



**WASTE TIRES IN FLORIDA**  
**STATE OF THE STATE**  
**May 19, 2009**

## **I. GENERATION RATE**

An estimated 15,250,000 automobile, light truck, and smaller tires plus 850,000 medium truck and larger tires were removed from vehicles in Florida in 2008. Adjusted for weight, this is 19,500,000 passenger tire equivalents (PTE) or an estimated 195,000 tons of waste tires.<sup>1</sup> Throughout this report, all tire quantities are stated as passenger tire equivalents.

## **II. MARKETS**

Before Florida's waste tire management program was implemented in 1989, almost all waste tires in the state were landfilled or stockpiled. Starting in 1989, tires had to be cut or shredded into at least eight pieces prior to landfill disposal, thereby encouraging development of alternative uses. An increasing percentage has been diverted to a broad range of constructive applications. Table I shows the 2008 estimated usage of waste tires generated in Florida based on a detailed market survey. In total, 17.9 million (92%) of Florida's 19.5 million waste tires generated in 2008 were constructively utilized. The 1.6 million tires listed within the disposal classification include 900,000 tires landfilled in Dade County and over 500,000 tires landfilled in Alabama due to its allowance of low-cost whole tire monofills. Some shredded tires were imported into Florida from neighboring states for colored mulch feedstock. Waste tires from Puerto Rico have also entered into Florida markets and processors.

Florida's crumb rubber markets include asphalt modification, playground/sports surfacing, soil modification/cover and molded products. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) purchases about 4,500 tons of crumb rubber annually from Florida producers as part of the interlayer, friction course and crack sealants used in roadway construction and maintenance. Manufacturing crumb rubber for this market consumes about 620,000 tires. Florida was the only state that specified rubber modified asphalt (RMA) for friction course pavement on all state-maintained roads, but polymers have displaced crumb rubber in some road classes. DOT is completing a detailed research program that could reverse this decline and increase crumb rubber usage through substitution of polymer/crumb rubber blends. Historically, DOT has conducted experimental and field trials after a successful research program to verify research results and allow contractors to become familiar with the product. If research and field trials are positive, specifications are revised to reflect new materials about 1 to 2 years after completion of initial research. If successful, the blends may increase total crumb usage by broadening applicability to structural courses as well as the friction course.

Playground surfacing, both loose-fill and poured-in-place, is a significant use of crumb rubber. This market increased significantly in 2001 as a result of new state grants supporting up to 50% of crumb rubber purchase costs associated with surfacing materials intended to enhance safety and accessibility of playgrounds. Although this market has declined after completion of the grant program, the market has continued on its own merits. In addition, innovative athletic fields utilizing crumb rubber within artificial turf surfaces increased in 2008. Crumb rubber is also used for soil modification to decrease compaction and enhance drainage on sports fields and other

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<sup>1</sup> A 20 pound passenger tire is 1 PTE; a 100 pound truck tire is 5 PTE.

high-traffic grassed areas. Florida producers have significant sales of crumb rubber to regional manufacturers of molded rubber products, such as tiles and mats. Colored mulch is growing rapidly, and Florida producers are major regional and national suppliers to this market.

Florida utilized an estimated 6,550,000 waste tires in crumb rubber applications during 2008, representing 33.6% of total generation. National crumb rubber markets have not developed as rapidly. The crumb rubber industry has historically experienced excess capacity. There have been many business failures throughout the country, and some of the remaining companies are struggling to survive, but the industry seems to be stabilizing as synthetic athletic fields and colored mulch markets continue to expand. Impact of the economic downturn on these markets is uncertain.

