

Shoptalk

Dangerous Waste & Pollution Prevention

SPRING 2016 ISSUE

Announcements:

- Hazardous Waste Generation Fee Due June 30, 2016
- Online Chemical Hazard Assessment Training

How Your Tier Two Data Can Save Lives

New Changes to the Dangerous Waste Regulations

Two Chemicals Added to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) List of Reportable Chemicals

Making Connections – Earth Day and the Cleanup of Polluted Sites

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4 Certified Training Course

New Poster Helps Minimize Confusion About Environmental Reporting Requirements

Hazardous Waste Generation Fee Due June 30, 2016

This June many businesses will receive an invoice from the Department of Ecology for the Hazardous Waste Generation Fee. The \$49 fee is required of businesses that generated dangerous waste in 2015 and whose gross income exceeded \$12,000 in 2015. The fee is due June 30, 2016.

Ecology invoices businesses assigned particular North American Industry

Classification System (NAICS) codes that typically generate dangerous waste. Many businesses will receive a bill for the first time this year due to recent updates to the Department of Revenue's NAICS database.

If your business is billed but you didn't generate any dangerous waste in 2015, you may apply for a waiver or exemption online.

Online Chemical Hazard Assessment Training

If you missed our in-person chemical hazard trainings last year, you're in luck! In June, Northwest Green Chemistry and Ecology will offer an online training to use the Quick Chemical Assessment Tool (QCAT).

QCAT lets users with limited resources or expertise evaluate the hazards of chemical ingredients and compare potential alternatives. This tool is great for professionals working in occupational health and safety, pollution prevention, supply chain management, and more.

In this four-part webinar series, Ecology's Dr. Alex Stone will provide an introduction to QCAT

and exercises that let participants practice using the tool. Register early to suggest a chemical of interest that may be incorporated into the workshop!

Details

- 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. (PT)
- June 9, 16, 23, and 30, 2016
- \$75 (must register by May 20)
- \$100 (after May 20)
- Register for the QCAT training at: <http://www.eventbrite.com/e/june-2016-qcat-training-webinar-series-4-weeks-thur-69-616-623630-tickets-24690522016>

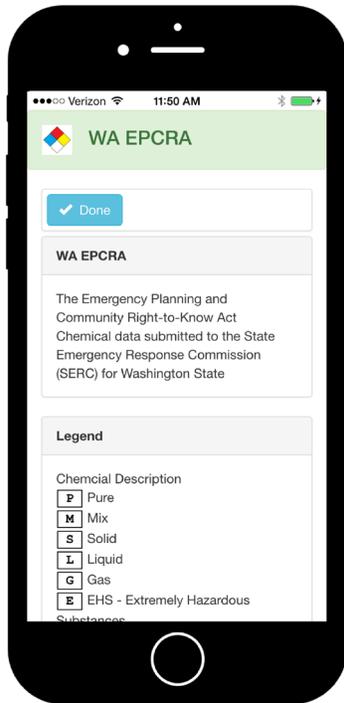


Pub. #16-04-001b

How Your Tier Two Data Can Save Lives

By Andy Wineke

Last June fierce winds swept embers from the Sleepy Hollow Fire outside of Wenatchee into a commercial area, igniting material first at a recycling center, then at a nearby fruit packing plant. The blaze soon threatened tanks holding thousands of pounds of ammonia and other toxic chemicals. When the Washington Department of Ecology's (Ecology) spill response unit was called in, they brought a new tool to the scene: their cell phones.



Just before the Sleepy Hollow Fire broke out, Ecology's Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction program began piloting a new smartphone app. It allows emergency responders to access data on what chemicals are stored at a facility and in what quantity—data that comes from Tier Two reports submitted by businesses all over Washington.

Knowing what chemicals are on site allows first responders—both Ecology's own spill teams and local police and firefighters—to choose the right safety gear and take steps to protect themselves and nearby residents.

"This is a game-changer for us," David Byers, Ecology's spill response manager, said of the app. "Having this has paid off for us, improving the safety of responders and the public."

Until now data from Tier Two reports was kept in paper records or on computer spreadsheets. When an incident would occur, responders had to request the latest data from Ecology. Having it pre-loaded in

an app saves valuable time and reduces the chance for errors.

