



**Dangerous Waste & Pollution Prevention**

**Volume 26, No. 2, June 2015 – Publication Number 15-04-001b**

**Accommodation Requests:**

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

Find a summary of links mentioned in all articles on the last pages.

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## Announcements

### **New program manager for Ecology's Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program**

Beginning June 8, Darin Rice succeeds K Seiler as manager of Ecology's Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction (HWTR) Program. The program oversees the agency's efforts to reduce the use of toxic chemicals, prevent pollution, and the permitting of both the operations and cleanup of RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal sites contaminated by hazardous waste.

Rice previously served as HWTR Program manager from 2004 to 2009, and has continued to work with the program as a senior policy analyst. Seiler is leaving Ecology after more than 30 years of service, much of that in the HWTR Program.



New Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program Manager Darin Rice speaking with his predecessor, K Seiler. Seiler retired from Ecology in June.

### **Safer Chemistry Champion applications due August 28**

Get your applications in by Friday, August 28 for the Safer Chemistry Champion Awards. The awards honor businesses and organizations making significant improvements in safer products and cleaner manufacturing methods. The awards will be presented later this fall. All Washington businesses, nonprofit organizations, government agencies, and educational institutions are eligible. Go to [fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1504013.html](http://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1504013.html) to download the application form!

### **Hazardous Waste Generation Fee**

This June many businesses will receive an invoice from the Department of Ecology for the Hazardous Waste Generation Fee. The \$49 fee is required of businesses that generated dangerous waste in 2014 **and** whose products, gross proceeds of sales, or gross income exceeded \$12,000 in 2014. The fee is due July 10, 2015.

Ecology invoices businesses assigned particular North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes that typically generate dangerous waste. Many businesses will receive a bill for the first time this year due to recent updates to the NAICS database.

If your business is billed but you didn't generate any dangerous waste in 2014, you may apply for a waiver or exemption online.

For questions about the NAICS code assigned to your business, contact the Department of Revenue at 1-800-647-7706.

For general questions about the fee, visit our website and FAQs.

## **Designation Explained in New Video**

By Erin Jeffries

You're required to designate your waste to determine if it's dangerous. You need to know what waste codes apply and the risks associated with your waste. But how do you get started? We have an engaging new video that will help.



The video explains the designation process step by step, and Ecology staff talk through examples in each step. It's an introduction to the process so you know your dangerous waste's hazards and what regulations apply. You'll need more than the video to designate, but it will de-mystify the process and help you get started. The video covers designation under Washington State's rules; it may not apply to rules in other states or federally.

Designation is complicated and we want to help. After you watch the video, you can find more information and tools on our website. You can always call your regional office if you have questions.

If you are unable to use YouTube to watch the video, please request a free dvd from [hwtrpubs@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:hwtrpubs@ecy.wa.gov).

See our other videos about how to safely handle dangerous waste:

- Dangerous Waste Containers: An Open and Shut Case
- What's in There? Labeling Dangerous Waste Containers

Small quantity generators – stay tuned! We're working on a video just for you.

## Better Brakes for Washington State

By Warren Walton

### The Better Brakes Law

Starting January 1, 2015, brake manufacturers began labeling all brake pads and shoes sold in Washington State. The labels certify that the brakes contain no asbestos, hexavalent chromium, mercury, cadmium, or lead. Over the next ten years, copper will also be phased out of brakes.



A pair of disc brake pads. Flecks of copper show in the upper pad; the lower pad is copper-free.

The certification program is part of Washington's Better Brakes Law, which passed in 2010. The law reduces the amount of heavy metals and other toxic chemicals in brakes. Many people have questions about how this law will impact them. Here are our answers to some of your most common questions. For additional information, please visit our website.

### What is the intent of the Better Brakes Law?

As brake pads wear down, fragments of copper and other metals drop onto roadways, and then wash into our streams and rivers. In urban areas, brake pads account for up to half of the copper entering our waterways. Copper is highly toxic to fish and other aquatic species. Young salmon are especially susceptible to the effects of copper. Removing copper and other toxic metals from brake materials will help clean up Puget Sound and other water bodies around the state.

