



# Shoptalk

A newsletter about dangerous waste and pollution prevention  
Volume 22, No. 2, March 2012 – Publication Number 12-04-001b

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#### **Department of Ecology**

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

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

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

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

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## Ecology Services Add Value to Business

Since 2005, Washington businesses say Pollution Prevention Planning has saved them \$45 million. That \$45 million in savings would pay for 900 jobs, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Pollution Prevention Planning is just one of Ecology's programs that help businesses reduce costs and avoid risk while protecting the environment. Other service programs are:

- E-Team energy audits
- Technical Resources for Engineering Efficiency (TREE)
- Lean and Environment
- Local Source Control Partnership

Companies throughout the state have benefitted from these programs. For example:

- Accra-Fab, Inc., Liberty Lake, saves \$187,000 annually in avoided wastewater management and treatment costs.
- Aim Aerospace, Renton, eliminated 20 percent of their dangerous waste through process changes and more efficient use of materials.
- GM Nameplate, Seattle, saved \$12,000 over five years just in disposal costs, by eliminating 13,173 pounds, 53 percent, of their dangerous waste.
- Hollister-Stier, Spokane, saved \$205,000 last year by switching from ethyl-ether to acetone.

You can find other success stories and more explanation of these services in the Focus sheet: *Ecology Services Add Value to Business*, #11-04-023 and on the *Pollution Prevention Success Stories* Web site.

## Do we need state environmental regulations?

This week, my *Conversations on Washington's Future* message describes how environmental standards support jobs and economic vitality — and what is at stake should those protections be weakened or eliminated.

Sometimes we need to step back and remind ourselves of the basics — how clean water, clean air, and clean soil benefit our lives and our state as a whole.

The quality of our air, water, and soil is made better by many people, working over several decades, to reduce, prevent, and eliminate pollution.



*Decagon Devices, Pullman, benefited from Ecology's help to eliminate the use of lead in solder, maintaining sales in countries that forbid importing lead-bearing products.*



*Ecology Director, Ted Sturdevant*

The environment they work to protect provides an economic benefit to our state as well — natural resources support nearly one-third of our state's economy through agriculture, tourism, and recreation, forestry, and waterborne trade.

Literally and figuratively, our state would be poorer without environmental protections. A growing number of people recognize this. They are working toward solutions that bring all interests to the table, solutions that support the environment, the economy, and communities. When we use that approach, the entire state wins.

You can follow these messages on Facebook and Twitter.

### **For more information:**

- Overview of State Environmental Laws
- Rulemaking and Economics
- Protecting Washington's Quality of Life

## **Contaminated Septic Tanks – Expensive to Fix, Easy to Avoid**

Ecology's dangerous waste inspectors are finding an expensive problem at some small businesses – septic tanks contaminated from putting dangerous waste down the drain. This type of contamination can easily cost property owners up to \$9,000 to clean up, whether they own the business or are leasing out the property.

### **What is a Septic Tank?**

Septic tanks are a major part of an on-site sewage system (OSS). In the system, bacteria break down domestic waste solids, such as from toilets. The system releases the liquids and broken-down solids into a drain field that allows the soil to further capture and treat any impurities.

The tank typically contains three phases: a sediment layer on the bottom, a liquid “column” in the middle, and a scum layer on top.

### **What is the Problem?**

The problem is that workers at businesses with on-site septic systems may also put non-domestic waste, such as commercial or industrial wastewater, in the septic system. A lot of bad things can happen from this practice, worst of all contaminating the septic tank, groundwater, and property with dangerous waste.

The most common dangerous wastes we find in septic tanks are solvents and heavy metals (lead, mercury, copper, etc.). Bacteria in the tank cannot decompose these materials, so these contaminants build-up in the sediment layer and stay dissolved in the liquid column. The tank can release them into the drain field where they bind to the soil or percolate into the groundwater.



*Ecology inspector Barrett Reidinger samples a septic tank. The pole he is holding is for "grab samples" of the sediment layer.*

Even if the wastewater does not contain enough dangerous materials when it is generated to designate as dangerous waste, it can still contaminate the tank through long-term accumulation of metals and chemicals.

If an inspector finds that a business is discharging commercial or industrial wastewater to a septic tank, that discharge must stop immediately. Each phase of the tank needs to be sampled and tested to determine if the contents meet the definition of dangerous waste. Further sampling may then be required to determine if the contamination spread to the drain field and groundwater.



*A rinse booth at a small business with the wastewater draining to a septic tank. The tank's sediment was dangerous waste due to lead and mercury. The property owner was unaware of the tenant's activities.*

### **How much can it cost?**

The main costs include sampling and testing the tank contents, cleaning out the tank, and properly disposing of the waste. Including labor and disposal costs, the total to clean-out a septic tank containing dangerous waste can be \$3,000 to \$9,000, or more.

A typical small business may end up paying \$400 to \$1,000, or more, just for sampling and testing the tank contents.

Cleaning-out and decontaminating a tank is considerably more expensive. Tanks typically come in two sizes – 1000 or 2000 gallons. A company must be qualified for dangerous waste pumping to pump out a contaminated tank. Estimates can vary from 30¢ to \$3.00 per gallon, or more.

These costs are the responsibility of the property owner, but a tenant may ultimately have to pay the bill through civil litigation between the tenant and property owner. Ecology may also pursue penalties against the tenant.

### **What should people do with their commercial wastewater?**

Businesses have options when it comes to disposing of commercial wastewater. The options aren't as cheap and easy as discharging to the septic tank, but they are legal and cost less than cleaning up a contaminated tank, surrounding property, and groundwater.

Once the business ceases the discharge, it can:

- Recycle and reuse the wastewater through a closed-loop filtration system onsite; or
- Collect the wastewater in proper containers or tanks and send them offsite to a facility that can accept the waste.

### **Stay educated and avoid the risk**

Tenants and property owners need to stay educated on what can and can't be discharged to a septic tank. Whether you operate a business on your own property or rent to a small business tenant, discharging any commercial wastewater to an on-site septic system is dangerous to human health, the environment, and your wallet.

## Online Tool Helps Auto Body Shops

There's a new online application for auto body shops that helps workers know the main air, water, dangerous waste, safety, and fire rules. Check it out at [www.lhwmp.org/home/irac/autobody](http://www.lhwmp.org/home/irac/autobody).

It's a simulated auto body shop, where users can take an interactive tour. It shows the primary air, water, dangerous waste, safety, and fire rules for compliance. The multi-agency tool features training and recordkeeping, safety equipment and practices, fire protection essentials, and EPA's new "6-H Rule."

The Interagency Resource for Achieving Cooperation (IRAC) provided the forum for this collaborative effort. The Local Hazardous Waste Management Program in King County funded the project.



## Pay Hazardous Waste Generation Fee by June 30 Late payments subject to interest

Hazardous Waste Generation Fee notices will be mailed out in June. Payments for 2011 must be made by June 30, 2012. Businesses are charged the fee if they generated dangerous waste in the prior year. Chapter 70.95E.020, Revised Code of Washington (RCW), requires the fee. If the fee is not paid by the due date, it can accrue interest and may be sent to collections.



- RCW 43.17.240 states that interest at the rate of one percent per month will accrue starting on the date the debt becomes past due.
- RCW 19.16.500 states that Ecology may contract with a collection agency for the purpose of collecting unpaid public debts.

The fees go into the Hazardous Waste Assistance Account, where they fund almost a fifth of the technical assistance work done by the Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program. The account also supports education and outreach. That means you can:

- Get advice on what to use instead of hazardous chemicals.
- Find out about new systems and processes to lower your costs by lowering your generation of dangerous waste.
- Visit the Web site, at: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/).
- Get free publications on everything from solvent substitutes to vehicle recycling.

## **Scientific Assessment: Preventing Toxic Pollution Crucial to Protect Puget Sound** - *Excerpted from an Ecology News Release*

The Washington Department of Ecology and the Puget Sound Partnership reported in November 2011 on current knowledge about toxic chemical pollution in the Puget Sound region.

Assessment of Selected Toxic Chemicals in the Puget Sound Basin, 2007-2011, is the final component of a five-year effort to understand where toxic chemicals come from, how they get into Puget Sound, and the potential harm they cause to people, fish, and other creatures.

The assessment focused on 17 chemicals or chemical groups commonly detected in Puget Sound. It evaluated a variety of ways that toxic chemicals reach Puget Sound. These include surface water runoff – or stormwater – as well as groundwater releases, air deposition, and wastewater treatment plant discharges.



