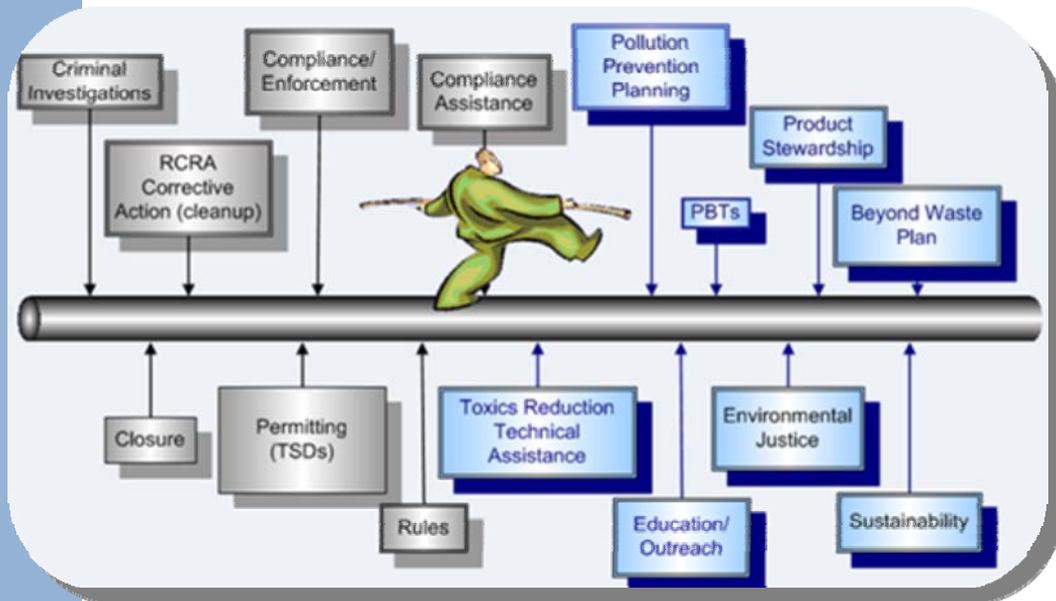


# Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program



## Program Plan

2007 - 2009

(July 2007 – June 2009)



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# Program Overview

In 2005, the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) reached a 1990 legislative goal of reducing hazardous waste in the state by 50 percent. Even with that achievement, concerns about toxins in the environment continue to grow.

## Program Mission

*Foster sustainability, prevent pollution, and promote safe waste management.*

Why? Because toxic chemicals are embedded in the products we buy and use every day – from household cleaners to yard products to durable goods. These chemicals get in our air, water, and soil – and in our bodies. Some toxic chemicals pose an immediate health threat (cleaning products or yard chemicals) while others build up in our bodies and the environment gradually (PBTs and heavy metals). Either way, the risk from toxic chemicals doesn't begin with just a leaking drum at an industrial site. It also begins when we buy and use products that contain toxic chemicals.

Ecology's Beyond Waste Plan is a summary of the Washington State Hazardous Waste and Solid Waste Management plans. Beyond Waste sets a direction for waste management in Washington State over the next 30 years and lists specific recommendations to reach that vision. The vision sets the framework for the Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reductions (HWTR) Program's work plan.

## Beyond Waste Vision

*"We can transition to a society where waste is viewed as inefficient, and where most wastes and toxic substances have been eliminated. This will contribute to economic, social, and environmental vitality."*

Beyond Waste transitions from managing wastes to eliminating them from being generated in the first place. Moving beyond waste will help us protect the environment, human health, and our state's economic development. Moving beyond waste to re-use and reduce materials use, especially toxic materials, will take many years.

The HWTR Program coordinates five priority activities to address cleanup and management of existing hazardous waste and prevent generation of future waste. The program uses a full array of skilled staff, laws, technical assistance, resources, voluntary projects, and measurements to track and report progress.

## Program Priorities

### 1. Reduce the generation of hazardous waste and the use of toxic substances through technical assistance.

Pollution prevention has been proven to be a better way to address hazardous waste management. The Program continues to apply this fundamental value through innovative and focused work to reduce and eliminate toxic and hazardous waste. This priority starts with active planning with industries and government to use the least hazardous constituents during manufacturing and operations to reduce hazardous waste generation.

Sustainability is the next step. The HWTR Program grounds prevention work on Beyond Waste values, directives and activities. Efforts include the Technical Resources for Engineering Efficiency (TREE) Program, the Environmental Results Program, the Mercury Chemical Action Plan, and other technical assistance tasks. HWTR coordinates much of this work with local governments. We increase the efficiency and effectiveness of our efforts by working cooperatively to share resources, avoid duplication, and expand waste reduction successes.

The state Hazardous Waste Reduction Act, adopted in 1990, establishes policies and goals encouraging reduction of hazardous substance use and hazardous waste generation. