



Shoptalk

A newsletter about dangerous waste and pollution prevention
Volume 21, No. 1, January 2011 – Publication Number 11-04-001

To make reading easier, complete link addresses included within the articles are listed on page 14.

Inside:

Do Your Part to Protect Puget Sound – Marinas Boatyards, and Port Districts, by Pinky Feria, Galen Tritt, and Kurt Baumgarten, Department of Ecology

3

Many common bottom paints and anti-fouling agents used on boat hulls are extremely toxic to aquatic life.

Methyl-Ethyl-What? A Guide to the Hazardous Substances Database, by Alex Stone and Diane Fowler, Department of Ecology

4

A critical part of managing dangerous waste is figuring out what you have and its potential hazards. That is “designation” – the process of identifying all the chemicals and their hazards in a dangerous waste. The Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) is one tool that can help.

Small Business Assistance Program Adds Spill Kit Pilot, by Julia McHugh, Department of Ecology

9

More local governments participating in the Local Source Control Program will soon be providing spill kits as an incentive for businesses to prepare a spill response plan for their facility.

Department of Ecology

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

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

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

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

Editor: Mariann Cook Andrews (360) 407-6740; E-mail: maco461@ecy.wa.gov

Production/layout: Cathy Bouge

Technical Editor: Tom Cusack

To subscribe to this newsletter online, go to <http://listserv.wa.gov/cgi-bin/wa?A0=SHOPTALK-NEWSLETTER>

Annual Reports Due March 1, 2011 From Sites With Active RCRA ID Numbers , by *Iris Aguilera, Department of Ecology*

10

If your site had an active RCRA Site ID Number during 2010, you need to file a 2010 Dangerous Waste Annual Report.

State Organizing Mercury Lights Recycling Program, by *Mariann Cook Andrews, Department of Ecology*

10

A law passed in 2009 requires a product stewardship program for mercury-containing lights be established in Washington state by January 2013. The product stewardship program will be funded by producers of mercury-containing lights.

Tier Two From a Different View – What’s Behind a Tier Two Report, by *Lanessa Inman, Department of Ecology*

11

When firefighters enter a facility during an emergency, it is critical they know what dangers they may face. This is one of the reasons companies that store hazardous chemicals are required to report a Tier Two - Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report every year.

Washington Revising Solid Waste Management Law, by *Janine Bogar, Department of Ecology*

12

The Department of Ecology’s Waste 2 Resources Program is revising the state’s solid waste management law (Chapter 70.95 RCW Solid Waste Management – Reduction and Recycling). Our law needs to better address current solid waste management challenges and move us “beyond waste.”

EPA Adds 16 New Chemicals to the TRI List, by *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*

13

In November 2010, EPA finalized a rule to provide communities with additional information about toxic chemicals being released to the environment. The rule added 16 chemicals to the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) list of reportable chemicals.

Do Your Part to Protect Puget Sound – Marinas, Boatyards, and Port Districts



Boat cleaning can add toxics to nearby waterways from the paints and anti-fouling agents used on the hull.

Common bottom paints or anti-fouling agents used on boat hulls often contain high concentrations of copper and zinc. These compounds inhibit barnacle and plant growth that can damage boats or affect their performance. But what makes bottom paint and anti-fouling agents good at inhibiting growth is the same thing that makes them extremely toxic to aquatic life.

When you pressure wash a boat or vessel, these compounds become part of the wastewater. Ultimately they settle out into the solids or are filtered out by a closed-loop washwater recycling system. The facility must designate these solids to determine if they are a dangerous waste. Several boatyards recently conducted laboratory tests that indicated the solid material is a dangerous waste under the Washington State-only toxic criteria.

Take care to keep washwater and debris out of the storm drain. Individual boatyards can either spend the money to test their solids or manage and dispose of them as dangerous waste. If you don't manage them as dangerous waste, you should ensure you have test results from Washington State's fish bioassay test in Test Method 80-12 showing they are not toxic.



Take care to keep washwater and debris out of the storm drain.

When pressure washing boats and vessels:

- Capture the wastewater from pressure washing.
- Discharge pressure wash wastewater to the sanitary sewer only with approval from the local sewer authority. The wastewater concentrations must be below effluent limits found in the NPDES Boatyard General Permit.
- Manage and dispose of the solids as dangerous waste, or test for toxicity to determine proper disposal.
- Conduct ablative cleaning of sloughing bottom paint on dry land, not in the water.



