

567—117.2(455B,455D) Definitions. As used in this chapter:

“Bagel cut” means to cut a tire in half along its circumference.

“Baled tire” means a method of volume reduction of waste tires, whereby whole or cut tires are compacted into a bundle and then banded together to form a tire bale. Baled tires shall not be considered processed tires and shall be defined as solid waste, unless they are incorporated into an approved beneficial use project.

“Beneficial use” means the use or application of waste tires or processed tires in a manner that provides a benefit to an end user and that does not pose a threat to the environment or to public health and safety. Use of waste tires or processed tires primarily as a means for land disposal shall not be considered a beneficial use.

“Civil engineering application” means a form of reusing waste tires, either whole or processed, in place of naturally occurring materials in construction, so long as the waste tires provide a defined engineering benefit.

“Crumb rubber” means a material derived by reducing waste tires or other rubber into uniform granules of 3/8 inch or less, with the inherent reinforcing materials such as steel and fiber removed along with other contaminants.

“Cut tire” means a waste tire from which the tire face, tread, or sidewall has been cut or removed for beneficial use. A cut tire shall consist of pieces greater than 18 inches on any one side.

“Department” means Iowa department of natural resources.

“End user” means an industry, utility, business, entity, or individual that receives whole waste tires or processed tires and uses them for a raw material in a manufactured product, for energy recovery, or other beneficial use. A tire processor shall not be considered an end user.

“Energy recovery” means the extraction of the fuel or heat value from whole or processed tires through their controlled combustion at a permitted utility or industry.

“Operator” means the individual, corporation, or party that manages the daily work activities related to the collection, storage, and processing of waste tires and processed tire materials at a waste tire stockpile site or processing facility.

“Owner” means the individual, corporation, or party that is the legal owner of the real estate where a waste tire stockpile site or processing facility exists.

“Passenger tire equivalent” means a conversion measurement that is used to estimate waste tire weights and volume amounts and in which one passenger car tire with a rim diameter of 17 inches or less is equal to 20 pounds. One cubic yard of volume shall contain 15 passenger tire equivalents. Tires larger than a passenger car tire shall be evaluated for volume using this conversion measurement.

“Permit” means a permit issued by the department to establish, construct, modify, own, or operate a waste tire storage or processing site.

“Processed tire” means a tire that has been processed through grinding, shredding, or other means, thereby producing a material that is readily suitable for marketing into product manufacturing, energy recovery, or other beneficial reuse markets. Waste tires that have been compacted, baled, cut, or shredded without a suitable market shall not be considered processed tires and shall be regulated as solid waste.

“Processing” means producing or manufacturing usable materials from waste tires.

“Processing site” means a site which is used for the processing of waste tires and which is owned or operated by a tire processor who has a permit for the site.

“Site” includes all contiguous parcels of land under the ownership, management, or financial interest of an owner or operator receiving a permit through this chapter. Public rights-of-way and their easements shall not affect the continuity of a site for the purposes of this chapter.

“Site of end use” means a site where processed waste tires are recycled or reused in a beneficial manner authorized by the department.

“Tire bale.” See *“baled tire.”*

“Tire casing” means a used and worn tire that is suitable for the process of recapping. A tire casing stored for more than one year without being recapped shall be considered a waste tire.

“Tire collector” means a permitted person or business that owns or operates a site used for the storage, collection, or deposit of more than 500 waste tires or an authorized vehicle recycler who is

licensed by the department of transportation pursuant to Iowa Code section 321H.4 and who owns or operates a site used for the storage, collection, or deposit of more than 3,500 waste tires.

“Tire processor” means a permitted individual or business that processes tires through grinding, shredding, or other means, thereby producing a material that is readily suitable for marketing into product manufacturing, energy recovery, or other beneficial reuse markets. “Tire processor” does not mean a person who retreads tire casings or who collects and stores tires.

“Used tire” means a tire that previously has been on a vehicle but that retains suitable tread depth and is free of damage or defects so that it may be safely returned to its original purpose.

“Waste tire,” as defined in Iowa Code section 455D.11, means a tire that is no longer suitable for its originally intended purpose due to wear, damage, or defect. This definition shall include a tire mounted on a rim, but not on a vehicle. “Waste tire” does not include a nonpneumatic tire.

“Waste tire hauler” means an individual or business providing waste tire hauling and disposal services, in accordance with Iowa Code section 9B.1.

“Waste tire stockpile” means a site that is used for the storage, collection, or deposit of waste tires or tire bales, including indoor, outdoor, and underground storage.