### **Toxic chemicals come from many sources**

Overall, the study found that toxic chemical pollutants come from many scattered and hard-to-reach sources throughout the Sound. The most common way toxic chemicals get into the environment is through polluted surface water runoff that flows off residential, commercial, and industrial areas.

The assessment identified some key sources of toxic chemicals, including:

- Copper, cadmium, zinc, and phthalates from roofing materials. Phthalates are a group of chemicals commonly found in plastics.
- Copper from urban pesticide use, brake pads, and boat paint.
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) from creosote-treated wood, wood smoke, and vehicle exhaust.
- Petroleum-related compounds from motor oil drips and leaks from our cars and trucks. Also routine fuel and oil spills on land and to the water.

### **For more information:**

- Report Web site: [Controlling Toxic Chemicals in Puget Sound](#)

- Fact sheet: *Focus on Puget Sound: Puget Sound Toxics Assessment*
- Study Web site: Control of Toxic Chemicals in Puget Sound
- Ecology's Saving Puget Sound Web portal

## Professional Carpet Cleaners Can Help Protect Our Water

Professional carpet cleaners can help protect our water by following new recommendations from the Department of Ecology. Members of the carpet cleaning industry worked with Ecology to develop best business practices for keeping the toxic chemicals and dirt in carpet cleaning wash water out of Washington waters.

Now Ecology is sharing the information with carpet cleaners and the people who hire them.

“Carpet wash water isn’t just dirt and water. It also may contain the very toxic chemicals we are trying to prevent from entering our environment,” said Brook Beeler, an Ecology environmental educator from Spokane. She and Justine Asohmbom, from Ecology’s Bellevue office, developed the information.



*A sharp-eyed city official caught this carpet cleaner dumping wastewater into a roadside ditch. Out of sight does not mean out of mind when it comes to pollution.*

Water from street drains and ditches is usually not treated. It winds up in our lakes, rivers, and streams – and the pollutants may ultimately show up in someone’s drinking water.

For better ways to handle wastewater from carpet cleaning, and other mobile businesses, visit the Washington Waters—Ours to Protect education Web site. Go to the @Work – Best Practices for Businesses section.



*Carpet cleaning wash water must be properly disposed of to protect Washington waters. We all live and drink, downstream from someone.*

Wash water can be loaded with PBDE’s (polybrominated diphenyl ethers), a toxic flame retardant. PBDE’s come in many household products including televisions, mattresses, and the carpets themselves. Heavy metals can bind to dirt tracked in by our pets and shoes. Grease, oils, and detergents are also common in wash water.

Carpet cleaners usually operate as mobile businesses. If they don’t have the capacity in their vehicles for all the wastewater from a job, they may be tempted to dump the water into a ditch or street drain. This is illegal and adds to big pollution problems.



*Small amounts of carpet wash water can be disposed of to the sewer system.*

# Free Recycling Coming for Mercury-Containing Lights



People in Washington will soon have another option for disposing of their mercury-containing lights. Ecology is developing a program to be up and running in January 2013. The producers of mercury-containing lights, such as fluorescent tubes and compact fluorescent lights, will provide a free collection and recycling program.

## How many lights can I bring for recycling?

Washington residents will be able to drop off up to 15 lights for recycling at no charge. The producers will pay the cost of collection, transportation, and recycling.

If your business is small enough that you collect less than 15 spent lights in a three-month period, you may drop those lights off at a product stewardship program collection site at no charge.

## Why is this being provided now?

In 2010, the Washington Legislature passed a “product stewardship” law requiring the producers of mercury-containing lights to fund this collection and recycling program. The law also requires all residents to recycle their mercury-containing lights.

## What is product stewardship?

Product stewardship is a principle that calls on those in the product lifecycle – producers, retailers, consumers, and recyclers – to share responsibility for reducing the environmental impacts of products. The producer of the product has the greatest ability to minimize adverse impacts, but other stakeholders, such as suppliers, retailers, and consumers, also play a role. A good example is the E-Cycle Washington program. E-Cycle Washington provides recycling of computers, monitors, and televisions at no cost to consumers, schools, and small businesses. Manufacturers pay for the program, which keeps electronics out of the landfill.