**TABLE 1: 2008 ESTIMATED WASTE TIRE USAGE (in PTEs)**

| <b>MARKET</b>  | <b>2008 USAGE OF WASTE TIRES GENERATED IN FLORIDA (PTE)</b> | <b>APPLICATIONS</b>   | <b>STATUS</b>  |
|--|---|---|--|
| Export of Used Tires (not included in waste tire totals) | 250,000   | Primarily to Caribbean/Latin countries  | Stable – now increasing in US markets also                                   |
| <b>Crumb Rubber Applications</b>                         |   |   |  |
| Highway Uses   | 620,000   | Rubberized asphalt, crack sealants  | Still declining, but new DOT research program                                |
| Playground/Sports Safety Surfaces                        | 1,040,000   | Cushioning material   | Synthetic sports fields and playgrounds stable                               |
| On-ground Uses   | 3,220,000   | Soil amendments and mulch   | Colored mulch is growing   |
| Molded Products  | 1,670,000   | Mats, tiles, outdoor products   | Florida producers improving quality  |
| Subtotal-Crumb Rubber                                    | 6,550,000   |   |  |
| <b>Energy Use</b>  |   |   |  |
| In-State Industrial TDF                                  | 2,470,000   | Includes cement and paper companies   | Cement usage declining as economy causes kiln shutdowns                      |
| In-State WTE Use   | 6,020,000   | Supplemental energy use by nine facilities, including Wheelabrator Ridge              | Dependent on available capacity  |
| Out-of -State TDF  | 2,080,000   | Paper/cement in Georgia and Alabama   | Declining as producers shift focus   |
| Subtotal-TDF   | 10,570,000  |   |  |
| <b>Civil Engineering</b>                                 |   |   |  |
| Drainfield Aggregate                                     | 210,000   | Replaces rock/aggregate   | Declining after initial rapid growth   |
| Landfill Daily Cover                                     | 160,000   | Displaces soil  | Low-value use  |
| Other CE Uses  | 380,000   | Drainage layer, gas collection  | Project dependent  |
| Subtotal-CE  | 750,000   |   |  |
| Disposal   | 1,630,000   | Landfill disposal, primarily shredded tires in Dade County and whole tires in Alabama | Additional decreases limited by economics of whole tire monofills in Alabama |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>19,500,000</b>   |   |  |

As shown in Table 1, use of the hydrocarbon resources contained in waste tires as a supplemental energy resource was the largest application, consuming 54.2% of Florida's waste tire generation. Nine waste-to-energy facilities, including Wheelabrator Ridge Generating Station, consume tires to enhance their combustion temperature control and/or optimize electricity generation. Other industrial facilities utilizing tires as fuel within Florida and in neighboring states are economically supplied by Florida's well-developed tire collection and processing industry. Nationally, use of waste tires as an energy resource is by far the largest application, mirroring Florida's experience.

Florida has been one of the pioneers in large-scale use of shredded tires as a replacement for natural soil and aggregate in civil engineering applications such as landfill drainage layers, methane gas collection systems, and septic system drainage trenches. These uses consumed approximately 590,000 tires, or about 3%, of Florida's waste tires in 2008. As tire chips have become a proven, technically acceptable material for these applications, further market growth for tire chips will be dependent on comparative economics and new cell construction. Use of tire chips as daily cover is declining as higher value uses expand.

Continued market development is the controlling factor in diverting the remainder of unutilized waste tires from landfills and stockpiles. Cemex has restored tire usage as a supplemental energy resource at its cement facilities in Brooksville, and could potentially use more than 2,000,000 tires per year, if both facilities ultimately optimize tire usage. Florida Rock Industries' new cement kiln in Alachua County has initiated use of waste tires at a low rate due to operational considerations. However, the national and state slowdown in construction has reduced cement demand and kiln operations, so usage in 2009 is likely to decline. Additional cement facilities in planning or construction stages were evaluating TDF, but these plans may be delayed.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is clearly interested in defining and initiating additional measures to enhance product markets in Florida. Possible examples intended to accelerate market development include identification and preliminary screening of manufacturing industries capable of utilizing crumb rubber, as well as other facilities capable of using tire-derived fuel (TDF) in a technically, economically and environmentally acceptable manner. DEP will explore obstacles to civil engineering applications such as drain field aggregate. Constructive utilization of all waste tires generated in Florida remains a sound objective, and significant progress has been made toward this objective since the waste tire program was established.