"I believe it will help save lives," said Chief Bill Whealan, chairman of the State Emergency Response Commission. "It's all about safety and being as prepared as possible. I'm excited to share this with our fire chiefs, battalion chiefs, and emergency medical services personnel."

Ecology began piloting the app with a version for Android phones and recently launched an Apple version for iPhones. Although the app itself is free and available in app stores, downloading the emergency data requires an access key from Ecology to ensure the tool is used only by authorized emergency responders.

The Washington State EPCRA app is the first mobile app Ecology has produced – and the first EPCRA mobile app available in the entire country. Along with information on the chemicals themselves, the app provides directions, gives responders access to facility contacts and provides other information.

If your facility stores chemicals on site, [be sure to submit your annual Tier Two report](#). Emergency responders will be safer knowing what to expect at your site.



Responders outside a facility burned in the Sleepy Hollow Fire.

New Changes to the Dangerous Waste Regulations

By Rob Rieck

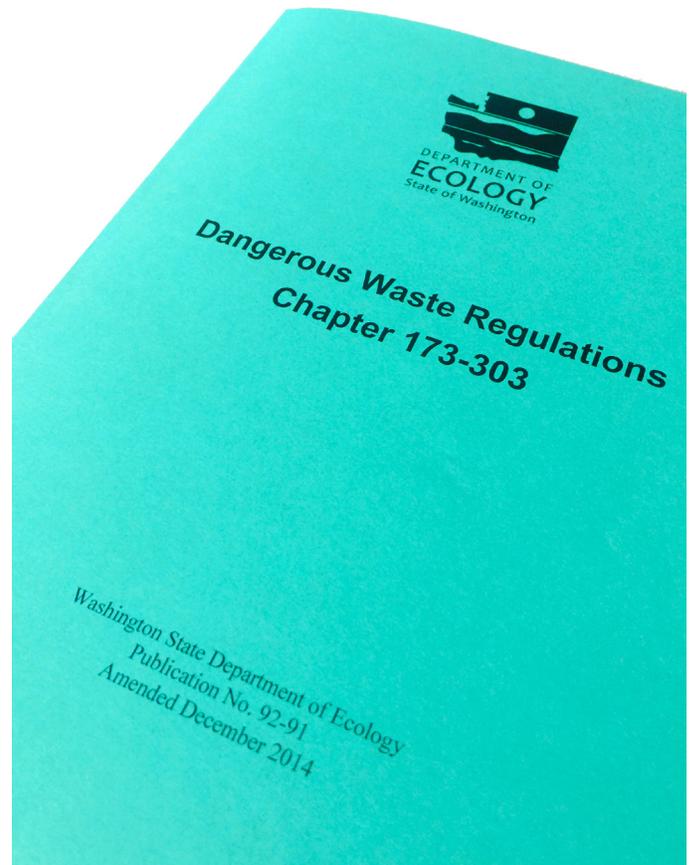
Ecology filed a pre-proposal rulemaking notice in the Washington State Register on February 17, 2016 about plans to update Chapter 173-303 WAC, Dangerous Waste Regulation. Ecology plans to amend specific sections of the dangerous waste regulations to incorporate new federal hazardous waste rules, including but not limited to:

- Management standards for hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.
- Conditional exclusions for solvent-contaminated wipes.
- Definition of solid waste revisions to solid waste variances and to the definition of legitimacy.
- Revisions to the export provisions of the cathode ray tube (CRT) rule.
- Several minor technical and editorial corrections and clarifications.
- Ecology is required to adopt certain federal hazardous waste rules to remain authorized by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and consistent with EPA regulations.

A key reason for starting rulemaking now on the pharmaceutical rule is to resolve problems with pharmaceutical waste management. Ecology will adopt newly proposed EPA rules for management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. Adopting these pharmaceutical waste rules will help healthcare facilities and waste management vendors properly manage this waste stream, reduce the regulatory burden associated with waste management, and reduce confusion. Additionally, the new rules prohibit disposal of drugs to the sewer, resulting in fewer toxic chemicals in our waterways.

Adopting the solvent wipes rule allows more flexibility to safely manage dangerous waste wipes while reducing regulatory requirements.