## Why product stewardship for mercury-containing lights?

Energy efficient lights are becoming more common in homes and businesses. Many of these lights contain mercury, a toxic metal. (Fluorescent lights, such as the familiar long tubes, have always contained small amounts of mercury.) Proper handling of spent mercury-containing lights is critical. Broken lights can expose workers, residents, and children to small amounts of toxic mercury vapors (see *How to Clean Up a Broken Fluorescent Bulb*). Mercury released into the environment can contaminate fish and anyone who eats those fish. Proper recycling of these lights captures the mercury, as well as recycling the glass, metal, and other parts of the spent light.



## Where can I go for more information?

- Ecology Web site
- Mercury lights program listserv
- Product stewardship Web site
- Chapter 70.275 RCW: Mercury-Containing Lights - proper disposal
- Earth911 Web site
- 1-800-RECYCLE
- How to Clean Up a Broken Fluorescent Bulb

## Read This! Important Toxics Release Inventory News

### 2011 Reports Due July 1

Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reports for 2011 are due July 1, 2012. You must file a report if your facility manufactured, processed, or used any listed toxic chemical over its threshold amount during 2011.

Threshold amounts are 25,000 pounds for chemicals that are either manufactured or processed at the facility, or 10,000 pounds for chemicals otherwise used. Persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic chemicals (PBTs) have threshold amounts of 100 pounds or less.

### Facilities Must Track Hydrogen Sulfide Use in 2012

Facilities that use hydrogen sulfide and that might be subject to TRI reporting must track their use of this chemical now!

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has lifted the administrative stay on hydrogen sulfide. This reinstates the TRI reporting requirement for the chemical effective for the 2012 reporting year. First reports on hydrogen sulfide will be due July 1, 2013 for the 2012 reporting year.

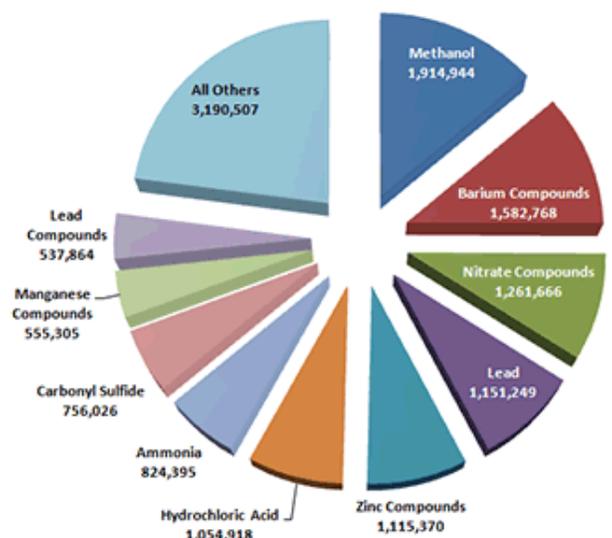
*Hydrogen sulfide is a poisonous, flammable gas composed of two hydrogen atoms and one sulfur atom.*



The reporting thresholds for hydrogen sulfide are 25,000 pounds if manufactured or processed, or 10,000 pounds if otherwise used.

EPA added hydrogen sulfide to the TRI list of toxic chemicals in 1993, but placed an administrative stay on it in order to evaluate issues brought up after issuing the final rule. Facilities did not have to file annual TRI reports for hydrogen sulfide because of the stay. Now facilities must submit reports about the use, environmental release, and chemical management activities of hydrogen sulfide. This means communities will have additional information about this toxic chemical.

2009 TRI Releases in Washington by Chemical, (in pounds)



*Data from TRI reports can show chemical use trends and relationships, among other things.*

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4) occurs naturally in crude petroleum, natural gas, volcanic gases, and hot springs (that “rotten egg” smell). It can also result from the breakdown of organic matter, including human and animal wastes. Hydrogen sulfide can also result from some industrial activities. This includes food processing, coke ovens, kraft paper mills, tanneries, and petroleum refineries. People may be exposed to higher levels of hydrogen sulfide from living near wastewater treatment plants, gas or oil drilling, farms with manure storage, livestock confinement facilities, a landfill, or other such operations.

## Remember to Report the Sixteen New TRI Chemicals!

EPA added sixteen new chemicals to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) list of reportable chemicals. Reports for these new chemicals are due July 1, 2012.

The newly added chemicals are:

Individual Listings		Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PACs) category	
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		

The reporting thresholds for the individually listed chemicals are 25,000 pounds if manufactured or processed, or 10,000 pounds if otherwise used.

