-specific data, to ensure data is accurate and that a processing facility is not invoicing for ineligible material. If a commingled recycling processing facility invoices and is paid by a producer responsibility organization for tons of material that were not eligible for the fee under this rule the commingled recycling processing facility shall promptly reimburse the producer responsibility organization.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.920

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.920

OAR 340-090-0840
Covered Products

(1) Food serviceware and packaging. For purposes of ORS 459A.863(7) and (18):

(a) Packaging includes materials used in storage. A material used in storage is an item purchased empty and used for storage of other material, including but not limited to file boxes and folders, moving boxes, plastic storage bags including garbage bags, food containers for perishable or non-perishable foods, and plastic storage containers for durable items including large bins with and without lids.

(b) Packaging includes service packaging. Service packaging is packaging that is filled at the point of sale for the purpose of transferring goods to a consumer. Service packaging includes but is not limited to:

(A) Single-use shopping bags, including checkout, produce, and bulk food bags;

(B) Bags, wraps, single-use trays and associated items such as paper used to separate slices of cheese, and used by a retailer for packaging cheese, tofu, produce, meat, and fish;

(C) Trays provided to a consumer for containing multiple plants purchased at a nursery; and

(D) Bags or envelopes used to contain screws, nails and other bulk fasteners at a hardware store.

(c) Packaging includes wraps sold directly to consumers, including but not limited to aluminum foil, film wrap, wax paper, and parchment paper.

(d) Food serviceware is used to contain or consume food or drink that is ready to eat. Food serviceware is sold empty or unused to a retailer, a dine-in food establishment or a take-out food establishment, regardless of whether the item is used to prepackage food for resale, is filled on site for food ordered by a customer or is resold as is.

(2) The following are not covered products:

(a) Packaging that is used for the long-term (five or more years) storage of a product with a lifespan of three or more years.

(b) Packaging of the following medical devices:

(A) Class II medical devices, as defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act at 21 U.S.C. Sec. 360(c), that are sold labeled as sterile and for which a 510(k) premarket notification pursuant to 21 U.S.C. Sec. 360(k) has been cleared by the Food and Drug Administration.

(B) Class III medical devices as defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act at 21 U.S.C. Sec. 360(c).

(c) Packaging used in healthcare facilities, as defined in ORS 442.015, for the management of infectious waste as defined in ORS 459.386.

(d) Packaging of the following agricultural chemicals:

(A) Pesticides classified as restricted-use under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act at 7 U.S.C. Sec. 136a and 40 CFR part 152, subpart I, and sold to licensed commercial applicators.

(B) Returnable or refillable intermediate bulk containers containing commercial-use pesticides, fertilizers and agricultural amendments.

(C) Returnable or refillable asset totes, drums, and kegs containing commercial-use pesticides, fertilizers and agricultural amendments.

(D) Rigid HDPE packaging of commercial-use pesticides, fertilizers and agricultural amendments produced by members of the Ag Container Recycling Council or ACRC and eligible for collection by ACRC. This exemption does not apply in any year that ACRC fails to submit data to DEQ, in a form and manner provided by DEQ, that demonstrates ACRC's maintenance of a consistent collection rate and standard of convenience compared with a baseline year of 2023, and that ACRC is recycling the containers at responsible end markets.

(e) Reusable and refillable pressurized cylinders of the following types:

(A) Pure hydrogen or oxygen cylinders of any size;

(B) Acetylene cylinders, 10 cubic feet and larger in size; and

(C) Carbon dioxide cylinders, 5 lbs. and larger in size.

(3) For purposes of ORS 459A.869(13), an exemption for products collected and recycled outside of Opportunity To Recycle:

(a) Collection services not provided under the opportunity to recycle include but are not limited to the following.

(A) Any collection from a commercial generator that is not used by a local government to comply with ORS 459A.005 or .007, including:

(i) Commercial generators collecting and sending materials directly to end markets and exempt from the requirements of ORS 459A.005 and .007 per ORS 459A.075; and

(ii) Collection points that accept materials from consumers and send them directly to end markets.

(B) Any collection of materials from residential generators that is not used by a local government to comply with ORS 459A.005 or .007 and sends materials directly to end markets.

(b) Separation means separation of two or more commingled materials from one another or removal of contamination from a material that was collected source segregated.

(c) A material is recycled at a responsible end market if the end market has been verified as responsible by a producer responsibility organization pursuant to OAR 340-090-0670(3)(f) or certified responsible through third-party certification from an Environmental Quality Commission-approved program pursuant to ORS 459A.955(2)(h)(A)(ii) and OAR 340-090-0670(3)(a)(B). The certification, verification, or the most recent renewal audit of either the certification or the verification conducted pursuant to OAR 340-090-0670(3)(g) must have occurred within a calendar year of the producer requesting the exemption.

(d) Materials collected through a recycling collection service provided under ORS 459A.896(1) and used by a producer responsibility organization to satisfy the convenience standards are not eligible for the exemption. This applies both to physical collection points counted by a producer responsibility organization toward the convenience standard at OAR 340-090-0640(2) and to collection applied by a producer responsibility organization toward alternative compliance to convenience standards pursuant to OAR 340-090-0640(6).

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.863

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.863

OAR 340-090-0850

2024 Producer Responsibility Organization Annual Reporting

A producer responsibility organization must include in its annual report for 2025 an addendum that provides a complete accounting of costs incurred in 2024 relating to activities described in ORS 459A.887(2)(e) to (i). The addendum should contribute to demonstrating that fees are adequate to cover the costs of the program, including start-up costs incurred prior to the start date.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.887
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.887

OAR 340-090-0860
Producer Definitions

(1) Tiered producer definition for items sold in packaging at a physical retail location in this state. For purposes of ORS 459A.866(1)(a):

(a) A person that manufactures a packaged item includes a person that directs the manufacturing of the item, including setting specifications for an item's packaging. Purchasing or ordering an item for retail sale in the normal course of business is not directing manufacturing.

(b) The manufacturer's own brand includes any brand or trademark that the manufacturer wholly owns or co-owns according to the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

(2) The producer of a storage item sold at a physical retail location in this state shall be determined as follows:

(a) If the storage item is sold under the manufacturer's own brand or is sold without identification of a brand, the producer of the storage item is the person that manufactures the storage item;

(b) If the storage item is manufactured by a person other than the brand owner, the producer of the storage item is the person that is the licensee of a brand or trademark under which the storage item is used in a commercial enterprise, sold, offered for sale or distributed in or into this state, whether or not the trademark is registered in this state; or

(c) If there is no person described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph within the United States, the producer of the storage item is the person that imports the storage item into the United States for use in a commercial enterprise that sells, offers for sale or distributes the item in this state.

(3) The producer of consumer wraps sold at a physical retail location in this state shall be determined as follow:

(a) If the consumer wrap is sold in packaging under the manufacturer's own brand or is sold without identification of a brand, the producer of the consumer wrap is the person that manufactures the consumer wrap;

(b) If the consumer wrap is manufactured by a person other than the brand owner, the producer of the consumer wrap is the person that is the licensee of a brand or trademark under which the consumer wrap is used in a commercial enterprise, sold, offered for sale or distributed in or into this state, whether or not the trademark is registered in this state; or

(c) If there is no person described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph within the United States, the producer of the consumer wrap is the person that imports the consumer wrap into the United States for use in a commercial enterprise that sells, offers for sale or distributes the item in this state.

(4) For service packaging sold or provided to a consumer at a physical retail location in this state, the producer of the service packaging is the person that first distributes the packaging in or into this state.

(5) For purposes of identifying large and small producers pursuant to ORS 459A.863(8) and (32), a producer includes associate producers as provided by this section.

(a) Associated producers are two or more producers that are:

(A) Owned by members of the same family, including siblings, spouses, ancestors, and lineal descendants, and engaged in the same type of business activity;

(B) Jointly-owned where one producer owns or controls, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the outstanding stock, membership, partnership or similar interests of the other producer or producers;

(C) Members of the same controlled group as defined in Section 1563(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D) A fiduciary or fiduciaries of a trust and a corporation of which more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding stock is owned or controlled by the trust or by a person who is a grantor of the trust;

(E) A corporation and a partnership or LLC, or partnerships or LLCs, if the same persons own or control more than 50 percent of the outstanding stock, or more than 50 percent of the interest, of the corporation and of the partnership or LLC;

(F) S corporations or C corporations if the same persons own or control more than 50 percent of the outstanding stock of each or all corporations.

(b) Associated producers' data on covered product sold in or into the state and gross annual revenues must be aggregated for the purpose of applying the large producer and small producer definitions.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.866

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.866

OAR 340-090-0870

Producer Pre-Registration

A producer that intends to sell, offer for sale or distribute covered products in or into this state on or after July 1, 2025 must pre-register with and submit data on covered products sold in or into the state in 2024 to a producer responsibility organization no later than March 31, 2025. Failure to pre-register does not prevent a producer from registering with a producer responsibility organization and beginning to pay member fees on or after July 1, 2025.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.866

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.866

OAR 340-090-0900

Life Cycle Evaluation Definitions

Terms used in OAR 340-090-0910 to 0940 have the meanings provided by this rule.

(1) Allocation has the meaning provided by ISO 14044:2016: partitioning the input or output flows of a process or a product system between the product system under study and one or more other product systems.

(2) Attributional Life Cycle Assessment means an approach to life cycle assessment that attempts to provide information about the portion of global environmental, human health, and natural resource use impacts that can be associated with a particular product and its life cycle.

(3) Biogenic Carbon means carbon dioxide (CO₂) that is removed from the atmosphere by plants, through photosynthesis. This is distinct from fossil carbon, which comes from the combustion of fossil fuels and is not part of the natural carbon cycle.

(4) Break-even point means the number of reuses required for the environmental impact of a reusable packaging product to equal the environmental impact of an alternative single use covered product. Any additional reuse cycles of a reusable packaging product beyond the break-even point would result in increased environmental savings.

(5) Characterization factor means a numeric value derived from environmental modeling that is used to convert a particular life cycle inventory analysis result expressed in distinct units to the common unit used for all inventory analysis results that feed into a particular category indicator.

- (6) Consequential LCA means an approach to life cycle assessment that attempts to provide information on the environmental burdens that occur directly or indirectly, as a consequence of a decision, usually represented by changes in demand for a product.
- (7) Contaminant means trace amounts of chemicals that are incidental to manufacturing and that serve no intended function in the product component, including but not limited to:
- (a) Unintended by-products of chemical reactions during the manufacture of the product component;
 - (b) Trace impurities in feedstock;
 - (c) Incompletely reacted chemical mixtures; and
 - (d) Degradation products.
- (8) Cradle-to-grave means a product's life-cycle that includes all relevant inputs and outputs of raw material extraction, processing, distribution, storage, use, and disposal or recycling stages.
- (9) Cut-off criteria means thresholds for exclusion of particular flows or unit processes from a study on the basis of their amounts or the level of their environmental significance for the product system.
- (10) Double-Counting means an error in life cycle assessment whereby a flow, unit process, or other function is represented in a duplicative manner.
- (11) Durable means designed to accomplish as many use cycles as possible in normally predictable conditions of use.
- (12) Environmental relevance means, the connection to and contribution of, an input or output within the life cycle inventory to an overall environmental impact (e.g. global warming potential).
- (13) Flow means a quantified input to or output from a product system. Specific flow definitions are provided by ISO 14044 § 3.12, 3.13, 3.22, 3.27 and 3.29 apply.
- (14) Functional unit means a clearly defined and measurable reference unit for life cycle assessment that describes a fixed amount of material used to fulfill a particular function for a particular quantity, quality, and duration. All input and output data of the life cycle assessment, generated pursuant to OAR 340-090-0930 and 0940 must be expressed in terms of the functional unit in order to maximize potential for comparability.
- (15) Greenhouse global warming potential (GWP) means a characterization factor describing the radiative forcing impact of one mass-based unit of a given greenhouse gas relative to that of carbon dioxide over a given period of time.
- (16) Hazardous substance means chemicals that are considered hazardous in consumer products in Oregon through their designation as a high priority chemical of concern to children pursuant to OAR 333-016-2020, or as a chemical pursuant to ORS 431A.345(1)-(2) or OAR 333-016-2020.
- (17) Highest and best reuse means use pathways that ensure reuse of a covered product in a similar or more environmentally preferential way, as opposed to reuse that leads to environmentally worse outcomes.
- (18) Information module means a compilation of data that describes a particular portion of the covered product's life cycle.
- (19) Input means a product, material or energy flow that enters a unit process.
- (20) Intentionally-added means a hazardous substance deliberately used in the formation of a covered product where its continued presence is desired in the finished product to provide a specific characteristic, appearance, or quality.

(a) The use of a hazardous substance as a processing agent, mold release agent or intermediate is considered intentional introduction where the hazardous substance is present at a concentration above the practical quantification limit in the finished product.

(b) The use of PFAS is presumed intentional if any total fluorine is present in the finished product. Producers may rebut this presumption by providing credible evidence to demonstrate that PFAS were not intentionally added.

(c) The use of flame retardants is presumed intentional if a hazardous substance that belongs to this chemical class is present in the finished product at a concentration above 1,000 parts per million. Producers may rebut this presumption by providing credible evidence to demonstrate that the flame retardant was not intentionally added.

(d) The use of post-consumer recycled materials as feedstock for the manufacture of new covered products, where the covered product may contain amounts of the regulated chemicals but is neither desired nor deliberate, is not considered intentional addition for the purposes of this Act.

(21) Internal normalization means that impact indicator results for the impact reduction scenario are divided by the same category of impact indicator results for the baseline scenario prior to impact reduction.

(22) International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a non-governmental organization that develops consensus-based standards for businesses and consumers. Many ISO standards are cross-referenced in these rules and can be obtained at <https://www.iso.org/standards.html>.

(23) Life cycle impact assessment means a phase of a life cycle assessment aimed at understanding and evaluating the magnitude and significance of the potential environmental impacts for a product system throughout the life cycle of the product.

(24) Life cycle inventory analysis means a phase of a life cycle assessment involving the compilation and quantification of inputs and outputs for a product throughout its life cycle.

(25) Impact category means a class of environmental issues of concern, such as climate change or particulate matter, to which life cycle inventory analysis results may be assigned.

(26) Impact category indicator means a quantifiable representation of an impact category.

(27) Midpoint indicator means an environmental impact assessment method that focuses on singular environmental problems and measures impact at an intermediate stage of the cause-effect change, before the final endpoint is reached.

(28) Output means a product, material, or energy flow that leaves a unit process.

(29) PFAS means perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.

(30) Plastic leakage means plastic leaving the technosphere and accumulating in the natural environment, be it soil, air, or rivers and ocean.

(31) Practical quantification limit means the lowest concentration of a chemical that can be reliably measured within specified limits of precision, accuracy, representativeness, completeness and comparability during routine laboratory operating conditions.

(a) The chemical-specific Practical Quantification Limits and methods of detection in OAR 333-016-2035, Exhibit A, apply.

- (b) The Practical Quantification Limit for Perfluorooctanoic acid and related substances (PFOA), a member of the PFAS class of chemicals for which no Practical Quantification Limit has yet been set in Oregon, is .001 parts per million, in alignment with Washington's Children's Safe Products Act.
- (c) The Practical Quantification Limit for lead, for which no Practical Quantification Limit has yet been set in Oregon, is one part per million, in alignment with Washington's Toxic Free Cosmetics Act.
- (32) Process means a set of interrelated or interacting activities that transforms inputs into outputs.
- (33) Product category rule (PCR) means a set of specific rules, requirements, and guidelines for performing life cycle assessment for a particular product category.
- (34) Product System means the collection of unit processes with elementary and product flows, performing one or more defined functions, and which models the life cycle of a product.
- (35) Project report means a report detailing results of a life cycle evaluation of a covered product performed in accordance with OAR 340-090-0930 to 0940, containing all contents listed in OAR 340-090-0920.
- (36) Return rate factor means a numeric value generated by dividing the total amount of a covered packaging product returned to the system by the total amount of a covered packaging product placed into commerce.
- (37) Reuseable packaging product means a packaging product that is:
- (a) Designed to be recirculated multiple times for the same or similar purpose in its original format;
 - (b) Durable;
 - (c) Supported with adequate commercial or publicly-owned infrastructure to enable the highest and best reuse;
 - (d) Returned to a producer or third party after each use; and
 - (e) Actually reused.
- (38) Scenario means a collection of assumptions and information relevant to possible future events.
- (39) Scenario analysis means a type of sensitivity analysis that evaluates impacts of a possible future situation and is based on specific assumptions about the future, and (when relevant) also includes the presentation of the development from the present to the future.
- (40) Sensitivity analysis means a systematic procedure for estimating the effects of the choices made regarding methods and data on the outcome of a life cycle assessment.
- (41) Stock keeping unit means a unique identifier, typically an eight-digit code or a scannable bar code, that is assigned by a producer to each product in the producer's inventory.
- (42) Substantial impact reduction means a 10% or more reduction of impacts resulting from an impact reduction action undertaken by a producer and measured through comparison of two scenarios, before the producer action (e.g. the baseline scenario) and after the producer action, following the rules outlined in OAR 340-090-0930(3)(c).
- (43) Substitution credits means credits granted to the product system for outputs of end-of-life treatments, such as recycling.
- (44) System Boundary means a set of criteria specifying which unit processes are part of a product system.
- (45) Technosphere means the part of the environment made or modified by humans, pertaining to energy and material consumption.

(46) Unit Process means the smallest element considered in life cycle inventory analysis for which input and output data are quantified.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

OAR 340-090-0910

Scope and Applicability

(1) OAR 340-090-0900 to 0950 are collectively referred to as the life cycle evaluation or LCE rules. The LCE rules implement ORS 459A.944 and provide standards for the evaluation and disclosure of the environmental impacts of covered products through the life cycle of the products. The LCE rules shall be used by large producers to meet the requirements of ORS 459A.944(2), as provided by Section 2 of this rule, and by producer responsibility organizations to meet the requirements of ORS 459A.884(4), as provided by Section 3 of this rule.

(2) Large producers shall do the following:

(a) Perform an evaluation, using the standards and methods of the LCE rules, of the life cycle impacts of at least one percent of the covered products that the large producer sells or distributes in or into this state.

(b) Identify the one percent of the covered products for evaluation and disclosure as follows as provided by this Subsection.

(A) A Large producer must order by annual Oregon sales volumes all individual Stock Keeping Units that the producer sold in or into the state that are covered products or that have associated packaging which is a covered product.