### **III. RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATION, AND SPECIAL PROJECTS**

#### **A. STATE SPONSORED RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION**

1. Crumb rubber made from a small part of the tires from the Polk City Waste Tire Site was used to produce RMA for paving the Withlacoochee and Van Fleet trails in 1995. This was the first use of RMA for a trail in the U.S.
2. Research into the safety and effectiveness of using crumb rubber as a parking lot surface at a Florida Community College at Jacksonville facility in Nassau County was completed. The final report, issued in October 1999, found that this application is environmentally sound and identifies some design considerations, maintenance needs, and practical limitations of crumb rubber parking lots.
3. RMA was used to pave sections of the Nature Coast Trail in Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy counties. A test section combining RMA with fine recycled glass cullet was completed in October 2000, demonstrating the first combined use of RMA and glass in paving.

## B. SPECIAL PROJECTS

### 1. SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM FOR ACCELERATED WASTE TIRE SITE REMOVAL

In 2002 and 2003, a total of 30 Florida counties were placed under a medical alert for potentially serious diseases, namely West Nile Virus (WNV), Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) and St. Louis Encephalitis (SLE). These diseases can be communicated to humans by mosquito species known to breed in stagnant water in outdoor containers, such as waste tires. To remove small waste tire accumulations in counties affected by the medical alert, DEP developed and continued its supplemental program to enhance cooperative efforts by state and county governments. The program was available in 2006, and was requested by two Florida counties. No requests for assistance were received in 2007. One county requested and received assistance in 2008.

The program uses the strengths of state and local governments to accelerate collection, transportation, and processing of waste tires. DEP used existing contracts with processors to provide trailers, transport, and process collected waste tires for constructive applications. County governments used their capabilities to advertise the program, secure local collection sites and load trailers. Since 2001, almost 262,000 tires have been removed from 11 counties under this program.

Merging the capabilities of governments in this partnership accelerated waste tire removal from small accumulations and reduced this breeding ground for dangerous mosquitoes. West Nile Virus is expected to be present in Florida again in 2009. As counties are designated with medical alert status, the waste tire resources available to the Department will be used for this program again.

### 2. MATCHING GRANTS FOR PLAYGROUND SURFACING PRODUCTS

The 2000 Legislature provided \$ 1.5 million for matching grants to counties to purchase surfacing products made from Florida waste tires. The objective was to improve playground safety in Florida parks and schools while also promoting waste tire recycling. Surfacing products purchased under these grants had to meet applicable national safety and accessibility guidelines and be made from whole waste tires collected and processed in Florida.

The funds were distributed to participating counties on the basis of population, with a \$4,000 minimum grant. A 50/50 match of funds was required. Only the direct costs of playground surfacing materials derived from recycled waste tires were reimbursed from grant funds, and not other materials, installation, or equipment. The grants were passed through to other local governments, school boards, and non-profit organizations via a competitive process.

At the end of the program in December, 2001, 22 counties had spent \$343,265 in state matching grant funds. The program was responsible for the purchase of 3,620,154 pounds of loose fill rubber granules and 37,896 square feet of poured-in-place surfacing containing crumb rubber. This represents the use of about 310,000 passenger tire equivalents based on average manufacturing yields and surfacing composition.

### 3. PLAN FOR RECOVERY OF THE ARTIFICIAL TIRE REEF IN BROWARD COUNTY

During the 1970s, between one and two million tires were placed in the ocean off Broward County as an artificial reef. The tires did not successfully create an artificial reef. Over the years, many of the tires were mobilized by tropical storms and hurricanes. The movement of these tires has caused damage to nearby existing coral reefs. A small tire retrieval program was conducted in 2001 by Dr. Robin Sherman of Nova Southeastern University, under a \$30,000 grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Approximately 1,600 tires were retrieved at a cost of over \$17.00/tire. Due to the magnitude of the project and the projected cost, the tires have not yet been abated.

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) was contacted by a Coastal America representative in 2006 and asked to work with them on a major project to remove the tires. Coastal America is a partnership of federal agencies tasked with the protection and restoration of our oceans and coasts. Coastal America organized a cooperative project with the U.S. Navy, US Army, US Coast Guard, NOAA, Broward County Environmental Protection Department and DEP to abate this tire pile that is endangering the Broward County Osborne Reef.

