



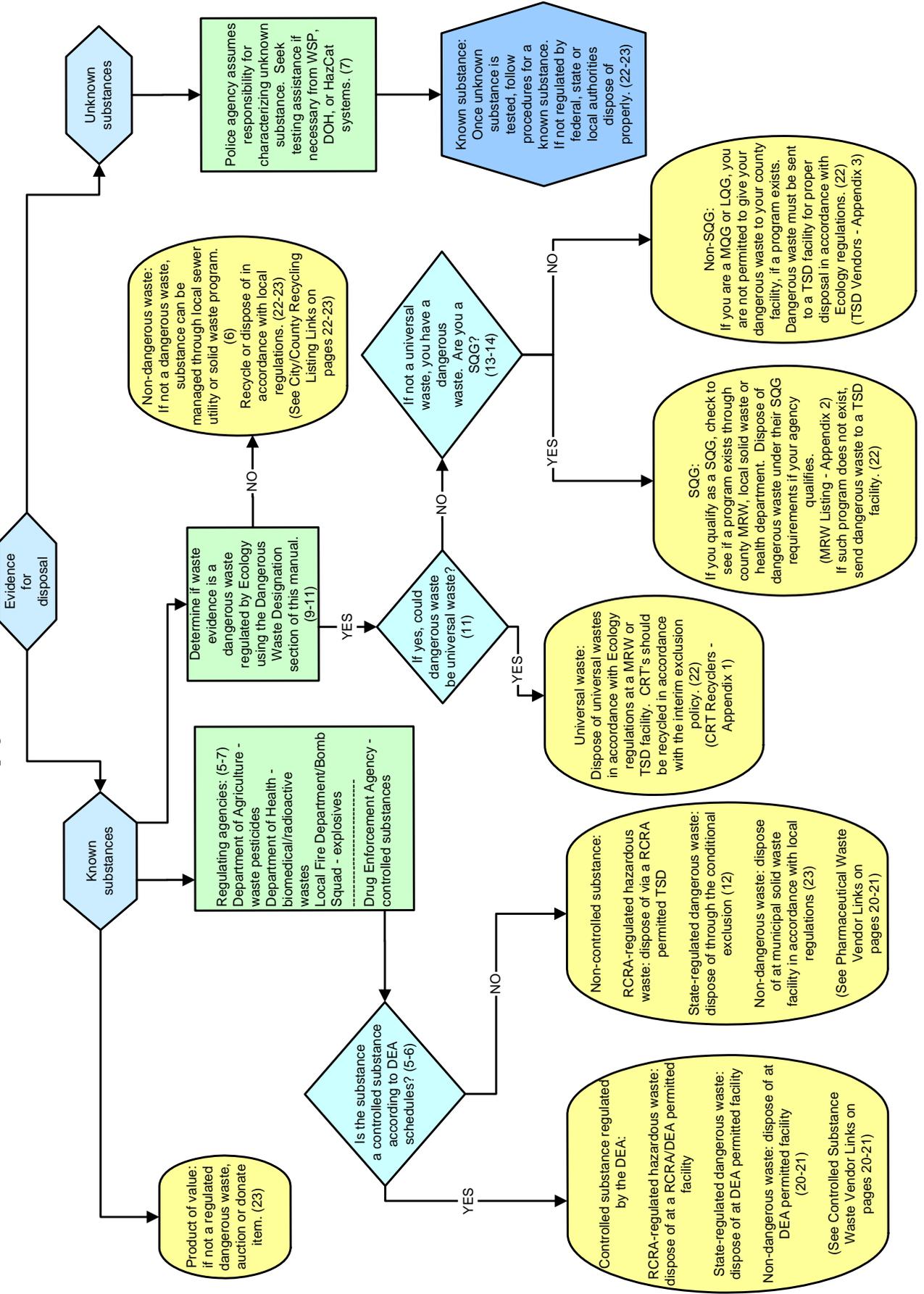
The Designation, Management and Disposal of Police Evidence Dangerous Waste



Washington State
Department of Ecology
Publication Number 05-04-007
April 2005

Waste Stream Flow Chart

(page numbers in parentheses)





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Purpose

This guide is designed to offer direction to police department evidence rooms in the designation and disposal of dangerous waste evidence after the conclusion of a case. Our goal is to provide the information necessary to practice proper disposal techniques where guidance and instruction has been lacking. The Washington State Department of Ecology's (Ecology) involvement has been cultivated through concerns regarding evidence that becomes classified as a dangerous waste once a case is completed. Ecology views a police department identical to any other business when it comes to dangerous waste; therefore, police departments and other public agencies are subject to local and state regulations regarding the disposal of these materials. However, this topic is in its infancy stages and Ecology seeks to integrate a cooperative effort with law enforcement agencies. This document seeks to reach not only evidence room technicians, but those that make financial decisions regarding individual police departments and other police management. The guide describes several practices and options for compliance, as well as, innovative technological choices.

The following topics will be addressed in this guide:

- Common wastes found in police evidence rooms and their regulators
- Instructions for the designation of dangerous waste
- Identifying generator status
- Techniques for safe handling and management of dangerous waste
- Methods for proper disposal of specific wastes
- Links for further information, resources and contacts

Police evidence rooms represent a challenging arena for dangerous waste management due to the nature of evidence and the various unpredictable waste streams involved. From a law enforcement standpoint, maintaining evidence to fit the needs of a case is the primary concern. Recognizing this, Ecology seeks to provide valuable tools for dangerous waste management without compromising the intended purpose of the evidence. However, state accreditation standards state that evidence should be disposed of within six months of case disposition.* The uniqueness of the police evidence room situation has made these issues particularly difficult to resolve. Nonetheless, a continuing dialogue between Ecology and Washington police departments will foster a working relationship, in which government agencies can collaborate to serve the best interest of the public. This guide serves as a foundation for this effort while providing procedures and information for environmental safety and success.

* "Final disposition of found, recovered, and evidentiary property is accomplished within six months after legal requirements have been satisfied. Prompt, authorized property removal (final disposition/destruction) prevents an overload on the property management system and reduces the requirements for additional storage space." According to Washington State Accreditation Standards, Section 84, (3), January 1999.

Ecology will conduct announced and unannounced site visits to police evidence rooms to ensure compliance with the dangerous waste regulations including the proper disposal of dangerous waste. However, if you have questions or need assistance via telephone or a visit by a specialist, please contact Ecology at any time. Unless an imminent threat to human health or the environment is observed during such a visit, no enforcement action will be taken as a result of a technical assistance visit. Keep in mind if you have a RCRA identification number, a police agency is just as likely to be inspected unannounced for compliance issues regarding dangerous waste as any other business with an identification number by Ecology.

Note: For the purpose of this document, the term “dangerous waste” will be used to indicate RCRA-regulated hazardous waste and state-regulated dangerous waste. In other words, dangerous waste includes all federal (RCRA) hazardous waste and all Washington state dangerous waste. Where a separation occurs, the material will be indicated as RCRA-regulated or state-regulated.

Police Department Concerns

Ecology recognizes the restraints that often obstruct proper disposal methods of dangerous waste for police departments. Foremost, financial limitations may not allow for increased budgeting for the disposal of dangerous wastes. As a result, enforcing environmental regulation on disposal means could cause waste to accumulate in an evidence room until funds become available. This could create worker safety and security issues if large quantities of illegal drugs or other potentially dangerous substances are forced to be stored in an evidence room for an extended time period. Additionally, the storage area may be inadequate for excessive amounts of evidence, generating unnecessary risks for personnel. Another financial concern for police departments is the cost of travel to incineration sites since regulatory policy may require a witness to be present at the moment of destruction for certain drugs.

Furthermore, police organizations must evaluate the characteristics and types of evidence that will be optimal for a specific case. The priority of the collection of evidence supersedes the disposal issues which may cause destruction after the completion of a case to become more problematic. Wayne Bennett describes the collecting of evidence in his textbook, *Criminal Investigation*, as follows; “collect and identify all objects that are or may be evidence, leaving the final decision regarding relevance to prosecuting staff.” However, real world experience has proven that balancing the evidential needs of a case with taking representative samples of large quantities of evidence that decrease burdens on evidence room technicians and management, to be the most effective. Additionally, disposal must be addressed soon after the case has been adjudicated which places time constraints on evidence room management. A final concern of police departments is a fear of stringent regulations implemented by Ecology that would create difficulties for police organizations and evidence rooms. Ecology would like to reiterate that we are publishing this manual as a guideline to provide information on proper disposal techniques, not to set forth strict regulations to deter police organizations from accomplishing their duties. The common public service missions of the Washington police departments and Ecology to serve the citizens of Washington should allow for cooperation at all levels of this improvement project.

* Bennett, Wayne and Karen Hess. Criminal Investigation. West Publishing Company, St. Paul. 1991 (Third Edition). 170.