Ecology will keep affected generators and other interested state and local government agencies



informed about rulemaking efforts. We expect to publish draft rule language later this year, and will encourage the public to provide comments. Please [see the dangerous waste rulemaking website](#) for more information. People interested in receiving regular rulemaking activity updates can subscribe to the [dangerous waste rules listserv](#).



Two Chemicals Added to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) list of Reportable Chemicals. Nonylphenol Reports due July 1, 2016; Reports for 1-bromopropane due in 2017

By Diane Fowler

A new chemical category has been added to the list of chemicals reportable in 2016. Under the new Nonylphenol chemical category, the following chemical names and associated Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers are now reportable under TRI:

CAS Number Chemical Name

104-40-5	4-Nonylphenol
11066-49-2	Isononylphenol
25154-52-3	Nonylphenol
26543-97-5	4-Isononylphenol
84852-15-3	4-Nonylphenol, branched
90481-04-2	Nonylphenol, branched

Nonylphenol is used in a variety of industrial applications and consumer products like detergents, emulsifiers, wetting agents, and de-foaming agents. Nonylphenol is [highly toxic to aquatic life](#).

Additionally, EPA added 1-bromopropane to the TRI chemical list for reports due in 2017. Facilities that meet TRI reporting thresholds for 1-bromopropane should begin collecting release information now for their reports due July 1, 2017.

1-bromopropane is used as an aerosol solvent in asphalt, aircraft, and synthetic fiber manufacturing, as a vapor and immersion degreaser in metals, metal products, plastics, optics, and electronics manufacturing, and as a cleaning solvent for dry cleaning. It is also used as an adhesive in laminates and foam products, and as a chemical intermediate in pharmaceuticals, pesticides, quaternary ammonium compounds, flavors, and fragrances.

The TRI identifies chemicals manufactured and used at certain businesses or facilities. It tracks accidental and routine releases of those chemicals

to air, land, and water and how waste is managed or disposed.

Who must report under the Toxics Release Inventory?

A business must complete a Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) report if it meets all three of these criteria:

1. It is a federal facility or is included in a covered industry category as determined by its [North American Industry Classification System](#) (NAICS) code; and
2. It has ten or more full-time employees (or the equivalent of 20,000 hours per year); and
3. It manufactures, imports, processes, or otherwise uses any of the EPCRA section 313 chemicals in amounts greater than the threshold quantities of these chemicals. More than [650 chemicals](#) and chemical categories are covered.

If these criteria are met during a calendar year, the business must file a TRI report by July 1 of the following year. Reports must go to the U.S. [Environmental Protection Agency](#) (EPA) and to either:

- The state in which the facility is located.
- The tribal government, if the facility is located on tribal land.

The TRI coordinator at Ecology receives reports for Washington State.

Does my Facility Need to Report?

Use EPA's [screening tool](#) to help determine if you need to complete an annual TRI report.

For more information about TRI reporting in Washington state, visit [Ecology's TRI web page](#) or contact: [Diane Fowler](#) at 360-407-6171, or visit [EPA's TRI Program web page](#).



Making Connections – Earth Day and the Cleanup of Polluted Sites

By Kerry Graber

Across the state, Ecology staff took a moment to honor the environmental movement that founded the first Earth Day on April 22, 1970. Earth Day is now a global event organized by the [Earth Day Network](#) and celebrated in more than 192 countries.

In the 1970's, Congress, motivated by Earth Day and the environmental movement, passed several laws to protect human health and the environment. One of those laws was the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). RCRA created a national system for the safe transport, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. The goal was to prevent human exposure to toxic waste like the tragedy at [Love Canal](#).

Most businesses that generate dangerous waste know the role of the HWTR Program in waste reduction and prevention. Ecology staff may have inspected your business to ensure you're complying with the state's dangerous waste laws, or maybe staff have provided pollution prevention assistance.

HWTR also has a Corrective Action team: a group of environmental engineers, hydrogeologists, project managers, public involvement specialists, and toxicologists. They are dedicated to tackling the most contaminated sites in the state, many of which were contaminated before we had environmental laws.