Each year around 250,000 pounds of copper enter our waterways, statewide! About half of this copper release comes from brake pads.

The Better Brakes Law also bans the use of asbestos. Many people are unaware that some brakes still contain asbestos, which is harmful to human health. The Better Brakes Law was the first in the United States to prohibit the sale of asbestos-containing brake pads.

### **Will these “Better Brakes” still stop my vehicle?**

Yes. Brake manufacturers are supportive of the efforts to reduce copper. They have assured us they can make copper-free materials that perform as well or better than previously used materials.

### **I run a fleet department, what do I do with my existing inventory of brake pads?**

The Better Brakes Law allows for the depletion of existing brake inventories. The law only applies to brakes manufactured after January 1, 2015, so you may use anything you currently have in stock until 2025.

### **Which types of brakes are required to comply with the law?**

In general, most disc and drum brakes made for licensed motor vehicles are required to comply with the law. This includes passenger cars, heavy-duty vehicles, buses, and most other vehicles that may drive on the highway. However, brakes used on the following vehicles are exempt from the law:

- Motorcycles
- Collector cars
- Off-road vehicles
- Military combat vehicles

To learn which brakes are required to comply with the law, please refer to the Better Brakes Law and Rule.

### **What will replace copper in brakes?**

Brake friction materials are complex formulations and can contain upwards of 40 different ingredients. A single ingredient will not replace copper. Instead, creating copper-free materials will require rebalancing all ingredients in the brake pad. Some of the materials that manufacturers use include ceramic, synthetic fibers, and carbon.

### **Where can I find copper-free brakes?**

Copper-free brakes are now available for most vehicles. Ask your current supplier for copper-free brakes. If they don't have any for your vehicle, look for a manufacturer that offers a full line of copper-free brakes. A quick search should yield several brands that are copper-free.

## More questions about the Better Brakes Law?

For additional information, please visit our website, check out our FAQ on Better Brakes, or contact Ian Wesley, Better Brakes Coordinator, at [ian.wesley@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:ian.wesley@ecy.wa.gov) or 360-407-6747.

## Dangerous Waste: Do it Right!

By Stephanie Scott

*This free poster series can help your business stay on top of regulations and handle dangerous waste safely.*

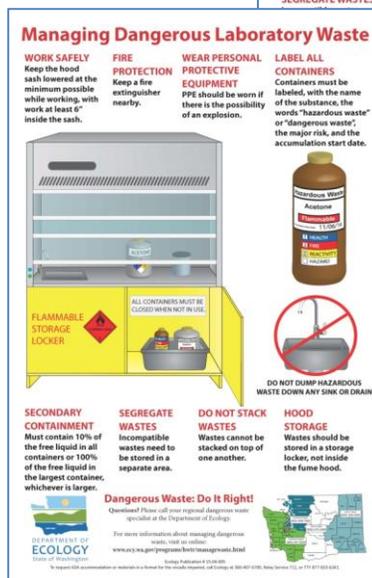
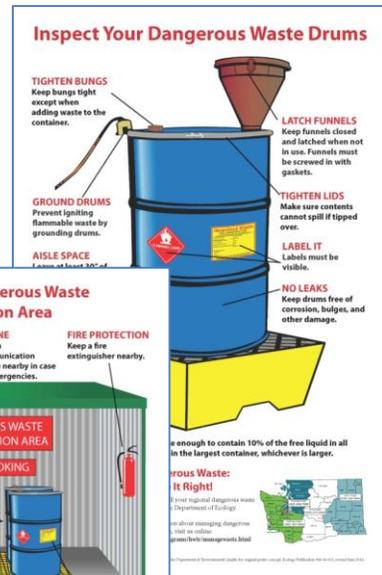
Ecology's Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program recently created a series of posters for businesses to pin up in the workplace. Each poster illustrates aspects of proper dangerous waste management—labeling, storage, safety, and accumulation area specifications.

