



Shoptalk

A newsletter about dangerous waste and pollution prevention

Volume 24, No. 1, January 2014 – Publication Number 14-04-001a

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Kathleen Kaynor, Department of Ecology

The New Year means it's time for your Dangerous Waste Annual Report. The 2013 Reports are due to Ecology by March 1, 2014. You'll see changes to TurboWaste.Net, Ecology's online reporting software. Some of these help prevent errors, and some come from changes by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Department of Ecology

Your business is liable for all dangerous wastes you generate. If you are uncertain about your responsibilities as a dangerous waste generator, call your nearest Ecology office and ask for a hazardous waste specialist. For more information on reducing or recycling dangerous waste, ask for the toxics reduction staff at:

Bellevue: (425) 649-7000
Lacey: (360) 407-6300
Yakima: (509) 575-2490
Spokane: (509) 329-3400

To ask about available formats for the visually impaired please call the Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program at 360-407-6700. Persons with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.

Shoptalk is produced by the Washington State Department of Ecology's Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program.

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Chapman, Department of Ecology

Ecology is updating the Beyond Waste Plan, the state’s solid and hazardous waste management and prevention plan. We are gathering input from a variety of interested parties on how we can reach our 2035 vision of eliminating most wastes and toxics.

Auto Recyclers Collect 200,000th Mercury Switch from Salvaged Cars, *Kathy*

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Davis, Department of Ecology

Automobile recyclers in Washington have prevented 445 pounds of mercury from entering the environment. They did this by removing switches that contain mercury from cars before salvaging them. Recyclers collected their 200,000th mercury switch since Ecology started the collection program in 2006.

Announcements

March 12 Workshop on Changes to the Dangerous Waste Rules

Ecology plans to hold a public workshop March 12, 2014, on possible changes to the Dangerous Waste Regulations (Chapter 173-303 WAC). The meeting will be at Ecology's Lacey headquarters office, with video conference feeds to regional offices in Bellevue, Yakima, and Spokane.

This informational workshop will allow time for comments and suggestions. It is not a public hearing because the rule amendment has not yet been formally proposed.



For more information and to sign up for the rule-making email list, visit our website.

Alternatives Assessment Guide Now Available

Companies looking for safer alternatives to toxic substances can find the answers in the new Alternatives Assessment Guide just released by the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse (IC2). (See the October 2013 issue of Shoptalk, Pub. #13-04-001c).

Alternatives assessment is a process that helps companies make more informed choices about their use of toxic chemicals. The process helps them consider the potential harm such chemicals could have on human health and the environment.

Business Association Seeks Nominations for Environmental Awards

The Association of Washington Businesses is seeking nominations for its "Environmental Excellence" award. Deadline is February 10, 2014.

How to Manage Used Oil and Spent Antifreeze

In Ecology's Central Region, as in all regions, we work with our facilities to help generators get up to speed on the state's rules. We do this through scheduled technical assistance visits and unannounced inspections for compliance with the Washington State Dangerous Waste Rules, WAC 173-303.

We see rule violations for used oil and spent antifreeze at many of our facilities. Because used oil and spent antifreeze can be recycled, their rules are less stringent than other dangerous wastes. (For example, there is no accumulation time limit for used oil or spent antifreeze.) But the state's rules on used oil and spent antifreeze apply to all dangerous waste generators – small, medium, or large.

Used Oil – Common Violations

Used oil is a common waste at a variety of facilities. The most common used oil violations:

- Missing labels
- Improperly labeled as “waste oil”
- Leaving containers open

What you must do to pass a compliance inspection:

- Store used oil in tanks or containers that do not leak. Inspect them regularly. Fix problems when you find them.
- Keep any containers of used oil closed at all times. You should only have the container open when you are adding or removing used oil.
- Label or clearly mark containers of used oil with the words “Used Oil,” as required by law.
- Do not mix anything with used oil. If you do, it is not used oil anymore, meaning it can no longer be recycled as used oil under the used oil regulations. Depending on what you added, it may become dangerous waste and subject to the full range of dangerous waste requirements. (See WAC 173-303-170 through 173-303-230.)