The Complicated World of Cleaning up Hazardous Waste Sites

Corrective Action, which includes remediation and cleanup of contamination, is regulated under RCRA for facilities that treat, store, and dispose of hazardous waste. RCRA requires facilities to investigate and clean up any waste spilled or discharged into the environment. Facilities have a set process for dealing with spills, releases, and historical disposal. Each site is overseen by a project manager and sometimes a project team, to effectively work through the cleanup process.



It may take decades to complete cleanup because of the technical and legal complexity. And although Ecology has the legal authority to order a liable party to clean up, we prefer to achieve cleanups cooperatively. Ecology believes that a non-adversarial relationship with potentially liable parties improves the chances for prompt and efficient cleanup.

Opportunity for Innovation

We continue to push for ways to move cleanups forward efficiently and effectively. One innovation was to use the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) regulations to complete Corrective Action. MTCA is an innovative, citizen-mandated toxic waste cleanup law. Its passage in March 1989 changed the way hazardous waste sites in Washington are cleaned up.

MTCA sets strict cleanup standards to ensure human health and the environment are protected and that the quality of cleanup isn't compromised. The rules that guide cleanup under MTCA also have built-in flexibility to allow cleanups to be addressed on a site-specific basis.



Using MTCA provides project managers both the flexibility and authority to put sites on a clear project timeline and to rely on the technical support from Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program (TCP) to make progress. MTCA also establishes cost recovery agreements with responsible parties. This means the Corrective Action team tracks project hours and the agency is reimbursed by responsible parties.

Ecology's Commitment to Public Involvement

Ecology is committed to engaging the public. Project managers work with public involvement coordinators to develop site-specific plans for communication and public participation. Public notices are required throughout the cleanup process, including legal decisions. Ecology also holds informational meetings and hearings depending on the level of interest in a site.

There are several ways to stay involved in Ecology's cleanups:

- Ecology's [Site Register](#) informs the public about public meetings and comment periods,

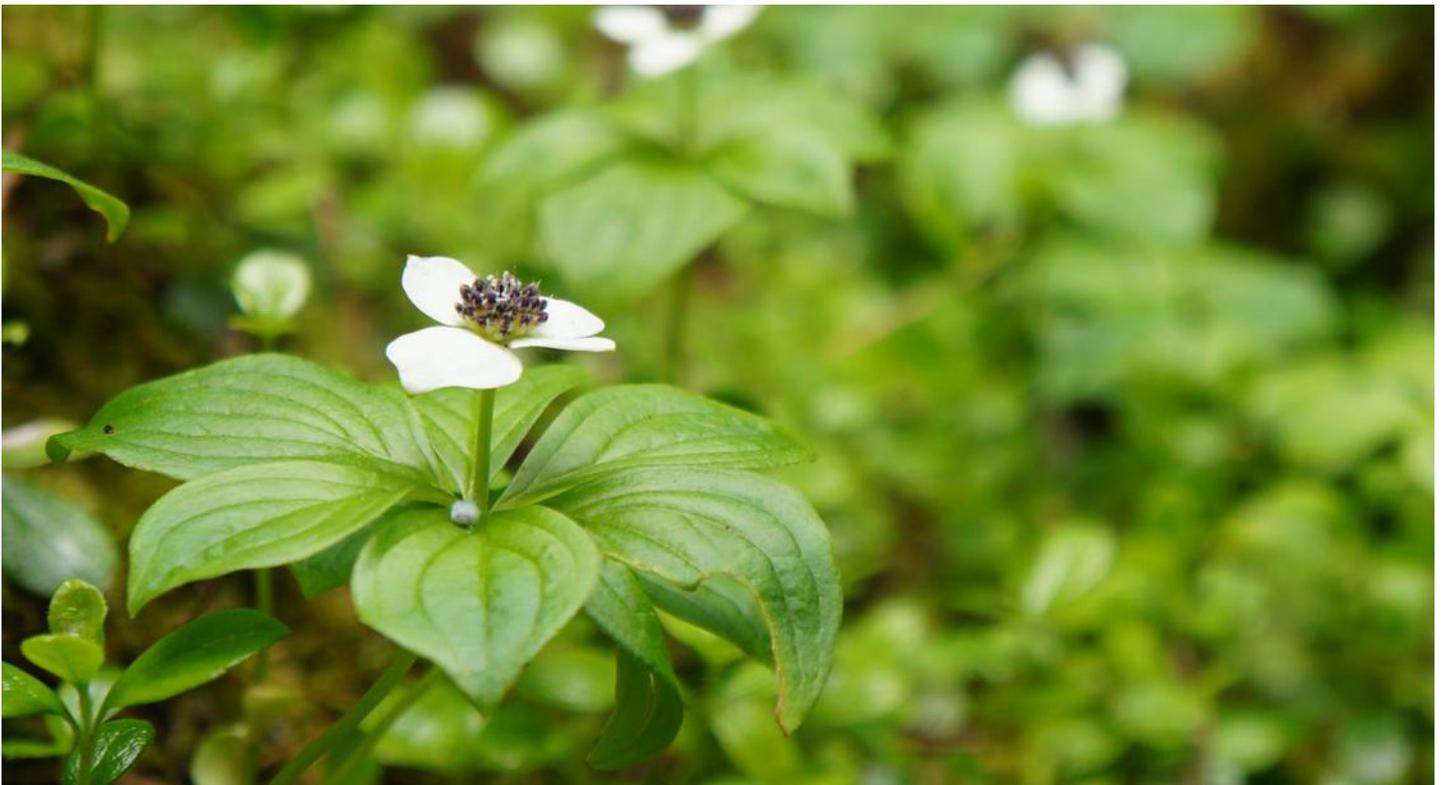
discussions or negotiations of legal agreements, and other cleanup activities.