Recent History

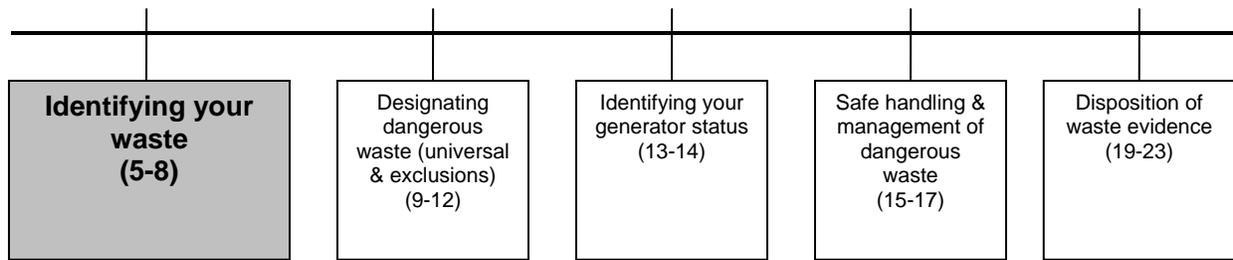
While the dilemma of properly disposing dangerous evidential waste did not come to the forefront until 2001 in Washington, police departments have rarely been guided on environmentally safe procedures for the disposal of such evidence. Before Washington State University (WSU) conducted an internal investigation on its methods of sending illegal drugs to the Spokane solid waste incinerator, police departments had often used this incinerator for disposal of their stockpile of illegal drugs. However, WSU administration realized that the drugs being sent to Spokane were classified as dangerous waste under Washington state law. The facility in Spokane was not equipped to incinerate these state-regulated dangerous wastes and, by Ecology regulation, was not able to accept the drugs. Since the Spokane plant was the lone facility that had accepted this specific waste stream in Washington, police evidence rooms became backlogged with significant quantities of evidential drugs. While the Drug Enforcement Administration ordered the witnessed incineration or destruction of illegal controlled/scheduled substances, Ecology prohibited the burning of these materials that designated as state-regulated dangerous waste. As a result, an emergency ruling on January 25, 2002, by Ecology, adapted the regulations to accommodate the desperate need of a means to dispose of these controlled/scheduled substances accumulating in police evidence rooms.

To read more about Ecology emergency rules adopted on January 25, 2002, please click here:

❖ <http://slc.leg.wa.gov/wsr/2002/04/02-04-030.htm>

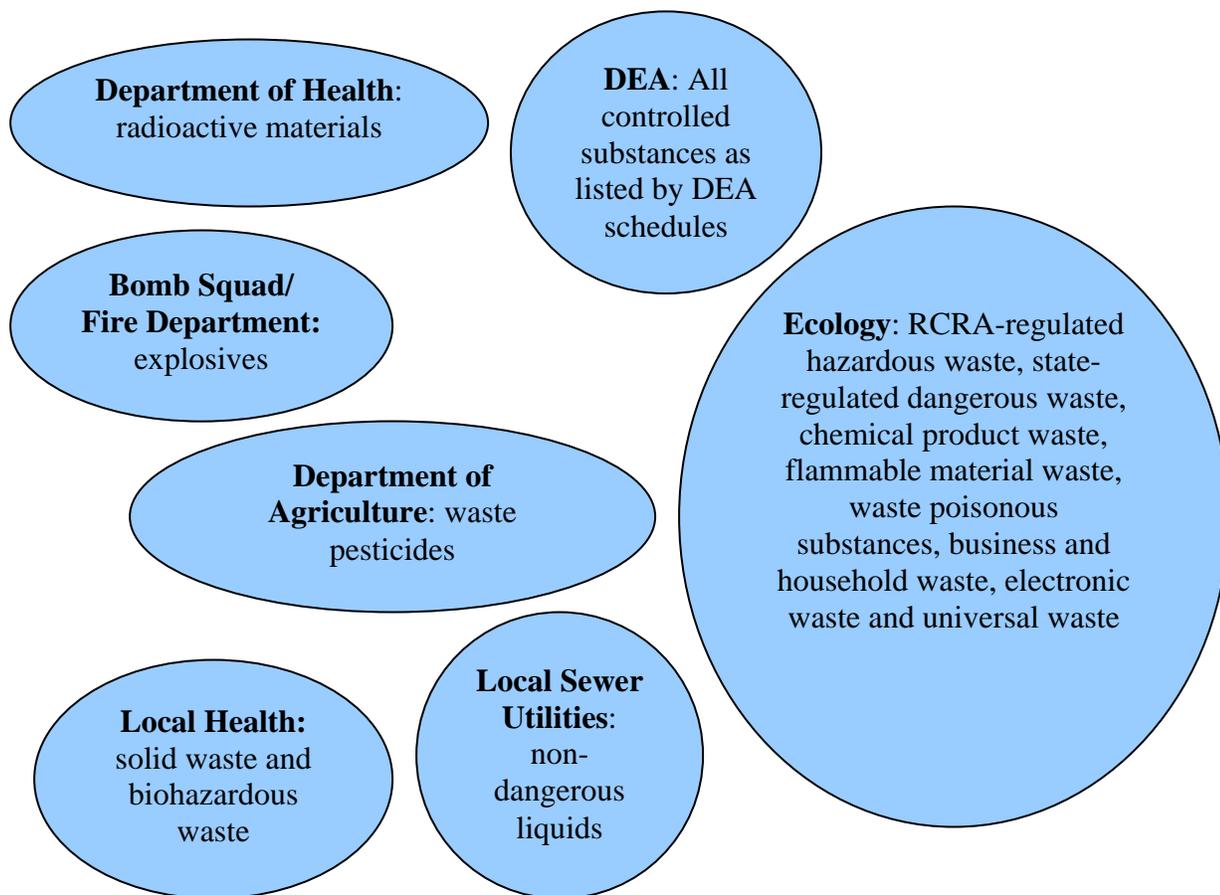
This emergency exemption of state-regulated dangerous drugs from previous dangerous waste procedures allowed these drugs to be incinerated at approved facilities in accordance with Drug Enforcement Agency standards. While this exclusion resolved the backlog of state-regulated dangerous wastes, Ecology has been seeking innovative (or just plain feasible) techniques for disposal and regulation of other dangerous waste police evidence. Once certain dangerous evidence is no longer needed for a case, it falls into the waste category; therefore, Ecology regulations must be applied at that point. The blending of police department internal policies and state regulations have proven to be critical for developing options for the disposal of illegal drugs and other dangerous waste evidence.

Wastes are regulated to protect human health and the environment and police evidence rooms are considered generators of dangerous waste and fall under specific regulations. If followed, the guidelines established by this manual will serve as a benefit to the public. In addition to drugs and drug-related substances, many other items found in police evidence rooms are considered dangerous wastes and regulated by Ecology. Upon the completion of a case, these materials must be disposed of in accordance with Ecology regulations. The following section will explain who regulates specific wastes.



Identifying Your Waste

Jurisdiction of Waste Evidence



As seen in the Jurisdiction of Waste Evidence visual, the Drug Enforcement Agency regulates all controlled substances, such as methamphetamine, marijuana, cocaine and most other narcotics. This includes the regulation of controlled substances that also designate as RCRA-regulated hazardous waste and state-regulated dangerous waste. For more information, please check the Drug Enforcement Agency website, which updates controlled substance schedules (Schedule I through Schedule V) based on the most current information available.

DEA website listing of controlled substances and schedules:

- ❖ <http://www.dea diversion.usdoj.gov/schedules/>

On the right side of the diagram, the jurisdiction of Ecology is depicted. Upon the completion of a case, the following items cannot simply be thrown in the trash. Instead, they must be disposed of in accordance Ecology regulations. Often times, chemicals used to manufacture illegal drugs fall in this category but not the actual drug product itself. These substances are:

- the majority of chemical products
- non-DEA, state-regulated dangerous wastes (some products used to compose methamphetamine)
- RCRA-regulated hazardous wastes (Ecology carries out federal regulations in the state of Washington)
- flammable liquids (gasoline and lighter fluid)
- poisonous materials (hydrochloric acid, lead acetate, and phosphine gas formed by the mixture of red phosphorous and hydriodic acid commonly found in meth labs)
- business or household waste (paints, oils, cleaning products, and related materials)
- computers and other electronics with Cathode Ray Tubes
- metal containing universal wastes like some mercury switches, thermometers, grow lights, fluorescent bulbs, and batteries

In another portion of the diagram, items exist that are neither regulated by Ecology nor the Drug Enforcement Agency but are regulated by local solid waste (health departments) or sewer utilities. These non-dangerous materials include:

- blood-stained clothing or objects
- blood, hair and similar sources of DNA evidence
- any item that is auctioned or donated
- guns
- plastic
- scrap metal, paper and glass
- Local sewer utility - non-dangerous liquids: any liquid not included in the regulation diagram cannot always be dumped down the drain, please contact your sewage treatment plant for further information

Other waste evidence that is regulated by various agencies represented in the Jurisdiction of Waste Evidence diagram is listed with its regulator:

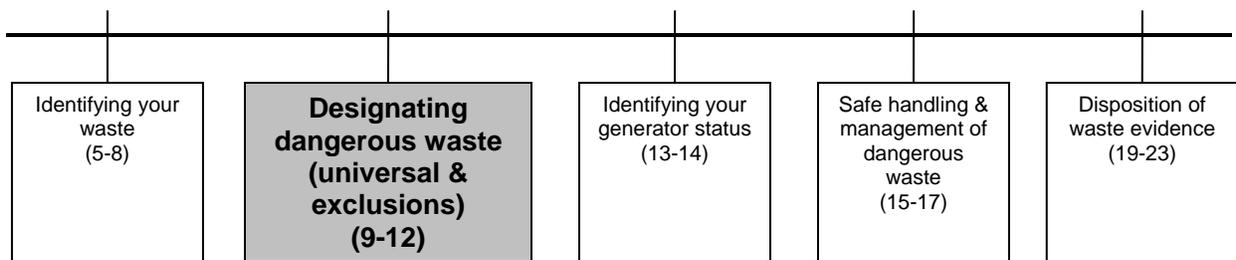
- Local Departments of Health - biohazardous waste: (rape kits, etc.) contact county health department for a listing of acceptors and handling instructions. The following Department of Health link provides access to county health departments throughout Washington:

- ❖ <http://www.doh.wa.gov/LHJMap/LHJMap.htm>

- Department of Health - radioactive materials: regulatory instructions are available through the Washington Department of Health. Link to Radioactive Materials Regulations:
 - ❖ <http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/rp/rp-regs.htm>
- Department of Agriculture - pesticides: may be handled through Washington Department of Agriculture free of charge. For further information please follow this link:
 - ❖ <http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Pesticides/WastePesticide.htm>
- Bomb Squad/Fire Department - explosives: should be handled directly by a bomb squad, local fire department or similar agency
- Responsibility of police agency - unknown substances: can be tested by the Washington State Patrol Crime Lab if associated with a criminal case. Other options:
 - Department of Health
 - HazCat Chemical Identification Systems**
HazCat systems offer a solution to the problem of unknown substances by identifying the minimum properties of a substance to determine if it is hazardous or not. This may be a plausible option for substances that will not be tested by WSP or the Department of Health. To learn more, please see their website:
 - ❖ <http://www.haztechsystems.com/>

Focus Environmental* specializes in reactive chemical stabilizations and safe management, including known and unknown gas cylinder management. Contact David Blair at 360.556.3805 (24 hour Cell) or email to stabilizeit4u@aol.com or stabilizeit4u@comcast.net for further information and inquiries.

* recommendation only



Designating Dangerous Waste

The following table is designed to describe the categories in which dangerous waste is classified. Any material in an evidence room that is *listed* specifically by the Dangerous Waste Regulations as a hazard or exhibits at least one of the four *characteristics* of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity is regulated by Ecology. In addition, *criteria* wastes exist because they are waste mixtures which meet the criteria of toxicity or persistence. Even unused chemical products can be dangerous wastes if you decide to dispose of them.

Since dangerous wastes fall into many categories and may be difficult to understand, the following table depicts examples and descriptions of the types of dangerous wastes.

Listed Wastes	Description	Examples
Discarded Chemical Wastes	An unused, discarded, pure substance that has only one active ingredient, if listed on the Discarded Chemical Product List.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many pesticides • Formaldehyde • Unrinsed containers • Phosphine
Dangerous Waste Sources	Hazardous wastes from specific industry sources (such as plating) and generic activities (such as degreasing operations) are listed in the Dangerous Waste Sources List. [±]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acetone • Ethyl ether • Pyridine
Characteristic Wastes	Description	Examples
Ignitable	Liquids with a flash point less than 140°F, solids that are capable of causing fire (through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical change), or any ignitable compressed gas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spent solvents • Lighter fluid • Hexane • Benzene • Ethanol • Anhydrous ammonia
Corrosive	Aqueous substance with a pH less than or equal to 2, or greater than or equal to 12.5. Liquids that corrode steel at a rate greater than 0.25 inches per year are also considered corrosive. [±]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acid from lead-acid batteries • Acetic acid • Ammonia • Hydrochloric acid • Hydriodic acid • Iodine • Sodium hydroxide (lye)

[±] Solid corrosive, low-level toxic, polychlorinated biphenyl and persistent (as long as not extremely hazardous) wastes are special waste that could possibly be taken to solid waste landfills if certain requirements are met.

Characteristic Wastes	Description	Examples
Reactive	Substances that are very unstable and rapidly, or violently change when mixed with or exposed to water, heat, pressure or other materials. These substances, especially cyanide or sulfide compounds, may generate toxic gases under mildly acidic or alkaline conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chromic acids • Cyanide wastes • Lithium aluminum hydride • Perchlorates • Peroxides • Red phosphorous
Toxic	Wastes which, after testing through the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) by a professional laboratory, are found to contain high concentrations of certain pesticides, organic chemicals or heavy metals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acetone • Discarded pesticide products • Formic acid • Mercuric chloride • Sulfuric acid
Criteria Wastes	Description	Examples
Toxic	Contains chemical constituents that are toxic to fish and other animals. [±]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercury • Oil and transmission fluid • Asphalt
Persistent	Contains organic compound usually with fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine that are persistent in the environment. [±]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal cutting oil • Methylene chloride and 1,1,1 trichloroethane

Source: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112a.pdf>

Links to Discarded Chemicals Product List:

U-Listed Wastes:

❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/demodebris/pages2/dwucodes.html>

P-Listed Wastes:

❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/demodebris/pages2/dwpcodes.html>

Links to Dangerous Waste Sources List:

Specific Sources:

❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/demodebris/pages2/dwkcodes.html>

Generic Sources:

❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/demodebris/pages2/dwfcodes.html>

Flow Chart of Dangerous Waste Designation:

The following chart offers a guide to determining if a piece of evidence is considered a dangerous waste under Ecology regulations.

❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/96436.pdf>

For further information on the Dangerous Waste Regulations, WAC 173-303, please view the following link:

❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9291.pdf>

[±] Solid corrosive, low-level toxic, polychlorinated biphenyl and persistent (as long as not extremely hazardous) wastes are special waste that could possibly be taken to solid waste landfills if certain requirements are met.

Questions? Please contact Ecology for a variety of services:

- free, technical assistance visits upon request
- direction to city or county agency that may be able to offer needed assistance
- share concern for public and employees to enhance the goals of your individual agency

For information on the Hazardous Waste and Toxic Reduction Program please see:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/index.html>

Universal Waste

The designation of specific wastes as universal wastes is crucial for maintaining a police department's status as a small quantity generator, if applicable. Small quantity generators produce waste generation levels less than 220 pounds per month. (For more information on generator status, please see the Identifying your Generator Status section beginning on page 13). Universal wastes do not count toward the total quantity of hazardous wastes generated by a police organization. The three most significant areas of relief for universal waste are:

- The waste does not need to be counted toward waste generation totals to determine generator status.
- The waste does not need to be manifested when sent off-site.
- Both the accumulation weight limit and length of time the waste may be accumulated have been increased.

Common items that could be categorized as universal waste include:

- batteries
- lamps (grow lights)
- mercury-containing thermostats and switches

For more information on universal waste categories and universal waste handler requirements please access the following link:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/98407.pdf>

For a battery recycling location near you (this does not include alkaline batteries as household hazardous waste facilities will typically accept these), please search:

- ❖ <http://www.rbrc.com/consumer/index.html>

For further information on the universal waste rule for dangerous waste lamps please see:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0004020.pdf>

Note: As of January 1, 2005, mercury-containing equipment was added to the universal waste rule, allowing it to be managed as a universal waste. Mercury-containing equipment can now be managed consistently with the federal rule EPA proposed in June 2002. At the time of this document, no publication was established; however, please search mercury and universal waste on our website for updated information.

Regulatory Exemptions and Exclusions

Conditional Exclusion for Controlled Substances and Pharmaceuticals

This exclusion allows waste pharmaceuticals that are dangerous waste only because of Washington State's criteria for toxicity and persistence to be excluded from the rest of the Dangerous Waste Regulations if they are destroyed in an incinerator that meets certain performance standards. The state cannot change federal law, so pharmaceuticals that designate as a hazardous waste under the criteria set forth in federal law, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), must still be disposed as hazardous waste. Follow this link for more information on the conditional exclusion regarding controlled substances and pharmaceuticals:

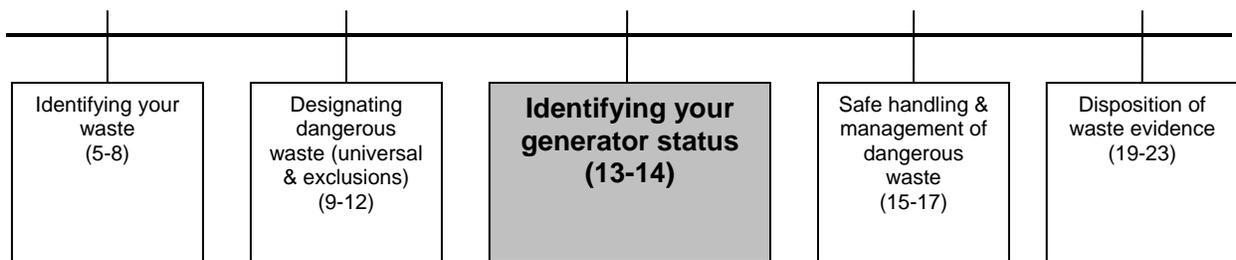
- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0304035.pdf>

Computers and Electronic Waste

While not designated as universal waste, electronics containing cathode ray tubes (CRT's) are regulated by Ecology's interim enforcement policy. The purpose of this interim enforcement policy is to inform generators, transporters and operators of facilities that collect, accumulate and dismantle monitors and other personal computer related equipment. Within its enforcement discretion, Ecology will refrain from enforcing portions of the *Dangerous Waste Regulations* provided the CRT's are recycled and conditions in this policy are met. The conditions are listed in the following link:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0204017.pdf>

Please attempt to find current recycling programs which involve the majority of electronics which most likely designate as dangerous waste, including cellular phones. Many companies have options for donating cellular phones, such as AT&T, for charity purposes. Cellular phones can also be recycled through the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation at www.rbrc.org. For more information on computers and other electronics with cathode ray tubes (CRT's) please keep in mind recycling program events in your area and see *Appendix 1* for more web link information.