Boatyards must capture the solids from their washwater and determine whether it is dangerous waste.

Boatyards must capture the solids from their washwater and determine whether it is dangerous waste. Many small businesses in the state are unaware of the additional requirements to determine if their waste needs special handling beyond the federal requirements. You can find more information on the state designation requirements through these links:

- [Regulatory Information and Assistance: www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/reg_comp_guide/index.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/reg_comp_guide/index.html)
- [WAC 173-303-100 Dangerous waste criteria: http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-303-100](http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-303-100) Describes

methods for determining if a solid waste is a dangerous waste.

- [Biological Testing Methods 80-12 For the Designation of Dangerous Waste: www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/8012.pdf](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/8012.pdf) Describes the text method for fish bio-assay.

The positive actions of the boatyards, along with the other steps taken throughout the Puget Sound Region, will help to restore our Puget Sound's environmental quality.

Methyl-Ethyl-What? A Guide to the Hazardous Substances Database

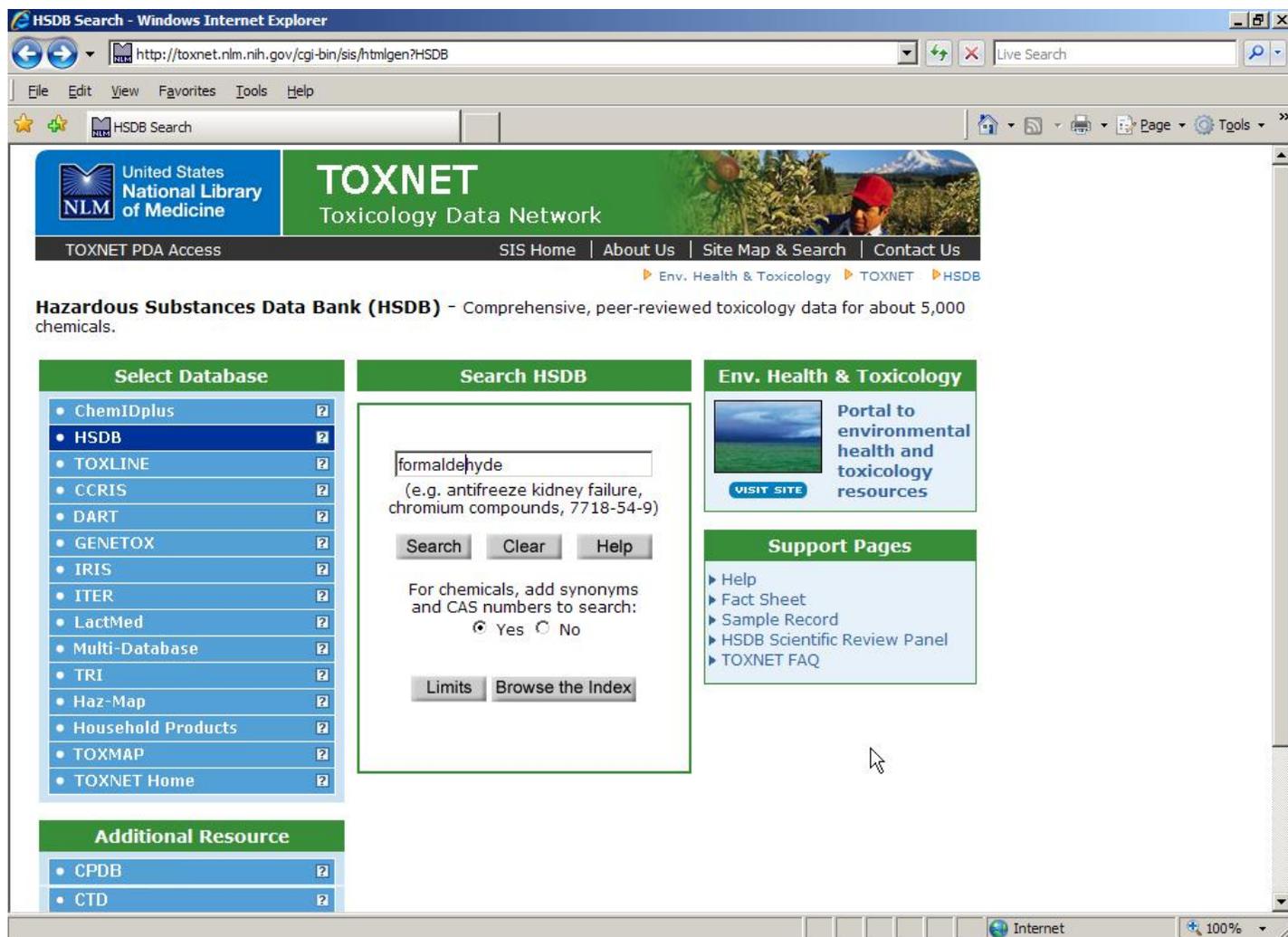
A critical part of managing dangerous waste is figuring out what you have and its potential hazards. That is “designation” – the process of identifying all the chemicals and their hazards in a dangerous waste. The Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) is one tool that can help.