(i) If a covered product is not associated with a Stock Keeping Unit, the producer shall instead represent the product using an alternative code that is associated with data on the amount of covered product sold or distributed in or into Oregon.

(ii) For covered products that are not sold to consumers, such as service packaging and e-commerce packaging, the producer shall use distribution volumes in place of sales volumes.

(iii) Stock Keeping Units produced by multiple associated producers as defined in OAR 340-090-0860(5) must be grouped together for the purpose of ordering the Stock Keeping Units by sales volumes.

(B) The evaluation required by Subsection (a) shall be performed on each of the Stock Keeping Units that make up the one percent of Stock Keeping Units with the highest sales volume from the list described in paragraph (b)(A). The evaluation must include any primary, secondary, and tertiary packaging associated with a Stock Keeping Unit, as well as the product contained or protected by the packaging if it is a covered product. Stock Keeping Units may be batched together in an evaluation, as provided by Paragraph (D).

(C) Except as described in Paragraph (D), large producers must submit individual project reports for each evaluation conducted according to the LCE rules for the covered products represented by or used to package each Stock Keeping Unit.

(D) Batch evaluations may be performed covering multiple Stock Keeping Units if the Stock Keeping Units are part of the same product line or family, such as paperboard cereal boxes of different sizes. If multiple Stock Keeping Units are included in a single batch evaluation, all Stock Keeping Units in the batch evaluation are counted toward fulfillment of the requirement for evaluation of one percent of covered products and can be submitted in a single project report.

(c) Submit complete life cycle evaluations to the department and to the producer responsibility organization of which it is a member at the end of every other program year beginning with 2026.

(A) A producer may submit its life cycle evaluation 6 months after the time provided by Subsection (c) if the producer was not a large producer based on interim market share but becomes a large producer based on preliminary market share.

(B) If a producer is a large producer in multiple 2 year periods the producer must re-order its Stock Keeping Units, as provided by Subsection (b) and assess impacts of covered products for the next, not previously assessed one percent of Stock Keeping Units. Stock Keeping Units that have already been assessed may be repeated after 10 years, or earlier if all Stock Keeping Units have been assessed.

(3) Producer responsibility organizations must apply fee adjustments pursuant to ORS 459A.884(4) as provided by this Section.

(a) Producer responsibility organizations will provide a fee reduction to producers that perform a voluntary evaluation and disclosure of the life cycle impacts of covered products conducted according to the standards and methods in the LCE rules.

(A) Evaluation results must be made available on a producer responsibility organization website and submitted to the department.

(B) Within a given program year, producers may claim bonuses for up to 100 Stock Keeping Units for which a life cycle evaluation is performed and disclosed.

(C) An evaluation used to qualify for this bonus must be completed on or after July 1, 2025, and no earlier than one year prior to submission to the producer responsibility organization.

(D) Producer responsibility organizations will apply this bonus to reduce a producer's membership fee for one year only.

(b) Producer responsibility organizations will provide a fee reduction to producers that perform a voluntary evaluation and disclosure of the life cycle impacts of covered products according to the standards and methods in the LCE rules and that include proof of substantial impact reduction as defined according to OAR 340-090-0900(42) and calculated according to OAR 340-090-0930(3)(c).

(A) The magnitude of the fee reduction pursuant to Subsection (b) must be larger than the magnitude of the fee reduction pursuant to Subsection (a).

(B) Evaluation results must be made available on a producer responsibility organization website and submitted to the department.

(C) A producer may claim the fee reduction pursuant to Subsection (b) only if the change resulting in reduction of life cycle impacts has been undertaken directly by the producer or its suppliers.

(D) The substantial impact reduction action examined in the evaluation must have been undertaken on or after July 1, 2025, and no earlier than two years prior to submission of the evaluation to the producer responsibility organization.

(E) A producer responsibility organization must offer larger fee reductions for larger impact reductions, by delineating up to five impact reduction tiers, each representing progressively greater impact reduction and receiving progressively larger fee reductions.

(F) An evaluation used to qualify for the fee reduction pursuant to Subsection (b) must be completed on or after July 1, 2025, and no earlier than one year prior to submission of the evaluation to the producer responsibility organization.

(G) If a producer successfully proves substantial impact reduction in its evaluation, the producer responsibility organization will apply the fee reduction to the producer's fees for a minimum of five years.

(c) The fee reductions described in Subsection (a) and (b) of this Section do not preclude the producer responsibility organization offering other fee adjustments to its member producers. Any fee adjustments must be included in a program plan or plan amendment reviewed and approved by the department and incentivize the reduction of environmental and human health impacts.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

OAR 340-090-0920

Project Report

All life cycle evaluations under the LCE rules must be documented in a project report in accordance with this rule. This report must include the contents specified in Section 1 and conform to the general requirements in ISO 14044:2006 § 5.1 and 14044:2006 § 5.2. The project report shall be provided to DEQ and the producer responsibility organization and made available to the public.

(1) Contents of the project report. ISO 21930:2017 § 10 shall apply to the project report. The project report shall include the following elements, taken from ISO 21930:2017 § 10.2, and as modified by this Section:

(a) General aspects, including:

(A) Commissioner of the life cycle evaluation, and internal or external practitioner of the Life cycle evaluation study;

(B) Date of report; and

(C) Statement that the study has been conducted in accordance with the requirements of the LCE rules.

(b) Goal of the study, including the reasons for carrying out the study, including its intended application and whether that includes a fee reduction pursuant to ORS 459A.884(4) and OAR 340-090-0910(3)(a) or (b).

(c) Scope of the study, including:

(A) The functional unit, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(a), including:

(i) The definition and relevant technical specifications; and

(ii) The calculation approach for averaging data, including when the functional unit is defined for a batch of covered products as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(a), or for a group of the same products produced by different suppliers or at different production sites.

(B) The system boundary according to the modular approach, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c), including:

(i) Omissions of life cycle stages, processes or data needs;

(ii) Quantification of energy and material inputs and outputs, taking into account how plant-level data is allocated to the declared products; and

(iii) Assumptions about electricity production and other relevant background data.

(C) cut-off criteria for initial inclusion of inputs and outputs, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(d), including:

(i) A description of the application of cut-off criteria and assumptions; and

(ii) A list of excluded processes.

(d) A life cycle inventory analysis, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(2), including:

(A) A qualitative and quantitative description of unit processes necessary to model the life cycle stages of the functional unit;

(B) The sources of generic or proxy data or literature used to conduct the analysis;

(C) Validation of data and discussion of data quality, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(e), including:

(i) Data quality assessment; and

(ii) Treatment of missing data.

(D) Allocation principles and procedures, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(2)(c), including:(i) Documentation and justification of allocation procedures; and

(ii) uniform application of allocation procedures.

(e) A Life cycle impact assessment, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(3), including:

(A) The life cycle impact assessment procedures, calculations and results of the assessment;

(B) The relationship of the life cycle impact assessment results to the life cycle inventory analysis results;

(C) A reference to all characterization models, characterization factors and methods used, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(3)(a);

(D) A statement that the life cycle impact assessment results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceedance of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

(f) Life cycle interpretation, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(4) including:

(A) The results of the interpretation;

(B) The assumptions and limitations associated with the interpretation of results, both methodology and data related;

(C) The data quality assessment; and

(D) Full transparency in terms of value-choices and expert judgements.

(2) Confidential Data. A producer shall identify any information in the project report the producer believes is exempt from disclosure pursuant to ORS 192.311 to 192.478 or otherwise confidential under applicable law. Such information is not required to be included in the public report and shall not be disclosed to the extent allowed or required by ORS 192.311 to 192.478 or other applicable law. Such information may be necessary for the third-party during the verification process described in Section (4). A producer may require an appropriate nondisclosure agreement before providing such information to a third-party reviewer. To qualify for a fee reduction pursuant to ORS 459A.884(4) and OAR 340-090-0910(3) the following project report information must be publicly available:

(a) Life cycle inventory analysis results,

(b) Impact assessment results,

(c) normalized and weighted impact scores generated for the purpose of claiming the substantial impact reduction bonus, and

(d) the presence of intentionally-added or contaminant hazardous substances.

(3) Documentation on additional environmental information. Any mandatory reporting of additional environmental information, as described in OAR 340-090-0940, shall be included in the project report. Such documentation may include:

(a) Laboratory results or tests related to material or chemical composition of covered products;

(b) Laboratory results or tests related to emissions (to air, soil or water) from covered products that occur during their use stage;

(c) Certifications or third-party environmental labels; and

(d) Sourcing practices.

(4) Third-Party verification and validity of Life Cycle Evaluation. A qualified independent verifier shall review and certify all life cycle evaluations of covered products for compliance with the LCE rules.

(a) A qualified, independent verifier shall have knowledge of and proficiency in life cycle assessment methodology, practice, and standards (ISO 14040:2006 and ISO 14044:2006). As well as the appropriate scientific and technical proficiencies relevant to covered products evaluated.

(b) The review and verification shall be conducted pursuant to and in accordance with the critical review process described in ISO/TS 14071:2014.

(c) After review and verification, a critical review report and critical review statement shall be produced by the third-party, submitted to the department, and made publicly available by the producer responsibility organization, along with the project report.

(d) A project report is valid for 10 years, if the underlying data have not changed significantly such that the results of the assessment no longer represent the current impact of the covered product.

(e) Information in addition to the project report may be required by a third-party verifier to determine compliance with the LCE rules.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

OAR 340-090-0930

Core Product Category Rule

(1) Methodological Framework. This rule provides the general considerations and technical parameters required for the life cycle evaluation of covered products required of large producers by ORS 459A.944, and that may be undertaken voluntarily by a producer seeking a fee adjustment pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3).

(a) Functional Unit. All inputs and outputs of a life cycle inventory must be expressed in terms of a functional unit defined in a manner consistent with ISO14040:2006 §5.2.2 and ISO 14044:2006 §4.2.3.2. For covered products that contain or hold something the functional unit shall be defined as 1 cubic meter of capacity. For covered products that cover or wrap something the functional unit shall be set as 1 square meter of coverage. For covered products that perform some function other than containing or covering something, producers should seek DEQ feedback prior to finalizing the choice of functional unit.

(b) System Boundary. The system boundary for life cycle evaluations of covered products shall be based on a cradle-to-grave system boundary, as provided in paragraphs (A) to (E).

(A) Unit processes or activities that are included in the system boundary are provided in Subsection (c) and generally include the following:

- (i) Raw material extraction, processing, and production;
- (ii) Transportation and fuel usage to obtain raw material at the factory;
- (iii) Finished manufacturing of covered products;
- (iv) Transportation and fuel usage to distribute covered products;
- (v) Local route transport and distribution for collection materials at end of life; and
- (vi) Waste recovery and processing (at production and end of life) including disposal, incineration, or recycling.

(B) Unit processes or activities that are not included in the system boundary:

- (i) Use related activities or emissions (e.g., electricity consumption, washing, sterilization, refrigeration), except as provided in Subsection (b)(C);
- (ii) Maintenance of facilities and capital equipment;
- (iii) Installation of facilities and capital equipment;
- (iv) Manufacturing of facilities and capital equipment;
- (v) Personnel transportation; and
- (vi) Human labor and employee commuting.

(C) Notwithstanding Subparagraph (B)(i), if a covered product is a reusable packaging product the system boundary shall include the use related activities associated with recovering, washing, sterilizing, and redistributing reusable packaging products.

(D) The system boundary shall include all processes and production steps required to fulfill the defined functional unit of the covered products under evaluation consistent with the requirements of ISO 14044:2006 §4.2.3.3.

(E) If a covered products will use recovered materials, fuels, or energy then those inputs must be included in the assessment in such a way as to avoid double counting or undercounting of burdens, as described in ISO 21930:2017 §7.1.6.

(c) Information Modules. Life cycle evaluations shall be divided into information modules A, B, C and D, based on the modularity principle introduced in ISO14025:2006 § 5.4 and consistent with the structure described in ISO21930:2017 § 7.1.7., as provided by this Section. Information modules pertain to the materials, parts, and processes associated with the life cycle of a covered product and represent, individually or when combined, the whole of the life cycle of a covered product.

(A) Information Module A shall be included in all evaluations of covered products and includes the production stage of the life cycle for covered products, including:

- (i) A1, raw material extraction and processing, secondary material inputs, energy generation (electricity or thermal), and any waste management for any production scrap or materials.
- (ii) A2, transport of raw materials to the production facility along with any internal transport at the production facility itself.

(iii) A3, manufacturing, including the production of ancillaries and co-products; energy generation (electricity or thermal) needed for manufacturing, combustion emissions associated with fuels used in the manufacturing process, manufacturing of any packaging (additional to the covered products themselves) associated with secondary or tertiary packaging needs, transport associated with ancillaries, transport associated with secondary or tertiary packaging, and any waste management for any production scrap or materials.

(B) Information Module B includes the use stage of the life cycle for covered products. This module is only required for reusable packaging products, as defined by OAR 340-090-0900(37) and includes evaluation of all the relevant use phase activities related to the collection, cleaning, and redistribution of reusable packaging products, as provided by Subparagraph (B)(i)-(iii) of this Subsection. Evaluation of reusable packaging products shall include, at a minimum:

- (i) Transportation for return, including mode of transportation and distance transported;
- (ii) Washing and sterilization process including any energy, water, or ancillary inputs;
- (iii) Transportation for redistribution, including mode of transportation and distance transported;

(C) Information Module C shall be included in all life cycle assessments and includes the end-of-life state of a covered product. This stage begins when a covered products finishes its useful life and does not provide any further functionality.

(i) Stages of information module C include:

- (I) C2, transport of waste to end of life processing (recovery, recycling, or disposal);
- (II) C3, waste processing of covered products in preparation for recycling or recovery, including, sortation, beneficiation, or other processing performed at a MRF or transfer station; and
- (III) C4, disposal or recovery activities.

(ii) Since covered products reaching the end-of-life stage can be managed in different ways, a representative average scenario based on a typical end-of-life shall be calculated. The end-of-life composition of dispositions for a given covered product shall reflect an average, based on a regional or national mix, of recovery and disposal.

(iii) If an end-of-life processes results in secondary materials through recycling, energy recovery or other methods, any benefits associated with the secondary materials shall be reported in information module D, pursuant to Subsection (d).

(D) Information Module D includes benefits or credits beyond the system boundary. Unlike Modules A through C, Module D is not a life cycle stage. It represents any impacts (either benefits or loads) that occur outside of the system boundary for the covered product. Any benefits specifically associated with reuse, recycling, or energy recovery are quantified and reported in Module D, as described in ISO21930:2017 § 7.1.7.6.

(d) Cut off criteria. Cut-off criteria for evaluation of covered products shall follow the guidelines of ISO 21930:2017 § 7.1.8 and ISO14044:2006 § 4.2.3.3.3. Any specific criteria used for the inclusion or exclusion of inputs and outputs must be justified and documented. All available energy and material flows associated with the covered product in the underlying life cycle inventory must be included. In cases where no matching life cycle inventories are available to represent a flow, proxy data may be applied using conservative assumptions regarding environmental impacts.

(A) The cut-off criteria for including or excluding materials, energy and emissions data of the study are as follows:

(i) Mass – If a flow (input or output) is less than 1% of the cumulative mass of the model it may be excluded, providing its environmental relevance, as defined in Subsection (b) is not a concern.

(ii) Energy – If a flow (input or output) is less than 1% of the cumulative energy of the model it may be excluded, provided its environmental relevance is not a concern.

(B) For purposes of this section a flow (input or output) has environmental relevance based on its contribution to an environmental impact exceeding the cut-off criteria, defined as individually contributing more than 1% of the total environmental impact of an impact category. In such cases these flows must be included (e.g. cannot be excluded) in the life cycle inventory.

(C) The sum of the excluded material flows (inputs and outputs) must not exceed 5% of mass, energy or environmental relevance.

(e) Selection of data and data quality requirements. The data used to create the life cycle inventory shall be as precise, complete, consistent, and representative, as follows:

(A) Measured data is preferred for use, followed by calculated data, and finally data based on estimates.

(B) Measured primary data must be of the highest precision practicable, the precision of calculated and estimated data is expected to be lower than measured.

(C) Data must be complete for inputs and outputs for each unit process and the completeness of the combined unit processes that make up the life cycle inventory. Cut-off criteria apply.

(D) Modeling choices and data sources must be consistent and ensure that differences in results occur due to differences between product systems, and not because of inconsistencies in modeling choices, data sources, emission factors, or other considerations.

(E) To be representative data must match the geographical, temporal, and technological requirements defined in the goal and scope of the project report described in OAR 340-090-0920(1)(b) and (1)(c).

(F) An evaluation of data quality in terms of these requirements in Paragraphs (A) to (E) shall be provided in the project report described in OAR 340-090-0920. Table 3 of ISO 21930:2017 provides guidance on the application of generic and specific data required by module and should be used to inform the selection of data developed for a covered product under these rules. Additional guidance regarding data quality requirements can also be found in ISO 14044:2006 § 4.2.3.6 and ISO 21930:2017 § 7.1.9.

(G) These data quality requirements apply to all data incorporated into the life cycle inventory.

(f) International System of Units measurements shall be used for all life cycle evaluation values. Results of life cycle impact assessments described in OAR 340-090-0930(3) shall use the default units associated with each impact category as described in ISO 21930:2017 § 7.1.10.

(2) Life Cycle Inventory Analysis. Life cycle inventory analysis shall be performed as provided by this rule.

(a) Data Collection. Data must be collected for all the required information modules described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c) within the system boundary, described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(b) for the covered product under study. Data collection shall follow the guidelines in ISO 14044:2006 § 4.3.2.

(b) Calculation Procedures. Calculation procedures employed for the life cycle evaluation of a covered product shall follow the guidance in ISO 14044:2006 § 4.3.3. The calculation shall be applied consistently and documented in the final report, including disclosure of any assumptions.

(c) Allocation. For purposes of this Section allocation is the partitioning of the input or output flows of a process or a product system between the product system under study and one or more other product systems.

(A) Where possible, allocation should be avoided per ISO 14044:2006 § 4.3.4.2. When required, any allocation for materials and energy carriers shall follow the steps and guidelines laid out in ISO14044:2006 § 4.3.4.2 and ISO21930:2017 § 7.2.3.

(B) When allocation is required within any stage of the life cycle for covered products, disclosure of the selected allocation method is required. No allocation may result in double-counting of environment benefits (e.g. credits). The guidelines of ISO14044:2006 § 4.3.4.2 shall be used when allocation is performed and in the specific case of allocation for reuse or recycling, the procedures of ISO14044:2006 § 4.3.4.3.

(C) Any recovery processes should account for losses in quality and quantity of the material throughout the process. Written justification for changes in the quality of the material factors applied when allocating benefits of recycling must also be provided, as many recycling processes can yield lower-quality materials compared with virgin materials. Such quality losses should be reflected in appropriate substitution credits for recycling.

(D) Energy recovery. If materials are incinerated with associated energy recovery, the unit processes and activities for incineration must account for waste composition and heating value, as well as for regional efficiencies and heat-to-power output ratios. Any credits (e.g. environmental benefits), in the form of energy generation from incineration processes, should substitute for an appropriate regional electricity grid mix and thermal energy inventory. These credits should be reported in Module D, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c)(D).

(E) Landfilling. If materials are sent to landfills, specific unit processes and activities shall be used that account for waste composition, regional leakage rates (due to technology and climate zone), landfill gas capture and utilization. Any recovery of landfill gas output that substitutes for primary production of natural gas shall be granted as a credit. These credits should be reported in Module D, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c)(D).

(F) Composting. If materials are sent to composting facilities, the unit processes and activities for composting must account for waste composition, composting methodology and crediting (via substitution) for the outputs (e.g. finished compost) of the composting process that substitute for primary production of other materials (e.g. synthetic fertilizers). These credits should be reported in Module D, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c)(D).

(G) Material Substitution Credits. A credit described in this subsection is granted to the system for the outputs of end-of-life treatments when the material is recycled. The outputs from recycling (e.g. recycled materials) that substitute for primary production of like materials shall be granted as a credit. These credits should be reported in Module D, as described in OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c)(D).

(d) Accounting of biogenic carbon during the life cycle.

(A) The inventory shall include biogenic carbon flows (inputs and outputs) of covered products across required information modules. Reporting of biogenic carbon flows shall be consistent with the guidelines of ISO21930:2017 § 7.2.7. When calculating Global Warming Potentials (GWP) for impact assessment as described in OAR 340-090-0930(3), biogenic carbon shall be accounted for as follows:

(i) Inputs or sequestration of biogenic carbon shall be reported as a negative inventory flow, and

(ii) Outputs or emissions of biogenic carbon shall be reported as a positive inventory flow.

(B) Producers must report GWP both excluding and including biogenic carbon. To obtain the fee reduction pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b), a producer must use GWP excluding biogenic carbon in the single score impact profile calculation described in OAR 340-090-0930(3)(c).

(e) Reusable packaging product. When developing a life cycle inventory for evaluation of a reuseable packaging product, defined in OAR 340-090-0900(37), the following shall apply.

(A) The following parameters shall be included in the life cycle inventory and disclosed under information module B pursuant to OAR 340-090-0930(1)(c)(B) in the project report:

(i) A return rate factor to account for breakage, losses, or yield across each reuse cycle; and

(ii) the expected number of reuse cycles to be examined through scenario analysis described in OAR 340-090-0930(4).

(B) If a producer transitions a covered product from single-use to reusable and seeks the fee adjustment pursuant to ORS 459A.884(4) and OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b), projections of the information required in Subparagraph (A)(i)-(ii) of this Subsection, rather than actual data, may be used for evaluation for the first three years. Thereafter, a producer shall use actual data to perform the evaluation.

(C) A producer must calculate a break-even point in an assessment focused on a reusable packaging product, and after the three-year period described in Paragraph (B) ends, the actual number of reuses must be compared with and exceed the break-even point to qualify for the fee adjustment pursuant to ORS 459A.884(4) and OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b). The break-even point shall be calculated for the normalized and weighted single score as provided by OAR 340-090-0930(3)(c).

(D) Return rate factors shall be calculated according to the methods and guidelines of the Product Environmental Footprint method in section 4.4.9 of Annex I of EU 2021/2279 (European Commission Recommendation of 15 December 2021 on the use of Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organizations), with the following exceptions: return rates (4.4.9.3) can be based on assumptions or projections (option 'b' of 4.4.9.3) in the initial three year period described in Paragraph (B) of this section, but shall be based on supply chain specific data (option 'a' of 4.4.9.3) after the three year period.

(f) Hazardous waste indicators. Producers shall track and report, in addition to all other required inventory data, flows of the following wastes as part of the life cycle evaluation of covered products:

(A) Hazardous waste, as defined in ORS 466.005(7) that is disposed of within any life cycle stage of the covered product, and

(B) Non-hazardous waste that is disposed of in the covered product life cycle.

(g) Plastic leakage inventory. Producers shall quantify, in addition to all other required inventory data, the flow(s) of plastic leakage across the life cycle of covered products. This plastic leakage assessment aims at measuring the plastic leaving the technosphere and accumulating in the natural environment (be it soil, air, or rivers and ocean) and shall be based on the methodologies of the Plastic Footprint Network (PFN) V1 Nov. 2023. The methodology provides details on flow nomenclature and units of measure to track plastic leakage, as well as providing regionalized averages when primary data cannot be obtained by the producer. The data quality requirements of OAR 340-090-0930(1)(e) apply to this Section and specifically data related to plastic leakage shall follow the data governance guidance from the Plastic Footprint Network methodology V1 Nov. 2023.

(h) Methane leakage. Producers shall quantify methane leakage, which may occur at various points along the oil and gas supply chain, within the life cycle inventory for covered products, including methane leakage that happens at wellhead, pipeline, transport, refinery, and production facilities. Producers shall quantify methane leakage by using published sources that reflect the latest available information and understanding of the issue. The data quality requirements of OAR 340-090-0930(1)(e) shall apply to this Section.

(3) Life Cycle Impact Assessments. Upon completion of the life cycle inventory pursuant to OAR 340-090-0930(2), a life cycle impact assessment shall be conducted according to the requirements of this rule.

(a) Life cycle impact assessments shall, unless otherwise provided in this rule, follow the guidelines for classification and characterization of emissions described in ISO 14044:2006 § 4.4 and follow the specific methods of the Product Environmental Footprint method, as described in Section 5 of Annex I of EU 2021/2279, European Commission Recommendation of 15 December 2021 on the use of Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organizations.

(b) Life cycle impact indicators. A producer must calculate and disclose life cycle impact assessment indicators provided by Paragraph (A) to (P) of this Subsection for project reports submitted to comply with ORS 459A.944(2) or for the fee reduction described in OAR 340-090-0910(3)(a), and Paragraph (A) to (R) of this Subsection for the fee reduction described in OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b). Life cycle impact indicators are:

(A) Climate Change (PEFCR EF 3.1, kg CO₂ eq.)

(B) Ozone depletion (PEFCR EF 3.1, kg CFC-11 eq.)

(C) Human toxicity, cancer (PEFCR EF 3.1, CTUh)

(D) Human toxicity, non-cancer (PEFCR EF 3.1, CTUh)

(E) Particulate matter (PEFCR EF 3.1, disease incidences)

(F) Ionizing radiation, human health (PEFCR EF 3.1, kBq U-235 eq.)

(G) Photochemical ozone formation, human health (PEFCR EF 3.1, kg NMVOC eq.)

(H) Acidification (PEFCR EF 3.1, mol H⁺ eq.)

(I) Eutrophication, terrestrial (PEFCR EF 3.1, mol N eq.)

(J) Eutrophication, freshwater (PEFCR EF 3.1, kg P eq.)

(K) Eutrophication, marine (PEFCR EF 3.1, kg N eq.)

(L) Ecotoxicity, freshwater (PEFCR EF 3.1, CTUe)

(M) Land use (PEFCR EF 3.1, pt)

(N) Water use (PEFCR EF 3.1, m³ water eq)

(O) Resource use, minerals and metals (PEFCR EF 3.1, kg Sb eq)

(P) Resource use, fossils (PEFCR EF 3.1, MJ)

(Q) Plastic physical impacts on biota (MariLCA, PAF m³ day)

(R) Plastics leakage inventory value (DEQ, kg)

(S) The impacts for the indicators in Paragraphs (A) to (P) must be calculated and disclosed as provided by Product Environmental Footprint method, Section 3.2.3, Table 2, of Annex I of EU 2021/2279 (European Commission Recommendation of 15 December 2021 on the use of Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations) and characterization factors in ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT REFERENCE PACKAGE 3.1: LAST UPDATE JULY 2022 apply to each of these indicators when performing impact assessment.

(T) The impact for the indicator in Paragraph (Q) must be calculated and disclosed using the characterization factors published in BOULAY ET. AL 2023 MariLCA CHARACTERIZATION FACTORS FOR MICROPLASTIC IMPACTS IN LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT: PHYSICAL EFFECTS ON BIOTA FROM EMISSIONS TO AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS. JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, v. 418.

(U) The impact indicator in Paragraph (R) is for impacts of plastic other than physical impacts on aquatic biota. No characterization factors will be applied to the leakage flows reported for this indicator and the producer shall directly normalize and weight the leakage amount following the approach in Subsection (c)(A) to (B) of this Section.

(c) Single score impact profile. To obtain a fee reduction pursuant to ORS 459A.884(4) and OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b), a producer's impact assessment results must be normalized, weighted, and aggregated into a single numeric value using weighting factors provided in Table A. Normalization, weighting, and aggregating impacts into a single numeric value is not required for the fee reduction described in OAR 340-090-0910(3)(a). This single score impact profile must be calculated for two scenarios – the covered product before and after an impact reduction action undertaken by the producer.

(A) The environment impact indicators for Human Toxicity - Cancer, Human Toxicity – Non-Cancer, and Ecotoxicity - Freshwater, provided by Subsection (b) of this Section shall be excluded from the normalization, weighting, and aggregating of impact described in this Subsection. To obtain a fee reduction pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b), these indicators must be reported separately from the single score calculation. If a producer action results in an increase in environmental impact of 1000 times or greater for human toxicity cancer and human toxicity non-cancer or 100 time or greater for freshwater ecotoxicity then no fee reduction shall be granted.

(B) Normalization of impact category indicator results shall be based on internal normalization. For the purposes of these rules, internal normalization means that impact indicator results for the impact reduction scenario are divided by the same category of impact indicator results for the baseline scenario prior to impact reduction. The resultant unitless value must then be multiplied by the final weighting factors provided in Table A. This process must be performed for each environmental impact category indicator result separately. Once normalized and weighted, the results shall be summed across all impact category indicators to arrive at the single score. This single score shall form the basis to evaluate substantial impact reductions and to assess any fee reductions pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b). A score of 90 or lower represents 10% or more impact reduction, and as such qualifies as substantial impact reduction. Guidance on the process of normalization found in ISO 14044:2006 § 4.4.3.2 shall apply.

(4) Interpretation. A producer must interpret the results of a life cycle evaluation under OAR 340-090-0930(1)-(3) as described in ISO 14044:2006 § 4.5 and this rule.

(a) Interpretation of the results of an evaluation under the LCE rules shall establish confidence in the accuracy and precision of the outputs. Interpretation includes checks on the overall completeness of the life cycle inventory and impact assessment, evaluation of the consistency of the project report with the requirements of the LCE rules and testing of the sensitivity of key elements of the evaluation.

[Note - See ISO 14044:2006, Annex B for examples of life cycle interpretation.]

(b) Producers shall perform a sensitivity analysis on the underlying electricity grid mixture and the recycling allocation methodology. A producer may perform a sensitivity analysis on other variables. The purpose of a sensitivity analysis is to check for key data, parameters, or methodological choices in the life cycle evaluation of covered products. This requirement provides additional quantitative information about the potential variability of the evaluation results. Sensitivity analysis shall disclose the range, minimum and maximum, and variance across all required impact categories and indicators in the project report.

(c) For modelling the electricity grid a producer must use the guidance and methodologies provided by the Product Environmental Footprint method in Section 4.4.2 of Annex I of EU 2021/2279 (European Commission Recommendation of 15 December 2021 on the use of Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organizations).

(d) A producer may use opportunities for impact reduction identified by the sensitivity analysis to apply for the substantial impact reduction bonus pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b).

(e) If a producer applies for the substantial impact reduction bonus pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3)(b) specifically for a reusable packaging product, additional sensitivity analysis must be performed. Based on the parameters described in OAR 340-090-930(2)(e)(A), a scenario analysis, which means a form of sensitivity analysis wherein multiple parameters are varied at once, shall be performed for three scenarios. A best,

expected, and worst-case scenario shall be evaluated and disclosed, wherein the return rate factor and number of reuse cycles are varied accordingly.

[NOTE: View a PDF of the Table of Weighting Factors by clicking on the link below.]

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884



OAR 340-090-0930

Table of Weighting Factors

Table A
Table of Weighting Factors

Values in the Final Weighting column of this Table shall be applied to the normalized impact assessment results for each of the fifteen impact categories included in derivation of the single-score impact profile as described in OAR 340-090-0930(3)(c)(B).

IMPACT CATEGORY INDICATOR	SERIOUSNESS WEIGHTING	ROBUSTNESS FACTORS	INTERMEDIATE COEFFICIENTS	FINAL WEIGHTING
	(A)	(B)	$C=A*B$	C Scaled to 100
Climate change	14.41	0.87	12.54	21.24
Water use	10.88	0.47	5.11	8.66
Land use	10.16	0.47	4.78	8.09
Resources use, fossils	8.36	0.6	5.02	8.50
Resource use, minerals and metals	7.58	0.6	4.55	7.71
Ionizing radiation, human health	6.47	0.47	3.04	5.15
Ozone depletion	6.33	0.6	3.80	6.43
Particulate matter	6.2	0.87	5.39	9.14
Plastic physical impact on aquatic biota	5.88	0.17	1.00	1.69
Acidification	5.61	0.67	3.76	6.37
Photochemical ozone formation, HH	5.38	0.53	2.85	4.83
Eutrophication, freshwater	3.55	0.47	1.67	2.83

Eutrophication, terrestrial	3.3	0.67	2.21	3.75
Eutrophication, marine	3.29	0.53	1.74	2.95
Plastic – other impacts	2.61	0.60	1.57	2.65

OAR 340-090-0940

Additional Environmental and Human Health Information

In addition to the information required by OAR 340-090-0930, a life cycle evaluation under the LCE rules must include the additional information on environmental and human health impacts of a covered product required by this rule.

- (1) The evaluation must include a list of the material content of the covered product that, at a minimum, states any intentionally-added hazardous substances in the covered product that are at or above practical quantification limits, as well as any contaminant hazardous substances in the covered product at concentrations above 100 parts per million.
- (2) The evaluation must include a description of any known releases of substances described in Section 1 of this rule from the covered product to a consumer or to the environment.
- (3) If a producer has undertaken an exposure assessment, pursuant to OAR 333-016-3050 or other similar methodology, of the covered product within the five years prior to the evaluation, and the exposure assessment indicated transferal of a substance described in Section 1 of this rule to a consumer above the applicable practical quantification limit, the producer must provide the exposure assessment in its original format.
- (4) If a producer has replaced a hazardous substance with a substitute chemical within the five years prior to the evaluation and based the decision to do so on a hazard or alternatives assessment, the producer must provide the hazard or alternatives assessment in its original format.
- (5) The evaluation must include a human health impact statement, that includes the following:
 - (a) Disclosure of any non-compliance of the covered product with customer health and safety regulations or voluntary codes in any jurisdiction in the past five years.
 - (b) If a producer is required to submit the evaluation pursuant to ORS 459A.944(2) and the producer is also subject to required sustainability reporting in the European Union under 2013/34/EU and 2023/2772/EU or similar requirements, the producer must disclose any material health impacts of the covered product on affected communities in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards 2023/2772/EU (ESRS) Disclosure Requirement (DR)-IRO 1.
 - (A) If the producer considers health impacts of the covered product to be non-material, the producer must provide a written justification.
 - (B) If material health impacts have been identified, the producer must disclose the following additional information, in accordance with 2023/2772/EU ESRS DR S3-1 through S3-5:
 - (i) Policies adopted to manage material health impacts of the covered product on affected communities, as well as associated material risks and opportunities; and
 - (ii) Processes for engaging with affected communities about actual and potential material health impacts of the covered product;
 - (iii) Processes to remediate negative material health impacts of the covered products and channels for affected communities to raise concerns;
 - (iv) Actions taken to address material health impacts of the covered product, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and the effectiveness of those actions and approaches.

(v) Time-bound and outcome-oriented targets that have been set for reduction of negative impacts of the covered product on affected communities, advancing positive impacts on affected communities, or managing material risk and opportunities related to affected communities.

(6) If a producer incorrectly reports the information required by Section 1 or Section 5(a) of this rule, the producer must pay the full fee amount for any period it received a reduced fee pursuant to OAR 340-090-0910(3). The producer responsibility organization must document the misreporting incident and make correct information available on its website.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.944 & 459A.884

DIVISION 93
SOLID WASTE: GENERAL PROVISIONS

OAR 340-093-0030

Definitions

As used in OAR chapter 340, divisions 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97 unless otherwise specified:

- (1) "Acceptable Risk Level" has the meaning as defined in OAR 340-122-0115 of the Hazardous Substance Remedial Action Rules.
- (2) "Access Road" means any road owned or controlled by the disposal site or waste tire storage site owner that terminates at the disposal site or waste tire storage site and that provides access for users between the disposal site or waste tire storage site entrance and a public road.
- (3) "Agricultural Waste" means waste on farms resulting from the raising or growing of plants and animals including but not limited to crop residue, manure, animal bedding, and carcasses of dead animals.
- (4) "Agricultural Composting" means composting conducted by an agricultural operation (as defined in ORS 467.120(2)(a) on lands used for farming (as defined in ORS 215.203).
- (5) "Agronomic Application Rate" means land application of no more than the optimum quantity per acre of compost, sludge or other materials. In no case may such application adversely impact the waters of the state. Such application must be designed to:
 - (a) Provide the amount of nutrient, usually nitrogen, needed by crops or other plantings, to prevent controllable loss of nutrients to the environment;
 - (b) Condition and improve the soil comparable to that attained by commonly used soil amendments; or
 - (c) Adjust soil pH to desired levels.
- (6) "Airport" means any area recognized by the Oregon Department of Transportation, Aeronautics Division, for the landing and taking-off of aircraft which is normally open to the public for such use without prior permission.
- (7) "Anaerobic Digestion" means the controlled biological breakdown of biodegradable organic material in the absence of oxygen.
- (8) "Aquifer" means a geologic formation, group of formations or portion of a formation capable of yielding usable quantities of groundwater to wells or springs.
- (9) "Asphalt paving" means asphalt which has been applied to the land to form a street, road, path, parking lot, highway, or similar paved surface and that is weathered, consolidated, and does not contain visual evidence of fresh oil.
- (10) "Assets" means all existing and probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity.
- (11) "Baling" means a volume reduction technique whereby solid waste is compressed into bales for final disposal.
- (12) "Base Flood" means a flood that has a one percent or greater chance of recurring in any year or a flood of a magnitude equaled or exceeded once in 100 years on the average of a significantly long period.

- (13) "Beneficial Use" means the productive use of solid waste in a manner that will not create an adverse impact to public health, safety, welfare, or the environment.
- (14) "Beneficial Use Determination" means the approval of a beneficial use of a solid waste pursuant to OAR 340-093-0260 through 340-093-0290 either as a standing beneficial use or as a case-specific authorization.
- (15) "Biogas" is a gas produced through anaerobic digestion and is primarily composed of methane and carbon dioxide, but also may contain impurities such as hydrogen sulfide.
- (16) "Biological Waste" means blood and blood products, excretions, exudates, secretions, suctionings and other body fluids that cannot be directly discarded into a municipal sewer system, and waste materials saturated with blood or body fluids, but does not include diapers soiled with urine or feces.
- (17) "Biosolids" means solids derived from primary, secondary or advanced treatment of domestic wastewater which have been treated through one or more controlled processes that significantly reduce pathogens and reduce volatile solids or chemically stabilize solids to the extent that they do not attract vectors.
- (18) "Capture Rate" means the proportion of incoming recyclable material that is shipped to a responsible end market relative to the quantity of recyclable material that is received by the commingled recycling processing facility. The rate may be specific to a commodity or the stream as a whole.
- (19) "Clean Fill" means material consisting of soil, rock, concrete, brick, building block, tile or asphalt paving, which do not contain contaminants which could adversely impact the waters of the State or public health. This term does not include putrescible wastes, construction and demolition wastes and industrial solid wastes.
- (20) "Cleanup Materials Contaminated by Hazardous Substances" means contaminated materials from the cleanup of releases of hazardous substances into the environment, and which are not hazardous wastes as defined by ORS 466.005.
- (21) "Closure Permit" means a document issued by the department bearing the signature of the Director or his/her authorized representative which by its conditions authorizes the permittee to complete active operations and requires the permittee to properly close a land disposal site and maintain and monitor the site after closure for a period of time specified by the department.
- (22) "Commercial Solid Waste" means solid waste generated by stores, offices, including manufacturing and industry offices, restaurants, warehouses, schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, and other non-manufacturing entities, but does not include solid waste from manufacturing activities. Solid waste from business, manufacturing or processing activities in residential dwellings is also not included.
- (23) "Commingled Recycling Reload Facility" means a facility that receives commingled recyclables collected by a local government or local government's service provider as an intermediate step prior to delivery to a commingled recycling processing facility.
- (24) "Commingled Recycling Processing Facility" means a facility that:
- (a) Receives source separated commingled recyclable materials that are collected commingled from a collection program providing the opportunity to recycle; and
 - (b) Separates the recyclable materials described in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph into marketable commodities or streams of materials that are intended for use or further processing by others.
 - (c) "Commingled recycling processing facility" does not include:
 - (i) Scrap metal recycling facilities;
 - (ii) Scrap automotive or appliance recycling facilities;

(iii) Full-service redemption centers or dealer redemption centers, as those terms are defined in ORS 459A.700, and recycling facilities own and operated by a distributor cooperative established under ORS 459A.718;

(iv) Recycling facilities handling covered electronic devices, as defined in ORS 459A.305;

(v) Recycling processing facilities that process only noncommingled, source separated recyclable material from commercial entities;

(vi) Recycling processing facilities that recover commingled recyclable material primarily from the construction and demolition debris waste stream;

(vii) Recycling depots;

(viii) Recycling reload facilities; or

(ix) Limited sort facilities as defined by rule by the Environmental Quality Commission

(25) "Commission" means the Environmental Quality Commission or the Commission's authorized designee.

(26) "Composted material" or "Compost" is the solid material resulting from the composting process. It includes both the material produced from aerobic composting and the solid digestate produced by anaerobic digestion, although the solid digestate may require additional composting in order to be suitable for certain applications.

(27) "Composting" means the managed process of controlled biological decomposition of feedstocks. A managed process includes, but is not limited to, reducing feedstock particle size, adding moisture, mixing feedstocks, manipulating composting piles, and performing procedures to achieve human pathogen reduction. "Composting" includes both aerobic composting and anaerobic digestion. Other examples of composting include bokashi, fermentation, and vermiculture.

(28) "Composting Facility" means a site or facility composting feedstocks to produce a useful product through a managed process of controlled biological decomposition. Examples of composting facilities include sites used for composting windrows and piles, anaerobic digestion, vermiculture, vermicomposting and agricultural composting.

(29) "Construction and Demolition Waste" means solid waste resulting from the construction, repair, or demolition of buildings, roads and other structures, and debris from the clearing of land, but does not include clean fill when separated from other construction and demolition wastes and used as fill materials or otherwise land disposed. Such waste typically consists of materials including concrete, bricks, bituminous concrete, asphalt paving, untreated or chemically treated wood, glass, masonry, roofing, siding, plaster; and soils, rock, stumps, boulders, brush and other similar material. This term does not include industrial solid waste and municipal solid waste generated in residential or commercial activities associated with construction and demolition activities.

(30) "Construction and Demolition Landfill" means a landfill that receives only construction and demolition waste.

(31) "Conversion Technology Facility" means a facility that uses primarily chemical or thermal processes other than melting (changing from solid to liquid through heating without changing chemical composition) to produce fuels, chemicals, or other useful products from solid waste. These chemical or thermal processes include, but are not limited to, distillation, gasification, hydrolysis, pyrolysis, thermal depolymerization, transesterification and animal rendering, but do not include direct combustion, composting, anaerobic digestion, melting, or mechanical recycling. Mills that primarily use mechanical recycling or melting to recycle materials back into similar materials are not considered to be conversion technology facilities, even if they use some chemical or thermal processes in the recycling process.

(32) "Corrective Action" means action required by the department to remediate a release of constituents above the levels specified in 40 CFR § 258.56 or OAR chapter 340 division 40, whichever is more stringent.

(33) "Cover Material" means soil or other suitable material approved by the department that is placed over the top and side slopes of solid wastes in a landfill.

(34) "Cultures and Stocks" means etiologic agents and associated biologicals, including specimen cultures and dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures, wastes from production of biologicals, and serums and discarded live and attenuated vaccines. "Culture" does not include throat and urine cultures.

(35) "Current Assets" means cash or other assets or resources commonly identified as those that are reasonably expected to be realized in cash or sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the business.

(36) "Current Liabilities" means obligations whose liquidation is reasonably expected to require the use of existing resources properly classifiable as current assets or the creation of other current liabilities.

(37) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Quality.

(38) "Digestate" means both solid and liquid substances that remain following anaerobic digestion of organic material in a composting facility. "Solid digestate" means the solids resulting from anaerobic digestion, and "liquid digestate" means the liquids resulting from anaerobic digestion.

(39) "Digested Sewage Sludge" means the concentrated sewage sludge that has decomposed under controlled conditions of pH, temperature and mixing in a digester tank.

(40) "Director" means the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality or the Director's authorized designee.

(41) "Disposal Site" means land and facilities used for the disposal, handling, treatment or transfer of or energy recovery, material recovery and recycling from solid wastes, including but not limited to dumps, landfills, sludge lagoons, sludge treatment facilities, disposal sites for septic tank pumping or cesspool cleaning service, land application units (except as exempted within the definition of solid waste in this rule), transfer stations, conversion technology facilities, energy recovery facilities, incinerators for solid waste delivered by the public or by a collection service, composting facilities and land and facilities previously used for solid waste disposal at a land disposal site. The term "disposal site" does not include a facility authorized by a permit issued under ORS 466.005 to 466.385 to store, treat or dispose of both hazardous waste and solid waste; a facility subject to the permit requirements of ORS 468B.050; a site that is used by the owner or person in control of the premises to dispose of soil, rock, concrete or other similar non-decomposable clean fill material, unless the site is used by the public either directly or through a collection service; or a site operated by an automobile dismantler issued a certificate under ORS 822.110.

(42) "Domestic Solid Waste" includes, but is not limited to, residential (including single and multiple residences), commercial and institutional wastes, as defined in ORS 459A.100; but the term does not include:

(a) Sewage sludge or septic tank and cesspool pumpings;

(b) Building demolition or construction wastes and land clearing debris, if delivered to a disposal site that is limited to those purposes and does not receive other domestic solid wastes;

(c) Source separated recyclable materials, or material recovered at a disposal site or waste tire storage site for recycling;

(d) Industrial waste going to an industrial waste facility; or

(e) Waste received at an ash monofill from an energy recovery facility.

(43) "Endangered or Threatened Species" means any species listed as such pursuant to Section 4 of the federal Endangered Species Act and any other species so listed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

(44) "Energy Recovery" means recovery in which all or a part of the solid waste materials are processed to use the heat content, or other forms of energy, of or from the material. Energy recovery includes the direct combustion of solid waste in an energy recovery facility and the production of fuels intended to be burned as an energy source, such as the pyrolysis of plastics to produce fuel oils or the grinding of wood waste to produce combustion fuel.

(45) "Energy Recovery Facility" means a facility that directly combusts solid waste and uses the heat energy generated for some useful purpose such as to produce electricity or to produce steam to be used in an industrial process.

(46) "Feedstock" means organic and other solid wastes used in a composting process to produce composted material, or used in a conversion technology facility to produce other products. For composting, four types of feedstocks are defined:

(a) Type 1 feedstocks include source-separated yard and garden wastes, wood wastes, agricultural crop residues, wax-coated cardboard, vegetative food wastes including department approved industrially produced vegetative food waste, and other materials the department determines pose a low level of risk from hazardous substances, physical contaminants and human pathogens. Type 1 feedstocks also include digestate derived only from type 1 feedstocks.

(b) Type 2 feedstocks include manure and bedding and other materials the department determines pose a low level of risk from hazardous substances and physical contaminants and a higher level of risk from human pathogens compared to type 1 feedstock. Type 2 feedstocks also include digestate derived from feedstocks that include Type 2 feedstocks but does not include any type 3 or type X feedstock.

(c) Type 3 feedstocks include dead animals, meat and source-separated mixed food waste and industrially produced non-vegetative food waste. They also include other materials the department determines pose a low level of risk from hazardous substances and a higher level of risk from physical contaminants and human pathogens compared to type 1 and 2 feedstocks. Type 3 feedstocks also include digestate derived from feedstocks that include Type 3 feedstocks but does not include any type X feedstock.

(d) Type X feedstocks include specified risk material (SRM) from bovine animal mortality and animal by-products from slaughter that pose a risk to the environment and public health from exposure to prions that can cause Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis (BSE). This includes the brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and dorsal root ganglia from cattle 30 months of age and older and the distal ileum of the small intestine and the tonsils from all cattle. It also includes whole cattle from which the SRM has not been removed, cattle that are not able to walk, and cattle with symptoms that might indicate BSE disease. Type X feedstocks also include digestate that was derived from any quantity of type X feedstocks.

(47) "Financial Assurance" means a plan for:

(a) Disposal sites and waste tire storage sites setting aside financial resources or otherwise assuring that adequate funds are available to properly close and to maintain and monitor a disposal site or waste tire storage site after the site is closed according to the requirements of a permit issued by the department.

(b) Waste tire carriers setting aside financial resources or otherwise assuring that adequate funds are available to ensure compliance with and ORS 459.705 to 459.790 and waste tire carrier rules OAR 340-096-0260 to OAR 340-096-0290.

(48) "Floodplain" means the lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters that are inundated by the base flood.

- (49) "Gravel Pit" means an excavation in an alluvial area from which sand or gravel has been or is being mined.
- (50) "Groundwater" means water that occurs beneath the land surface in the zone(s) of saturation.
- (51) "Hazardous Substance" means any substance defined as a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 101(14) of the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.; oil, as defined in ORS 465.200; and any substance designated by the Commission under ORS 465.400.
- (52) "Hazardous Waste" means discarded, useless or unwanted materials or residues and other wastes that are defined as hazardous waste pursuant to ORS 466.005.
- (53) "Heat-Treated" means a process of drying or treating sewage sludge where there is an exposure of all portions of the sludge to high temperatures for a sufficient time to kill all pathogenic organisms.
- (54) "Home composting" means composting operated and controlled by the owner or person in control of a single or multiple family dwelling unit and used to compost residential food waste produced within the dwelling unit and yard debris produced on the property.
- (55) "Incinerator" means any device used for the reduction of combustible solid wastes by burning under conditions of controlled airflow and temperature.
- (56) "Industrial Solid Waste" means solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under ORS Chapters 465 and 466 or under Subtitle C of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following processes: Electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; water treatment; and timber products manufacturing. This term does not include construction/demolition waste; municipal solid waste from manufacturing or industrial facilities such as office or "lunch room" waste; or packaging material for products delivered to the generator.
- (57) "Industrial Waste Landfill" means a landfill that receives only a specific type or combination of industrial waste.
- (58) "Inert" means containing only constituents that are biologically and chemically inactive and that, when exposed to biodegradation and/or leaching, will not adversely impact the waters of the state or public health.
- (59) "Infectious Waste" means biological waste, cultures and stocks, pathological waste, and sharps; as defined in ORS 459.386.
- (60) "Land Application Unit" means a disposal site where sludges or other solid wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface for agricultural purposes or for treatment and disposal.
- (61) "Land Disposal Site" means a disposal site in which the method of disposing of solid waste is by landfill, dump, waste pile, pit, pond, lagoon or land application.
- (62) "Landfill" means a facility for the disposal of solid waste involving the placement of solid waste on or beneath the land surface.
- (63) "Leachate" means liquid that has come into direct contact with solid waste and contains dissolved, miscible and/or suspended contaminants as a result of such contact.
- (64) "Liabilities" means probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from present obligations to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future as a result of past transactions or events.

(65) "Limited Sort Facility" means:

(a) A facility that receives a specific subset of processed Uniform Statewide Collection List materials from a commingled recycling processing facility that meets the requirements under ORS 459A.905(2)(a) and that could be considered a secondary processor or a responsible end market; or

(b) A facility that:

(A) Receives source separated commingled recyclable material that is collected commingled from a collection program providing the opportunity to recycle (ORS 459A.863(3)(a)(A)); and

(B) Does not meet conditions (B)-(D) under OAR 340-096-0300(2)(a); and

(C) Meets the following requirements:

(i) Markets removed materials to responsible end markets, meeting the requirements of OAR 340-096-0310;

(ii) Manages contaminants in those removed materials to avoid impacts on other waste streams or facilities;

(iii) Accurately reports to DEQ the final end markets of removed materials, in accordance with the rules described under OAR 340-096-0310(2); and

(iv) Sends remaining materials to a commingled recycling processing facility that meets the requirements under ORS 459A.905(2)(a)

(v) Obtains a disposal site permit from DEQ.

(66) "Local Government Unit" means a city, county, Metropolitan Service District formed under ORS Chapter 268, sanitary district or sanitary authority formed under ORS Chapter 450, county service district formed under ORS Chapter 451, regional air quality control authority formed under ORS 468A.100 to 468A.130 and 468A.140 to 468A.175 or any other local government unit responsible for solid waste management.

(67) "Low-Risk Disposal Site" means a disposal site which, based upon its size, site location, and waste characteristics, the department determines to be unlikely to adversely impact the waters of the State or public health.

(68) "Material Recovery" means any process of obtaining from solid waste, by pre-segregation or otherwise, materials which still have useful physical or chemical properties and can be reused, recycled or composted for some purpose.

(69) "Material Recovery Facility" means a solid waste management facility that separates materials for the purposes of recycling from an incoming mixed solid waste stream by using manual and/or mechanical methods, or a facility at which previously separated recyclables are collected.

(70) "Medical Waste" means solid waste that is generated as a result of patient diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals.

(71) "Mobile Disposal Site" means a disposal site facility that is intended to be moved from place to place in order to process wastes in different locations.

(72) "Monofill" means a landfill or landfill cell into which only one type of waste may be placed.

(73) "Municipal Solid Waste Landfill" means a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives domestic solid waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined under § 257.2 of 40 CFR, Part 257. It may also receive other types of wastes such as nonhazardous sludge, hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators, construction and demolition waste and industrial solid waste.

- (74) "Net Working Capital" means current assets minus current liabilities.
- (75) "Net Worth" means total assets minus total liabilities and is equivalent to owner's equity.
- (76) "Passenger Tire" means a tire with less than an 18-inch rim diameter.
- (77) "Passenger Tire Equivalent" means a measure of mixed passenger and truck tires, where five passenger tires are considered to equal one truck tire.
- (78) "Pathological Waste" means biopsy materials and all human tissues, anatomical parts that emanate from surgery, obstetrical procedures, autopsy and laboratory procedures and animal carcasses exposed to pathogens in research and the bedding and other waste from such animals. "Pathological waste" does not include teeth or formaldehyde or other preservative agents.
- (79) "Permit" means a document issued by the department which by its conditions may authorize the permittee to construct, install, modify, operate or close a disposal site, waste tire carrier or waste tire storage site in accordance with specified limitations.
- (80) "Permit Action" means the issuance, modification, renewal or revocation of a permit by the department.
- (81) "Person" means the United States, the state or a public or private corporation, local government unit, public agency, individual, partnership, association, firm, trust, estate or any other legal entity.
- (82) "Processing of Wastes" means any technology designed to change the physical form or chemical content of solid waste including, but not limited to, baling, composting, classifying, hydropulping, incinerating and shredding.
- (83) "Public Waters" or "Waters of the State" include lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Pacific Ocean within the territorial limits of the State of Oregon and all other bodies of surface or underground waters, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction.
- (84) "Putrescible Waste" means solid waste containing organic material that can be rapidly decomposed by microorganisms, and which may give rise to foul smelling, offensive products during such decomposition or which is capable of attracting or providing food for birds and potential disease vectors such as rodents and flies.
- (85) "Recycling" means any process by which solid waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity.
- (86) "Recycling Reload Facility" means a facility other than a recycling depot where materials are received, consolidated and made ready for transport to another location for processing or to a responsible end market.
- (87) "Regional Disposal Site" means a disposal site that receives, or a proposed disposal site that is designed to receive more than 75,000 tons of solid waste a year from outside the immediate service area in which the disposal site is located. As used in this section, "immediate service area" means the county boundary of all counties except a county that is within the boundary of the Metropolitan Service District. For a county within the Metropolitan Service District, "immediate service area" means that Metropolitan Service District boundary.
- (88) "Release" has the meaning given in ORS 465.200(14).
- (89) "Resource Recovery" means the process of obtaining useful material or energy from solid waste and includes energy recovery, material recovery and recycling.
- (90) "Retreadable Casing" means a waste tire suitable for retreading.

(91) "Reuse" means the return of a commodity into the economic stream for use in the same kind of application as before without change in its identity.

(92) "Salvage" means the controlled removal of reusable, recyclable or otherwise recoverable materials from solid wastes at a solid waste disposal site or waste tire storage site.

(93) "Sensitive Aquifer" means any unconfined or semiconfined aquifer that is hydraulically connected to a water table aquifer, and where flow could occur between the aquifers due to either natural gradients or induced gradients resulting from pumpage.

(94) "Sensitive Environment" means a sensitive environment defined in OAR 340-122-0115(50) of the Hazardous Substance Remedial Action Rules.

(95) "Septage" means the pumpings from septic tanks, cesspools, holding tanks, chemical toilets and other sewage sludges not derived at sewage treatment plants.

(96) "Sharps" means needles, IV tubing with needles attached, scalpel blades, lancets, glass tubes that could be broken during handling and syringes that have been removed from their original sterile containers.

(97) "Sludge" means any solid or semi-solid waste and associated supernatant generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effects.

(98) "Sole Source Aquifer" means the only available aquifer, in any given geographic area, containing potable groundwater with sufficient yields to supply domestic or municipal water wells.

(99) "Solid Waste" means all useless or discarded putrescible and non-putrescible materials, including but not limited to garbage, rubbish, refuse, ashes, paper and cardboard, sewage sludge, septic tank and cesspool pumpings or other sludge, useless or discarded commercial, industrial, demolition and construction materials, discarded or abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid materials, dead animals and infectious waste. The term does not include:

(a) Hazardous waste as defined in ORS 466.005;

(b) Materials used for fertilizer, soil conditioning, humus restoration, or for other productive purposes or which are salvageable for these purposes and are used on land in agricultural operations and the growing or harvesting of crops and the raising of fowls or animals, provided the materials are used at or below agronomic application rates; or

(c) Woody biomass that is combusted as a fuel by a facility that has obtained a permit described in ORS 468A.040.

(100) "Solid Waste Boundary" means the outermost perimeter (on the horizontal plane) of the solid waste at a landfill as it would exist at completion of the disposal activity.

(101) "Source Separate" means that the person who last uses recyclable materials separates the recyclable material from other solid waste.

(102) "Tangible Net Worth" means the tangible assets that remain after deducting liabilities; such assets would not include intangibles such as goodwill and rights to patents or royalties.

(103) "Third Party Costs" mean the costs of hiring a third party to conduct required closure, post-closure or corrective action activities.

(104) "Tire" means a continuous solid or pneumatic rubber covering encircling the wheel of a vehicle in which a person or property is or may be transported in or drawn by upon a highway. "Tire" does not include tires from

vehicles not driven on highways, including bulldozers, mobile cranes, road graders, loaders, rotary snow plows, road rollers and road sanders. Except for the purposes of disposal under OAR 340-093-0190(4), "tire" does not include tires from the following:

- (a) A device moved only by human power;
- (b) A device used only upon fixed rails or tracks;
- (c) A motorcycle;
- (d) An all-terrain vehicle, including but not limited to, three-wheel and four-wheel ATVs, dune buggies and other similar vehicles. All-terrain vehicles do not include jeeps, pick-ups and other four-wheel drive vehicles that may be registered, licensed and driven on public roads in Oregon;
- (e) A device used only for farming, except a farm truck;
- (f) A retreadable casing while under the control of a tire retreader or while being delivered to a tire retreader.

(105) "Tire Carrier" means a person who picks up or transports waste tires for the purpose of storage, removal to a processor or disposal. "Tire carrier" does not include the following:

- (a) Solid waste collectors operating under a license or franchise from a local government unit;
- (b) Persons who transport fewer than five tires for disposal;
- (c) Persons who transport their own waste tires to a processor or for proper disposal;
- (d) The United States, the State of Oregon, any county, city, town or municipality in this state, or any agency of the United States, the State of Oregon or a county, city, town or municipality of this state.

(106) "Tire-Derived Materials" means tire chips or other materials produced from the physical processing of waste tires and used for productive purposes and not disposal.

(107) "Tire Retailer" means a person actively engaged in the business of selling new replacement tires at retail, whose local business license or permit (if required) specifically allows such sale. To be "actively" engaged in selling new tires, the person must demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that new replacement tires have been sold in the preceding calendar quarter.

(108) "Tire Retreader" means a person actively engaged in the business of retreading waste tires by scarifying the surface to remove the old surface tread and attaching a new tread to make a usable tire for sale to the public.

(109) "Transfer Station" means a fixed or mobile facility other than a collection vehicle where solid waste is taken from a smaller collection vehicle and placed in a larger transportation unit for transport to a final disposal location.

(110) "Treatment" means any method, technique, or process designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any solid waste except for composting, material recovery, or energy recovery. Treatment includes but is not limited to detoxifying or remediating solid waste prior to disposal or beneficial use.

(111) "Treatment Facility" means a facility intended for treatment of solid waste. It includes but is not limited to soil remediation facilities and rotary kilns used to treat oily sludges. It does not include composting facilities, material recovery facilities, energy recovery facilities, incinerators, or conversion technology facilities as defined in this rule.

(112) "Truck Tire" means a tire with a rim diameter between 18 and 24.5 inches.

(113) "Underground Drinking Water Source" means an aquifer supplying or likely to supply drinking water for human consumption.

(114) "Vector" means any insect, rodent or other animal capable of transmitting, directly or indirectly, infectious diseases to humans or from one person or animal to another.

(115) "Vegetative" means feedstocks used for composting that are derived from plants including but not limited to: fruit and vegetable peelings or parts, grains, coffee grounds, crop residue, waxed cardboard and uncoated paper products. Vegetative material does not include oil, grease, or dairy products such as milk, mayonnaise or ice cream.

(116) "Vermicomposting" means the controlled and managed process by which live worms convert solid waste into dark, fertile, granular excrement.

(117) "Vermiculture" means the raising of earth worms for the purpose of collecting castings for composting or enhancement of a growing medium.

(118) "Waste Tire" means a tire that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage or defect.

(119) "Water Table Aquifer" means an unconfined aquifer in which the water table forms the upper boundary of the aquifer. The water table is typically below the upper boundary of the geologic strata containing the water, the pressure head in the aquifer is zero and elevation head equals the total head.

(120) "Wellhead protection area" means the surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well, spring or wellfield, supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach that water well, spring, or wellfield. A public water system is a system supplying water for human consumption that has four or more service connections or supplies water to a public or commercial establishment which operates a total of at least 60 days per year, and which is used by 10 or more individuals per day.

(121) "Wood waste" means chemically untreated wood pieces or particles generated from processes commonly used in the timber products industry. Such materials include but are not limited to sawdust, chips, shavings, stumps, bark, hog-fuel and log sort yard waste, but do not include wood pieces or particles containing or treated with chemical additives, glue resin, or chemical preservatives.

(122) "Wood waste Landfill" means a landfill that receives primarily wood waste.

(123) "Woody biomass" means material from trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves and other woody parts, grown in a forest, woodland, farm, rangeland or wildland-urban interface environment that is the by-product of forest management, ecosystem restoration or hazardous fuel reduction treatment.

(124) "Zone of Saturation" means a three-dimensional section of the soil or rock in which all open spaces are filled with groundwater. The thickness and extent of a saturated zone may vary seasonally or periodically in response to changes in the rate or amount of groundwater recharge, discharge or withdrawal.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 468.020, 459.775, 459.780 & 459.785

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459, 459A & 459.705

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 13-2019, amend filed 05/16/2019, effective 05/16/2019

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13

DEQ 4-2010, f. & cert. ef. 5-14-10

DEQ 6-2009, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-09

DEQ 15-2000, f. & cert. ef. 10-11-00

DEQ 27-1998, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-98

DEQ 17-1997, f. & cert. ef. 8-14-97

DEQ 9-1996, f. & cert. ef. 7-10-96
DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94
DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93, Renumbered from 340-061-0010
DEQ 24-1990, f. & cert. ef. 7-6-90
DEQ 14-1990, f. & cert. ef. 3-22-90
DEQ 18-1988, f. & cert. ef. 7-13-88 (and corrected 2-3-89)
DEQ 2-1984, f. & ef. 1-16-84
DEQ 26-1981, f. & ef. 9-8-81
DEQ 41, f. 4-5-72, ef. 4-15-72

OAR 340-093-0050
Permit Required

(1) Except as provided by OAR 340-093-0050(5), no person may establish, operate, maintain or substantially alter, expand, improve or close a disposal site or waste tire storage site, and no person may change the method or type of disposal at a disposal site or waste tire storage site, until the person owning or controlling the disposal site or waste tire storage site obtains a permit therefore from the Department.

(2) Persons owning or controlling the following classes of disposal sites must comply with the requirements in the following rules:

(a) Municipal solid waste landfills must comply with OAR 340, division 94 "Municipal Solid Waste Landfills";

(b) Industrial Solid Waste Landfills, Construction and Demolition Landfills, Wood Waste Landfills and other facilities not listed in OAR 340, division 96 must comply with OAR 340, division 95 "Land Disposal Sites Other Than Municipal Solid Waste Landfills";

(c) Energy recovery facilities and incinerators receiving domestic solid waste must comply with OAR 340, division 96 "Special Rules Pertaining to Incineration";

(d) Composting facilities must comply with OAR 340-096-0060 through 340-096-0150: "Special Rules Pertaining to Composting."

(e) Land used for deposit, spreading, lagooning or disposal of sewage sludge, septage and other sludges must comply with OAR 340-096-0030 "Special Rules Pertaining to Sludge and Land Application Disposal Sites";

(f) Transfer stations and Material Recovery Facilities must comply with OAR 340-096-0040 "Transfer Stations and Material Recovery Facilities";

(g) Petroleum contaminated soil remediation facilities and all other solid waste treatment facilities must comply with OAR 340-096-0050 "Solid Waste Treatment Facilities"; and

(h) Conversion technology facilities must comply with OAR 340-096-0160 to 340-096-0200 "Conversion Technology Facilities."

(i) Commingled recycling processing facilities must comply with OAR 340-096-0300 "Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities."

(j) Limited sort facilities must comply with requirements in OAR 340-096-0300 "Commingled recycling processing facility," except for 340-096-0300(3)(a) capture rates.

(3) Waste tire storage sites must comply with OAR 340-096-0210 through 340-096-0240.

(4) Waste tire carriers must comply with OAR 340-096-0260 through 340-096-0290.

(5) Persons owning or controlling the following classes of disposal sites are specifically exempted from the above requirements to obtain a permit under OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97, but must comply with all other provisions of OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97 and other applicable laws, rules, and regulations regarding solid waste disposal:

(a) A facility authorized by a permit issued under ORS 466.005 to 466.385 to store, treat or dispose of both hazardous waste and solid waste;

(b) Disposal sites, facilities or disposal operations operated under a permit issued under ORS 468B.050 if all applicable requirements in OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97 have been met;

(c) A land disposal site used exclusively for the disposal of clean fill, unless the materials have been contaminated such that the department determines that their nature, amount or location may create an adverse impact on groundwater, surface water or public health or safety;

[NOTE: Such a landfill may require a permit from the Oregon Division of State Lands. A person wishing to obtain a permit exemption for an inert waste not specifically mentioned in this subsection may submit a request to the department with such information as the department may require to evaluate the request for exemption, under OAR 340-093-0080.]

(d) A site or facility that conducts solid waste operations or activities that are limited to one or more of the following, excluding a commingled recycling processing facility, a limited sort facility, a recycling reload facility, a commingled recycling reload facility or a site or facility where the department determines that the nature, amount or location of the materials or operations may constitute a potential threat of adverse impact on the environment or public health:

(A) Using any amount of sewage sludge or biosolids under a valid water quality permit issued under ORS 468B.050;

(B) Receiving source separated materials for purposes of material recovery;

(C) Receiving, storing, processing or grinding wood, including painted wood, from construction and demolition and other activities to make a combustion fuel, when that fuel is to be burned at a facility that is in compliance with air quality rules;

(D) Receiving and processing for recycling metal, cardboard, and other non-hazardous materials that have been separated from solid waste at material recovery facilities;

(E) Receiving or processing plastics to make a feedstock for a conversion technology facility, except the following plastics:

(i) Plastics that have viable recycling markets and are acceptable in most Oregon curbside recycling collection programs, or

(ii) Clean polyolefin film plastics acceptable in commercial recycling programs;

(F) Receiving and storing used oil for transfer to another facility for processing. The facility must accept and store used oil in compliance with state and federal used oil regulations;

(G) Combusting fuels made in part from tire chips or wood, including painted wood, when burned for energy recovery in compliance with air quality rules;

(H) Transferring a container, including but not limited to a shipping container, or other vehicle holding solid waste from one mode of transportation to another (such as barge to truck); if:

(i) The container or vehicle is not available for direct use by the general public;

- (ii) The waste is not removed from the original container or vehicle; and
 - (iii) The original container or vehicle does not stay in one location longer than 72 hours, unless otherwise authorized by the department.
- (6) The Department may, in accordance with a specific permit containing a compliance schedule, grant reasonable time for solid waste disposal or waste tire storage sites or waste tire carriers to comply with OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97.
- (7) If it is determined by the Department that a proposed or existing disposal site or waste tire storage site is not likely to create a public nuisance, health hazard, air or water pollution or other environmental problem, the Department may waive any or all requirements of OAR 340-093-0070, 340-093-0130, 340-093-0140, 340-093-0150, 340-094-0060(2) and 340-095-0030(2) and issue a letter authorization in accordance with OAR 340-093-0060.
- (8) Each person who is required by OAR 340-093-0050 (1) through (4) and (7) to obtain a permit must:
- (a) Make prompt application to the Department therefore;
 - (b) Fulfill each and every term and condition of any permit issued by the Department to such person;
 - (c) Comply with OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97;
 - (d) Comply with the Department's requirements for recording, reporting, monitoring, entry, inspection, and sampling, and make no false statements, representations, or certifications in any form, notice, report, or document required thereby; and
 - (e) Allow the Department or an authorized governmental agency to enter the property under permit at reasonable times to inspect and monitor the site and records as authorized by ORS 459.385, 459.272 and 459.760.
- (9) Failure to conduct solid waste disposal or waste tire storage or waste tire carrier requirements according to the conditions, limitations, or terms of a permit or OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97, or failure to obtain a permit is a violation of OAR chapter 340, divisions 93 through 97 and may be cause for the assessment of civil penalties for each violation as provided in OAR chapter 340, division 12 or for any other enforcement action provided by law. Each and every day that a violation occurs is considered a separate violation and may be the subject of separate penalties.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.025, 459.045, 468.020 & 459.705 to 459.760

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.205, 459.215 & 459.225

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13

DEQ 6-2009, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-09

DEQ 27-1998, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-98

DEQ 17-1997, f. & cert. ef. 8-14-97

DEQ 2-1995, f. & cert. ef. 1-10-95

DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94

DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93, Renumbered from 340-061-0020

DEQ 14-1984, f. & ef. 8-8-84

DEQ 2-1984, f. & ef. 1-16-84

DEQ 26-1981, f. & ef. 9-8-81

DEQ 41, f. 4-5-72, ef. 4-15-72

OAR 340-093-0105
Categories for Permit Actions

(1) Category 1:

- (a) Waste Tire Carrier Permit under 340-096-0260.
- (b) Letter Authorization under 340-093-0060.
- (c) Modification to a permit that is administrative in nature or does not alter permit conditions.

(2) Category 2:

- (a) Renewal of a construction and demolition debris landfill permit under 340-093-0070.
- (b) Renewal of an industrial waste landfill permit under 340-093-0070.
- (c) Renewal of a closure permit under 340-094-0100 and 340-095-0500.
- (d) Renewal of a transfer station permit under 340-096-0040.
- (e) Renewal of a material recovery facility permit under 340-096-0040.
- (f) Renewal of a solid waste treatment facility permit under 340-093-0070.
- (g) Renewal of a waste tire storage permit under 340-093-0050.
- (h) Renewal of a solid waste composting permit under 340-093-0070.
- (i) New composting facility registration issued under OAR 340-096-0100.
- (j) Renewal of a composting facility registration under 340-096-0100.
- (k) New conversion technology facility registration under 340-096-0190.
- (l) Renewal of a conversion technology facility registration under 340-093-0070.
- (m) Renewal of a conversion technology facility permit under 340-093-0070.
- (n) Renewal of a commingled recycling processing facility under 340-093-0070.
- (o) Renewal of a limited sort facility under 340-093-0070.
- (p) All other modifications not listed under category 1.

(3) Category 3:

- (a) New captive industrial facility permit as defined in 340-097-0120(1)(c).
- (b) New transfer station or material recovery facility permit under 340-096-0040.
- (c) New composting permit issued under 340-096-0110.
- (d) New closure permit under 340-094-0100 and 340-095-0500.
- (e) New construction and demolition landfill permit under 340-095-0001.
- (f) New solid waste treatment facility permit under 340-096-0050.

- (g) New off-site industrial facility permit under 340-097-0120(2)(a).
- (h) New sludge disposal facility permit under 340-096-0030.
- (i) New waste tire storage permit under 340-096-0210.
- (j) Renewal of a municipal landfill permit under 340-093-0070.
- (k) Renewal of an incinerator or energy recovery facility permit under 340-093-0070.
- (l) New conversion technology facility permit under 340-096-0200.
- (m) New commingled recycling processing facility permit under 340-096-0300.
- (n) New limited sort facility permit under 340-096-0300.
- (4) Category 4:
 - (a) New municipal solid waste landfill facility permit under 340-094-0001.
 - (b) New incinerator permit under 340-096-0010.
 - (c) New energy recovery facility permit under 340-097-0120(2)(a).

Statutory/Other Authority: 459A.025, 459.045 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.245

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13

DEQ 6-2009, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-09

DEQ 15-2000, f. & cert. ef. 10-11-00

OAR 340-093-0160

Place for Collecting Recyclable Material

(1) Beginning July 1, 2025, all solid waste permittees shall ensure that a place for collecting source separated recyclable material identified in OAR 340-090-0630(2) is provided for every person whose solid waste enters the disposal site.

(a) The place for collecting recyclable material shall be located either at the disposal site or at another location more convenient to the population served by the disposal site.

(b) Permittees may provide a place for collecting other materials for composting, material recovery or recycling, including materials identified under OAR 340-090-0630(3).

(2) Any disposal site that identifies a more convenient location for the collection of recyclable materials as part of providing the opportunity to recycle shall provide information to users of the disposal site about the location of the recycling collection site, what recyclable materials are accepted and hours of operation.

(3) Exemption. Any disposal site meeting one of the following criteria is not required to provide a place for collecting source separated recyclable material:

(a) Receives only feedstocks for composting; or

(b) Does not receive source separated recyclable material; or

- (c) Does not receive solid waste containing recyclable material; or
- (d) Is not open to the public; or
- (e) Received approval from the Department of a written request for exemption.

(4) Small Rural Sites. Any disposal site from which marketing of recyclable material is impracticable due to the amount or type of recyclable material received or geographic location shall provide information to the users of the disposal site about the opportunity to recycle at another location serving the watershed. Such information shall include the location of the recycling opportunity, what recyclable materials are accepted and hours of operation.

(5) The Department may modify the requirements in this rule if the Department finds that the opportunity to recycle is being provided through an acceptable alternative method.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 459A.100 - 459A.120 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.250

History:

DEQ 17-1997, f. & cert. ef. 8-14-97

DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94

DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93, Renumbered from 340-060-0065

DEQ 31-1992, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-92 (and corrected 1-5-93)

DEQ 26-1984, f. & ef. 12-26-84

DEQ 26-1981, f. & ef. 9-8-81

DIVISION 96

SOLID WASTE: PERMITS SPECIAL RULES FOR SELECTED SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES, WASTE TIRE STORAGE SITES AND WASTE TIRE CARRIERS

OAR 340-096-0001

Applicability

(1) OAR Chapter 340, Division 96 applies to energy recovery facilities and incinerators receiving solid waste delivered by the public or by a solid waste collection service, commingled recycling processing facilities, composting facilities, conversion technology facilities, sludge disposal sites, land application disposal sites, transfer stations, limited sort facilities, material recovery facilities and-, solid waste treatment facilities. Such facilities are disposal sites as defined by ORS Chapter 459 and are also subject to the requirements of ORS 459A, OAR chapter 340, division 90, division 93, division 95, including financial assurance requirements and division 97. The Department may tailor the financial assurance requirements to the nature of the facility and may exempt low risk facilities from the financial assurance requirements. For purposes of these division 96 rules, a low-risk facility is one the Department determines is not likely to generate significant amounts of residual waste materials or contamination from the operation of the facility that will remain at closure.

(2) OAR Chapter 340 Division 96 also applies to waste tire storage sites and waste tire carriers. Waste tire storage sites and waste tire carriers are both subject to financial assurance requirements. The Department will modify active permits for any waste tire storage site or waste tire carrier in operation upon the effective date of these rules and issue permits to be consistent with OAR 340, Divisions 93, 96 and 97, at no additional application fee to the permittee. The Department will modify active permits for any combined tire carrier/storage site in operation upon the effective date of these rules and issue separate waste tire carrier and waste tire storage permits. The Department will modify active permits for any beneficial use waste tire storage site in operation upon the effective date of these rules and issue waste tire storage permits.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.005 - 459.418, 459A.100 - 459A.120 & 459.785

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.015 & 459.045

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13

DEQ 6-2009, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-09

DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93

OAR 340-096-0300

Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities and Limited Sort Facilities

(1) Applicability.

(a) This rule applies to all commingled recycling processing facilities and limited sort facilities. Such facilities are disposal sites as defined by ORS Chapter 459 and 459A and are also subject to the requirements of OAR chapter 340, divisions 90, 93, 95 and 97 as applicable.

(b) Beginning on July 1, 2025, no person may construct or operate a commingled recycling processing or limited sort facility except as provided in this rule.

(c) A commingled recycling processing facilities must comply with all requirements in this rule.

(d) A limited sort facility must comply with all requirements in this rule except (3)(a) capture rate.

(e) A commingled recycling processing facility or limited sort facility, possessing an active solid waste disposal site permit and in operation before July 1, 2025, that submitted materials required by OAR 340-093-0050 and OAR 340-093-0070 for a new disposal site permit by February 1, 2025, may continue in operation pending a determination by the department and issuance of a disposal site permit.

(2) Permit eligibility

(a) A commingled recycling processing facility must:

(A) Receive source separated commingled recyclable material that is collected commingled from a collection program providing the opportunity to recycle, per ORS 459A.863(3)(a)(A);

(B) Presort bulky recyclable and non-recyclable material, removing such material from the commingled stream being processed; and

(C) Separate all remaining materials into two streams, one of which is predominantly fiber and one of which is predominantly non-fiber containers, producing streams of materials that are intended for use or further processing by others; and

(D) For materials in the fiber stream, further separate and transport to a responsible end market no less than 95% of the recoverable uniform statewide collection list-related fiber in the stream.

(b) A facility that does not meet the requirements of Subsection (a) of this Section is not eligible for a commingled recycling processing permit but may be a limited sort facility provided that it meets the requirements of OAR 340-093-0030(65)(b).

(3) Recyclable Material Processing Performance Standards

(a) Capture rate

(A) A commingled recycling processing facility must sort all Uniform Statewide Collection List material in OAR 340-0090-0630 so that material does not become contaminants in other waste streams.

(B) A commingled recycling processing facility must comply with the material capture rates established in the Material Capture Rate table (pdf) A commingled recycling processing facility can achieve a capture rate either

by capturing the material at its own facility or directing material to a facility (for secondary processing) that achieves the capture rate, or some combination of the two.

(C) The Department will conduct periodic assessments to determine compliance with the capture rates performance standard, as described in Section (3)(a)(B) of this rule.

(b) Outbound contamination

(A) All Uniform Statewide Collection List material in OAR 340-0090-0630, sent to a responsible end market must not contain more than 5% contamination, as defined in ORS 459A.863(4)(b), by weight.

(B) The Department may conduct periodic assessments to determine compliance with the outbound contamination rate, as described in Section (3) of this rule.

- (4) Responsible end market

(a) All material listed on the Uniform Statewide Collection List in OAR 340-0090-0630(2) that has been processed, and material handled in accordance with OAR 340-090-0830(4), must be sent to a responsible end market.

(b) Commingled recycling processing facilities and limited sort facilities must comply with all responsible end markets requirements established under OAR 340-096-0310.

(5) Assessment of Capture Rates and Outbound Contamination

(a) For the purposes of this section, “conventional evaluation method assessment” means the manual sorting of material, whether the material to be sorted is in loose or baled form, to determine a facility’s compliance with the capture rate and outbound contamination rate performance standards.

(b) For the purposes of this section, “alternative evaluation method assessment” means the use of a method other than manual sorting of material, to determine a facility’s compliance with the capture rate and outbound contamination rate performance standards. An example of such a method is use of artificial intelligence technology.

(c) Each permitted commingled recycling processing facility must undergo at least one unannounced conventional evaluation method assessment within the first 2.5-year program plan period, with that assessment sampling material from each of the established capture rate-related commodities categories. For each subsequent five-year program plan period, each processing facility must undergo at least two unannounced conventional evaluation method assessments. A DEQ-approved alternative evaluation method assessment may be used to substitute for one of the conventional evaluation method assessments. If a commingled recycling processing facility utilizes a DEQ-approved alternative evaluation method assessment for data-generation purposes, the facility must still perform at least one unannounced conventional evaluation method assessment within each five-year program plan period, for comparative data purposes.

(d) At any point, a commingled recycling processing facility can request the use of an alternative evaluation method. If a facility is to use an alternative evaluation method to provide data to DEQ, the processor must perform a comparison study to demonstrate that the alternative evaluation method produces similar or better data than the conventional evaluation method. The comparison study, including comparison methodology, must be reviewed and approved by DEQ. The commingled recycling processing facility is responsible for covering the costs associated with the undertaking of such a comparison study.

(e) For all assessments undertaken, material samples to be assessed will be pulled from the material stream as it enters the commingled recycling processing facility’s balers or from finished bales.

(f) DEQ, or a contractor to DEQ, may use one or more sampling events to evaluate compliance with performance standards and to determine a commingled recycling processing facility's capture rate across all commodities and the average outbound contamination rate.

(g) A commingled recycling processing facility must make material available for on-site or off-site assessment. DEQ, or a contractor to DEQ, must be on-site to observe selection of material to be assessed. If baled material from a permitted commingled recycling processing facility is to be assessed, DEQ, or a contractor to DEQ will select the bales to be assessed, not the processor.

(h) If multiple site visits are necessary to assess compliance with the capture rate and outbound contamination rate-based performance standards, DEQ will determine the need and schedule for those follow-up sampling assessments. Processing facilities must cover costs associated with any follow-up assessments, in accordance with protocols approved by DEQ. All follow-up assessments will be subject to observation by DEQ.

(6) Plans and Specifications

(a) Plans and specifications for a commingled recycling processing facility shall include, but not be limited to, the location and physical features of the facility such as contours, surface drainage control, access and on-site roads, traffic routing, landscaping, weigh stations, fences and specifications for solid waste handling equipment, truck and area washing facilities and wash water disposal, and water supply and sanitary waste disposal.

(b) Inbound and outbound contamination levels. In addition to describing normal facility operations, the facility operations plan must include, among other things, a description of how the facility will implement the forms and procedures established by the DEQ for evaluating and describing levels of inbound and outbound contamination as required by ORS 459A.955. The facility operations plan must be submitted to the DEQ for approval.

(7) Design and Construction:

(a) The design and construction of all facilities must be in accordance with standards in this rule and must be approved by the Department.

(b) Wastewater Discharges. There must be no discharge of wastewater or leachate to waters of the state except in accordance with a permit from the Department, issued under ORS 468B.050;

(c) Groundwater. Commingled recycling processing facilities must not cause an adverse impact to groundwater under OAR 340 Division 40.

(d) Access Roads. All weather roads must be provided from the public highways or roads, to and within the disposal site and shall be designed and maintained to prevent traffic congestion, traffic hazards and dust and noise pollution;

(e) Drainage. The site must be designed such that surface drainage will be diverted around or away from the operational area of the site;

(f) Fire Protection. Fire protection must be provided in accordance with plans approved in writing by the Department and in compliance with state and local fire regulations;

(8) Operations:

(a) All facilities must be operated to meet the following standards.

(b) Storage:

(A) All solid waste deposited at the site must be confined to the designated dumping or storage area;

(B) Accumulation of solid wastes must be kept to minimum practical quantities.

(c) Nuisance Conditions:

(A) Blowing debris must be controlled such that the entire disposal site is maintained free of litter;

(B) Dust, malodors and noise must be controlled to prevent air pollution or excessive noise as defined by ORS Chapters 467 and 468A and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(d) Health Hazards. Rodent, bird and insect control measures must be provided, sufficient to prevent vector production and sustenance. Any other conditions which may result in transmission of disease to man and animals must be controlled;

(e) Recordkeeping and Reporting.

(A) All facilities must maintain records and submit reports to the Department as required by the Department demonstrating compliance with conditions of a permit, ORS 459, ORS 459A or OAR Chapter 340, Divisions 90 and 93 through 97.

(B) All facilities must maintain records in accordance with Department established procedures and provide reports to the Department as required, including record keeping and reporting for waste acceptance, waste disposal, capture rates, outbound contamination levels and responsible end markets.

(C) In the case of a change in ownership of the permitted facility, the new permittee is responsible for ensuring that the records are transferred from the previous permittee and maintained for the number of years required by the department.

[NOTE: View a PDF of the Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Permit Material Capture Rates table by clicking on the link below.]

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.955 & 459A.956

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.955 & 459A.956



OAR 340-096-0300

Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Permit Material Capture Rates

Table A: Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Permit Material Capture Rates

Fiber	July 1, 2025 Rate	Jan. 1, 2028 Rate
Cardboard (includes kraft paper)	96%	97%
Printing and writing paper (includes newspaper, packaging tissue paper, telephone directories, nonmetallized giftwrap, paperboard, magazines, catalogs and similar glossy paper, paperback books and molded pulp packaging)	96%	97%
Cartons	78%	88%

Plastic	July 1, 2025 Rate	Jan. 1, 2028 Rate
PET bottles and containers, excluding thermoformed containers (measuring at least 2 inches in at least 2 dimensions up to 2 gallons)	85%	93%
PET thermoformed containers	85%	93%
HDPE bottles and containers (measuring at least 2 inches in at least 2 dimensions up to 2 gallons)	88%	95%
HDPE and PP tubs & pails (2 to 5 gallons) and PP bottles and containers (measuring at least 2 inches	83%	93%

in at least 2 dimensions up to 2 gallons)		
HDPE and PP flower pots (measuring at least 2 inches in at least 2 dimensions up to 2 gallons)	70%	89%
HDPE and PP flower pots greater than 2 gallons	85%	92%

Metal	July 1, 2025 Rate	Jan. 1, 2028 Rate
Accepted aluminum cans (beverage and food)	88%	94%
Deposit and other steel cans accepted at curb	93%	98%
Other scrap metal (ferrous, non-ferrous + mixed metal) accepted at curb	88%	98%



OAR 340-096-0310
Responsible End Markets

(1) Responsible End Markets Standard

(a) A commingled recycling processing facility must ensure that materials are marketed to responsible end markets, as provided by OAR 340-090-0670(1) and (2) and by completing the following two steps successively:

(A) First, a commingled recycling processing facility must perform a screening assessment, using a form provided by DEQ. The screening assessment will record and corroborate written verification from all entities described in OAR 340-090-0670(2)(a)(A)-(E) that receive material which originated at the recycling commingled processing facility that they meet the responsible standard provided by OAR 340-090-0670(2)(b).

(B) Next a commingled recycling processing facility must ensure that all entities described in OAR 340-090-0670(2)(a)(A)-(E) have been verified as responsible through a more detailed assessment against the responsible standard provided by OAR 340-090-0670(2), either through an annually-audited verification by a producer responsibility organization or through third-party certification from an Environmental Quality Commission-approved program, as provided by ORS 459A.955(2)(h)(A)(ii) and OAR 340-090-0670(3)(a)(B).

(b) For all materials delivered to end markets for recycling, a commingled recycling processing facility must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(A) prior to sending materials. For materials delivered to end markets for recycling on or before June 30, 2026, the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) must be completed by July 1, 2027. For materials delivered to end markets for recycling after June 30, 2026, a commingled recycling processing facility must complete the step provided by paragraph (a)(B) within 12 months of first delivery to the end market.

(c) Prior to sending a material to an end market or other downstream entity where the material would be processed by a non-mechanical recycling method, a commingled recycling processing facility must submit the following information to DEQ and receive advance approval:

(A) A description of how the proposed method will affect the ability of the material to be recycled into feedstock for the manufacture of new products;

(B) A description of how the proposed method will affect the types and amounts of plastic recycled for food and pharmaceutical-grade applications;

- (C) A description of any applicable air, water and waste permitting compliance requirements; and

(D) An analysis of the environmental impacts for the proposed method compared to the environmental impacts of mechanical recycling, incineration and landfill disposal as solid waste.

(d) Each end market and other downstream entity that receives material collected for recycling in Oregon requires only one screening assessment and an annually-audited verification by a producer responsibility organization or third-party certification from an Environmental Quality Commission-approved program. Commingled recycling processing facilities and producer responsibility organizations that send materials to the same end markets or other downstream entities may coordinate their market assessment efforts to avoid duplication of effort.

(e) If a producer responsibility organization is granted variance for timing or required contents of a verification as part of the program plan review process, per OAR 340-090-0670(3)(e) or (h), the variance also applies to a commingled recycling processing facility that sends materials to the end market that is the subject of the variance.

(2) Reporting

(a) For all end markets and other downstream entities for which third-party certification from an Environmental Quality Commission-approved program has not been obtained, commingled recycling processing facilities must submit disposition reports that accurately report the final end market of the materials, in accordance with ORS 459A.955(2)(h)(A), to DEQ as follows:

(A) Disposition reports shall consist of disposition data provided in a manner proscribed by DEQ, as well as all screening assessments and certification reports conducted in a given quarter.

(B) Disposition reports must be submitted to DEQ on a quarterly basis, with reports due on the first of the month of each February, May, August, and November, covering the previous quarter of the calendar year.

(i) The first disposition report is due November 1, 2025.

(ii) No disposition reporting is required for materials that depart from a commingled recycling processing facility prior to July 1, 2025.

(iii) If a commingled recycling processing facility wishes to send materials to an entity listed in OAR 340-090-0670(2)(a)(A)-(E) and no signed screening assessment is on file with DEQ, the signed screening assessment for the entity may be submitted to DEQ outside of the reporting schedule.

(C) Disposition data must:

(i) Indicate entities listed in OAR 340-090-0670(2)(a) that took possession of material marketed by the commingled recycling processing facility, including the business or person name, city, state, region, and country. The entities must be ordered sequentially along the pathway of disposition, with the end market positioned at the end; and

(ii) Indicate the amount of material per category received in tons by each entity during the quarter, using the capture rate material categories in OAR 340-096-0300(3)(a)(B). For materials without capture rate targets that are added to the uniform statewide collection list by a producer responsibility organization via its program plan per ORS 459A.914(4)(b)), DEQ will temporarily designate the reporting category until a capture rate target is set in a subsequent rulemaking. When reporting disposition for supply chains in which materials that originated with a permitted or certified processor and that are subject to the responsible end market obligation mix with non-obligated materials, such as material originating from another state, an accounting method that attributes outputs proportionally with inputs must be applied to attribute output volumes to Oregon. Examples of such methods are the controlled blending methodology and the mass balance rolling average percentage methodology as defined in ISO 22095: 2020, CHAIN OF CUSTODY – GENERAL TERMINOLOGY AND MODELS.

(iii) Contain comprehensive accounting for all destinations and tonnages described in subparagraphs (C)(i) and (ii) of this paragraph. Such accounting may exclude individual dispositions to end markets and other locations of final disposition of less than 1 percent of the total material in a given capture rate category handled by a given commingled recycling processing facility in a given quarter, provided that these exemptions comprise no more than 10 percent by weight of the total amount of that material sent elsewhere by the commingled recycling processing facility in a given quarter.

(D) A commingled recycling processing facility may designate other entities to report either a portion of or all of its disposition data to the department on its behalf, provided that designees are limited to:

(i) entities that directly receive or directly take legal possession of material from the commingled recycling processing facility; or

(ii) entities that do not receive material that originated at the commingled recycling processing facility.

(3) Auditing. Commingled recycling processing facilities must allow producer responsibility organizations to access their facilities for the purposes of conducting random bale tracking as required by OAR 340-090-0670(4).

(4) Material tracking. A commingled recycling processing facility must indicate in its operation plan to DEQ the method used for tracking its material along pathways of disposition and for generating required disposition reporting data.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.955

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.955

OAR 340-096-0820

Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Certification Program

(1) In accordance with ORS 459A.905(2)(a)(B), a local government, the local government's service provider or a commingled recycling reload facility may only deliver to a commingled recycling processing facility located outside of this state commingled recyclables that were collected pursuant to the uniform statewide collection list established under ORS 459A.914 if the commingled recycling processing facility is certified pursuant to this rule or can certify that it meets the requirements of ORS 459A.955 or 459A.956, even though the facility does not hold a certificate

(2) In any given calendar year, the requirement for a certification in Section (1) only applies to an out-of-state commingled recycling processing facility that has accepted at least 280 tons of commingled recyclable material that originated in this state in that calendar year.

(3) A commingled recycling processing facility may obtain a third-party certification from an entity on a list approved by DEQ pursuant to Section (4) or a commingled recycling processing facility may self-certify that it meets the certification requirements of this rule.

(4) DEQ shall develop a list of approved third parties to issue certificates.

(5) Certification Standards. A commingled recycling processing facility that requires certification pursuant to Section (2) must meet the requirements of ORS 459A.955(2) and OAR 340-096-0300(3), (4), and (5) to be certified under this rule. A commingled recycling processing facility shall demonstrate meeting those requirements as follows:

(a) for the requirements of ORS 459A.955(2)(d) and (e) by complying with all relevant requirements of the jurisdiction where it is located.

(b) the requirements of ORS 459A.955(2)(f) apply to all inbound materials originating from this state.

(c) For capture rates and outbound contamination standards, as described in ORS 459A.955(2)(a) and (c) and OAR 340-096-0300(2)(a), the amount of material assessed will be the percentage of the total tons of inbound commingled recyclable material that originated from this state in the last calendar year. The percentage requirement must be determined separately for each commodity marketed by the commingled recycling processing facility.

(d) For responsible end market disposition and reporting requirements under ORS 459A.955(2)(b) and (h) and OAR 340-096-0310(2) the amount of material assessed will be the same percentage calculated for that commodity under subsection (c).

(6) A commingled recycling processing facility certified under this rule must receive periodic assessments of compliance with capture rates and outbound contamination requirements as provided by this Section.

(a) For the purposes of this section, "conventional evaluation method assessment" means the manual sorting of material, whether the material to be sorted is in loose or baled form, to determine a facility's compliance with the capture rate and outbound contamination rate performance standards.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "alternative evaluation method assessment" means the use of a method other than manual sorting of material, to determine a facility's compliance with the capture rate and outbound

contamination rate performance standards. An example of such a method is use of artificial intelligence technology.

(c) A commingled recycling processing facility must contract with a DEQ-approved third-party certifier to conduct periodic assessments using a methodology established by DEQ. Such assessments shall meet the requirements established under OAR 340-096-0300(3)(c)(d)(e) and (g) and as provided by this section.

(d) The percentage of material assessed will be the percentage of the commingled recycling processing facility's total annual tonnage that originated from this state. The commingled recycling processing facility will be responsible for selecting the percentage of loose material or bales to be sorted by the third-party certifier or a contractor to the third-party certifier.

(e) A third-party certifier, or a contractor to a third-party certifier, may use one or more sampling events to evaluate compliance with performance standards and to determine a commingled recycling processing facility's capture rate across all commodities and the average outbound contamination rate.

(f) If multiple site visits are necessary to assess compliance with the capture rate and outbound contamination rate-based performance standards, DEQ will work with the third-party certifier to determine the need and schedule of any required follow-up sampling assessments.

(g) DEQ will arrange and be responsible for costs related to the first unannounced conventional evaluation method assessments conducted by a third-party certifier or a contractor to a third-party certifier. If the assessment determines the commingled recycling processing facility fails to meet the established performance standards for capture rates and outbound contamination, follow-up assessments will be undertaken, in accordance with protocols and a schedule to be approved by DEQ. The commingled recycling processing facility shall implement the follow-up assessment in accordance with the DEQ approved protocols and schedule. All follow-up assessments will be subject to observation by a third-party certifier.

(7) Material Disposition Reporting. A service provider or a commingled recycling reload facility that transports materials collected pursuant to the uniform statewide collection list established under ORS 459A.914 to a commingled recycling processing facility located outside of this state that meets the requirements of this rule must obtain material disposition information from that facility for the materials that originated in this state. A service provider or a commingled recycling reload facilities shall report such information to DEQ on a schedule consistent with OAR 340-096-0310(2)(a)(B).

(8) The requirements of this rule are effective on July 1, 2025

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.905

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.905

OAR 340-096-0840

Living Wage and Supportive Benefits

For purposes of ORS 459A.905(2)(c) and related statutes and rules the terms below in Section (1) to (3) have the meanings provided by this rule:

(1) A worker is any person receiving compensation in exchange for any hours scheduled or worked, no matter if the worker is employed directly by the facility, contracted or temporarily employed person, whose primary work tasks are directly associated with the mechanical or physical activities of processing materials at a commingled recycling processing facility. This definition includes sort line workers and persons performing other materials processing tasks. This definition does not include facility administrative or clerical workers, truck drivers, maintenance or other similar occasional workers at any commingled recycling processing facility.

(2) A living wage is a wage one full-time worker must earn, calculated on an hourly basis, to cover the cost in the place where they live of their household's minimum basic need without additional income or subsidization. The location of the commingled recycling processing facility where a worker works shall be used to calculate

the living wage. The calculated hourly living wage applicable for the purposes of this rule is included as Table A in the appendix for this rule section.

(3) Supportive benefits are benefits provided to a worker to support their health and well-being, including health insurance, disability insurance, life insurance and paid time off.

(a) Health insurance coverage must meet the requirements of Paragraphs (A) to (D) of this Subsection.

(A) Health insurance coverage must be provided to all workers regardless of status as part-time or full time based on weekly hours worked. Coverage options may allow for tiered benefits based on full- or part-time status, as defined by state law for the specific facility.

(B) Health insurance coverage must comply with, or exceed, all federal and state law requirements, including the Federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, 42 USC 18001, et. seq., requirements for affordability and minimum value plans.

(C) Health insurance coverage must include vision and dental benefits.

(D) Health insurance coverage must include optional coverage available to a worker's family members as defined in ORS 657B.010(19).

(b) Disability insurance must include short-term and long-term options. Disability insurance shall incorporate coverage for accidental death and dismemberment consistent with insurance industry standards at the time of the worker's employment, unless such coverage is otherwise included in the life insurance benefits.

(c) Life insurance coverage of at least \$10,000 must be provided at no cost to the worker, with additional optional coverage available to purchase by the worker.

(d) If term life insurance is provided, the term of coverage must be no less than five years.

(e) Paid time off shall include sick leave, vacation/discretionary leave and holiday pay and shall consist of at least the following:

(A) At least 10 vacation/discretionary days (80 hours) per calendar year for workers working full-time at the facility, with full-time as defined in OAR 471-030-0022;

(B) At least eight vacation/discretionary days (64 hours) per calendar year for workers working less than full-time at the facility, as defined by OAR 471-030-0022;

(C) No fewer than five sick days (40 hours) per calendar year for all workers, regardless of full or part-time status; and

(D) Paid holidays equivalent to those recognized annually by the State of Oregon, as defined by ORS 187.010 and ORS 187.020, for all workers regardless of full or part-time status. Paid holidays may be taken as days off or as supplemental pay (eight hours of work).

[NOTE: View a PDF of the Calculated living wage for Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities used by Oregon local governments table by clicking on the link below.]

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459A.905

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459A.905



OAR 340-096-0840

Living Wage and Supportive Benefits

Table A: Calculated living wage for Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities used by Oregon local governments²

Facility location: State (county)	Calculated hourly living wage
California (Humboldt)	25.82
Oregon (Clackamas)	31.69
Oregon (Klamath)	23.35
Oregon (Lane)	26.94
Oregon (Marion)	25.76
Oregon (Multnomah)	31.90
Oregon (Washington)	32.58
Washington (Clark)	28.42

² Table A shows the calculated hourly living wage for the counties in which the commingled recycling processing facilities used by Oregon's local governments at the time of rule adoption. Any new or relocated facilities subject to these rules would be required to use the county-specific calculated hourly living wage if listed above or calculate the hourly living wage based on the figures published by the MIT Living Wage Calculator. The calculation is equal to 0.35 multiplied by the county-specific wage figure for 1 worker/0 dependents added to 0.65 multiplied by the county-specific wage figure for 2 workers/2 dependents.

DIVISION 97
SOLID WASTE: PERMIT FEES

OAR 340-097-0001

Applicability

This division applies to persons owning or operating or applying to DEQ to own or operate, a municipal solid waste landfill, a non-municipal land disposal site, an energy recovery facility or an incinerator receiving solid waste delivered by the public or by a solid waste collection service, a composting facility, a sludge disposal site, a land application disposal site, a transfer station, a material recovery facility, a commingled recycling processing facility, a limited sort facility, a solid waste treatment facility, a solid waste conversion technology facility or any other solid waste disposal site required to obtain a solid waste permit from DEQ. It also applies to persons who transport solid waste out of Oregon for final disposal or destruction at a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste, construction and demolition waste, land clearing debris, or waste tires for final disposal or destruction. This division also applies to persons engaged in or applying to DEQ to collect waste tires, transport waste tires, or collect and transport waste tires for the purpose of storage, processing or disposal and to waste tire storage sites requiring a permit from DEQ.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 459A.100 - 459A.120 & 468.020

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.235 & 459.730

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 2-2016, f. & cert. ef. 2-4-16

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13

DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94

DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93

OAR 340-097-0110

Solid Waste Permit and Disposal Fees

(1) Each person required to have a solid waste disposal permit, waste tire storage or waste tire carrier permit is subject to the following fees:

(a) An application processing fee for new facilities and new waste tire carriers which must be submitted with the application for a new permit as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(2); and

(b) A solid waste permit compliance fee as listed in OAR 340-097-0120(6).

(2) Each disposal site receiving domestic solid waste for final disposal or destruction must pay the per-ton solid waste disposal fees on solid waste as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(7). Beginning April 1, 2019, and first payable beginning July 1, 2019, land disposal sites receiving construction and demolition wastes, land clearing debris, or tires for final disposal or destruction must also pay this fee.

(3) Oregon solid waste disposed of out-of-state. A person who transports solid waste, generated in Oregon, for final disposal or destruction at a disposal site located outside of Oregon that receives domestic solid waste, or beginning April 1, 2019, a land disposal site that receives construction and demolition waste, land clearing debris, or waste tires for final disposal or destruction, must pay the per-ton solid waste disposal fees as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(7).

(a) For purposes of OAR 340-097-0110 and 340-097-0120(7), a person is the transporter if the person transports or arranges for the transport of solid waste out of Oregon for final disposal or destruction at a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste, or beginning April 1, 2019, a land disposal site that receives construction and demolition waste, land clearing debris, or waste tires for final disposal or destruction, and is:

(A) A solid waste collection service or any other person who hauls, under an agreement, solid waste out of Oregon;

(B) A person who hauls his or her own industrial, commercial or institutional waste or other waste such as cleanup materials contaminated with hazardous substances;

(C) An operator of a transfer station, when Oregon waste is delivered to a transfer station located in Oregon and from there is transported out of Oregon for final disposal or destruction;

(D) A person who authorizes or retains the services of another person for disposal of cleanup materials contaminated with hazardous substances; or

(E) A person who transports infectious waste.

(b) Notification requirement:

(A) Before transporting or arranging for transport of solid waste for final disposal or destruction out of Oregon to a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste, or beginning April 1, 2019, to a land disposal site that receives construction and demolition wastes, land clearing debris, or waste tires, the person identified in subsection (3)(a) must notify DEQ in writing on a form DEQ provides.

(B) The notification must state whether the person will transport the waste on an on-going basis.

(c) As used in this section, "person" does not include an individual transporting only the individual's own residential solid waste to a disposal site located out of the state.

(4) Fees. The solid waste permit compliance fee must be paid for each year a disposal site, waste tire carrier or waste tire storage site requiring a solid waste permit is in operation or under permit. The fee period is prospective and is as follows:

(a) New sites requiring a solid waste permit:

(A) Any new disposal site must pay a solid waste permit compliance fee 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which solid waste is received at the facility, except as specified in paragraph (4)(a)(B), (C) and (D);

(B) A new disposal site that receives less than 1,000 tons of solid waste per year, other than a transfer station, material recovery facility, commingled recycling processing facility, limited sort facility, or composting facility, must pay the entire permit compliance fee for the first year's operation if the facility is placed into operation on or before September 1. A new facility placed into operation after September 1 will not owe a permit compliance fee until the following January 31. An application for a new disposal site receiving less than 1,000 tons of solid waste a year must include the applicable permit compliance fee for the first year of operation;

(C) A new industrial solid waste disposal site, sludge or land application disposal site or solid waste treatment facility receiving more than 1,000 but less than 20,000 tons of solid waste a year must pay a solid waste permit compliance fee on January 31 following the calendar year in which the facility is placed into operation;

(D) A new transfer station, material recovery facility, commingled recycling processing facility, limited sort facility or composting facility must pay the entire permit compliance fee for the first fiscal year's operation, based on the state's fiscal year, if the facility is placed into operation on or before April 1. Any new facility

placed into operation after April 1 will not owe a permit compliance fee until DEQ's annual billing for the next fiscal year. An application for a new transfer station, material recovery facility or composting facility must include the applicable permit compliance fee for the first year of operation.

(b) New waste tire carriers and waste tire storage sites shall pay the entire permit compliance fee for the first fiscal year's operation, based on the state's fiscal year, if the facility is placed into operation on or before April 1. Any new facility or carrier placed into operation after April 1 will not owe a permit compliance fee until DEQ's annual billing for the next fiscal year. An application for a new waste carrier or waste tire storage site shall include the applicable permit compliance fee for the first year of operation.

(c) Existing permitted sites. Any existing disposal site or waste tire storage site that is in operation and is permitted to receive or receives solid waste in a calendar year must pay the solid waste permit compliance fee for that year as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(6)(a), (b), and (c). A facility is deemed to be an "existing permitted site" from the time of permit issuance;

(d) Existing permitted waste tire carriers. Any existing waste tire carrier that is permitted to collect and transport waste tires in a calendar year shall pay the waste tire carrier permit compliance fees for that year as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(6). A waste tire carrier is deemed to be an "existing waste tire carrier" from the time of permit issuance;

(e) Closed sites. If a land disposal site stops receiving waste before April 1 of the fiscal year in which the site permanently ceases active operations, based on the state's fiscal year, the permittee must pay the solid waste permit compliance fee for the "year of closure" OAR 340-097-0120(6)(d)(A) specifies as well as the permit compliance fee the permittee pays quarterly based on the waste received in the previous calendar quarters. If a land disposal site has permanently ceased receiving waste and the site is closed, a solid waste permittee must pay the solid waste permit compliance fee for closed sites as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(6)(d);

(f) DEQ may alter the due date for the solid waste permit compliance fee upon receipt of a justifiable request from a permittee.

(5) Tonnage reporting. The permit compliance fee and per-ton solid waste disposal fees, if applicable, must be submitted together with a form DEQ approves. Information reported must include the amount and type of solid waste and any other information DEQ requires to substantiate the tonnage or to calculate the state material recovery rate.

(6) Calculation of tonnage. Permittees and registrants are responsible for accurately calculating solid waste tonnage. For purposes of determining appropriate fees under OAR 340-097-0120(6) and (7), annual tonnage of solid waste received must be calculated as follows:

(a) Municipal solid waste facilities. Annual tonnage of solid waste received at municipal solid waste facilities, including construction and demolition sites and municipal solid waste composting facilities, receiving 50,000 or more tons annually must be based on weight from certified scales. When certified scales are required, all solid waste received at the facility for disposal must be weighed at the facility's scales, except as DEQ otherwise approves in writing. If certified scales are required but are temporarily not functioning, all solid waste received at the facility must either use other certified scales in the area or estimate tonnage as specified in this section. If certified scales are not required, estimated annual tonnage for municipal solid waste, including that at municipal solid waste composting facilities, will be based upon 300 pounds per cubic yard of uncompacted waste received, and 700 pounds per cubic yard of compacted waste received. If yardage is not known, the solid waste facility may use one ton per resident in the service area of the disposal site, unless the permittee demonstrates a more accurate estimate. For other types of wastes received at municipal solid waste sites and where certified scales are not required or not available, the conversions and provisions in subsection (b) must be used;

(b) Industrial facilities. Annual tonnage of solid waste received at industrial facilities receiving 50,000 or more tons annually must be based on weight from certified scales. When certified scales are required, all solid waste

received at the facility must be weighed at the facility's scales, except as DEQ otherwise approves in writing. If certified scales are required but are temporarily not functioning, all solid waste received at the facility must either use other certified scales in the area or estimate tonnage as specified in this section. If certified scales are not required, industrial sites must use the following conversion factors to determine tonnage of solid waste disposed. Composting facilities must use the following conversion factors for those materials appropriate for composting:

(A) Asbestos: 500 pounds per cubic yard;

(B) Pulp and paper waste other than sludge: 1,000 pounds per cubic yard;

(C) Construction, demolition and land clearing wastes: 1,100 pounds per cubic yard;

(D) Wood waste:

(i) Wood waste, mixed, including log sort waste (as defined in OAR 340-093-0030): 1,200 pounds per cubic yard;

(ii) Wood waste including scrap lumber, pallets, wood from construction and demolition activities: 250 pounds per cubic yard;

(iii) Wood chips, green: 473 pounds per cubic yard;

(iv) Wood chips, dry: 243 pounds per cubic yard;

(v) Sawdust, wet: 530 pounds per cubic yard;

(vi) Sawdust, bone dry: 275 pounds per cubic yard.

(E) Yard debris:

(i) Grass clippings: 950 pounds per cubic yard;

(ii) Leaves: 375 pounds per cubic yard;

(iii) Compacted yard debris: 640 pounds per cubic yard; and

(iv) Uncompacted yard debris: 250 pounds per cubic yard.

(F) Manure, sludge, septage, grits, screenings and other wet wastes: 1,600 pounds per cubic yard;

(G) Food waste: 700 pounds per cubic yard;

(H) Ash and slag: 2,000 pounds per cubic yard;

(I) Contaminated soils: 2,400 pounds per cubic yard;

(J) Asphalt, mining and milling wastes, foundry sand, silica: 2,500 pounds per cubic yard;

(K) For wastes other than the above, the permittee or registrant must determine the density of the wastes subject to DEQ's written approval;

(L) As an alternative to the above conversion factors, the permittee or registrant may determine the density of their own waste, subject to DEQ's written approval.