The NOAA Marine Debris Program funded a reconnaissance project that was conducted in August, 2006. The scope of work for this project included the development of a strategy for removing and properly disposing of the tires. Retrieval techniques were explored; 30 sample tires were retrieved and examined for processing suitability. Handling, staging and transportation methods were considered; and end uses were explored. As there has not previously been a recovery of waste tires from the ocean of this scale, it was decided that a pilot program was needed in 2007 to test diver retrieval productivity, loading and transport methods, and tire processing and use.

The next steps included planning the complete removal of the waste tires and seeking funding for this effort. Complete removal required Federal funding for military diver salvage operations and watercraft, as well as State funding for processing and disposal of the recovered tires. Project management for the 2007 pilot was provided by Broward County, and tire processing services were funded by DEP out of current year abatement funds. The Navy took lead and organized the multiple military dive teams interested in recovering tires as a part of their annual training in 2007 and beyond.

Initially, the full abatement project was expected to last for portions of three years, depending on retrieval rates and the diving and watercraft units available each year. The extent of the funding required for full abatement was estimated to be about \$3.4 million in state and county funds. Funding estimates for military participation were not calculated as their participation falls within the Integrated Readiness Training (IRT) funded through Department of Defense (DOD). The total cost per tire is estimated to be less than the \$17.00/tire associated with the 2001 study conducted by NOVA Southeastern University, however, the cost to abate the pile still exceeded amounts in DEP's current waste tire abatement contracts. As a result, Governor Crist recommended and the Legislature passed a \$2 million special appropriation, in 2007, for DEP to complete its share of the project.

The pilot program began in June 2007 and ran for 20 days. The IRT program provided forty military divers and one Landing Craft Unit (LCU) for the pilot. Broward County provided significant in-kind services that included all dockage and associated fees and all on-site management. The DEP provided funding for a tire processing contractor and for consumable supplies and equipment that the military could not provide.

Based on a conservative assumption, after pilot project completion, that military divers can remove 1000 PTE/day (40 divers and 1 LCU), monthly tire removal is estimated at 20,000

PTE (1000 PTE/day x 5 days/wk x 4 wks/mo); a 3 month project would produce 60,000 PTE; and a 4-mo project would produce 80,000 PTE. At this rate, complete cleanup of the estimated tires would take about eight years, since weather conditions and military asset availability limit work to about three to four months per year. Actual productivity could increase in future years and these projections will be revised accordingly.

It was decided that the priority areas needed to be redrawn to emphasize the importance of removing tires from the east face of the affected portion of the middle reef and adjacent areas of sand from which tires are likely to be transported to the middle reef face during storm events. In the revision, Priority area 1 will be cleared in a south to north direction first. Priority area 2, divided into five subareas, will be cleared beginning with area 2a (south to north), 2b, etc. Priority area 3 is relatively stable and will only be cleared after areas 1 and 2. The total area of priority area 1 and the revised priority area 2 is approximately 30 acres. Estimated combined tire quantity is 651,565 PTE as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of estimated tire quantities to be removed in priority areas.

| Priority Areas | Area (yd <sup>2</sup> ) | Thickness (yards) | Volume (yd <sup>3</sup> ) | Density (PTE/yd <sup>3</sup> ) | Tire Quantity (PTE= <i>passenger tire equivalent</i> ) |      |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------|
|                |                         |                   |                           |                                | PTE  | Tons |
| 1              | 26,494                  | 1.00              | 26,287                    | 14.0                           | 368,018  | 3680 |
| 2 a            | 27,854                  | 0.17              | 4653                      | 15.0                           | 69,797   | 698  |
| 2b             | 15,213                  | 0.17              | 2586                      | 15.0                           | 38,790   | 388  |
| 2c             | 27,363                  | 0.17              | 4652                      | 15.0                           | 69,780   | 698  |
| 2d             | 26,973                  | 0.17              | 4585                      | 15.0                           | 68,775   | 688  |
| 2e             | 23,271                  | 0.17              | 3956                      | 15.0                           | 59,340   | 593  |
| TOTAL          |                         |                   |                           |                                | 651,565  | 6745 |

This number still exceeds the capabilities to remove all the tires in a 3-year project, as was originally intended. It is therefore necessary that, in order to remove the tires from priority area 1 and revised priority area 2, an increase in military salvage resources be made available with a 120-day project in each of 3 years, beginning in 2009. These additional resources would be additional divers and watercraft for tire transport to shore. Given these additional assets, Priority area 1 could be cleared in three years.