The screenshot shows the HSDB Search interface in a Windows Internet Explorer browser. The browser's address bar displays the URL <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB>. The page header includes the United States National Library of Medicine logo and the TOXNET Toxicology Data Network branding. A navigation bar contains links for TOXNET PDA Access, SIS Home, About Us, Site Map & Search, and Contact Us. The main heading reads "Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) - Comprehensive, peer-reviewed toxicology data for about 5,000 chemicals." The interface is divided into three primary columns. The left column, "Select Database", lists various databases such as ChemIDplus, HSDB, TOXLINE, CCRIS, DART, GENETOX, IRIS, ITER, LactMed, Multi-Database, TRI, Haz-Map, Household Products, TOXMAP, and TOXNET Home. The middle column, "Search HSDB", features a search input field with an example "(e.g. antifreeze kidney failure, chromium compounds, 7718-54-9)", a "Search" button, a "Clear" button, and a "Help" button. Below the search area, it prompts users to add synonyms and CAS numbers, with radio buttons for "Yes" (selected) and "No". At the bottom of this section are "Limits" and "Browse the Index" buttons. The right column, "Env. Health & Toxicology", includes a "VISIT SITE" button and a "Support Pages" section with links to Help, Fact Sheet, Sample Record, HSDB Scientific Review Panel, and TOXNET FAQ. The browser's status bar at the bottom indicates "Internet" and a zoom level of "100%".

The HSDB is part of the Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET) maintained by the National Library of Medicine at the National Institute of Health. TOXNET contains information on the impacts of toxic chemicals upon human health and the environment. HSDB is primarily concerned with specific toxic chemicals and contains a lot of information related to these chemicals.

Before mid-2009, Washington generators trying to designate their waste had to use information from the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS). That was the only source that Ecology would accept without question. But RTECS is not free and it does not have any data on aquatic toxicity. The 2009 update to Washington’s Dangerous Waste Regulations added the Hazardous Substances Data Bank and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Ecotoxicity (ECOTOX) database to the list of acceptable sources. Both are free to anyone with access to the internet.

Say your manufacturing uses formaldehyde and you want to designate the waste from the process. HSDB gives the user the choice of searching the database using either a chemical's name or its Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) number. It's best to use the CAS number. Chemicals may have many names but typically only have a single CAS number. If you don't know the CAS, type the chemical in the "Search HSDB" box and click "Search."



That will give you a screen with significant information – primary and secondary records for the searched-for substance and the CAS number. Record the CAS number (in this case 50-00-0) for future reference.

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the TOXNET website. The address bar shows the URL <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/search>. The page title is "Brief Display - Frameset". The TOXNET logo and "Toxicology Data Network" are visible at the top. The search results are for "formaldehyde" and show 471 items. The primary record is for "FORMALDEHYDE" (CAS 50-00-0). Other records include "PARAFORMALDEHYDE" (CAS 30525-89-4), "1,3,5-TRIOXANE" (CAS 110-88-3), and "TETRAMETHYLOLPHOSPHONIUM CHLORIDE" (CAS 124-64-1). A sidebar on the left contains navigation buttons such as "Save Checked Items", "Sort", "Details", "History", "Download", "Modify Search", "Basic Search", "Browse Index", "Help", and "TOXNET Home".