The PACs category is a category of persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic (PBT) chemicals and has a lower reporting threshold of 100 pounds.

Some of the facility types expected to be impacted by this rule change include wood product and paper manufacturing, petroleum and coal products manufacturing, petroleum bulk stations and terminals, hazardous waste collection, and hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities.

## For More Information

To determine whether this action affects your facility, carefully examine the applicability criteria in part 372 subpart B of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

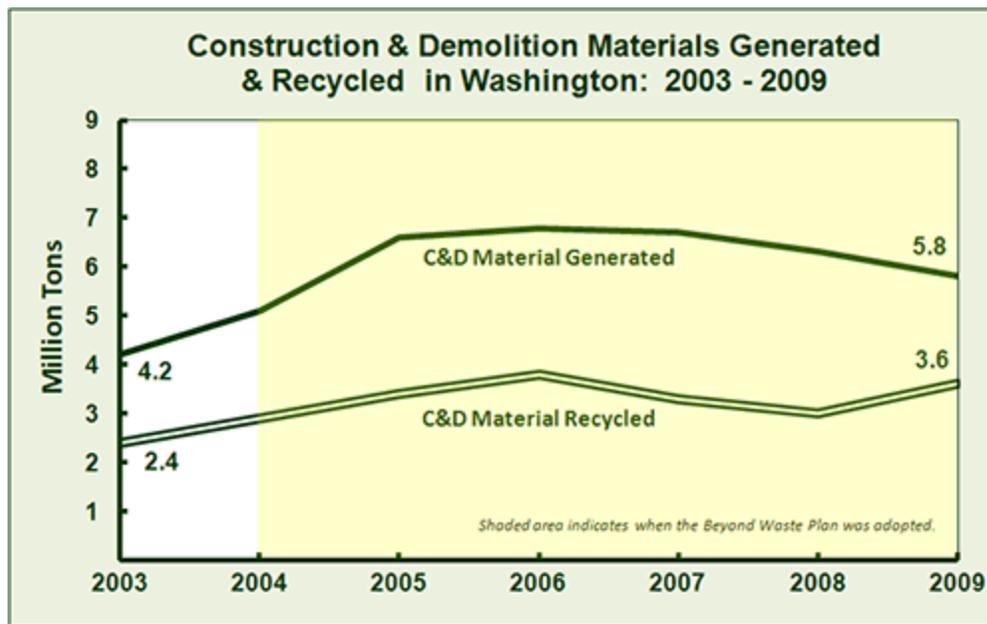
For more information about TRI reporting in Washington State, please contact Diane Fowler at (360) 407-6171 or [dfow461@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:dfow461@ecy.wa.gov), or visit EPA’s TRI homepage at [www.epa.gov/tri/index.htm](http://www.epa.gov/tri/index.htm).

# Beyond Waste Progress and a New Look

Beyond Waste is the 30-year state plan for managing dangerous and solid waste with a clear and simple vision: eliminate wastes and toxics whenever we can and use the remaining wastes as resources.

Ecology tracks a series of indicators and issues periodic Progress Reports on this work. In 2011, Ecology improved the report to include changes people wanted to see. The new features appear in the December 2011 report. They include:

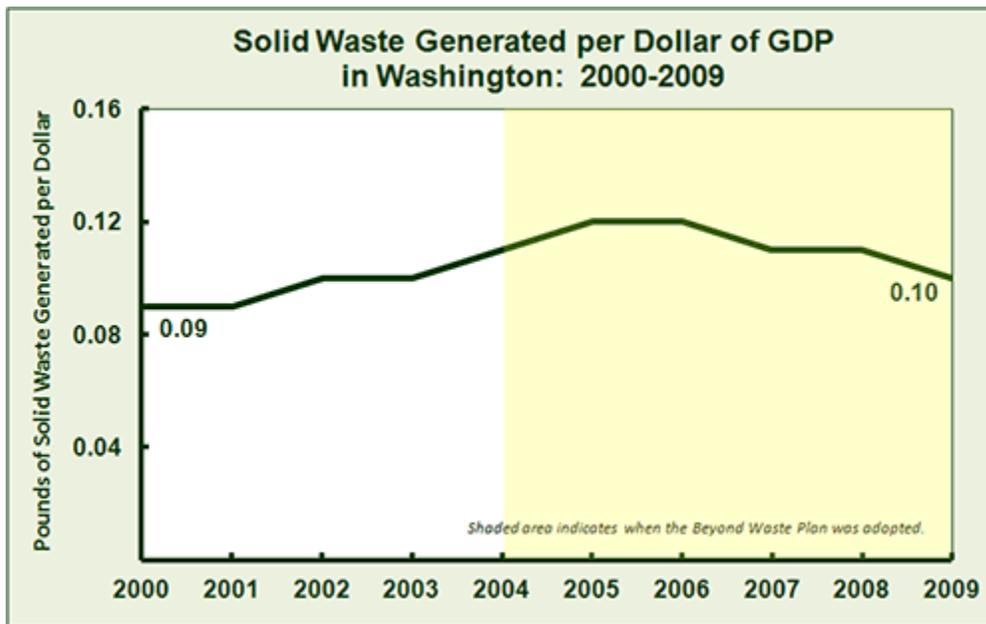
- More Indicators – There are now 22 total indicators (up from 16 last year). There is one main indicator for each of the seven Beyond Waste initiatives and 15 additional related indicators.
- Case Studies – Each initiative highlights local examples of how businesses and governments are reducing waste and toxics.
- Alternate Looks – We've provided comparison views for some indicators, such as showing data in both tons and pounds per person (per capita).
- Beyond Waste Targets – We've added graphic projections to show what the solid and dangerous waste generation trends would look like if we were to eliminate most wastes and toxics by 2035.



The Report shows we made significant improvement in some key areas. For example:

- We have recycled more solid waste, organics, and electronics over the last few years. However, some trends are disappointing. Despite our recycling efforts, in 2009 we threw away \$206 million worth of recyclables.
- A new indicator related to the Green Building initiative tracks the amount of construction and demolition debris Washington generates and recycles each year. It shows that we recycled an impressive 62 percent in 2009, and disposed less than the previous year.
- Many businesses created less solid and dangerous waste per dollar earned in 2009. This means that while the economy held steady or improved in 2009 from the previous year, generation of waste actually decreased in comparison.

Progress in these areas shows how moving toward the Beyond Waste vision can help individual businesses, the economy, and the environment.



# Links to Resources Mentioned in this Issue

## Ecology Services Add Value to Business

- Pollution Prevention Planning Program: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/p3.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/p3.html)
- Technical Resources for Engineering Efficiency (TREE): [www.ecy.wa.gov/tree/index.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/tree/index.html)
- Lean and Environment: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/lean/index.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/lean/index.html)
- Local Source Control Partnership: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/lsp/index.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/lsp/index.html)
- Accra-Fab, Inc.: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/success/accraFab-success.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/success/accraFab-success.html)
- *Ecology Services Add Value to Business* #11-04-023: [www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1104023.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1104023.html)
- Pollution Prevention Success Stories: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/success/p2success.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/success/p2success.html)

## Do we need state environmental regulations?

- Do we need environmental regulations?: [www.ecy.wa.gov/about/EConverse02.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/about/EConverse02.html)
- Conversations on Washington's Future: [www.ecy.wa.gov/about/EConverse.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/about/EConverse.html)
- Ecology on Facebook: [www.facebook.com/EcologyWA](http://www.facebook.com/EcologyWA)
- Ecology on Twitter: [www.twitter.com/ecologywa](http://www.twitter.com/ecologywa)
- Overview of State Environmental Laws: [www.ecy.wa.gov/about/quality\\_laws.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/about/quality_laws.html)
- Rulemaking and Economics: [www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/economics.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/economics.html)
- Protecting Washington's Quality of Life: [www.ecy.wa.gov/about/qualityoflife.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/about/qualityoflife.html)

## Contaminated Septic Tanks – Expensive to Fix, Easy to Avoid

- More information about septic systems: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/wqguide/septic.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/wqguide/septic.html)

## Online Tool Helps Auto Body Shops

- Online tool: [www.lhwmp.org/home/irac/autobody](http://www.lhwmp.org/home/irac/autobody)
- EPA's 6-H Rule: [www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/6h/paint\\_stripb.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/6h/paint_stripb.pdf)
- Interagency Resource for Achieving Cooperation (IRAC): [www.lhwmp.org/irac](http://www.lhwmp.org/irac)
- Local Hazardous Waste Management Program in King County: [www.lhwmp.org/](http://www.lhwmp.org/)