Using knowledge gained and lesson learned from the pilot project, the first full retrieval operation was successfully conducted in 2008. Divers worked 27 days with 16 dive days cancelled due to adverse weather conditions. An estimated 44,000 tires were removed over the course of the operation by approximately 66 military personnel, including boat drivers and LCU crew. When conditions were ideal (i.e. calm seas and no equipment failures), the divers were able to recover approximately 2,500 tires during a single day. This appears to be the maximum daily productivity that can be expected during the operation. The required time for the LCU to weigh anchors, return to Port Everglades, offload/reload trailers, and return to the dive site will prohibit more than one load (two trailers) being recovered in any given day.

At the end of each mission, an after-action meeting with all partners has been held to identify any concerns and make recommendations to enhance productivity for the next phase of operations. This spirit of cooperation, flexibility and willingness to adjust has characterized the partnership from the start.

#### **IV. LAW AND RULE CHANGES**

The laws and rules governing Florida's waste tire management program have evolved since program inception. The 1995 Legislature expanded the allowable uses for waste tire grants-in-aid to counties to include operation of waste tire recycling and education programs, enforcement, and purchase of materials and products made from waste tires collected and recycled within the state. Small counties (under 100,000 population) were allowed to use their consolidated small county grant funds for any solid waste related purpose, including abatement of waste tires. The Waste Tire Rule, Chapter 62-711, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), was changed in 1996 to reduce the number of rules. In 1999, the definition of a waste tire site was changed from 1,000 to 1,500 waste tires in one location. Facilities that consume processed tires as a fuel or as a material for making a product were no longer required to obtain a permit if the tire material, inventory management practices, and storage configuration meet the standards in the rule.

In 2001, the Legislature significantly reduced funding levels for waste tire grants from \$7.9 million, in 2000, to \$1.2 million, in 2001. In addition, the number of counties eligible to receive these grants was reduced from all 67 counties to those 34 "small" counties with under 100,000 in population. The Legislature also provided \$1.5 million for matching grants to counties to purchase surfacing products made from Florida waste tires, as discussed in the preceding section. The funding level for waste tire grants was increased to \$3.4 million in 2002, and these grants were made available to all 67 counties again. The program was modified again in 2003, dividing \$4 million dollars equally among 34 small counties to be used for general recycling purposes, including waste tire management. In 2004, 2005, and 2006, \$6.5 million was allocated each year. Allocations increased to \$9.4 million in 2007 and 2008 for these consolidated small county grants.

#### **V. PERMITS AND REGISTRATION**

There are 29 permitted waste tire processors operating at landfills and other waste tire sites. Of the 29 processors, 25 are fixed site facilities and 4 are mobile. There were 830 companies registered as waste tire collectors, using 1,876 trucks to haul waste tires in 2008.

#### **VI. ABATEMENT**

Currently, there are eight known waste tire sites in Florida with a total of 652,500 tires, as summarized in Table 3. Only two of these sites contain over 5,000 waste tires. DEP abatement of the last known land-based site containing over 30,000 tires was completed in 2003, including one auto salvage yard with 140,000 waste tires. The largest of the remaining waste tire sites, the Osborne Reef site, contains an estimated 620,500 tires. Please see section *III. Research, Demonstration and Special Projects* for more information on the Osborne Reef waste tire removal project.

Owners and operators of illegal waste tire sites are required to abate their own sites, and many have done so. A partial list of sites containing over 40,000 tires that have been abated by landowners or operators without expenditure of public waste tire account funds is provided in Table 4. Sites abated by owners are not necessarily reported to DEP if the action is taken in response to local government encouragement without DEP assistance.