### For all generators:

- Inspect Your Dangerous Waste Drums or Debe Inspeccionar los Contenedores de Desechos Peligrosos (Spanish version)\*
- Check Your Dangerous Waste Accumulation Area

### For generators with laboratory waste:

- Label Dangerous Laboratory Waste
- Managing Dangerous Laboratory Waste



**All posters are free, and you can order as many copies as you need for your workplace.** Just call 360-407-6893 or email [hwtrpubs@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:hwtrpubs@ecy.wa.gov).

\*Let us know if you'd like other posters translated and we'll try to accommodate your request.

Remember—if it's dangerous waste, do it right!

## **New GHS Labeling for Dangerous Waste**

By Erin Jeffries

You may have heard about GHS at your workplace. Or maybe you're already a GHS pro. But do you know what it means for your waste?

### **What is GHS?**

GHS stands for Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals. It's an international program to classify and label chemicals using one, standardized system.

GHS uses pictograms (or icons) to show hazards on chemical products.

Hazard statements and signal words like "Danger" also help communicate hazards. Products and Safety Data Sheets (or SDS, an updated version of MSDS) will now feature these new communication tools. Overall, the GHS standards are in place so workers around the world can be safer.

### **Who requires GHS?**

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) includes GHS in the federal hazard communication standards. In Washington, the Department of Labor and Industries (L & I) oversees hazard communication rules. Businesses in Washington were required to train employees on the new Hazard Communication Standard by June 1, 2014. See L & I's Hazard Communication pages for more information about the new standards and a timeline for business requirements.



An example of a GHS pictogram showing that a chemical is corrosive.

## Are GHS labels required on my waste?

No, you are not required to label your dangerous waste with GHS labels. You may use them, but you also have to meet the requirements for dangerous waste labeling. Keep in mind that not all GHS labels are appropriate for dangerous waste containers.

Remember that your dangerous waste containers must be labeled with:

- The words "Dangerous Waste" or "Hazardous Waste."
- The major risks associated with the waste, such as "Flammable" or "Corrosive." These must be clearly identifiable to employees, emergency response personnel, and the public.
- The date waste accumulation started.

If you use GHS labels, make sure you also add those three types of information about your waste. We have new labels that make it easy to use GHS *and* meet the requirements.



Free to print from our website, these labels have all three required pieces ("Hazardous Waste," the risk, and the accumulation date) along with the corresponding GHS hazard label.

Download and print them from our website.

## Where can I get other dangerous waste labels?

You can find many free labels on the Ecology website. Just open and print them at your business, then stick on your containers.



## More information about dangerous waste labeling

Still need more info?

- Our labels page has more information about labeling requirements, including how to label specific types of waste.
- New! Our *Quick Guide to Dangerous Waste Labeling* has all the label words you need on one handy sheet.
- See our Focus Sheet on Dangerous Waste Labeling for all the basics.
- Haven't seen our labeling video? Go to our website.

## New Version of the Quick Chemical Assessment Tool (QCAT) now Available

By Andrew Wineke

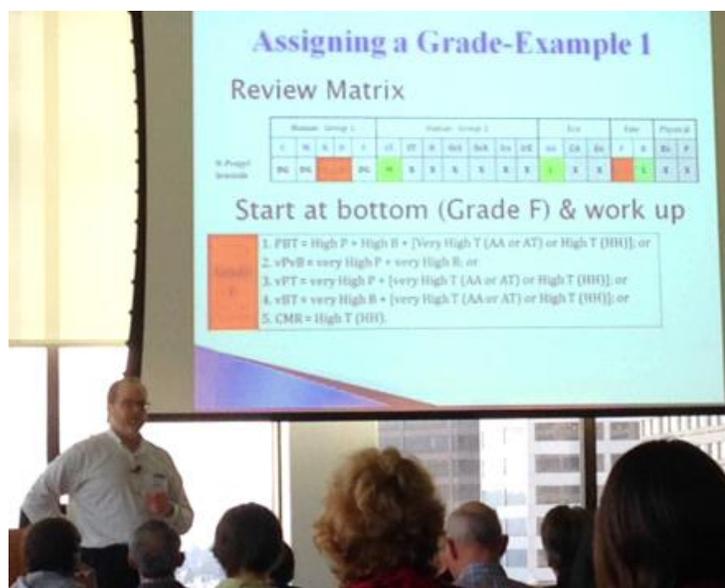
If you are a manufacturer or work in product development, you care about the safety of the chemical ingredients you use in your facility and in your products. But how do you really know if those ingredients are safe?