Be prepared to respond to spills of used oil by stopping, containing, and cleaning up spills as soon as possible. Make necessary repairs to any leaking used oil storage container before returning it to service. Collect and store used oil on impermeable surfaces, such as concrete without cracks. And keep containers away from drains and under cover.

Make sure you manage your used oil and used oil accumulation containers according to the state's rule, WAC 173-303-515, Standards for the Management of Used Oil. This will help you stay in compliance and avoid violations.

For more information on used oil management, please see the following publications:

- *Used Oil Facts*
- *Best Management Practices for Used Oil Generators*
- *Materials that may or may not be managed as used oil in Washington State*



An example of used oil mismanagement. The container is open, and obvious spills are on and around it. And where is the label or marking for "Used Oil?"

Spent Antifreeze – Common Violations

Like used oil, spent antifreeze is generated at many facilities throughout Washington. Again, the biggest issues we see with spent antifreeze are improper or missing labels, and open containers.

What you must do to pass a compliance inspection:

- Store spent antifreeze in tanks or containers that do not leak. Inspect them regularly. Fix problems when you find them.
- Keep containers of spent antifreeze closed at all times. You should only have the container open when you are adding or removing spent antifreeze.
- Label containers and tanks used for spent antifreeze with the words “Spent Antifreeze.” If you reuse the antifreeze in your shop without further treatment, you may label the container as “Useable Antifreeze Only.”
- Store spent antifreeze so it does not get into the environment. Store it in compatible containers kept on impermeable surfaces, such as concrete with no cracks, or in secondary containment structures.
- Do not mix spent antifreeze with other wastes. That ruins it for recycling. If you mix it with another dangerous waste, all of the spent antifreeze becomes dangerous waste and subject to the full range of dangerous waste requirements (see WAC 173-303-170 through 173-303-230).
- Keep records of antifreeze recycled on site, or sent off for reclamation or recycling, for five years from the date of reclamation/recycling.

There is no time or volume limit for spent antifreeze accumulated on site.



Left: This container for spent antifreeze is properly labeled, but not closed. Note the cap to the container sitting on the plastic cup behind it.



Right: This spent antifreeze drum shows antifreeze spills on the lid. Clean up spills as they happen.

Again, manage your spent antifreeze and spent antifreeze accumulation containers according to the state’s rule, WAC 173-303-522, Special Requirements for Recycling Spent Antifreeze. This will help you stay in compliance and avoid violations.

For more information on spent antifreeze, please see the publication, *Focus on Spent Antifreeze*.

Lean and Green Project Saves Heath Tecna \$125,000

The company:

Heath Tecna, Inc. (now part of Zodiac Aerospace) manufactures composite interior parts for airplanes, such as closets and overhead bins. By adding environmental waste reduction to their Lean manufacturing efforts, the Bellingham company will save \$125,000 each year. They cut their dangerous waste by 18,000 pounds per year, and reduced their use of toxic materials by 400 pounds per year.



Their results:

The company worked with the Department of Ecology and Impact Washington on four Lean and Green projects. As a result, Heath Tecna:

- Reduced adhesive purge use for more than \$40,000 annual savings.
- Reduced core sheet scrap for \$35,000 annual savings.
- Reduced dangerous waste disposal by 18,000 pounds, saving \$25,000 annually.
- Eliminated annual use of 400 pounds of a toxic product by switching delivery systems.
- Cut one day from the unit production time.
- Saved 10,000 gallons of water per day.

"This program has proven financially and ecologically successful, and I am proud of the work we have collectively achieved."