In addition, counties have used waste tire grant funds to remove waste tires from public property and from the property of illegal dumping victims. Some counties have even abated major stockpiles, as illustrated by Table 5.

**TABLE 3: EXISTING ILLEGAL SITE STATUS**

| SITE NAME                      | COUNTY   | ESTIMATED TIRES | ABATED TIRES  | REMAINING TIRES | STATUS              |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| A & A Auto                     | Manatee  | 15,000          | 12,500        | 2,500           | Enforcement pending |
| Bessemer Street                | Pasco    | 11,000          | 0             | 11,000          | Enforcement pending |
| Casey                          | Okaloosa | 16,000          | 11,000        | 5,000           | Ongoing enforcement |
| Go Cart Track                  | Manatee  | 2,500           | 0             | 2,500           | Ongoing enforcement |
| Hernandez                      | Hardee   | 3,000           | 0             | 3,000           | Ongoing enforcement |
| Osborne Reef<br>Broward County | Broward  | 675,000         | 54,500        | 620,500         | Ongoing clean-up    |
| Royal Auto                     | Hardee   | 3,000           | 0             | 3,000           | Ongoing enforcement |
| Suggs Salvage                  | Desoto   | 5,000           | 0             | 5,000           | Ongoing enforcement |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                  |          | <b>730,500</b>  | <b>78,000</b> | <b>652,500</b>  |                     |

**TABLE 4: SITE ABATEMENT BY OWNERS OR OPERATORS  
WITHOUT WASTE TIRE FUNDS  
(Sites over 40,000 tires known to DEP)**

| SITE                     | ESTIMATED TIRE QUANTITY | MARKET          |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Florida Tire Recycling   | 4,650,000               | Landfill/fuel   |
| Environmental Research   | 1,200,000               | Landfilled      |
| Anello - Celery Avenue   | 500,000                 | Unknown         |
| OK Tire                  | 350,000                 | Boiler Fuel     |
| Conner Land              | 323,000                 | Waste to Energy |
| Shooting Range           | 250,000                 | Unknown         |
| Caesar Street Warehouse  | 250,000                 | Unknown         |
| Overland Road            | 200,000                 | Unknown         |
| Calabrese                | 160,000                 | Landfilled      |
| Pt. Everglades Warehouse | 150,000                 | Landfill Cover  |
| Burlington Street        | 150,000                 | Waste to Energy |
| Universal Tire           | 135,000                 | Waste to Energy |
| B & D Recycling          | 110,000                 | Waste to Energy |
| Ashley Tires Disposal    | 100,000                 | Waste to Energy |
| AB&B Auto Parts          | 90,000                  | Fuel            |
| Florida Coastal Tire     | 90,000                  | Boiler Fuel     |
| Tire Eagle               | 80,000                  | Landfilled      |
| Clark Street             | 75,000                  | Unknown         |
| Snake Road Auto Parts    | 61,000                  | Landfilled      |
| Rainbow Industries       | 60,000                  | Unknown         |
| Anello                   | 50,000                  | Unknown         |
| Boehm's Warehouse        | 43,000                  | Waste to Energy |
| <b>TOTAL</b>             | <b>9,077,000</b>        |                 |



**TABLE 5: SITE ABATEMENT BY COUNTIES  
USING WASTE TIRE GRANT FUNDS  
(Sites over 100,000 tires)**

| <b>SITE</b>             | <b>TIRE QUANTITY</b> | <b>MARKET</b>  |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Benton Yards            | 250,000              | Landfill Cover |
| 36th Street Acquisition | 250,000              | Landfill Cover |
| Port Everglades         | 250,000              | Landfill Cover |
| Ricker Road             | 187,000              | Landfill Cover |
| RC's Tri-county         | 130,000              | Landfill Cover |
| <b>TOTAL</b>            | <b>1,067,000</b>     |                |

When the Department is forced to abate a site, it gains legal access and then assigns an experienced contractor the task of stabilizing and abating the site. When the contractor has completed the task, the Department must seek cost recovery from the owner and operator. In some cases, counties assist DEP by performing local contract/site management services. Table 6 lists sites abated under Department contracts.