That's where a chemical hazard assessment comes in. A chemical hazard assessment is a standardized approach to evaluate the hazards posed by a chemical: Does it stick around for a long time? Does it cause cancer? Will it kill fish?

Using a standardized system allows manufacturers, researchers, or you to compare one chemical ingredient to another and assign an overall grade. All else being equal, using the safest available ingredients just makes sense.

One way to do this is with Ecology's Quick Chemical Assessment Tool (QCAT).

The QCAT is based on the GreenScreen® for Safer Chemicals methodology. GreenScreen® is a thorough process – a full report looks at 18 different hazard



Brian Penttila, from the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Resource Center, explaining how to use QCAT at a Seattle area training on February 12, 2015.

endpoints and can run 20 pages or more. The QCAT scales that back to a more manageable size by looking at nine hazard endpoints:

Table 9: Example of Two Halogenated Solvents

	Human - Group 1					Human - Group 2							Eco			Fate		Physical	
	C	M	R	D	E	AT	ST	N	SnS	SnK	Irs	IrE	AA	CA	Eco	P	B	Ex	F
Chlorinated	DG	L	L	L	DG	M	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	X	X	vH	vL	X	X
Fluorinated	L	L	L	L	DG	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	DG	X	X	vH	vL	X	X

	Grades		
	Initial	Data Gap	Final
Chlorinated	C	C	C
Fluorinated	B	F <sub>dg</sub>	F <sub>dg</sub>

The latest version, QCAT 1.3, reflects recent updates to the GreenScreen® method, includes new data sources such as the European Chemicals Agency’s Classification and Labelling Inventory, and incorporates feedback we received at training sessions to make it more consistent and easier to use.

### Want to learn more?

Ecology offers free QCAT trainings several times each year. Upcoming trainings are in the fall of 2015 in southwest and eastern Washington. You can find these and other educational opportunities at our Upcoming Events page online, or email [greenchemistry@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:greenchemistry@ecy.wa.gov) to be notified of future classes.

Visit Ecology's website for more about assessing the safety of chemical alternatives.

## What LightRecycle Means for Your Business

By Rob Rieck and Joanne Neugebauer-Rex



### It's the law

In 2010 the Washington state Legislature passed a law called Mercury-Containing Lights - Proper Disposal (Chapter 70.275 RCW). The law states:

- All persons, including government, commercial, industrial, retail, and office building facilities must recycle their mercury-containing lights.
- No mercury-containing lights may knowingly be placed in waste containers for disposal at incinerators, waste-to-energy facilities, or in solid waste landfills.
- This includes mercury-containing lights that do not designate as dangerous waste (often called “green tip” lights).

- All mercury-containing lights collected in the state by product stewardship programs must be recycled and any process residuals must be managed in compliance with applicable laws.

Three kinds of lights are currently known to contain mercury:

- Compact fluorescent lights (CFL)
- Fluorescent tube lights
- High intensity discharge (HID) lights

The law was amended in 2014 to include an Environmental Handling Charge added to each bulb sold at retail locations (including online and in outlets and catalogs). This charge funds the recycling program.



### How should I dispose of mercury-containing lights?

The LightRecycle Washington Program collects lights from Washington residents, businesses, non-profits, and cooperatives, and started January 1, 2015. Currently there are 277 collection centers: 210 sites collect all three types of mercury-containing light bulbs,

and 67 sites collect compact fluorescent lights (CFL) only. And LightRecycle is still expanding.