*Angela Davis,
Manufacturing Engineering
Manager*

How they did it:

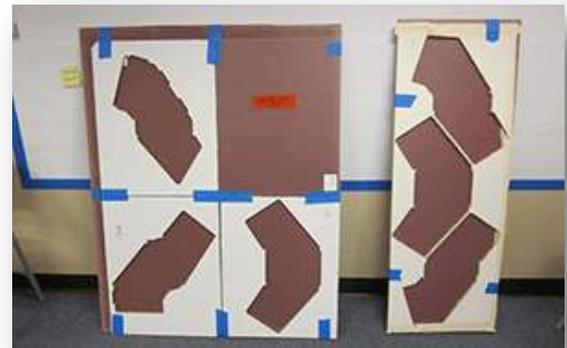
Heath Tecna frequently uses standard Lean projects to improve its manufacturing. In 2012, the company joined with Ecology and Impact Washington for four Lean and Green events. The "Lean Team" started by analyzing the company's operations in detail. The analysis revealed where the company could minimize the amount of dangerous waste, scrap material, and defects in products.

Better waste segregation: Employees on the shop floor were putting items that were not dangerous waste into the dangerous waste disposal containers, increasing the amount and cost of dangerous waste disposal. They corrected this with a vigorous waste segregation system, along with careful staff training and better signage.

Standards for adhesive use: The company uses a two-part epoxy from a syringe system for the adhesive that creates the composite sheets. The Lean Team's analysis determined the most efficient way to purge new syringes. That became the standard throughout the shop.

"Pens" for anodizing: The company had been buying a toxic anodizing product in bulk, but could not use it up before the product expired and had to be disposed. The Lean Team determined that small "pens" of the product worked just as well, so they stopped buying in bulk. This eliminated the use of 400 pounds of the toxic product per year. Less product used means better environmental protection. This also saved \$700 in purchase costs and reduced the company's dangerous waste disposal costs.

Next, the team analyzed how the core sheets were cut into the needed parts. By using larger sheets and improving layouts, they greatly increased yield from each sheet and reduced scrap.



Reconfiguring the layout of the parts-cutting templates makes more efficient use of materials.

- H076 - Wet air oxidation.
- H077 - Other chemical precipitation with or without pre-treatment.
- These changes affect waste you report on GM (Generation and Management) or WR (Waste Received) forms.
- Your 2013 manifests should show your new Management Methods codes.

NAICS Code changes

- These codes classify business activities. The US Census Bureau sets them.
- You must use year 2012 NAICS codes on your Site Identification form.
- The Bureau revised 113 of the year 2007 NAICS codes.
- The rest of the year 2007 and earlier NAICS codes are still valid.
 - Example: NAICS "221119 - Other Electric Power Generation" has been replaced by five new codes showing more specific activities:
 - 221114 - Solar Electric Power Generation
 - 221115 - Wind Electric Power Generation
 - 221116 - Geothermal Electric Power Generation
 - 221117 - Biomass Electric Power Generation
 - 221118 - Other Electric Power Generation

Waste Source Code changes (G Codes)

- These codes describe the process that generated the waste.
- EPA slightly changed the descriptions of three waste Source codes. These may change the code you pick for your annual report waste streams.
 - Example: The revised description for G27 is "Treatment or recovery of universal waste."
- Use Source codes only on the GM (Generation and Management) forms.

Valid Washington State RCRA Site ID Numbers (for the Off Site Information (OI) forms)

- Ecology will update the list of valid Washington state RCRA Site ID numbers.
- Ecology uses this list to verify that you enter the valid ID numbers on your OI address forms.
- The ID numbers identify the TSD facilities, recyclers, transporters, or generators in Washington state that managed your waste, or that sent waste to you.
- RCRA Site ID numbers are also known as WAD numbers.

For more information, see [Dangerous Waste Annual Report - Frequently Asked Questions](#).

A True “Blast from the Past” – Fire Grenades

Someone brought a true "blast from the past" to the Snohomish County moderate risk waste facility – fire grenades. People once used the glass balls filled with carbon tetrachloride as fire extinguishers.

Charles Cromwell, Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) specialist with Snohomish County, said the idea was to throw the balls at the base of a fire. This would create a gas that would extinguish the fire by displacing oxygen. The balls would put out liquid and electrical fires. People used them from the 1800s until the early 1950s, when their toxicity led to their withdrawal.



Vintage fire extinguishers – glass balls filled with carbon tetrachloride.