Identifying Your Generator Status

All police evidence rooms need to determine the requirements that apply to them through their generator status as either a small quantity generator (SQG) or a regulated generator (medium quantity generator or large quantity generator). Regulated generators must meet more stringent and costly requirements than small quantity generators. If you would like to obtain technical assistance on managing your dangerous wastes, contact your local solid or hazardous waste agency or Ecology regional office.

For information on generator status and requirements please reference the following chart on generator status and dangerous waste generator requirements:

❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/981252hwtr.pdf>

Small Quantity Generators

A police evidence room is considered a small quantity generator if:

- You always generate less than 220 pounds of dangerous waste per month that falls under Ecology regulation; and
- You always dispose of your regulated dangerous waste before it reaches 2,200 pounds on-site at any one time.

If a police evidence room remains a small quantity generator, it is easier and more cost effective to manage wastes. The following requirements apply to small quantity generators:

- SQG's must designate their waste.
- SQG's are required to ensure that dangerous wastes and materials are transported to an appropriate treatment, recycling, or disposal site, and may transport their dangerous wastes to such sites themselves.
- Some county solid waste agencies operate drop-off sites for small quantity generators. For further information on this, please contact your local solid or hazardous waste agency (*see Appendix 2*). Typically, SQG's need to make appointments and are charged for dropping off materials.

Whether you transport your dangerous waste yourself or hire a registered transporter, you must be sure the dangerous wastes are handled in one of three ways:

- They are treated, stored or disposed of at a permitted facility; or

- They are legitimately recycled or reclaimed by the facility to which they are delivered; or
- Specific items (such as universal waste) can be taken to Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) facilities. Calls first to make sure your MRW accepts certain wastes from businesses and see the list in *Appendix 2*.

Small quantity generators can also take their waste to:

- Any permitted dangerous waste facility; or
- Local small quantity generator collection sites or events that will accept it.

Medium or Large Quantity Generators

A police evidence room is considered a medium or large quantity generator if:

- You have generated more than 220 pounds of dangerous waste per month; or
- You have accumulated 2,200 pounds or more of dangerous waste.

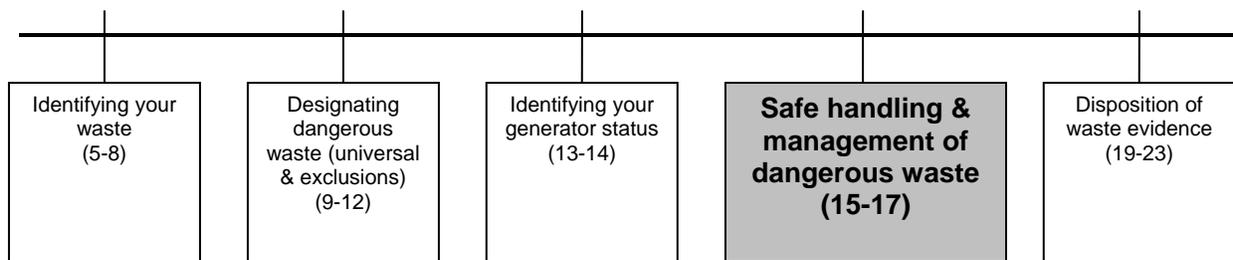
Regulated generators must obtain a RCRA site identification number. This identification number is used on Ecology report forms. Click here for more information on how to establish a hazardous waste generator ID number:

❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112j.pdf>

If further information is needed about acquiring a RCRA site identification number, please contact Ecology.

Although regulated generators must meet more extensive and expensive requirements than SQG's, a regulated generator can return to SQG status under the following conditions:

- If you became a regulated generator because you generated 220 pounds or more of dangerous waste in a month, you will be a small quantity generator again when you reduce your dangerous waste generation to below 220 pounds per month and report for the next year.
- If you became a regulated generator because you accumulated 2,200 pounds of dangerous waste, you will become a small quantity generator again when there is no dangerous waste left at your facility.



Safe Handling/Management of Dangerous Waste

Dangerous Waste Management and Handling Requirements

Dangerous waste regulated by Ecology is subject to specific handling requirements once it becomes a waste in police evidence rooms. You must make sure your evidence room is designed, constructed, maintained and operated in a manner which reduces the possibility of a dangerous waste accident. Make proper storage techniques and worker safety and training a priority. All those involved with the chain of custody should be educated on the potential risks associated with a specific item of evidence. Please also see the following link to a chart depicting Dangerous Waste Regulations for Generators:

❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/981252hwtr.pdf>

As you generate a dangerous waste:

- Place it in an appropriate container marked with the words “dangerous waste” if it is a state-regulated material or “hazardous waste” if it is a RCRA-regulated material and store it compatibly with other potentially dangerous wastes.
- Mark each container with a label or sign that identifies the waste’s major risk(s), such as ignitable or toxic, so it is clearly visible to all those involved in the chain of custody.
- Inspect each container to see that the labels are not obscured, removed or unreadable.
- Look for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers or your containment system during a weekly inspection.
- Maintain enough aisle space throughout the evidence room so that employees can get out and emergency equipment can get in.
- Ensure you set up an air venting system for areas where narcotics are being stored, if possible.
- Make sure reactive and ignitable wastes are stored in an approved manner according to the Uniform Fire Code.

As a regulated generator, you are required to:

- Use proper containers to accumulate and store dangerous wastes that are sturdy, leak-proof, sealed and labeled.

- Correctly label waste containers with the words, “dangerous waste” or “hazardous waste,” and the waste’s major risks, such as “toxic.” Also include the date that you started to fill the container with dangerous waste.
- Be cognizant of the location of the storage of wastes. Specific wastes should not be stored next to each other or mixed due to additional hazards. For example, acids and bases should be segregated so that they cannot mix and release heat or fumes.

Accumulation of Dangerous Wastes

If you are a small quantity generator (generating under 220 lbs/month), you can hold dangerous waste indefinitely before shipping it, as long as you never store more than 2,200 pounds on-site. If you are a medium quantity generator, you are also limited to accumulating no more than 2,200 pounds of dangerous waste on-site, but that waste must be properly managed off-site within 180 days. Large quantity generators, those who accumulate more than 2,200 pounds of dangerous waste on-site have only 90 days to properly manage that waste off-site. The 90 days or 180 days begin when you first generate the dangerous waste. Regulated generators must submit a Dangerous Waste Annual Report using manifest records that are required to be kept.

The following link is an explanation of Ecology’s annual reporting requirements:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112k.pdf>

The following is a link to Ecology’s online annual reporting system, Turbowaste. Regulated generators are required to report hazardous waste generation to Ecology each year.

- ❖ <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/turbowaste/Login/Splash.aspx>

The following link describes the manifest requirements for disposal of dangerous waste:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112q.pdf>

The following link describes the recordkeeping requirements required of dangerous waste generators:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112r.pdf>

Emergency Plans

Write an emergency plan with important contact phone numbers, spill and fire plans, and notification of fellow employees.

- Test and maintain your emergency equipment regularly to make sure that it will work properly in an emergency.
- Ensure that an emergency coordinator is available at all times and post his or her phone number near communication devices.
- Make the location of the following readily available: fire extinguishers, spill control material, fire alarm and the telephone number of the fire department.
- Report spills into the environment to the nearest Ecology office.

- Ensure fellow employees are familiar with proper handling of dangerous materials.

Regulated generators (medium and large quantity generators) have more stringent emergency planning requirements than small quantity generators. For this information, please follow this link:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112n.pdf>

Evidence Quantities

Please check with procedures from your local and county prosecutor which may influence the evidence quantities necessary to prove a case. In certain situations, such as a clandestine drug lab investigation, photographs and representative samples may substitute for some of the potentially dangerous chemical substances used to produce methamphetamine. By disposing of these substances during the primary cleanup, it reduces the quantities stored in the evidence room and eliminates the responsibility of disposing these dangerous wastes from an evidence room which would count toward your generator status. Similar applications to other situations may also apply.

Clandestine Lab Information

Additional assistance for large cleanups of evidence from clandestine laboratories or similar situations can often be handled by the Ecology Spills Program, private contractors, and county or city health departments. As statewide drug lab activity is increasing, these procedures will become more critical for proper cleanup procedures.

Ecology Guidance on Drug Labs

Please see the following link for more information on Ecology's guidance on drug labs:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/981119sppr.pdf>

For more information regarding Ecology's drug lab response activities, please contact the Ecology Spills Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/spills.html>

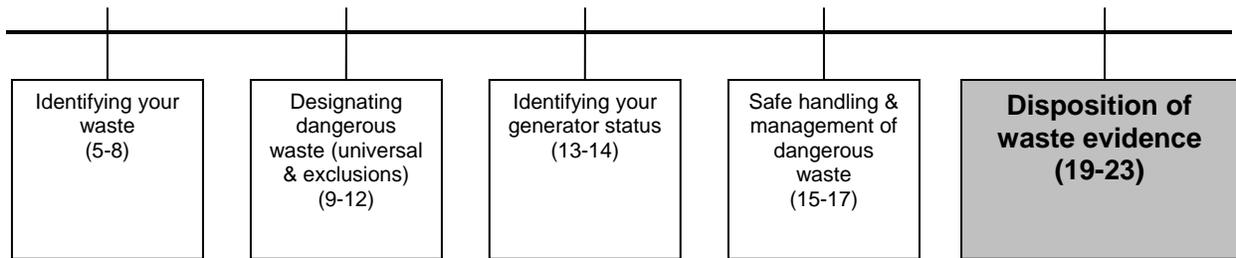
Washington State Patrol Guidance on Drug Labs

Specifically, the Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory Division offers clandestine laboratory assistance.

"The Crime Laboratory Division affords 24-hour assistance to local law enforcement agencies in processing illegal and extremely hazardous clandestine laboratories. This includes help in dismantling the laboratory, recognizing hazardous fumes and chemicals, and handling, preserving, and packaging evidence."

For more information on the WSP crime lab:

- ❖ <http://www.wsp.wa.gov/crime/crimlabs.htm>



Disposition of Waste Evidence

View this link for Ecology’s additional information on proper transportation and disposal of dangerous waste:

❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112p.pdf>

Item(s)	Regulator	Disposal Method
DEA controlled substances that could include either RCRA-regulated hazardous waste or state-regulated dangerous waste	DEA	Witnessed destruction according to DEA regulations. RCRA-regulated hazardous waste must be disposed of at a facility with a RCRA permit. State-regulated dangerous waste may fall under the conditional exclusion dependent on DEA regulations.
State-regulated dangerous waste, RCRA-regulated hazardous waste, chemical products, dangerous materials used to make illegal drugs, flammable or other dangerous liquids, poisonous materials, business or household hazardous wastes (paints, oils, cleaning products, etc.), all other materials that designate as dangerous wastes	Ecology	Non-DEA and non-RCRA state-regulated dangerous pharmaceuticals can be incinerated via the conditional exclusion. All RCRA-regulated hazardous waste must be disposed of at a RCRA permitted facility. If an SQG, a county MRW might accept business dangerous waste. If not, all dangerous waste must be sent to a TSD facility or permitted landfill for proper disposal in accordance with Ecology regulations.
Batteries, lamps, mercury-containing thermostats and switches (universal wastes) and electronics with CRT’s that cannot be auctioned or donated	Ecology	Designate as universal waste and dispose of via MRW facility or a recycling TSD facility except electronics with CRT’s, which must be recycled according to the interim enforcement policy.
Blood-stained clothing and objects, DNA evidence, guns, plastics, scrap metal, paper, glass, and miscellaneous items	Local health department or solid waste agency	Destruction, recycling, donations or auction are encouraged in coordination with internal police policy.
Biohazardous Waste	City, County Health Departments	Please check with city or county health departments for proper disposal and see links below for sharps disposer.

Item(s)	Regulator	Disposal Method
Explosives	City, County Bomb Squad	Dispose of in accordance with bomb squad procedures.
Non-hazardous Waste Liquids	Local Sewage Treatment Plant	Please ensure that liquids being disposed of through the drain are not prohibited substances.
Pesticides	Department of Agriculture	Dispose of in accordance with Department of Agriculture regulations.
Radioactive Materials	Department of Health	Dispose of in accordance with Department of Health procedures.
Unknown Substances	Dependent on substance and situation	For crime case, could be tested by WSP – other possibilities include Department of Health and HazCat testing system to determine if substance is hazardous (and therefore regulated by Ecology).

DEA Controlled Substances

Most narcotics will fall under the jurisdiction of DEA controlled substances (Schedule I). These items must be disposed of by witnessed destruction at a facility approved by the DEA. Controlled substances that designate as state-regulated dangerous waste may be able to be incinerated through the conditional exclusion and should be accomplished in coordination with DEA/Ecology approved private industry facilities. Common sites utilized by Washington police organizations for the incineration of DEA controlled substances include the Kimberly-Clark Facility in Everett, the Spokane Waste to Energy Facility, the Tacoma Steam Plant and other locations out of state. DEA controlled substances that also designate as RCRA hazardous wastes must be disposed of via witnessed incineration at a DEA approved, RCRA permitted TSD (this TSD needs to have a DEA license). The conditional exclusion does not apply to federally (RCRA) regulated wastes. See the following links for listings of incineration plants, reverse distribution facilities, and other facilities equipped with technology for handling RCRA federally-regulated drugs that designate as controlled substances by the DEA.

Contact information for facilities that can handle pharmaceuticals, controlled substances and sharps:

- ❖ <http://www.pprc.org/mirt/meetings/wasteinc.pdf>

For more information on pharmaceutical disposal, please view King County and IRAC Directories:

- ❖ <http://apps01.metrokc.gov/govlink/hazwaste/business/wastedirectory/wastedetails.cfm?wasteID=99>
- ❖ http://www.govlink.org/hazwaste/publications/PharmaceuticalResourceDirectory_Oct2003.pdf

The following flowchart depicts the management path of pharmaceutical disposal:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/pharmaceuticals/pages/manage.pdf>

For more information on Ecology regulation of pharmaceuticals, please see:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/pharmaceuticals/>

Innovative Options

Ecology realizes that the process of disposing DEA controlled substances that designate as state-regulated dangerous waste or non-DEA, state-regulated pharmaceuticals through witnessed incineration is neither a cost efficient nor timely procedure. In the future, it may be possible for private industry to conduct visits to police organizations with an approved portable incineration device to ease the burden on police departments. By utilizing innovative technology, on-site incineration could reduce travel expenses and limit costs.

Another, more current, option is combining multiple police agencies' wastes and rotating the disposal responsibilities. Using this system, a police organization may only make a trip to the incinerator once a year instead of four times, for example. Since storage space is a significant issue for many smaller police departments, consider attempting an organizational system that allows you to send your wastes to a larger, county police facility or another secure site designed solely for the purpose of collection and rotate disposal responsibilities.

For example:

- University of Washington Police Department evidence is picked up by the Washington State Patrol and transported to the incineration site; thus, easing the storage, financial and time burdens on the smaller facility.*
- Another similar example is the arrangement made by the Port Townsend Police Department. Since Port Townsend is a smaller organization and drug accumulation tends to be slow, arrangements have been made through the county prosecutor to transfer their drugs to the evidence custodian at the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office for disposal.*

The precedent for similar interaction has already been set in other areas. Many police organizations sign over custody for the destruction of bullets, ammunition, fireworks and other explosives to the bomb squad. This cooperation would be essentially the same as a larger organization assuming the responsibility to transport and witness the destruction of narcotics and reveal the same advantages. By consolidating storage sites, issues of security and available space can be solved and transportation/incineration time and cost efficacy improved. Similar organizational strategies can also be used for the disposal of universal wastes and other dangerous wastes regulated by Ecology. While some of these suggestions may have been tried before or seem unfeasible, using creative solutions will ease the burden of this process on police organizations.

* Sergeant Girts, UWPD, correspondence August 5, 2004.

* Kay Pownall, Port Townsend PD, correspondence August 13, 2004.

Dangerous Wastes Regulated by Ecology

Dangerous waste disposal is subject to Ecology regulation. These items cannot be disposed of in any manner which involves open burning or regular trash collection. Pharmaceuticals that designate as state-regulated dangerous waste can be disposed of through the conditional exclusion. Any RCRA-regulated hazardous waste must be disposed of at a facility with a RCRA permit. Examples of such substances include many liquids confiscated from meth labs. Materials that are state-regulated dangerous waste, must be disposed via TSD facilities or county MRW facilities (usually more cost effective), if allowed, for small quantity generators. However, not all counties have an established program. Please contact your county solid waste program or MRW facility to inquire about special programs for SQG's. See *Appendix 2* for listings and contact information of MRW facilities. See *Appendix 3* for listings and contact information of commercial TSD's.

Also, Ecology Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program or local cleanup private contractors can assist with cleaning up spills or clandestine labs, limiting quantities of dangerous waste evidence that must be stored in the evidence room.

❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/spills.html>

Universal Wastes

Universal waste disposal is also subject to Ecology regulation. Items designated as universal wastes can be disposed of properly at some moderate risk waste facilities. However, some moderate risk waste facilities will only accept universal wastes from households, not businesses. Other options include sending these items to a TSD(R), sending them to a recycling company or bringing them to a collection event. Universal waste items cannot be disposed of in any manner which involves unlicensed burning or regular trash collection. See *Appendix 2* for listings and contact information of MRW facilities and *Appendix 3* for listings and contact information for TSD's.

Biohazardous Waste

Please contact county health department for listings and handling instructions. The following link provides information about county health departments throughout Washington:

❖ <http://www.doh.wa.gov/LHJMap/LHJMap.htm>

Electronics with CRT's

Please attempt to recycle these materials in accordance with the interim enforcement policy explained earlier in this manual (Regulatory Exemptions and Exclusions section). See *Appendix 1* for listings and contact information for recyclers.

Explosives

Any explosive device or equipment should be handled and disposed of by local bomb squads.

Guns and Other Weapons

All weaponry should be disposed of according to internal police policy.

Liquids

Any liquid that is not listed as regulated as dangerous waste may be prohibited from disposal through the drain to the sanitary sewer. Please contact your sewage treatment plant or local sewer authority for specific information.

Pesticides

All pesticides should be disposed of in accordance with Department of Agriculture regulations. The Washington State Department of Agriculture administers a waste pesticide program which provides for the collection and disposal of canceled, suspended or unusable pesticides from eligible state residents and businesses.