Businesses can participate, as long as their lighting was purchased at a retail location (not in bulk or under contract—see RCW 70.275.020 (22) for a description). Businesses can recycle **up to 10 mercury-containing lights per day** at LightRecycle collection sites, free of charge.

### What if my business has too many lights to use LightRecycle?

Many businesses will have more lights than LightRecycle can handle and will need to recycle them through a qualified waste handler.

## **Managing mercury lights as universal waste**

If you go through a lot of lights at your facility, we recommend managing them as universal waste. That way, the weight of those lights doesn't count in determining your generator status. You also don't have to ship them on a hazardous waste manifest.

To manage mercury-containing lights as universal waste, you should:

- Place spent tubes in protective containers.
- Label containers "universal waste lamp."
- Track accumulation dates.
- Accumulate lights no longer than one year.

Although we don't recommend it, some generators choose to use drum top lamp crushers to consolidate bulky intact lighting, following treatment by generator guidance. Bear in mind that universal waste handlers must manage their lights intact, and can't crush them. Glass debris resulting from drum top crushing is not allowed to go to a solid waste landfill—even if it has been tested and determined not to be dangerous waste.

## **Background of the law**

The intent of the law is to prevent mercury from being released into the environment by requiring mercury-containing lights to be recycled. The law requires producers of mercury-containing lights to set up a product stewardship collection and recycling program. The LightRecycle collection program is available as a free drop-off service in Washington, paid for with funds from the Environmental Handling Charge added to each bulb sold at retail and managed by the product stewardship organization.

## **Who operates the Product Stewardship Program?**

PCA Product Stewardship Inc. (PCA) operates the LightRecycle Washington program. PCA also operates 14 successful recycling programs across Canada, including light recycling programs in British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec. They have 20 years of experience managing recycling programs including paint, electronics, flammable liquids, and small and major appliances.

## EPA Promotes Safer Products Through Safer Choice Label

By Andrew Wineke



[epa.gov/saferchoice](http://epa.gov/saferchoice)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) unwrapped its new Safer Choice program in March, aimed at offering the public and businesses an easy way to find cleaning supplies and other common products that contain the safest chemical ingredients available and that are proven effective.

Safer Choice is the updated version of EPA's Design for the Environment program. EPA changed the name and logo to make it easier for consumers to find and to highlight the health benefits of using safer chemicals.

For businesses, the Safer Choice program includes a range of products, from floor strippers to bilge cleaners – more than 2,700 products in dozens of categories.

For manufacturers, Safer Choice includes the Safer Chemical Ingredient List, or SCIL – a selection of ingredients arranged by functional-use class that the Safer Choice program has evaluated and determined to be safer than traditional chemical ingredients. SCIL is designed to help manufacturers find safer alternatives that meet the criteria of the Safer Choice program.

To earn the Safer Choice label, manufacturers need to submit the chemical ingredients in their product for an independent review that measures them against stringent human health and environmental criteria. EPA allows only those that meet the highest standards to place the Safer Choice logo on their products.



The ECOS brand is produced by Earth Friendly Products, which was one of the winners of the 2014 Safer Chemistry Champion Awards.

## **Greener, cleaner Washington**

Safer Choice is one of three environmental labeling programs that Washington and Oregon specify in their state janitorial contracts (along with Green Seal and ECOLOGO), requiring contractors to use products meeting these standards whenever possible.

At Ecology, we're doing our part to support safer products as well. Ecology works with Washington manufacturers to help them use the safest chemicals possible, and our green chemistry initiative works to advance the development of safer chemicals or new manufacturing methods that eliminate the use of toxic chemicals altogether. We also recognize Washington companies that are committed to reducing their use of toxic chemicals through our Safer Chemistry Champion Awards.

## **Dangerous Waste Indicator Violations**

By Jim Pearson

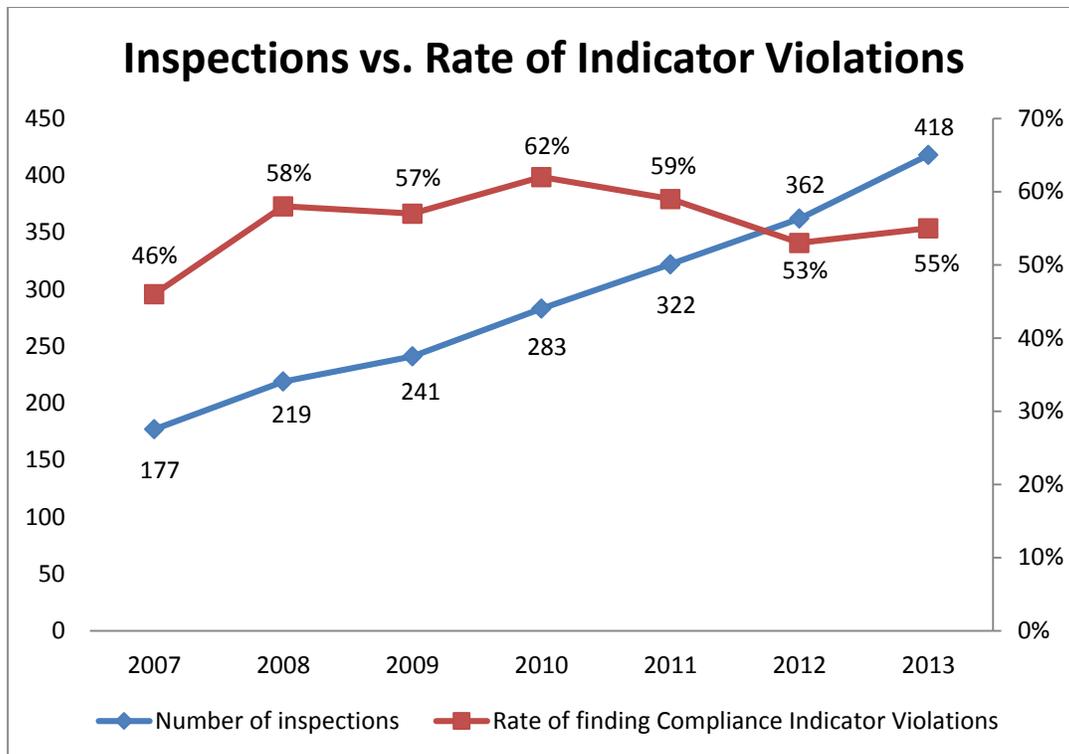
### **Be ready! What do you need to pay attention to before an Ecology dangerous waste inspector shows up at your location?**

Our inspectors look for violations that affect human health and the environment – or have a high potential of causing harm. We want you to fix these high-priority violations first:

- Spills or releases to the environment
- Improper waste disposal
- Improper waste designation
- Unsafe container management

We call these “dangerous waste indicator violations” because when we find these kinds of infractions, it indicates there are big problems at the site.

We predict that inspecting generators more often will lower the frequency of finding violations. Beginning in 2010, we've made it our goal to inspect Medium and Large Quantity Generators of hazardous waste at least every three years. The rate of finding these types of violations has decreased slightly since then:



### How do you fix problems before they become a violation?

We have a wealth of resources available on our website with information on managing your dangerous waste. You can also look up guidance by the type of business you have.

Ecology also has a team of engineers and specialists who can offer free technical assistance to help you reduce waste and save money. These team members don't have enforcement authority when visiting facilities and making recommendations (RCW 70.95C.040). Check out the services they offer.



## Is There an Afterlife for Used Oil?

By Jerry French

### What happens to used oil after your vendor hauls it off site?

After leaving your facility, the used oil you generate could be:

- Re-refined into a lube oil product
- Processed into a fuel oil product

Lube oil in a car motor doesn't wear out—it only gets dirty. Used oil removed from a car and re-refined into a lube product is just as good as if it were refined from crude oil.