- Join the [HWTR Dangerous Waste Facility email listserv](#) to learn more about corrective action.
- And visit our Corrective Action [website](#).

Looking to a Brighter Future

Ecology has come a long way from its early days in the 70s. Most of our sites are nearing completion of remedial investigation, some are deep into feasibility studies and the process of selecting remedies, and some sites have completed construction activities and are monitoring their success.

All this work has taken dedicated years working together with responsible parties toward a common goal: Protect human health and the environment from the effects of contamination. We are achieving the vision of leaders who had the foresight to plan for the future all those years ago, when they created Earth Day to put a spotlight on protecting the earth for future generations.





Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4 Certified Training Course June 8 and 9, 2016

By Linda Glasier

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is the world's leading framework for sustainability or corporate social responsibility (CSR) reporting. Founded in Boston in 1997, it has grown since its inception as a non-profit entity to the most used sustainability reporting tool in the world.

The GRI framework is suitable for organizations of all sizes, from all sectors, featuring sector specific metrics that can flexibly be adapted to communicate performance in key sustainability areas.

Many organizations know that the sustainability issue can no longer be ignored. Whether driven by corporate conscience, stakeholder pressure or regulations, companies recognize that action must be taken now. Sustainability has moved far beyond philanthropy and ethics. It's now at the heart of corporate strategy and competitive advantage. Take a look at this recent chart of S&P 500 companies and the growth in reporting over the last 5 years (below).

Companies are increasingly using sustainability to create business value or integrating financial

and non-financial reporting to identify all value sources. Sustainability can spur product and service innovation, and disclosing shared values can support companies' license to operate.

Content: Participants will learn how to use GRI G4—the latest version of the GRI guidelines—to manage the reporting process, assess an organization's significant impacts, select report topics and performance measures, and follow best practices for developing top-quality sustainability reports.