You can call them at (360) 902-2056 or email them at wastepesticide@agr.wa.gov to see if you are eligible to participate in the program. Visit their website for more information.

- ❖ www.agr.wa.gov/pestfert/pesticides/wastepesticide.htm

Radioactive Materials

Regulatory instructions are available through the Washington Department of Health. For information regarding Radioactive Materials Regulations from the Department of Health, visit their website for more information.

- ❖ <http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/rp/rp-regs.htm>

Solid Waste

Products of value that are approved for donations or auctions should be released of in that manner, if possible. If material is no longer of value, please follow regulations of local health departments. Recycling is encouraged with any other items, if possible. Contact 1-800-RECYCLE for recycling services near you. These products include, but are not limited to:

- plastics
- scrap metal
- glass
- paper products

Please view the following links for Ecology, City and County Recycling contact information:

Ecology City and County Recycling Links Source:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/contact/recyclelinks.html>

Other recycling links:

Resource Venture Database:

- ❖ <http://www.resourceventure.org/rv/issues/waste/find-a-recycler/index.php>

Ecology's Recycle Hotline:

- ❖ <http://1800recycle.wa.gov/main.asp>

Unknown Substances

Once an unknown substance is tested and determined, it should be disposed of according to the above standards. Disposal options for the material will be dependent on the regulator. If the substance is determined to be dangerous, it will be regulated by Ecology. In addition, if you suspect a substance is a dangerous waste, most TSD's will test the material and dispose of it after they are aware of the components.

Conclusion/Goals

The primary goal of this document is to increase the availability of resources and information on the topic of designation and disposal of dangerous waste commonly found in police evidence rooms. While certain obstacles may remain, this document provides initial guidance to evidence room managers, police staff and management so that they can adjust current practices, as needed, for safe and appropriate management of dangerous evidence once it has served its intended purpose. The guidelines explained attempt to balance the needs of a case, worker safety, financial welfare and environmental protection. By fostering a cooperative relationship, Ecology aims to extend assistance to police organizations struggling with the issues associated with designation and disposal of dangerous wastes. Ecology seeks to implement better management practices for the disposal of dangerous wastes which it regulates by creating awareness and developing standard procedures. It is hoped that this increased interaction and communication will benefit the citizens of Washington and this cooperation will become a public asset for ensuring the protection of human health and the environment.

Further Resources and Information

Links found in text (in order of appearance)

Ecology Website:

- ❖ www.ecy.wa.gov

Ecology Emergency Rules WSR 02-040030, regarding controlled substances:

- ❖ <http://slc.leg.wa.gov/wsr/2002/04/02-04-030.htm>

DEA website listing of controlled substances and schedules:

- ❖ <http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/schedules/>

Department of Health link to county health departments throughout Washington:

- ❖ <http://www.doh.wa.gov/LHJMap/LHJMap.htm>

Radioactive Materials Regulations from the Department of Health:

- ❖ <http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/rp/rp-regs.htm>

Department of Agriculture Waste Pesticide Program:

- ❖ www.agr.wa.gov/pestfert/pesticides/wastepesticide.htm

HazCat Chemical Identification Systems:

- ❖ <http://www.haztechsystems.com/>

Links to Discarded Chemicals Product List:

U-Listed Wastes:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/demodebris/pages2/dwucodes.html>

P-Listed Wastes:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/demodebris/pages2/dwpcodes.html>

Links to Dangerous Waste Sources List:

Specific Sources:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/demodebris/pages2/dwkcodes.html>

Generic Sources:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/demodebris/pages2/dwfcodes.html>

Flow Chart of Dangerous Waste Designation:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/96436.pdf>

Dangerous waste regulations in accordance with Washington State law, 173-303 WAC:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9291.pdf>

Universal waste categories and handler requirements:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/98407.pdf>

For a battery recycling location near you (rechargeable only):

- ❖ <http://www.rbrc.com/consumer/index.html>

Information on the universal waste rule for dangerous waste lamps:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0004020.pdf>

Conditional Exclusion for Controlled Substances and Pharmaceuticals:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0304035.pdf>

CRT Interim Enforcement Policy:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0204017.pdf>

Generator Status and Requirements Chart:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/981252hwtr.pdf>

Ecology's Hazardous Waste and Toxic Reduction Program:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/index.html>

Information on how to establish a hazardous waste generator ID number:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112j.pdf>

Ecology's Annual Reporting Requirements:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112k.pdf>

Link to Turbowaste (Ecology's online annual reporting system):

- ❖ <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/turbowaste/Login/Splash.aspx>

Manifest Requirements for Disposal of Dangerous Waste:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112q.pdf>

Recordkeeping Requirements for Disposal of Dangerous Waste:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112r.pdf>

Emergency Plans for Regulated Generators:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112n.pdf>

Ecology's Guidance on Drug Labs:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/981119sppr.pdf>

Ecology's Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/spills.html>

Information on the Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory Division clandestine laboratory assistance:

- ❖ <http://www.wsp.wa.gov/crime/crimlabs.htm>

Proper Transportation and Disposal of Dangerous Waste:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112p.pdf>

Contact Information for Facilities that can Handle Pharmaceuticals, Controlled Substances and Sharps:

- ❖ <http://www.pprc.org/mirt/meetings/wasteinc.pdf>

King County and IRAC Directories for Pharmaceutical, Controlled Substance and Sharps Vendors:

- ❖ <http://apps01.metrokc.gov/govlink/hazwaste/business/wastedirectory/wastedetails.cfm?wasteID=99>
- ❖ http://www.govlink.org/hazwaste/publications/PharmaceuticalResourceDirectory_Oct2003.pdf

Pharmaceutical Waste Management Flowchart:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/pharmaceuticals/pages/manage.pdf>

Ecology webpage on Pharmaceuticals:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/pharmaceuticals/>

Ecology City and County Recycling Links Source:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/contact/recyclelinks.html>

Resource Venture Database:

- ❖ <http://www.resourceventure.org/rv/issues/waste/find-a-recycler/index.php>

Ecology's Recycle Hotline:

- ❖ <http://1800recycle.wa.gov/main.asp>

King County Directory of Commercial TSD Vendors:

- ❖ <http://apps01.metrokc.gov/govlink/hazwaste/business/wastedirectory/wastedetails.cfm?wasteID=99>

Ecology Commercial TSD Vendors and Locations:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/hwfacilities/pages/activefac.html>
- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/hwfacilities/index.html>

More links for further information:

Dangerous Waste Generator Checklist: concise breakdown of responsibilities for dangerous waste generators:

- ❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9112b.pdf>

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

- ❖ www.epa.gov

Santa Clara County Civil Grand Jury – interesting and beneficial survey of auditing 13 police evidence rooms in Santa Clara County, CA:

- ❖ <http://www.sccsuperiorcourt.org/jury/GJreports/2004/PoliceEvidenceRoomsSantaClaraCounty.pdf>

Washington State University, Environmental Health and Safety:

- ❖ www.ehs.wsu.edu

Links and Contact Information for More Information About CRT's*

There are many websites with information on electronic-related wastes, take back or turn in programs or events and other issues. Here is a partial list of websites you may find of interest.

Basel Action Network

- ❖ www.ban.org

HP: Product Return and Recycling

- ❖ www.hp.com/hpinfo/globalcitizenship/environment/recycle/index.html

IBM: Product Takeback/Recycling Programs

- ❖ www.ibm.com/ibm/environment/products/ptb_us.phtml

Massachusetts Government Website

- ❖ <http://www.mass.gov/dep/recycle/crt/crthome.htm>

Northwest Product Stewardship Council

- ❖ www.govlink.org/nwpsc

Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition

- ❖ www.svtc.org/svtc

Snohomish County Take-It Back Network

- ❖ <http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/publicwk/solidwaste/programs/takeitback/>

Total Reclaim

- ❖ www.totalreclaim.com

Non-exhaustive list of recyclers:

PC Salvage

Contact: Mark Bracking

3627 S 54th Street

Tacoma, WA 98409

1-866-341-8003

(253)460-8322

Total Reclaim Inc.

Contact: Craig Lorch

PO Box 24996

Seattle WA 98124

(206) 343-7443

Waste Management

Contact: Cly Lewis

7901 First Avenue South

Seattle WA 98108

(206) 423-3439

PSC

(Philip Services Corp.)