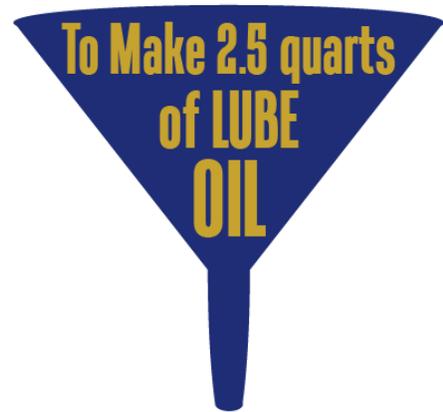
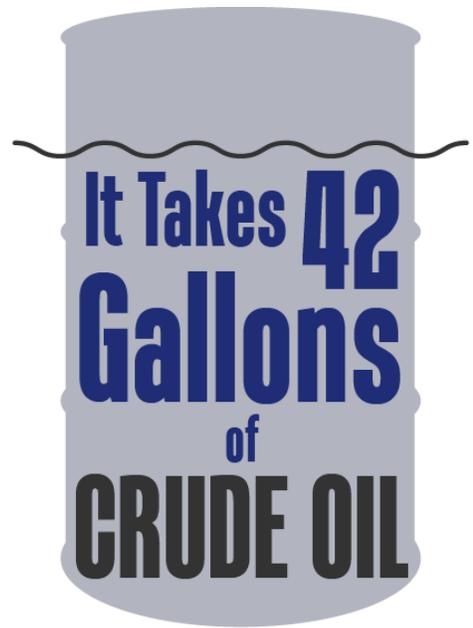
It takes 42 gallons of crude oil to produce 2.5 quarts of new, high-quality lubricating oil. Re-refined lube oil product is similar to what's produced from crude oil, but it only takes 1 gallon (or 4 quarts) of used oil to make 2.5 quarts.

Used oil can also be processed into a fuel oil product that is burned for energy recovery in space heaters, industrial boilers or furnaces, and in ships. Processing used oil involves filtration, distillation, and chemical or phase separation.

### Make sure you know where it goes

Know who handles your used oil and what happens to it. If your used oil is not properly recycled but disposed illegally without your knowledge, you can be responsible for an expensive cleanup action.

The vendor who drives to your site and picks up your used oil is called a used oil transporter or a marketer. They transport used oil to a transfer facility, re-refiner, or processor.



You—the used oil generator—and the transporter or marketer must ensure that Ecology’s Used Oil Management Standards (UOMS) are followed (WAC 173-303-515), especially regarding the specifications of used oil.

You may be able to determine the specifications of your used oil yourself if you know its source and composition. Otherwise, you can test the used oil, look at the results of previous tests, or use your knowledge of the halogen content based on the materials or processes used.

### **Keep it separate**

The most important thing is to keep used oil separate from any dangerous waste. Mixing used oil with water, metal-working fluids, antifreeze, or anything else increases the difficulty and cost of re-refining and processing. Used oil is an exempt waste when managed properly. Taking steps to ensure it’s kept separate from other wastes will save you time and money.

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

- *Best Management Practices for Used Oil Generators*
- *Best Management Practices for Used Oil Transporters/Transfer Facilities*
- *Best Management Practices for Used Oil Fuel Marketers*
- *Best Management Practices for Used Oil Processors and Re-Refiners*
- *Best Management Practices for Used Oil-Off Specification Used Oil Burners*
- *Materials that may or may not be managed as used oil in Washington State*

## **Links to Resources Mentioned in This Issue**

### **Designation Video:**

- Designation website: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/designation>
- Ecology regional offices: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/contacts.html>
- Dangerous waste containers: An Open and Shut Case:  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nXgQUy\\_tjI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nXgQUy_tjI)
- What’s in There? Labeling Dangerous Waste Containers:  
[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/manage\\_waste/labeling.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/manage_waste/labeling.html)

**Better Brakes:**

- Better Brakes info: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/betterbrakes.html>
- Better Brakes FAQ: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/betterbrakesQA.html>

**Dangerous Waste Posters:**

- Inspect Your Dangerous Waste Drums:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/0804015.html>
- Debe Inspeccionar los Contenedores de Desechos Peligrosos - Inspect Your Dangerous Waste Drums (Spanish):  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/0804015ES.html>
- Check Your Dangerous Waste Accumulation Area:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1504006.html>
- Label Dangerous Laboratory Waste:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1504004.html>
- Managing Dangerous Laboratory Waste:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1504005.html>
- For poster translation requests, contact [hwtrpubs@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:hwtrpubs@ecy.wa.gov).