Save Checked Items
Sort
Details
History
Download
Modify Search
Basic Search
Browse Index
Help
TOXNET Home

TOXNET
Toxicology Data Network

SIS Home | About Us | Site Map & Search | Contact Us

HSDB Search Results

formaldehyde Search Clear Limits

For chemicals, add synonyms and CAS numbers to search: Yes No

Items 1 through 20 of 471 Page 1 of 24 Go to page

Substance Names are sorted in [relevancy ranked](#) order.

Select Record Substance Name

The following is the primary record for the chemical. All of the query terms were found.

1 [FORMALDEHYDE](#)
50-00-0

The following 470 records contain one or more of the requested chemical name(s) and all of the query terms anywhere in the record.

2 [PARAFORMALDEHYDE](#)
30525-89-4

3 [1,3,5-TRIOXANE](#)
110-88-3

4 [TETRAMETHYLOLPHOSPHONIUM CHLORIDE](#)
124-64-1

Brief Display

Done Internet 100%

Now click the primary record for formaldehyde and you should see this screen.

The screenshot shows the HSDB database entry for Formaldehyde. The left sidebar contains a 'Table of Contents' with the following categories:

- FULL RECORD
- Human Health Effects
- Emergency Medical Treatment
- Animal Toxicity Studies
- Metabolism/Pharmacokinetics
- Pharmacology
- Environmental Fate & Exposure
- Environmental Standards & Regulations
- Chemical/Physical Properties
- Chemical Safety & Handling
- Occupational Exposure Standards
- Manufacturing/Use Information
- Laboratory Methods
- Special References
- Synonyms and Identifiers
- Administrative Information

The main content area displays the following information for Formaldehyde:

FORMALDEHYDE
CASRN: 50-00-0

For other data, click on the Table of Contents

Human Health Effects:

Evidence for Carcinogenicity:
Evaluation: There is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of **formaldehyde**. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of **formaldehyde**. Overall evaluation: **Formaldehyde** is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).
[IARC. Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man. Vol 88 Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation. (Last updated: September 7, 2004). Available from, as of June 22, 2006: <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol88/volume88.pdf>] ***PEER REVIEWED**

Cancer Classification: Group B1 Probable Human Carcinogen
[USEPA Office of Pesticide Programs, Health Effects Division, Science Information Management Branch: "Chemicals Evaluated for Carcinogenic Potential" (April 2006)] ***QC REVIEWED**

CLASSIFICATION: B1; probable human carcinogen. BASIS FOR CLASSIFICATION: Based on limited evidence in humans, and sufficient evidence in animals. Human data include nine studies that show statistically significant associations between site-specific respiratory neoplasms and exposure to **formaldehyde** or **formaldehyde** containing products. An increased incidence of

Once the chemical has been located, the HSDB provides a wealth of information in side-by-side windows. The left window, the Table of Contents, lists the categories of information available. It spans everything from human health effects, chemical and physical properties, manufacturing and use information to chemical safety and handling. At the top of the left window are the controls to expand the list to show all the subcategories, or contract it to show only the main topics.

If you expand the list you can see sub-headings for pages containing all the information available for a specific chemical. Click on a particular page in the left window and the information on that page shows in the right window.

If you are designating a waste in Washington, you need to find out how toxic it is, based on certain animal testing. You would click on the page labeled "Non-Human Toxicity Values" and this information appears on the right for formaldehyde.

FORMALDEHYDE - National Library of Medicine HSDB Database - Windows Internet Explorer

http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/search/f?./temp/~9J4RU:1

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Hazardous Substances Data Bank
HSDB

Next Item Search Results Basic Search Details Other Files Modify Search

Download Limits Browse Index Help

TOXNET Home
Item 1 of 471

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Search Results

Table of Contents
Contract all categories Expand all categories
Select Clear

- FULL RECORD
- Human Health Effects
 - Evidence for Carcinogenicity
 - Human Toxicity Excerpts
 - Human Toxicity Values
 - Skin, Eye and Respiratory Irritations
 - Medical Surveillance
 - Populations at Special Risk
 - Probable Routes of Human Exposure
 - Average Daily Intake
 - Minimum Fatal Dose Level
- Emergency Medical Treatment
 - Emergency Medical Treatment
 - Antidote and Emergency Treatment
- Animal Toxicity Studies
 - Evidence for Carcinogenicity
 - Non-Human Toxicity Excerpts
 - Ecotoxicity Excerpts
 - Non-Human Toxicity Values

FORMALDEHYDE
CASRN: 50-00-0

For other data, click on the Table of Contents

Human Health Effects:

Evidence for Carcinogenicity:
Evaluation: There is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of **formaldehyde**. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of **formaldehyde**. Overall evaluation: **Formaldehyde** is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).
[IARC. Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man. Vol 88 Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation. (Last updated: September 7, 2004). Available from, as of June 22, 2006: <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol88/volume88.pdf>] ***PEER REVIEWED**

Cancer Classification: Group B1 Probable Human Carcinogen
[USEPA Office of Pesticide Programs, Health Effects Division, Science Information Management Branch: "Chemicals Evaluated for Carcinogenic Potential" (April 2006)] ***QC REVIEWED**

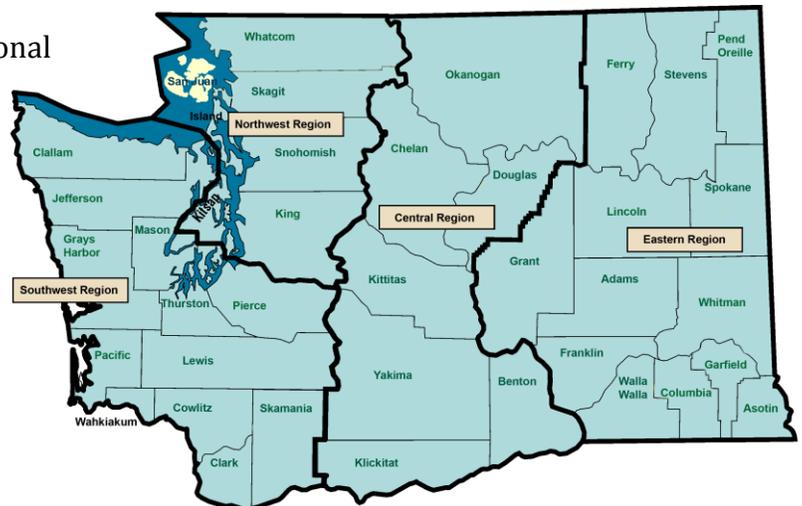
CLASSIFICATION: B1; probable human carcinogen. BASIS FOR CLASSIFICATION: Based on limited evidence in humans, and sufficient evidence in animals. Human data include nine studies that show statistically significant associations between site-specific respiratory neoplasms and exposure to **formaldehyde** or **formaldehyde** containing products. An increased incidence of

The HSDB is just one of many sources of information on chemicals. If you come across a reference to a chemical you don't know about, try looking it up on the HSDB or other sources shown in TOXNET. But remember, you can only use HSDB, RTECS, and EPA's ECOTOX database when designating your waste.

In the next issue of *Shoptalk* we'll explore "book designation" using the HSDB, including how to select toxicity values when designating a waste stream containing more than one chemical.

For more information, contact your local regional office and ask for the dangerous waste technical assistance staff.

Northwest Region: (425) 649-7000
 Southwest Region: (360) 407-6300
 Central Region: (509) 575-2490
 Eastern Region: (509) 329-3400



Small Business Assistance Program Adds Spill Kit Pilot



Sgt. Ray Greenwalt, Airway Heights Corrections Center, shows off the new spill kits.

Local Source Control Specialists providing technical assistance to small businesses in the Puget Sound and Spokane area found that the businesses often needed better spill response preparation. So the Specialists decided to run a pilot project to fill that gap.

Some of the local governments participating in the Local Source Control Program were already providing spill kits as an incentive for businesses to prepare and post a spill response plan for their facility. But Ecology determined that the agency could obtain more kits for less money, if done on a larger scale and purchased as unassembled components.

Ecology collaborated with the state Department of Corrections on the project. Sgt. Ray Greenwalt of the Airway Heights Corrections Center was able to say “yes” to kit assembly and transport. As a “community-oriented project” and at no charge to Ecology, inmates assembled the kits and shipped them space-available on Corrections trucks that deliver across the state.

As a result, 350 small businesses will receive basic spill kits after preparing a spill prevention plan, more than twice the number of kits for the money. Each business owner and their employees will be more prepared and knowledgeable about spills, toxics reduction, and impacts to stormwater.

The Department of Corrections’ willingness to give back to the community enables the Local Source Control Program to assist with improving water quality, one business at a time. We are most grateful for their ability to increase our reach and save program funds. Many thanks to all Corrections personnel and inmates involved.

The Local Source Control Program started in April 2008, with 14 partner jurisdictions throughout Puget Sound and Spokane. Through the Program, 23 Local Source Control Specialists provide technical assistance visits to small businesses whose operations are considered potential “small quantity generators” of dangerous wastes.

These businesses typically have limited access to dangerous waste handling and disposal expertise. The specialists fill that gap through on-site review of business practices. They are able to offer solutions and alternatives to the hazardous materials that the businesses use, store, and dispose.

This approach enables solving pollution problems locally. And we expect it to positively affect our state’s urban water quality and the business bottom line from savings realized through pollution prevention. The site visits are voluntary and there is no charge to the business. For more information, see Local Source Control Partnership.

Annual Reports Due March 1, 2011 From Sites With Active RCRA ID Numbers

If your site had an active RCRA Site ID Number during 2010, you need to file a 2010 Dangerous Waste Annual Report to the Department of Ecology by March 1, 2011. Ecology mailed a reminder notice at the end of December to all reporters for sites with active RCRA Site ID Numbers. Electronic reporters received e-mails as well.

For more information and help with your report, go to the Dangerous Waste Annual Report website. This will also explain the changes Ecology made for the 2010 Dangerous Waste Annual Reporting.

To get started on your Annual Report, go to the TurboWaste.Net site at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/turbowaste/> and click on the orange "Enter TurboWaste" button.

If you have questions about your 2010 generator status, or dangerous waste identification, please call your local Ecology office and ask to talk to a hazardous waste or pollution prevention specialist.

If you have questions about the management or recycling of your waste after you shipped it, please call your waste contractor.

State Organizing Mercury Lights Recycling Program



Washington State is developing a product stewardship program for compact fluorescent bulbs.

A law passed in 2009 requires a product stewardship program for mercury-containing lights be established in Washington state by January 2013. The product stewardship program will be funded by producers of mercury-containing lights.

The product stewardship program will accept mercury-containing lights at no cost, limited to 15 lights per person, per 90-day period. The program will include collection, transportation, processing, reusing, recycling, and disposing of mercury-containing lights. The law can be found at Chapter 70.275 RCW Mercury-containing lights – proper disposal.

The Department of Ecology is implementing this law and currently working to identify producers who must participate in the product stewardship program. Anyone interested in the mercury-containing lights product stewardship program can contact Kara Steward, at (360) 407-6250 or kara.steward@ecy.wa.gov. For more information about mercury lights, and precautions to take, see Mercury-containing light bulbs, lamps.

Tier Two From a Different View – What’s Behind A Tier Two Report

If you ask a group of firefighters what they think about when they enter a burning building, you may get an array of responses. Safety, locating human life, navigating structural damage, and finding the blaze may be among them. Ask the same question about entering a facility storing hazardous chemicals and you’ll likely receive at least one similar answer:

Location, location, location!



When firefighters enter a facility during an emergency, it's critical they know what dangers they may face.

Imagine navigating your facility during a fire or chemical emergency. There may be smoke, heat, and imminent danger. And what would happen if a blaze reached that back warehouse, the control house, or the battery room? First responders are trained to know the answers to these questions. But they don't know your facility as you do. Without critical information, their training can't effectively help them, your employees, or the surrounding community. They need to know three key things to put their skills to optimum use: what? How much? And where?

This is just one reason that companies that store hazardous chemicals are required to report yearly to the State Emergency Response Commission, with a Tier Two – Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report. You might be familiar with it – that pesky report that's due to the SERC on March 1 every year.

It is not pleasant to imagine a disaster at your facility, but it quickly reminds you that this is important stuff. And it's the very reason the federal government created Section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), also known as SARA Title III. It requires a business storing hazardous substances to submit a Tier Two report to the State Emergency Response Commission, and to the Local Emergency Planning Committee and local fire department.

The Commission and local agencies also use this information for pre-disaster planning. EPCRA is an integral part of successful disaster prevention, preparedness, and response. Here's the address of the Commission:

Washington State Emergency Response Commission
Community Right-to-Know Unit
PO Box 47659
Olympia WA 98504-7659

Is your facility required to report? If your facility stores hazardous substances, you'll want to check the requirements. The Act defines hazardous substances as chemicals present in the workplace that are capable of causing harm. Any product that requires a Material Safety Data Sheet is potentially reportable. You must report if you had 10,000 pounds or more of a chemical or hazardous substance, such as gasoline or diesel. Chemicals classified as Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS), such as ammonia and chlorine, are reportable at much lower thresholds – ammonia at 500 and chlorine at 100 pounds. These requirements apply to the maximum amount of a chemical on site at any one time during the previous calendar year.

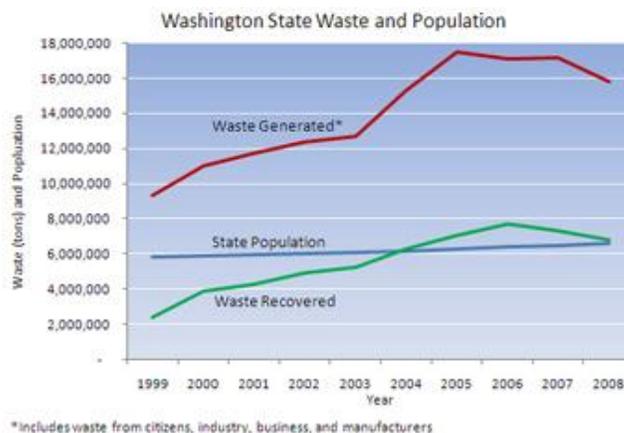
Please visit our EPCRA website to view forms, instructions, and to determine if your company needs to report on March 1, 2011. For EPCRA training, please contact your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

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

Washington Revising Solid Waste Management Law

In 2009, the Department of Ecology's Waste 2 Resources Program started a process to revise the state's solid waste management law (Chapter 70.95 RCW Solid Waste Management – Reduction and Recycling). We recognized our law needs to better address current solid waste management challenges and move us "beyond waste."

Since that law passed in 1969, the Legislature has amended it 29 times. Besides those amendments, the state enacted stand-alone pieces of legislation to increase recycling and address specific products, such as used oil recycling, mercury containing products, electronics recycling, and children's safe products. But these efforts have not fully kept up with changes in our waste stream.



We no longer use open burning dumps for garbage. Washington's recycling rate has grown from less than 20 percent in the mid-1980s to 45 percent today.

But our waste stream has grown and changed. It was once mostly organic materials, but now includes products and packaging made of a variety of materials, including some toxic substances. There are new technologies that can recycle or recover some of this "waste."

Waste reduction is now our highest waste management priority and biggest challenge. How do we not make the "waste" in the first place?

In 2004, Ecology worked with stakeholders to create the Beyond Waste Plan, our state plan for managing solid and hazardous wastes. It set a 30-year vision to eliminate most wastes and toxic substances and use any remaining wastes as resources.



Ecology staff held public meetings to get ideas on where the law needed improvement.

Ecology staff held public meetings to get ideas on where the law needed improvement. In 2008, the Climate Action Team identified waste reduction and recycling as strategies that greatly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

We need increased waste reduction and recycling to reduce greenhouse gases and achieve the Beyond Waste vision. Our current solid waste laws do not fully support this direction. Updating the solid waste laws can help eliminate waste wherever possible, reduce product toxicity, recycle more materials, and safely dispose of residuals.

More than 80 laws affect solid waste management, reduction, and recycling in some way. Though the focus of this project is Chapter 70.95 RCW, we must evaluate all related laws to ensure an effective, coordinated statewide solid waste management program.

In 2010, Ecology met with both public stakeholders and staff to identify problems with the current solid waste management law and understand its scope. In the fall, Ecology shared summaries and gathered more feedback on the issues in order to propose priority solid waste issues.

In spring 2011, Ecology plans to move to the solutions phase. Ecology and stakeholders will begin to research solution options for priority issues. We intend to identify a variety of potential solutions for the issues. When ready, legislative revisions will be drafted to incorporate solutions into law.

Anyone interested in this process should sign up on Ecology’s Solid Waste Laws Rules listserv to receive email updates. Information on this process, including meeting notes and summary documents, is available at Time to Update Solid Waste Laws. You can also contact Janine Bogar at 13janine.bogar@ecy.wa.gov or (360) 407-6654.

EPA Adds 16 New Chemicals to the TRI List

In November 2010, EPA finalized a rule to provide communities with additional information about toxic chemicals being released to the environment. The rule added 16 chemicals to the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) list of reportable chemicals. The TRI contains information about toxic chemical releases and waste management activities reported annually by certain industries, as well as federal facilities. It was established as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). This is part of EPA’s efforts to examine the scope of TRI chemical coverage and provide more complete information on toxic chemical releases. It is the first TRI program chemical expansion in over a decade. (See *Shoptalk*, May 2010, #10-04-002)

Each chemical that EPA added has been classified as “reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen” by the National Toxicology Program in their Report on Carcinogens.

Four of the chemicals are polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs). These compounds are of special concern because they are persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic chemicals. They can remain in the environment for a very long time, are not readily destroyed, and may build up or accumulate in the body.

Individual Listings		Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PACs)	
Chemical Name	CAS#	Chemical Name	CAS#
1-Amino-2,4-dibromoanthraquinone	81-49-2	1,6-Dinitropyrene	42397-64-8
2,2-bis(Bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol	3296-90-0	1,8-Dinitropyrene	42397-65-9
Furan	110-00-9	6-Nitrochrysene	7496-02-8
Glycidol	556-52-5	4-Nitropyrene	57835-92-4
Isoprene	78-79-5		
Methyleugenol	93-15-2		
o-Nitroanisole	91-23-6		
Nitromethane	75-52-5		
Phenolphthalein	77-09-8		
Tetrafluoroethylene	116-14-3		
Tetranitromethane	509-14-8		
Vinyl Fluoride	75-02-5		

Links to Resources Mentioned in this Issue

Do Your Part to Protect Puget Sound – Marinas Boatyards, and Port Districts

- NPDES Boatyard General Permit: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/boatyard/index.html>
 - Regulatory Information and Assistance: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/reg_comp_guide/index.html
 - WAC 173-303-100 Dangerous waste criteria: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-100>
 - *Biological Testing Methods 80-12 For the Designation of Dangerous Waste*: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/8012.pdf>
-

Methyl-Ethyl-What? A Guide to the Hazardous Substance Database

- The Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB): <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB>
 - Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET): <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/>
 - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS): <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/rtecs/>
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Ecotoxicity (ECOTOX): <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/>
 - Local regional office: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/org.html>
-

Small Business Assistance Program Adds Spill Kit Pilot

- Local Source Control Partnership: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/lsp/index.html>
-

Annual Reports Due March 1, 2011 From Sites With Active RCRA ID Numbers

- RCRA Site ID Number: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/waste-report/notification.html>
 - Dangerous Waste Annual Report Website: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/waste-report/index.html>
 - TurboWaste.Net: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy.turbowaste>
 - Local regional office: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/org.html>
-

State Organizing Mercury Lights Recycling Program

- Chapter 70.275 RCW Mercury-containing lights – proper disposal: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70.275>
 - Mercury-containing bulbs, lamps: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/mercury/mercury_light_bulbs.html
-

Tier Two From a Different View – What's Behind a Tier Two Report

- EPCRA Website: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/index.html>
 - State Emergency Response Commission: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/serc.html>
 - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know: <http://www.epa.gov/oecaagct/lcra.html>
-

Washington Revising Solid Waste Management Law

- Beyond Waste Plan: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/beyondwaste/>
 - Ecology's Solid Waste Laws Rules Listserv: <http://listserv.wa.gov/cgi-bin/wa?SUBED1=ECOLOGY-SOLID-WASTE-LAWS-RULES&A=1>
 - Time to Update Solid Waste Laws: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/7095/>
-

EPA Adds 16 New Chemicals to the TRI List

- EPCRA Website: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/index.html>
- Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Program: <http://www.epa.gov/tri/>
- *Shoptalk*, May 2010, #10-04-002: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/1004002.pdf>
- National Toxicology Program (NTP): <http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/>
- NTP's Report on Carcinogens: <http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/?objectid=72016262-BDB7-CEBA-FA60E922B18C2540>