Contact: Marc McReynolds

18000 72nd Avenue South #217

Kent, WA 98032

(800) 547-2436

Salesco Systems USA Inc

Contact: Erin Moore

5736 West Jefferson Street

Phoenix AZ 85043

(800) 368-9095

* Source: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0204017.pdf>

County Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Facility Contact Information

County	Address	Website	Phone	Information on SQG Hazardous Waste Program
Adams	Adams Co. Public Works 210 W Alder Ritzville, WA 99169	http://www.co.adams.wa.us/publicworks/default.aspx	509.659.3276	Does not collect SQG hazardous waste, only households.
Asotin	Asotin Co. Public Works Asotin Co. Landfill 2901 Sixth Ave. Clarkston, WA 99403	http://www.co.asotin.wa.us/pw.html#lf	509.758.1965	Will collect SQG hazardous waste by appointment only.
Benton	Benton Co. Solid Waste Division 620 Market Street PO Box 110 Prosser, WA 99350	http://206.61.210.104/solidwaste/	509.786.5611	Contact for more information about SQG program for commercial hazardous wastes.
Chelan	Chelan Co. Public Works 350 Orondo Ave. Wenatchee, WA 98801	http://www.co.chelan.wa.us/pw/pw6l.htm	509.667.6415	Pre-registered businesses can participate in hazardous waste/CRT collection events.
Clallam	Clallam Co. Env. Health 223 E 4 th St. PO Box 863 Port Angeles, WA 98802	http://www.clallam.net/EnvHealth/html/hw_generators.htm	360.417.2258	Annual SQG Hazardous Waste Collection Events, County has contracted Philip Services Corporation in 2004.
Clark	Clark Co. Dept. of Public Works 1300 Franklin St. First Floor Vancouver, WA 98660	http://www.co.clark.wa.us/re-cycle/sqg/index.html	360.397.6118	No established hazardous waste program exists for SQG's, helpful information on website.
Columbia	Columbia Co. Engineers 341 E Main St. Dayton, WA 99238	http://www.co.walla-walla.wa.us/Departments/recycling/index.htm	509.382.2534	No program for SQG's disposal of hazardous waste exists in Columbia Co. Only household hazardous waste program exists in coordination with Walla Walla Co.
Cowlitz	Cowlitz Co. Public Works Co. Administration Building, 207 Fourth Ave. N Room 101 Kelso, WA 98626	http://www.co.cowlitz.wa.us/publicworks/sw/hazmat1.html	360.577.3030	Program exists that collects hazardous wastes by appointment, from businesses that qualify as SQG's, in coordination with Wahkiakum County
Douglas	Douglas Co. Solid Waste 636 Valley Mall Parkway, # 204 East Wenatchee, WA 98802	http://www.douglascountywa.net/~swaste/index.html	509.886.0899	SQG events are available with pre-registration.

County	Address	Website	Phone	Information on SQG Hazardous Waste Program
Ferry	Ferry Co. Public Works 350 E Delaware #8 Republic, WA 99166		509.775.5217	The county is attempting to establish a program for hazardous waste disposal from SQG's, contact for updated information.
Franklin	Franklin Co. Public Works, Solid Waste Division 3416 Stearman Ave. Pasco, WA 99301	http://www.co.franklin.wa.us/publicworks/default.cfm?f=30&dir=017	509.545.3551	Does not accept hazardous wastes from SQG's, only households.
Garfield	Garfield Co. Engineer Department, Solid Waste PO Box 160 Pomeroy, WA 99347		509.843.1301	Does not have collection program for hazardous waste from SQG's, does recommend private disposal services.
Grant	Grant Co. Public Works Solid Waste Program 124 Enterprise St. SE Ephrata, WA 98823	http://www.co.grant.wa.us/publicWorks/	509.754.6082 x104	SQG's can dispose of hazardous waste at collection events that occur approximately three times a year.
Grays Harbor	Grays Harbor Co. Utilities and Development 100 W Broadway, Suite 31 Montesano, WA 98563	http://www.co.grays-harbor.wa.us/info/pub_svcs/Recycle/SmallGenerators.htm#SpecialHelp	360.249.4413	SQG's can contact household hazardous waste collection facility to make appointments for disposal.
Island	Island Co. Solid Waste Dept. PO Box 5000 Coupeville, WA 98239	http://www.islandcounty.net/publicworks/solidwaste.htm	360.679.7386	Arrangements can be made by SQG's for hazardous waste disposal.
Jefferson	Jefferson Co. Public Works PO Box 2070 Port Townsend, WA 98368	http://www.co.jefferson.wa.us/publicworks/solidwaste/default.asp	360.385.9160	MRW Hazardous Waste facility accepts hazardous waste from SQG's, contact for price estimate.
King	King County Solid Waste Division King Street Center 201 S Jackson St, Suite 701 Seattle, WA 98104	http://www.govlink.org/hazwaste/business/	206.296.6542 800.325.6165	The Local Hazardous Waste Management Program in King County offers assistance to SQG's and provides information for hazardous waste disposal vendors and compliance with regulations. The county itself does not collect any business hazardous waste for disposal.
Kitsap	Kitsap Co. Public Works – SW 614 Division St., MS-27 Port Orchard, WA 98366	http://www.kitsapgov.com/sw/sqg.htm	360.337.5777 800.825.4940	Pre-registration and appointment required for hazardous waste disposal by SQG's.
Kittitas	Kittitas Co. Solid Waste Dept. 925 Industrial Way Ellensburg, WA 98926	http://www.co.kittitas.wa.us/solidwaste/mr.asp	509.962.7577	Appointment and evaluation necessary for disposal of hazardous waste through business program.

County	Address	Website	Phone	Information on SQG Hazardous Waste Program
Klickitat	Klickitat Co. SW Dept.- Recycling 131 W Court St. MS-CH27 Goldendale, WA 98620	http://www.klickitatcounty.org/SolidWaste/default.asp?fCategoryIDSelected=990128174	509.773.4295 509.773.4448	Does not accept hazardous waste from businesses.
Lewis	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Utility 1411 S Tower Ave Centralia, WA 98531	http://www.co.lewis.wa.us/CommunityDevelopment/SWU/SWU.html	360.740.1221	Hazardous waste collection from SQG's by appointment. Offers hazardous waste reduction assistance, waste disposal options, courtesy inspections and industrial materials exchange for SQG's.
Lincoln	Lincoln Co. Public Works 27234 SR 25N Davenport, WA 99122	http://www.co.lincoln.wa.us/Public%20Works/Lincoln%20County%20Public%20Works.htm	509.725.0122 509.725.7041	Does not accept hazardous wastes from SQG's, only households.
Mason	Mason Co. Utilities and Waste Mgmt PO Box 578 Shelton, WA 98584	http://www.co.mason.wa.us/utilities_waste/hazardous_waste.shtml	360.427.9670 x270	Commercial hazardous waste is accepted through the Kitsap County Moderate Risk Waste Facility only. Call 360.337.5777 for more information.
Okanogan	Okanogan Co Dept of Public Works 1234 S 2 nd Ave Box 232 Okanogan, WA 98840	http://okanogancounty.org/PW/	509.422.2602 509.422.7300	Does collect hazardous waste from SQG's by appointment only.
Pacific	Pacific Co. Department of Community Development PO Box 68 South Bend, WA 98586	http://www.co.pacific.wa.us/dcd/SmallQuantityGenPrm.htm#top	360.875.9356	Hazardous waste collection established for SQG's by appointment only.
Pend Oreille	Pend Oreille Co. Public Works Solid Waste Division PO Box 5041 Newport, WA 99156	http://www.co.pend-oreille.wa.us/works.html#waste	509.447.4821	Accepts household hazardous waste only, no hazardous waste from businesses.
Pierce	Pierce Co Public Works & Utilities 9850 64 th St. W University Place, WA 98467 (Env. Services Building)	http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/pwc/services/home/environe/waste/hazardous/taclf.htm	253.591.5418 253.798.4050	Hazardous wastes produced by businesses are not accepted, only households.
San Juan	San Juan Co. Public Works 212 Sutton Road PO Box 729 Friday Harbor, WA 98250	http://www.co.san-juan.wa.us/publicworks/solid-waste/haz-waste.html	360.378.8449	SQG's can participate in annual or semi-annual hazardous waste disposal events. Please contact for further information.
Skagit	Skagit Co. Solid Waste Division 1800 Continental Place Mt. Vernon, WA 98273	http://www.skagitcounty.net/Common/Asp/Default.asp?d=PublicWorksSolidWaste&c=General&p=main.htm	360.424.9532	Program is in place for SQG's disposal of hazardous waste. Contact for further information.

County	Address	Website	Phone	Information on SQG Hazardous Waste Program
Skamania	Skamania Public Works PO Box 790 Stevenson, WA 98648	http://www.skamaniacounty.org/Public_Works/Solid%20Waste/solid_waste_division.htm	509.427.9456	One annual collection of hazardous wastes from SQG's, usually in July.
Snohomish	Snohomish Co. Solid Waste 2930 Wetmore Ave., # 101 Everett, WA 98201	http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/publicwk/solidwaste/programs/residential/hhz.htm	425.388.3425 425.388.6050	SQG's may schedule an appointment for disposal of hazardous waste. Call 425.388.6050 for more information.
Spokane	Spokane Regional Solid Waste 808 W Spokane Falls Blvd. Spokane, WA 99201	http://www.spokanesolidwaste.org/hhwovw.htm	509.625.6580	Special program exists for disposal of hazardous wastes for SQG's. The last Tuesday of every month businesses can drop off waste at Valley Transfer Station (3941 N Sullivan) and dispose through Philip Environmental Inc.
Stevens	Stevens Co. Public Works 185 E Hawthorne Colville, WA 99114	http://www.co.stevens.wa.us/publicwrks/Landfill/landfill.htm	509.738.6106 509.684.4548	Accepts household hazardous waste only, no hazardous waste from businesses.
Thurston	Thurston Co. Water & Waste Mgmt 921 Lakeridge Dr SW Bldg 4, Rm 100 Olympia, WA 98502	http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/wwm/solidwaste%20pages/wastemobile.htm	360.357.2491	SQG hazardous waste accepted Friday through Monday 8am-5pm.
Wahkiakum	Wahkiakum Co. Public Works 64 Main St Cathlamet, WA 98612	http://www.co.cowlitz.wa.us/publicworks/sw/hazmat1.html	360.795.3301	Program exists that collects hazardous wastes from businesses by appointment that qualify as SQG's, in coordination with Cowlitz Co (360.577.3030). No program exists within Wahkiakum Co.
Walla Walla	Walla Walla-Sudbury Road Landfill City of Walla Walla Landfill PO Box 478 Walla Walla, WA 99362	http://www.co.walla-walla.wa.us/Departments/recycling/index.htm	509.527.3746 509.527.4591	No program in place for SQG's hazardous waste disposal. Household hazardous waste program in coordination with Columbia County.
Whatcom	Whatcom Co Public Works, SW Div 322 N. Commercial St Suite 220 Bellingham, WA 98225	http://www.co.whatcom.wa.us/publicworks/solidwaste/index.jsp	360.380.4640	Hazardous wastes from businesses qualifying as SQG's are accepted with prior approval.
Whitman	Whitman Co. Public Works 310 N Main St Colfax, WA 99111	http://www.whitmancounty.org/PubWorks/#Solid	509.334.2400 509.397.6206	Does not collect hazardous waste from SQG's, only households.
Yakima	Yakima Co. Public Works, Solid Waste Division 128 North 2 nd St., Room 408 Yakima, WA 98901	http://www.pan.co.yakima.wa.us/pubworks/solidwaste/hhw.htm	509.574.2450 509.574.2300	Small businesses can bring hazardous waste to the Yakima County Household and Small Business Waste Collection Facility (HSBWCF).