Exposure to high levels of carbon tetrachloride can damage the nervous system and internal organs. Also, the heat from a fire can convert the chemical to phosgene gas, formerly used as a chemical weapon.

Snohomish County may donate the fire grenades to a fire department for display.

If you find unknown waste, please contact your local moderate risk waste office to find out how and where to best dispose of it.

Hazardous Substance Inventory Reports (Tier Two) Due March 1, 2014

Do you store hazardous substances on site? Maybe you have a large gasoline tank, or a supply of chlorine? If so, please review your records to see whether you should file Tier Two – Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory reports with emergency agencies. You must file by March 1, 2014.

Who has to report?

You must report if you had more than the threshold amount of hazardous substances **on site, at any one time**, during the previous calendar year.

What are hazardous substances?

Chemicals in the workplace that can cause harm, according to the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. Any product that requires you to keep a Safety Data Sheet could be reportable.



What we mean by:

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

SDS - Safety Data Sheet, formerly MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet)

EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substances Response Commission

SARA - Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act

Threshold Amount - minimum reporting level

What are the threshold amounts?

The threshold amount for most hazardous substances is 10,000 pounds. Examples are gasoline and diesel.

The threshold amounts are much lower for Extremely Hazardous Substances. Examples are ammonia at 500 pounds and chlorine at 100 pounds. (See the Environmental Protection Agency's List of Lists for EHS thresholds.)

Who gets the report?

Send copies of your reports to:

- The Washington State Emergency Response Commission
- Your Local Emergency Planning Committee
- Your local fire department

How are the reports used?

The state and local emergency agencies use the Tier Two report information to plan disaster and emergency response. EPCRA is an integral part of successful disaster prevention, preparedness, and response. The Department of Ecology manages EPCRA reports on behalf of the Washington SERC.

EPCRA is also known as SARA Title III. You may also see the Tier Two report requirement referred to as Section 312.

Reporting requirements unchanged

There are no reporting changes for the 2013 reporting cycle. The Washington SERC still requires the actual maximum and average pounds stored on site.

How to report

The quickest and most efficient way is using Tier Two Online (requires registration). This online reporting application allows you to:

- Quickly update your information.
- Easily upload previously submitted data.
- Submit directly to the SERC.
- Print completed forms to send to your local agencies and for your records.

Visit the EPCRA website:

- To determine whether your company needs to report by March 1, 2014.
- For instructions on registering for Tier Two Online.
- For contact information for Local Emergency Planning Committees.
- For more information on other EPCRA reporting requirements.

EPCRA training

For EPCRA training, contact your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

For more information

Ecology's Community Right-to-Know Specialists can provide regulatory assistance and technical support. Contact us at epcra@ecy.wa.gov or call (800) 633-7585. Press "2" at the greeting to reach a Community Right-to-Know Specialist.

Understanding Green Chemistry

You may have heard or read the term “green chemistry” in the last few years. Would you like to know what it means for design and manufacturing? You can learn about this approach to chemistry and creating products on these new Ecology web pages.

What is green chemistry?

Green chemistry is a way to design chemicals and processes so they are safer, healthier, and more sustainable. This webpage explains the concept and gives some practical examples.



12 Principles of green chemistry

Chemists and product designers use the 12 principles of Green Chemistry to design better chemicals and processes. This webpage lists the principles and provides links to short videos with a fuller explanation for each.

Green Chemistry at Ecology

This webpage describes Ecology’s efforts related to green chemistry. It includes A Roadmap for Advancing Green Chemistry in Washington and updates on a planned Green Chemistry Center for the Pacific Northwest. You can also learn what Ecology is doing to help business and industry identify safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals.

A sidebar on the webpage contains links to materials. These include recordings of webinars and even posters for high school chemistry teachers. There is a presentation on the Quick Chemical Assessment Tool (QCAT). Ecology developed QCAT to help small and medium businesses assess safer alternatives. And there are links to services that promote sustainable practices, such as Lean and Green.

Green chemistry resource page

The resource page describes websites that businesses and classrooms can use as starting points. There are also links to webinars from presentations and training events, and to initiatives related to green chemistry. We hope you find these pages useful.