## Pay Hazardous Waste Generation Fee by June 30

- Hazardous Waste Generation Fee: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/genfees/index.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/genfees/index.html)
- 70.95E.020: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.95E.020>
- 43.17.240: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=43.17.240>
- 19.16.500: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=19.16.500>
- Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/index.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/index.html)
- New septic systems and processes: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/ta.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/ta.html)
- Free publications: [www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/hwtr.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/hwtr.html)

## Scientific Assessment: Preventing Toxic Pollution Crucial to Protect Puget Sound

- Puget Sound Partnership: [www.psp.wa.gov/](http://www.psp.wa.gov/)
- *Assessment of Selected Toxic Chemicals in the Puget Sound Basin, 2007-2011*, #11-03-055: [www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1103055.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1103055.html)
- Controlling Toxic Chemicals in Puget Sound report Web site: [www.ecy.wa.gov/puget\\_sound/toxicchemicals/index.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/puget_sound/toxicchemicals/index.html)

- *Focus on Puget Sound: Puget Sound Toxics Assessment, #11-03-060:* [www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1103060.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1103060.html)
- Control of Toxic Chemicals in Puget Sound study Web site: [www.ecy.wa.gov/prograns/wq/pstoxics/index.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/prograns/wq/pstoxics/index.html)
- Ecology's Saving Puget Sound Web portal: [www.ecy.wa.gov/puget\\_sound/index.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/puget_sound/index.html)

### **Professional Carpet Cleaners Can Protect Our Water**

- Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE): [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/pbt/pbde.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/pbt/pbde.html)
- Washington Waters – Ours to Protect: [www.ecy.wa.gov/washington\\_waters/](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/washington_waters/)
- @Work: [www.ecy.wa.gov/washington\\_waters/business.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/washington_waters/business.html)
- *Focus on Carpet Cleaning, #11-01-004:* [www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1101004.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1101004.html)
- Dump Smart quick tips: [www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1101008.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1101008.html)
- Brook Beeler, 509-329-3478: <mailto:brook.beller@ecy.wa.gov>
- Justine Asohmbom, 425-649-7108: <mailto:Justine.asohmbom@ecy.wa.gov>

### **Free Recycling Coming for Mercury-containing Lights**

- E-Cycle Washington: [www.epa.gov/greenerproducts](http://www.epa.gov/greenerproducts)
- Mercury-containing lamp information: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/mercurylights/](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/mercurylights/)
- Mercury lights program listserv: <http://listserv.wa.gov/cgi-bin/wa?A0=ECOLOGY-MERCURY-CONTAINING-LIGHT>
- Product Stewardship Web site: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/productstewardship.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/productstewardship.html)
- Chapter 70.275 RCW: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70.275>
- Earth 911 Web site: <http://earth911.com/>
- 1-800-RECYCLE: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/recycle/>
- How to Clean Up a Broken Fluorescent Bulb: [www.ecy.wa.gov/mercury/mercury\\_bulb\\_cleanup.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/mercury/mercury_bulb_cleanup.html)
- Hawa Morrison, 360-407-6999: <mailto:hawa.morrison@ecy.wa.gov>
- Kara Steward, 360-407-6250: <mailto:kara.steward@ecy.wa.gov>

### **Read This! Important Toxics Release Inventory News**

- Toxics Release Inventory: [www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/section313.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/section313.html)
- Diane Fowler, 360-407-6171: <mailto:diane.fowler@ecy.wa.gov>
- EPA TRI homepage: [www.epa.gov/tri/index.htm](http://www.epa.gov/tri/index.htm)
- Part 372 subpart B of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations: <http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text-idx?c=ecfr&sid=d49c5a7dc3304750ded4661cdb42a70f&rgn=div6&view=text&node=40:28.0.1.1.13.2&idno=40>

### **Beyond Waste Progress and a New Look**

- Beyond Waste Plan: [www.ecy.wa.gov/beyondwaste/](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/beyondwaste/)
- 2011 Progress Report: [www.ecy.wa.gov/beyondwaste/bwprog\\_front.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/beyondwaste/bwprog_front.html)
- Gretchen Newman, 360-407-6097: <mailto:gretchen.newman@ecy.wa.gov>