(7) DEQ may refund the application processing fee, in whole or in part, after taking into consideration any costs DEQ may have incurred in processing the application, when submitted with an application if either of the following conditions exists:

(a) DEQ determines that no permit is required;

(b) The applicant withdraws the application before DEQ has granted or denied preliminary approval or, if no preliminary approval has been granted or denied, DEQ has approved or denied the application.

(8) Exemptions:

(a) Persons treating petroleum contaminated soils are exempt from the application processing and renewal fees for a Letter Authorization if the following conditions are met:

(A) The soil is being treated as part of a site cleanup authorized under ORS Chapters 465 or 466; and

(B) DEQ and the applicant for the Letter Authorization have entered into a written agreement under which the applicant must pay for costs DEQ incurred for oversight of the cleanup and for processing of the Letter Authorization.

(b) Persons to whom a Letter Authorization has been issued are not subject to the solid waste permit compliance fee.

(9) All fees must be made payable to the Department of Environmental Quality.

(10) Submittal schedule:

(a) DEQ bills the solid waste permit compliance fee to the holder of the following permits: transfer station, material recovery facility, commingled recycling processing facility, limited sort facility, composting facility, waste tire storage site, waste tire carrier and closed solid waste disposal site. The fee period is the state's fiscal year, July 1 through June 30, and the fee is due annually by the date indicated on the invoice. Any "year of closure" pro-rated fee will be billed to the permittee of a closed site together with the site's first regular billing as a closed site;

(b) For solid waste disposal site permit holders other than those in subsection (10)(a), DEQ does not bill the solid waste permit compliance fee to the permittee. The permittee must self-report these fees to DEQ, under sections (4) and (5). The fee period is either the calendar quarter or the calendar year, and the fees are due to DEQ as follows:

(A) For any disposal site required to pay the per-ton fee on any solid waste as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(7) (e.g., landfills, municipal waste incinerators, municipal energy recovery facilities, conversion technology facilities, and solid waste treatment facilities that receive domestic solid waste for final disposal or destruction), plus construction and demolition and tire landfills: on the same schedule as specified in subsection (10)(c);

(B) For industrial solid waste disposal sites, sludge or land application disposal sites and other disposal sites not required to pay the per-ton fee on solid waste as specified in OAR 340-097-0120(7), except construction and demolition and tire landfills:

(i) For sites receiving over 20,000 tons of waste a year: quarterly, on the 30th day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter; or

(ii) For sites receiving 20,000 tons of waste a year or less: annually, on the 31st day of January;

(iii) For a site that has received less than 20,000 tons of waste in past years but exceeds that amount in a given year, DEQ will in general grant a one-year delay before the site is required to begin submitting permit fees on a quarterly basis. If the site appears likely to continue to exceed the 20,000 annual ton limit, then DEQ will require the site to report tonnage and submit applicable permit fees on a quarterly basis.

(c) DEQ does not bill the per-ton solid waste disposal fees on solid waste and the Orphan Site Account fee. They must be paid on the following schedule:

(A) Quarterly, on the 30th day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter; or

(B) Annually, on the 31st day of January, for solid waste disposal site permit holders for sites receiving less than 1,000 tons of solid waste a year.

(d) The fees on Oregon solid waste disposed of out-of-state must be paid to DEQ quarterly on the 30th day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter or on the schedule specified in OAR 340-097-0120(7)(d)(C). The fees must be submitted together with a form DEQ approves, which must include the amount of solid waste, type, county of origin of the solid waste, and state to which the solid waste is being transported for final disposal.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 459.235, 459.236, 459A.025, 459A.110, 459A.115 & 468.065

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.235, 459.236, 459A.110 & 459A.115

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 2-2016, f. & cert. ef. 2-4-16

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13

DEQ 6-2009, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-09

DEQ 27-1998, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-98

DEQ 17-1997, f. & cert. ef. 8-14-97

DEQ 9-1996, f. & cert. ef. 7-10-96

DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94

DEQ 23-1993, f. 12-16-93, cert. ef. 1-1-94

DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93, Renumbered from 340-061-0115

DEQ 8-1992, f. & cert. ef. 4-30-92

DEQ 28-1991, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-91

DEQ 12-1991(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 8-2-91

DEQ 45-1990, f. & cert. ef. 12-26-90

DEQ 3-1984, f. & ef. 3-7-84

OAR 340-097-0120

Permit/Registration Categories and Fee Schedule

(1) For purposes of OAR chapter 340, division 97:

(a) A "new facility" means a facility at a location not previously used or permitted, and does not include an expansion to an existing permitted site;

(b) An "off-site industrial facility" means all industrial solid waste disposal sites other than a "captive industrial facility;"

(c) A "captive industrial facility" means an industrial solid waste disposal site where the permittee is the owner and operator of the site and is the generator of all the solid waste received at the site.

(d) As used in this rule, the term "mixed solid waste" means solid wastes that include paper, plastic, and other materials at least partly made up of domestic waste, where the materials have not been separated from each other.

(2) Application Processing Fee. Except as provided in sections (3), (4), and (5) with respect to composting facilities, an application processing fee must be submitted with each application for a new facility, or waste tire carrier permit, including application for preliminary approval pursuant to OAR 340-093-0090. The amount of the fee depends on the type of facility and the required action as follows:

(a) A new municipal solid waste landfill facility, construction and demolition landfill, incinerator, energy recovery facility, solid waste treatment facility, off-site industrial facility or sludge disposal facility:

(A) Designed to receive over 7,500 tons of solid waste per year: \$10,000;

(B) Designed to receive 7,500 tons and less of solid waste per year: \$5,000.

(b) A new captive industrial facility, other than a transfer station or material recovery facility: \$1,000;

(c) A new transfer station or material recovery facility:

(A) Receiving over 50,000 tons of solid waste per year: \$500;

(B) Receiving over 10,000 and less than or equal to 50,000 tons of solid waste per year: \$200;

(C) Receiving 10,000 tons and less of solid waste per year: \$100.

(d) Letter Authorization under OAR 340-093-0060:

(A) New site: \$500;

(B) Renewal: \$500.

(e) Permit Exemption Determination under OAR 340-093-0080(2): \$500.

(f) Beneficial use of solid waste application and reporting fees under OAR 340-093-0260 through 340-093-0290:

(A) The review of an annual or other report required under a beneficial use determination: \$250;

(B) A Tier One beneficial use determination: \$1,000;

(C) A Tier Two beneficial use determination: \$2,000;

(D) A Tier Three beneficial use determination: \$5,000;

(E) Annual extension to a demonstration project authorization: \$1,000.

(g) A new conversion technology facility:

(A) Designed to receive over 7,500 tons of feedstocks per year: \$2,000;

(B) Designed to receive 7,500 tons or less of feedstocks per year: \$1,500.

(h) A new waste tire storage permit: \$250.

(i) A new waste tire carrier permit: \$25

(3) Composting Facility Screening Fee. Every composting facility that is required to comply with OAR 340-096-0080 must pay a screening fee of \$150. The fee must be submitted with the application for screening, as provided in OAR 340-096-0080(1).

(4) Facility Plan Review and Approval Fee.

(a) Every composting facility that is required to comply with OAR 340-096-0090 must pay an Operations Plan Approval fee as provided below. The fee must be submitted with the proposed Operations Plan, as provided in OAR 340-096-0090(1). Agricultural composting facilities for which the Oregon Department of Agriculture is providing facility plan review and approval are not required to pay this fee.

(A) For facilities composting over 100 tons and less than or equal to 3,500 tons of feedstocks per year: \$500;

(B) For facilities composting over 3,500 tons and less than or equal to 7,500 tons of feedstocks per year: \$750;

(C) For facilities composting over 7,500 tons and less than or equal to 10,000 tons of feedstocks per year: \$1000;

(D) For facilities composting over 10,000 tons and less than or equal to 50,000 tons of feedstocks per year: \$2,000;

(E) For facilities composting over 50,000 tons of feedstocks per year: \$5,000.

(b) Every conversion technology facility that is required to comply with OAR 340-096-0180 must pay a fee as provided below. The fee must be submitted with the proposed Operations Plan, as provided in OAR 340-096-0180.

(A) For facilities designed to receive 3,500 tons of feedstocks or less per year: \$1,000;

(B) For facilities designed to receive over 3,500 tons but no more than 7,500 tons of feedstocks per year: \$1,500;

(C) For facilities designed to receive over 7,500 tons but no more than 20,000 tons of feedstocks per year: \$2,200;

(D) For facilities designed to receive over 20,000 tons but no more than 50,000 tons of feedstocks per year: \$3,000;

(E) For facilities designed to receive over 50,000 tons of feedstocks per year: \$5,000.

(5) Composting Facility Engineering Review Fee. Every composting facility that requires DEQ review of engineering plans and specifications under OAR 340-096-0130 must pay a fee of \$500. This fee is in addition to the fee required by section (4). Agricultural composting facilities for which the Oregon Department of Agriculture provides review of engineering plans and specifications are not required to pay this fee.

(6) Solid Waste Permit Compliance Fee. The following is the fee schedule including base per-ton rates to be used to determine the solid waste permit compliance fee. The per-ton rates are based on the estimated solid waste to be received at all permitted solid waste disposal sites and on DEQ's Legislatively Approved Budget. DEQ reviews annually the amount of revenue generated by this fee schedule. To determine the solid waste permit compliance fee, DEQ may use the base per-ton rates or any lower rates if the rates generate more revenue than provided in DEQ's Legislatively Approved Budget. Any increase in the base rates must be established by rule. In any case where a facility fits into more than one category, the permittee must pay only the highest fee:

- (a) All facilities accepting or permitted to accept solid waste for final disposal or destruction, excluding transfer stations, material recovery facilities, commingled recycling processing facilities, limited sort facilities and composting facilities:
- (A) The greater of \$200; or
- (B) A solid waste permit compliance fee based on the total amount of solid waste received at the facility in the previous calendar quarter or year, as applicable, at the following rate:
- (i) All municipal landfills, construction and demolition landfills, industrial landfills, sludge disposal facilities, incinerators and solid waste treatment facilities: \$.21 per ton through June 30, 2016, and \$.58 per ton beginning July 1, 2016;
- (ii) Energy recovery facilities. \$.13 per ton through June 30, 2016, and \$.58 per ton beginning July 1, 2016; and
- (iii) Conversion technology facilities: \$.10 per ton through June 30, 2016, and \$.58 per ton beginning July 1, 2016.
- (C) If DEQ does not require a disposal site, other than a municipal solid waste facility, to monitor and report volumes of solid waste collected, the solid waste permit compliance fee may be based on the estimated tonnage received in the previous quarter or year.
- (D) Ash or residue received by a landfill from an energy recovery facility, incinerator, or conversion technology facility is not subject to the solid waste permit compliance fee paid on a per-ton basis under paragraph (B) if the energy recovery facility, incinerator, or conversion technology facility has paid this fee on all incoming waste. Alternatively, DEQ can make arrangements to split this fee between a landfill and an energy recovery facility, incinerator, or conversion technology facility, based on the proportion by weight of the ash and residue received by the landfill and the total weight of incoming waste received by the energy recovery facility, incinerator, or conversion technology facility.
- (b) Transfer stations, material recovery facilities, commingled recycling processing facilities and limited sort facilities:
- (A) Facilities accepting over 50,000 tons of solid waste per year: \$1,000;
- (B) Facilities accepting over 10,000 and less than or equal to 50,000 tons of solid waste per year: \$500;
- (C) Facilities accepting 10,000 tons or less of solid waste per year: \$50.
- (c) Composting facilities with a composting permit, except agricultural composting facilities for which the Oregon Department of Agriculture is providing facility oversight:
- (A) Utilizing over 50,000 tons of feedstocks for composting per year: \$5,000;
- (B) Utilizing over 7,500 and less than or equal to 50,000 tons of feedstocks for composting per year: \$1,000;
- (C) Utilizing over 3,500 and less than or equal to 7,500 tons of feedstocks for composting per year: \$500;
- (D) Utilizing over 100 tons and less than or equal to 3,500 tons of feedstocks for composting per year: \$100.
- (d) Closed Disposal Sites:
- (A) Year of closure. If a land disposal site stops receiving waste before April 1 of the fiscal year in which the site permanently ceases active operations, DEQ will determine a pro-rated permit compliance fee for those

quarters of the fiscal year not covered by the permit compliance fee paid on solid waste received at the site. The pro-rated fee for the quarters the site was closed is based on the calculation in paragraph (B);

(B) Each land disposal site that closes after July 1, 1984: \$150 or the average tonnage of solid waste received in the three most active years of site operation multiplied by \$.025 per ton, whichever is greater; but the maximum permit compliance fee is \$2,500.

(e) Waste tire storage sites: \$250.

(f) Waste tire carrier: \$200.

(7) Per-ton solid waste disposal fees on solid waste. Each solid waste disposal site that receives domestic solid waste for final disposal or destruction, and each person transporting solid waste out of Oregon for disposal at a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste, except as excluded under OAR 340-097-0110(3)(c), must submit fees to DEQ for solid waste received at the disposal site or transported out of Oregon. Beginning April 1, 2019, each solid waste land disposal site that receives construction or demolition waste, land clearing debris, or tires for final disposal or destruction, and each person transporting solid waste out of Oregon for disposal at a land disposal site that receives construction or demolition waste, land clearing debris, or tires for final disposal or destruction, except as excluded under OAR 340-097-0110(3)(c), must also submit fees to DEQ for solid waste received at the disposal site or transported out of Oregon.

(a) These fees include:

(A) A fee of \$.81 per ton through March 31, 2016, raised to \$1.11 per ton beginning April 1, 2016, through March 31, 2019, and raised to \$1.18 per ton beginning April 1, 2019;

(B) An additional per-ton fee of \$.13 for the Orphan Site Account.

(b) Tons subject to these fees include:

(A) All solid wastes landfilled, incinerated without energy recovery or treated for disposal by an Oregon disposal site that receives domestic solid waste, except as excluded in subsections (c) and (f);

(B) All Oregon solid wastes that are transported out-of-state for disposal or destruction at a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste, except as excluded under OAR 340-097-0110(3)(c) and subsections (c) and (f);

(C) Mixed solid wastes that are processed by a conversion technology facility, burned for energy recovery, or composted by an Oregon disposal site that receives domestic waste;

(D) Mixed solid waste that includes at least some domestic solid waste, that has been processed into refuse-derived fuel to be burned for energy recovery by a facility that does not have a solid waste permit, or that does not pay per-ton fees as specified in this section;

(E) Beginning April 1, 2019, all solid wastes landfilled at an Oregon land disposal site that receives construction or demolition waste, land clearing debris, or tires for final disposal or destruction, except as excluded in subsections (c) and (f); and

(F) Beginning April 1, 2019, all Oregon solid wastes that are transported out-of-state for disposal at a land disposal site that receives construction or demolition waste, land clearing debris, or tires for final disposal or destruction, except as excluded in subsections (c) and (f).

(c) Tons not subject to these fees include:

(A) Through March 31, 2019, all solid wastes received at a facility that does not receive domestic solid waste;

(B) Beginning April 1, 2019, all solid wastes received at a facility that does not receive domestic solid waste or construction or demolition waste, land clearing debris, or tires;

(C) Source-separated recyclables or other materials separated and recycled from mixed solid waste, including separated organics that are composted;

(D) Construction and demolition wastes and industrial wastes that are processed by a material recovery facility or a conversion technology facility to make a fuel to be burned off-site for energy recovery (e.g., in a wood fuel boiler);

(E) All solid wastes sent by a disposal site to another disposal site, where the per-ton fees are paid by a disposal site that subsequently receives that waste;

(F) Solid waste used as daily cover at a landfill as described in subsection (f);

(G) Ash from an energy recovery facility or incinerator that has paid these fees; and

(H) Sewage sludge or septic tank and cesspool pumpings.

(d) Submittal schedule:

(A) These per-ton fees must be submitted to DEQ quarterly. Quarterly remittals are due on the 30th day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter;

(B) Disposal sites receiving less than 1,000 tons of solid waste per year must submit the fees annually on January 31. If DEQ does not require the disposal site to monitor and report volumes of solid waste collected, the disposal site must submit with the fees an estimate of the population the disposal site serves;

(C) For solid waste transported out-of-state for disposal, the per-ton fees must be paid to DEQ quarterly. Quarterly remittals are due on the 30th day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter in which the disposal occurred. If the transportation is not on-going, the fee must be paid to DEQ within 60 days after the disposal occurs.

(e) Solid waste that is used as daily cover at a landfill in place of virgin soil is not subject to the per-ton solid waste fees in this section, provided that:

(A) The amount of solid waste used as daily cover does not exceed the amount needed to provide the equivalent of six inches of soil used as daily cover;

(B) If disposed of in Oregon, the solid waste is not being used on a trial basis, but instead has received necessary approvals from DEQ for use as daily cover; and

(C) If disposed of in a landfill outside of Oregon, the solid waste has received final approval from the appropriate state or local regulatory agency that regulates the landfill.

(f) For solid waste delivered to disposal facilities owned or operated by a Metropolitan Service District, the fees established in this section are levied on the district, not on the disposal site.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 459.045, 459.235 & 468.065

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 459.235, 459.236, 459A.110 & 459A.115

History:

DEQ 11-2023, amend filed 07/21/2023, effective 07/21/2023

DEQ 86-2018, minor correction filed 04/09/2018, effective 04/09/2018

DEQ 2-2016, f. & cert. ef. 2-4-16

DEQ 7-2013, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-13
DEQ 4-2010, f. & cert. ef. 5-14-10
DEQ 6-2009, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-09
DEQ 27-1998, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-98
DEQ 17-1997, f. & cert. ef. 8-14-97
DEQ 9-1996, f. & cert. ef. 7-10-96
DEQ 10-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-4-94
DEQ 23-1993, f. 12-16-93, cert. ef. 1-1-94
DEQ 5-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93, Renumbered from 340-061-0120
DEQ 8-1992, f. & cert. ef. 4-30-92
DEQ 28-1991, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-91
DEQ 12-1991(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 8-2-91
DEQ 45-1990, f. & cert. ef. 12-26-90
DEQ 14-1990, f. & cert. ef. 3-22-90
DEQ 12-1988, f. & cert. ef. 6-14-88
DEQ 3-1984, f. & ef. 3-7-84