For more information

For more information about green chemistry and the website, contact Saskia van Bergen at (360) 407-6609.

Stay Informed About the State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan (Beyond Waste – Addressing Toxics Bans and Waste Trends

Updating the State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan (Beyond Waste)

Ecology is updating the state’s solid and hazardous waste management and prevention plan, currently known as the Beyond Waste Plan. We are gathering input from stakeholders throughout the process on how we can reach our 2035 vision of eliminating most wastes and toxics.

Beyond Waste Vision

We can transition to a society where waste is viewed as inefficient, and where most wastes and toxic substances have been eliminated. This will contribute to economic, social, and environmental vitality.

Troubling trends

Washington enacted eight new laws in the past ten years that ban or limit toxics in products. Despite these laws, toxics in Puget Sound, and in our bodies, are increasing (see table below). Ecology will examine these and other waste trends for the update.

Stay informed

- Join the email list to stay informed about the plan update process, input opportunities, and to review documents.
- Read background information in the *Why Plan for Solid and Hazardous Waste* focus sheet.
- Visit the state waste plan update website for more information about the update process.
- Visit the Beyond Waste Plan website if you would like to learn more about our current state plan.
- If you have questions or if your organization would like a presentation about the plan and the update, please contact Chris Chapman, Ecology's Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program, at 360-407-7160.

Topic	Washington Law# (RCW)	Year
Mercury reduction	70.95M	2003
PBDE flame retardants	70.76	2007
Children's safe products	70.240	2008
Lead wheel weights	70.970	2009
Brake friction material	70.285	2010
BPA in sports bottles, etc.	70.280	2010
Copper boat paint ban	70.300	2011
Coal tar sealant	70.295	2011

Auto Recyclers Collect 200,000th Mercury Switch from Salvaged Cars

Automobile recyclers in Washington have prevented 445 pounds of mercury from entering the environment. They did this by removing switches that contain mercury from cars before salvaging them. Recyclers collected their 200,000th mercury switch since Ecology started the collection program in 2006!

"The Auto Recyclers of Washington are proud to partner with Ecology to recover these mercury switches," said Don Phelps, the group's president. He has been an auto recycler for 45 years. "Auto recyclers are the best example of managing end-of-life vehicles by recovering and selling used parts, which protects the environment and saves consumers a great deal of money as compared to new parts."



Aurana Lewis, Ecology's Mercury Switch Coordinator, explains where to find switches in junked cars.

Most reused and recycled waste stream

End-of-life vehicles are the most reused and recycled waste stream in the world. Until 2003, vehicle makers used mercury switches for convenience lights under hoods and in trunks. Early anti-lock braking and airbag systems also used the switches. Many older cars with the switches are still on the road.

Dangers of mercury

Mercury can evaporate into the air when vehicles are crushed, stored, and recycled. The evaporated mercury can deposit into water and soil. Fish collect mercury in their bodies. People are exposed to the mercury by eating the fish.

Children and fetuses are the most vulnerable to the effects of mercury. It can permanently affect learning and behavior.

Partnership is key

Washington's program is a partnership among Ecology, the Automotive Recyclers of Washington Association, and End-of-Life Vehicle Solutions. End-of-Life is an organization of vehicle manufacturers that no longer use mercury switches. Auto recyclers participating in the voluntary program are reimbursed \$3 per switch.

The State Legislature provided funding expected to keep the mercury switch collection program operating until 2017.

For more information

Auto Mercury Switch Removal Program

Automotive Recyclers Association (search directory for Washington members)

Links to Resources Mentioned in this Issue

Announcements

- **Dangerous Waste Regulations Chapter 173-303 WAC:** <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303>
- **Rule-making listserv:** www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/laws_rules/DWRRuleMaking.html
- **Alternatives Assessment Guide:** www.newmoa.org/prevention/ic2/aaguidance.cfm
- **Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse (IC2):** www.newmoa.org/prevention/ic2/index.cfm
- **Oct. 2013 Shoptalk, pub. #13-04-001c:** <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1304001C.html>
- **Association of Washington Businesses:** www.awb.org/
- **Environmental Excellence Award:** www.awb.org/awards/