**TABLE 6: SITE ABATEMENT UNDER DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS**

| <b>SITE</b>             | <b>TIRE QUANTITY</b> | <b>COST</b>        | <b>MARKET</b>         |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Polk City               | 1,948,557            | \$2,593,000        | Boiler Fuel           |
| National Tire Recycling | 1,021,695            | \$945,000          | Boiler Fuel           |
| Danco AQ                | 838,445              | \$872,000          | Boiler Fuel           |
| Import Auto Parts       | 390,275              | \$344,000          | Landfill Construction |
| Narcoossee Road         | 176,939              | \$187,000          | Landfill Construction |
| Coast Auto Parts        | 172,874              | \$218,000          | Kiln Fuel             |
| Gilliard Bros.          | 155,117              | \$154,000          | Boiler Fuel           |
| A Auto Parts            | 145,000              | \$202,000          | Boiler Fuel           |
| Bob's Garage            | 58,263               | \$118,000          | Kiln Fuel             |
| Burke Site              | 45,038               | \$47,000           | Waste to Energy       |
| Register                | 44,624               | \$51,162           | Kiln Fuel             |
| Draper                  | 42,457               | \$59,824           | Boiler Fuel           |
| Florida State Tire      | 41,121               | \$78,000           | Road Base             |
| Old Bradenton Road      | 24,887               | \$33,590           | Boiler Fuel           |
| Thaggard                | 23,933               | \$83,053           | Boiler Fuel           |
| Oxborough Property      | 18,497               | \$51,000           | Kiln Fuel             |
| Curry                   | 17,270               | \$27,000           | Landfill Construction |
| Pioneer Mat             | 14,051               | \$19,521           | Boiler Fuel           |
| Griffin                 | 13,847               | \$16,111           | Landfill Construction |
| Reynolds Road           | 4,734                | \$7,158            | Boiler Fuel           |
| Swindle                 | 2,035                | \$963              | Drainfield Chips      |
| Teaspoon                | 18,500               | \$24,000           | Boiler Fuel           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>            | <b>5,218,159</b>     | <b>\$6,131,382</b> |                       |

Total waste tire site abatement activity from the preceding tables is summarized in Table 7. Over 15,362,159 waste tires have been removed from waste tire sites in Florida since program inception. Approximately 59% have been removed by landowners or operators, often with encouragement from impending state and/or local enforcement action. Counties have removed 7% of the abated waste tires utilizing waste tire grant funds from the program. When other alternatives had been fully exhausted, over 5 million tires (representing 34%) have been abated under DEP contracts at a total cost of \$6,131,382.

**TABLE 7: SITE ABATEMENTSUMMARY  
(From Tables 4-6)**

| <b>ABATED BY</b>  | <b>QUANTITY</b>   | <b>% OF TOTAL TIRES</b> |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| DEP               | 5,218,159         | 34%                     |
| County            | 1,067,000         | 7%                      |
| Owner or Operator | 9,077,000         | 59%                     |
| <b>TOTAL</b>      | <b>15,362,159</b> | <b>100%</b>             |

**VII. SUMMARY**

The Florida waste tire management program has made exceptional progress. In 2008, almost 92% of the 19.5 million waste tires generated in Florida were constructively utilized in diverse applications, compared to virtually no usage in 1990. Use of tire shreds in septic tank drain fields is declining, but high fuel prices attracted additional use of tires as a supplemental energy resource in new and retrofitted cement kilns, waste-to-energy facilities, and power boilers, with additional growth probable. The Department continues to explore methods of encouraging and accelerating additional market development to achieve full utilization of this resource.

Waste tire stockpiles have been reduced by more than 15 million tires through persuasion of site owners, financing of county abatement actions, or abatement under department contracts. With continuing permitting and enforcement activity on both state and local levels, few new stockpiles have been created and existing stockpiles are continuing to be abated. Stockpiles have declined dramatically over the years, with the current list of known stockpiles containing approximately 32,500 waste tires, with the exception of the Osborne Reef\_site. The Department is continuing its efforts to identify and abate all remaining stockpiles.