(Updated from) Source: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0007013.pdf>

Commercial TSD Facilities Contact Information and Recycle Only Facilities

Name	Address	Contact	Web Site	Waste Types Accepted
Clean Harbors Environmental Services Inc.	117 Frontage Rd N Bldg D Pacific WA 98047	(253) 288-2801 (800) 444-4244	www.cleanharbors.com	Incineration, PCBs, recycling, lab chemicals, explosives, hazardous waste disposal
Emerald Services	1825 Alexander Ave Tacoma WA 98421	Susan Thoman (888) 832-3008 (206) 832-3183 susant@emeraldnw.com	http://www.emeraldnw.com	Listed and characteristic solvents, flammable wastes, and antifreeze
Envirotech Systems Inc.	3601 121 st St SW Lynnwood WA 98037	(206) 363-9000 (800) 922-9395		Amalgam wastes, hazardous waste disposal, solvents
Keep it Clean Recycling and Equipment	PO Box 2905	(425) 868-3535		Amalgam wastes, hazardous waste disposal, oil, parts washers
Kleen Environmental Technologies	754 Garfield St Seattle WA 98109	(206) 285-8010	www.kleenenvironmental.com	Amalgam wastes, hazardous waste disposal, oil, tank and drain cleaning
Pacific Eco-Solutions	2025 Battelle Blvd Richland WA 99352	Curt Cannon (509) 375-5160 ccannon@pecoslic.com		Mixed low level radioactive and listed wastes or characteristic hazardous wastes. Includes flammable, corrosive, reactive, heavy metals, toxic, pesticides. Also manage wastes regulated under Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA) like polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs). Contact the facility for specific information.
Onyx Environmental Technical Services	14240 Interurban Ave S Tukwila WA 98168	(206) 433-7131 (800) 334-2387	www.onyxes.com	Fluorescent lamps and tubes, high intensity discharge lamps, hazardous waste disposal, solvents.
Philip/BEI, Kent	20245 77 th Ave S Kent WA 98032	Gary Crueger, Director of Operations (425) 204-7051 gcrueger@contactpsc.com	http://www.contactpsc.com/	Listed, characteristic and Washington state-only regulated hazardous wastes

Name	Address	Contact	Web Site	Waste Types Accepted
Philip/BEI, Tacoma	1701 Alexander Ave Tacoma WA 98421-4106	Gary Crueger, Director of Operations (425) 204-7051 gcrueger@contactpsc.com	http://www.contactpsc.com/	Listed wastes, flammable, corrosive, reactive, heavy metals, toxic, pesticides, used oil. Contact the facility for specific information.
Prime Environmental Services	309 S Cloverdale #B-7 Seattle WA 98108	(206) 768-6162		Hazardous waste disposal, health and safety training, solvents.
Romic Environmental Technologies Corp.	4500 15 th St E Tacoma WA 98425	(800) 819-5912	www.romic.com	Hazardous waste disposal, latex paint, metal working fluid, solvents.
Safety-Kleen	6303 212 th St SW Lynnwood WA 98425 3210 C St NE Auburn WA 98002	(425) 775-7030 (800) 669-5948	www.safety-kleen.com	Amalgam wastes, biomedical wastes, fluorescent lamps and tubes, hazardous waste disposal, high intensity discharge lamps, oil, solvents.
Teris	9520 10 th Ave S #150 Seattle WA 98108	(360) 527-2222 (800) 844-7173	www.terisna.com	Hazardous waste disposal, solvents.
Univar USA	8201 S 212 th St Kent WA 98032-1952	Jack Datin (253) 872-5044 jack.datin@univarusa.com	http://www.univarusa.com/	Listed, characteristic and Washington state-only regulated hazardous wastes.

Recycle Only Facilities

Name	Address	Contact	Web Site	Waste Types Accepted
EcoLights NW LLC	9411 8 th Ave S #3 Seattle WA 98108	Craig Lorch clorch@totalreclaim.com Robin Lane (206) 343-1247	http://www.ecolights.com/	Heavy metals, toxic and persistent dangerous wastes, especially fluorescent tubes.
Ecco Inc.	120 Railroad Ave Kennewick WA 99336	Jason Elliot (509) 582-5003		Spent antifreeze is regulated by Washington State as toxic dangerous waste.
Hallmark Refining Corporation	1016 Dale Lane Mount Vernon WA 98273	Vic Bender (800) 255-1895 vbender@email.msn.com	http://www.hallmarkrefining.com/index.htm	Precious metals regulated by US EPA and Washington State as toxic hazardous waste.

Name	Address	Contact	Web Site	Waste Types Accepted
SQG Specialists	1901 E D Street Tacoma WA 98421	Marian LaBounty (253) 383-1675 marianatsq@earthlink.net		Listed characteristic and Washington state-only regulated hazardous wastes.
Total Reclaim	2200 6 th Ave S Seattle WA 98134	Craig Lorch clorch@totalreclaim.com Robin Lane (206) 343-1247	http://www.totalreclaim.com/index.html	Persistent dangerous wastes. Mechanical, chemical or thermal treatment of spent CFC/HCFC refrigerants in tank systems.
Phoenix Environmental Services	2212 Port of Tacoma Rd Tacoma WA 98421	Mark Bridges (253) 779-8474 mark@phoenixenviro.com		Spent parts washing solvent and antifreeze.

Source: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/hwfacilities/pages/activefac.html>

* Some contact information and waste information taken from *The Yellow Book 2003: Hazardous Waste Directory*. Local Hazardous Waste Management Program, King County.

❖ <http://www.govlink.org/hazwaste/business/wastedirectory/>

For consistently updated information, please view the King County Directory:

❖ <http://apps01.metrokc.gov/govlink/hazwaste/business/wastedirectory/wastedetails.cfm?wasteID=99>

For more information, please follow this link:

❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/hwfacilities/pages/activefac.html>

For location information, please see:

❖ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/hwfacilities/index.html>

Acronyms

CRTs	Cathode ray tubes
DEA	Drug Enforcement Agency
DOH	Department of Health
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
LQG	Large Quantity Generator
LQGHUW	Large Quantity Generator Handler of Universal Waste
MQG	Medium Quantity Generator
MRW	Moderate Risk Waste
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SQG	Small Quantity Generator
SQGHUW	Small Quantity Generator Handler of Universal Waste
TSD(R)	Treatment, Storage and Disposal (Recycling) Facility
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WSP	Washington State Patrol
WSU	Washington State University

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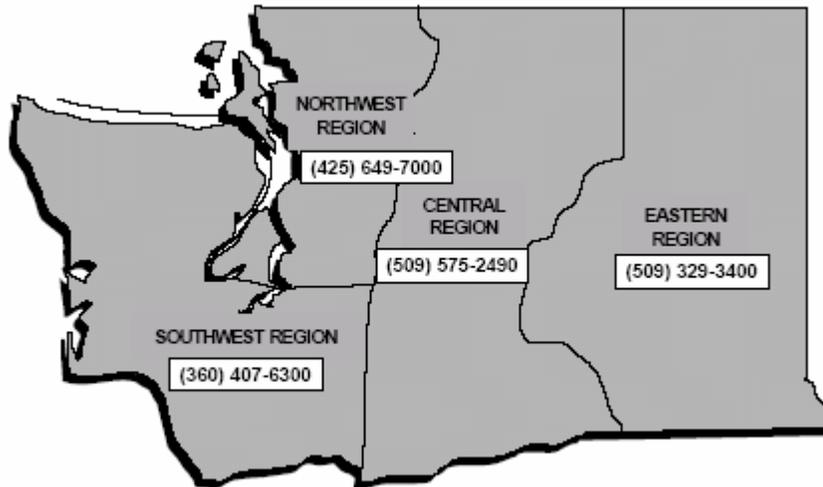
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For More Information

The Hazardous Waste and Toxic Reduction Program is responsible for the management and reduction of hazardous wastes and toxic substances in Washington State. We are available to answer your questions. Contact a regional office near you and ask for a Toxics Reduction Specialist for information on reducing or recycling hazardous waste. If you are uncertain about your responsibilities as a hazardous waste generator, ask for Hazardous Waste Specialist.



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