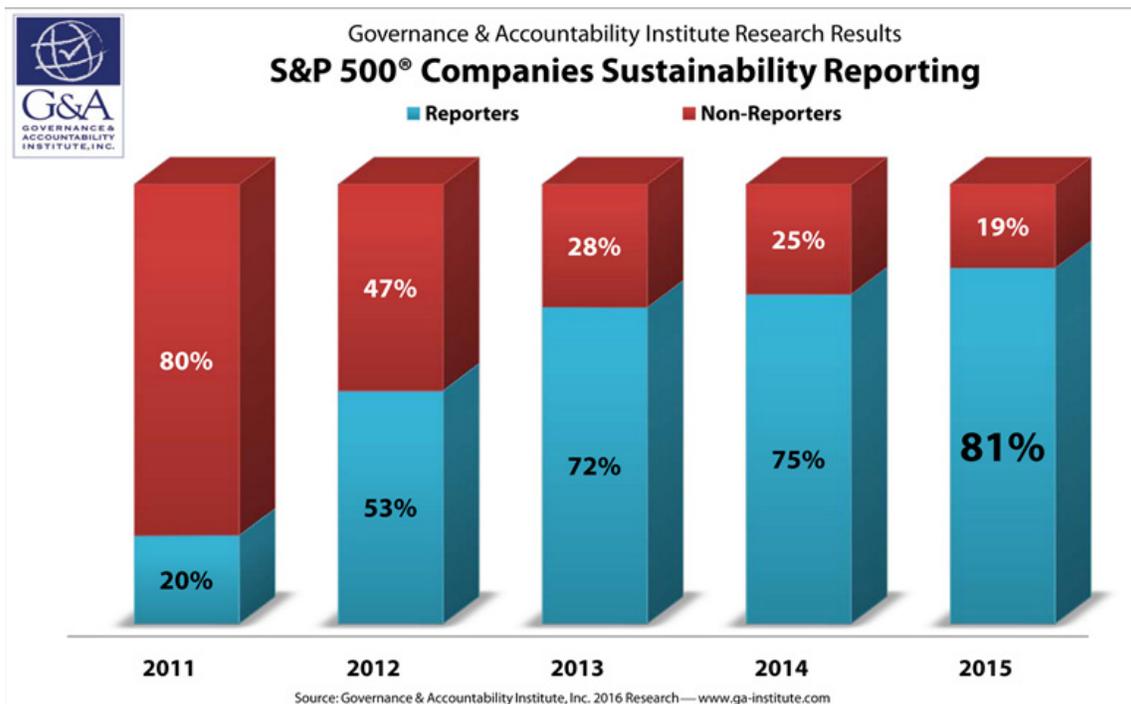
Cost: As a commitment to sustainability by the Department of Ecology, all Washington State organizations are able to register for a discounted rate of \$850.

Dates: June 8th & 9th | 8:30 to 5:00 daily

Venue: Tukwila Community Center 12424 42nd Avenue South, Tukwila, WA 98168

Guest speakers: Sustainability at Alaska Airlines, & Corporate Responsibility at Holland America

[Register Here](#)



New Poster Helps Minimize Confusion About Environmental Reporting Requirements

By Janna Ryan and Stephanie Malham

Industrial facilities often submit multiple reports to different Ecology programs to ensure they are operating safely and stay in compliance with environmental laws. Many facilities find it confusing to know what reports are required for their industry or when they are due. This poster highlights the most common reports required from Ecology to help businesses understand what to report, why they must report, and when reports are due.

Order copies of this poster for your facility by contacting hwtrpubs@ecy.wa.gov.

Common Environmental Reports for Facilities in Washington State*

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

<p>Dangerous Waste Annual Report Tracks facility's generation and management of dangerous waste to keep people and the environment safe.</p>	<p>Hazardous Chemical Inventory - Tier Two Informs emergency planning and response agencies of chemicals that may be stored on site and found in an emergency.</p>	<p>Pollution Prevention Plan Tracks details of toxic chemical use, then considers ways to reduce that chemical use and the waste it generates.</p>	<p>Industrial Stormwater Reports Tracks: 1) stormwater pollutants discharged to ensure they meet permit limits, and 2) any corrective actions completed.</p>	<p>Air Emissions Reports Provides a statewide inventory of air pollutant sources and tracks each facility's emissions to make sure they meet air pollutant limits.</p>	<p>Toxics Release Inventory Informs communities and agencies of: 1) chemical releases to air, land, and water, and 2) chemical shipments to other facilities for recycling or treatment.</p>	<p>Wastewater Discharge Monitoring Reports Track wastewater volume and the pollutants discharged to make sure they meet water permit limits.</p>
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*These are the most common reports. There are other reports for some facilities. Examples include: chemicals manufactured onsite or imported by the facility into the USA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); water rights and well drilling if the facility has its own water supply; use or sale of pesticides - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Ecology Publication Number 16-04-003 February 2016

Accommodation Requests:

To request ADA accommodation including materials in a format for the visually impaired, call the Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program, 360-407-6700. Persons with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. Persons with speech disability may call TTY at 877-833-6341.