How to Manage Used Oil and Antifreeze

- **Dangerous Waste Rules Chapter 173-303 WAC:** <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303>
- **WAC 173-303-170 through 173-303-230:** <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-170>
- **WAC 173-303-515 Used Oil Standards:** <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-515>
- **WAC 173-303-522 Recycling Spent Antifreeze:** <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-522>
- **Used Oil Facts:** <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/0204006.html>
- **Best Practices for Used Oil Generation:** <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/0604034.html>
- **Materials that may or may not be managed as used oil in Washington State:** <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/060400X.html>
- **Focus on Spent Antifreeze:** <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/0304017.html>

Lean and Environment Saves Heath Tecna \$125,000

- **Heath Tecna Inc.:** www.heathtecna.com/Home.aspx
- **Impact Washington:** <http://impactwashington.org/>
- **Lean and Green:** www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/lean/index.html
- **U.S. EPA Lean and the Environment:** www.epa.gov/lean/environment/index.htm

Coding Changes May Affect Your 2013 Dangerous Waste Annual Report

- **Dangerous Waste Annual Report:** www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/waste-report/index.htm
- **TurboWaste.Net:** <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/turbowaste/Login/Splash.aspx>
- **Waste Management Method Codes:** www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/waste-report/Management_Codes.htm
- **NAICS Codes:** www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/
- **Waste Source Codes:** www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/waste-report/waste_codes.htm
- **Generation and Management Form:** <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/ECY070135.html>
- **Waste Received Form:** <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/ECY070136.html>
- **Site Identification Form:** <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/ECY070133.html>
- **Off Site Information Form:** <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/ECY070134.html>
- **2013 Dangerous Waste Annual Report Line by Line Instructions:** <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/0304018.html>

A True “Blast from the Past” – Fire Grenades

- **Local Moderate Risk Waste Offices:** www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/mrw/mrw_contacts.html

Hazardous Substance Inventory Reports (Tier Two) Due March 1, 2014

- **Tier Two – Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory:** www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/first.html
- **Who has to Report Flowchart:** www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/epcra312_flowchart.pdf
- **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA):** www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/whatis.html
- **U.S. EPA’s List of Lists:** www2.epa.gov/epcra-tier-i-and-tier-ii-reporting/epcracerclacaa-ss112r-consolidated-list-lists-october-2012
- **Washington State Emergency Response Commission:** www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/serc.html
- **Local Emergency Planning Committees:** www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/lepclist.html
- **Tier Two Online:** www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/saw.html

- **Contact:** epcra@ecy.wa.gov

Understanding Green Chemistry

- **What is Green Chemistry?:** www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/GreenChem/whatisGreenChemistry.html
- **12 Principles of Green Chemistry:** www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/GreenChem/TwelvePrinciples.html
- **Green Chemistry at Ecology:** www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/P2/GreenChem/greenchem_ecy.html
- ***A Roadmap for Advancing Green Chemistry in Washington:***
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1204009.html>
- **Green Chemistry Resources:** www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/GreenChem/Greenchem_resources.html
- **Contact: Saskia van Bergen:** sava461@ecy.wa.gov

Stay Informed About the State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan (the Beyond Waste Plan)

- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals:** www.cdc.gov/exposurereport/
- **Washington State Plan Listserv:** <http://listserv.wa.gov/cgi-bin/wa?A0=WA-STATE-WASTE-PLAN>
- ***Why Plan for Solid and Hazardous Waste:*** <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1307058.html>
- **State Waste Plan Update website:** www.ecy.wa.gov/wasteplan/
- **Beyond Waste Plan:** www.ecy.wa.gov/beyondwaste/
- **Contact: Chris Chapman:** chris.chapman@ecy.wa.gov

Auto Recyclers Collect 200,000th Mercury Switch

- **Auto Mercury Switch Removal Program:** www.ecy.wa.gov/mercury/mercury_auto_switch_program.html
- **Automotive Recyclers Association (search directory for Washington members):** www.a-r-a.org/