

hazardous waste being managed, and what steps are being taken by facilities to insure that the wastes that are generated are managed in the most environmentally sound manner. A series of charts and graphs are included to present signid 67 315 re f 3 Do Q q 74.25 0 0 -0.75





Generators of Hazardous Waste

Number of LQGs

The number of LQGs reporting in 1999 increased to **102**, reporting **169,099** tons of hazardous waste. The 1997 reporting period identified a total of 99 LQGs reporting **153,575** tons of hazardous waste. However when we exclude on-site treatment in an effort to make comparisons with previous years meaningful the 1999 reporting period identifies **98** LQGs reporting **13,686** tons of hazardous waste shipped off-site. The 1997 number excluding on-site treatment identifies 93 LQGs reporting **11,940** tons of hazardous waste shipped off-site. The 1995 reporting period identified 85 LQGs reporting 6,028 tons of hazardous waste. The 1993 reporting period identified 59 LQGs reporting 2,744 tons of hazardous waste. The 1991 reporting period identified 78 LQGs reporting 3,052 tons of hazardous waste.

The number of SQGs reporting in 1999 decreased to **250** reporting **3**



The Waste Management Hierarchy

EPA has established a “waste management hierarchy”, which reflects the public’s interest in having the waste managed in the most environmentally sound manner. At the top of the hierarchy is prevention and reduction (i.e., not generating the waste in the first place) The NDEP, encourage generators to seek opportunities to avoid generating waste from their processes. If waste cannot be completely eliminated, NDEP encourages generators to manage waste by recycling and reuse, treatment, and as a last choice disposal. dispoce

Waste Managed Through Landfilling



Managers of Nevada's Waste