**GHS Labeling:**

- OSHA: <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html>
- L&I's hazard communication page:  
<http://www.lni.wa.gov/Safety/Topics/AtoZ/GHS/>
- Download and print GHS labels:  
[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/hw\\_labels/labels\\_ghs.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/hw_labels/labels_ghs.html)
- Other free dangerous waste labels:  
[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/hw\\_labels/index.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/hw_labels/index.html)
- Labeling requirements:  
[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/manage\\_waste/labeling.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/manage_waste/labeling.html)
- Quick Guide to Dangerous Waste Labeling:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1404045.html>
- Focus Sheet on Dangerous Waste Labeling:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/1204016.html>
- Labeling video:  
[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/manage\\_waste/labeling.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/manage_waste/labeling.html)

### **New Version of QCAT:**

- Quick Chemical Assessment Tool:  
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/ChemAlternatives/QCAT.html>
- GreenScreen® for Safer Chemicals: <http://www.greenscreenchemicals.org/>
- European Chemicals Agency's Classification and Labelling Inventory:  
<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>
- Upcoming events:  
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/GreenChem/events.html>
- Assessing the safety of chemical alternatives:  
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/ChemAlternatives/index.html>

### **LightRecycle:**

- Mercury-Containing Lights - Proper Disposal law:  
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70.275>
- LightRecycle Washington program: <http://lightrecyclewa.org/>
- Collection centers: <http://lightrecyclewa.org/collection-sites>
- Universal waste:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/98407c.html>
- Lamp crushers: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/1104009.pdf>
- Treatment by generator guidance:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/96412.pdf>

### **Safer Choice:**

- Safer Choice Program: <http://www2.epa.gov/saferchoice>
- Safer Chemical Ingredient List: <http://www2.epa.gov/saferchoice/safer-ingredients>
- Green Seal: <http://www.greenseal.org/>
- Eco Logo: <http://industries.ul.com/environment/certificationvalidation-marks/ecologo-product-certification>
- Ecology's Technical Resources for Engineering Efficiency program:  
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/tree/index.html>
- Green Chemistry initiative: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/greenchemistry>
- Safer Chemistry Champion Awards:  
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/GreenChem/SCCAwards.html>

### **Dangerous Waste Indicator Violations:**

- Spills or releases:  
[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/manage\\_waste/spills.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/manage_waste/spills.html)
- Waste disposal:  
[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/manage\\_waste/disposal.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/manage_waste/disposal.html)
- Waste designation: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/designation/>
- Container management:  
[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/manage\\_waste/containers.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/manage_waste/containers.html)
- Managing dangerous waste:  
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/managewaste.html>
- Guidance by business type:  
[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/business\\_type/index.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/business_type/index.html)
- Non-regulatory consultation (RCW 70.95C.040):  
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.95C.040>
- Technical assistance: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/tree/services.html>

### **Used Oil Links:**

- Used Oil Management Standards (WAC 173-303-515):  
<http://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-515>
- Best Management Practices for Used Oil Generators:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/0604034.html>
- Best Management Practices for Used Oil Transporters/Transfer Facilities:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/0604037.html>
- Best Management Practices for Used Oil Fuel Marketers:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/0604040.html>
- Best Management Practices for Used Oil Processors and Re-Refiners:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/0604038.html>
- Best Management Practices for Used Oil-Off Specification Used Oil Burners:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/0604039.html>
- Materials that may or may not be managed as used oil in Washington State:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/060400x.pdf>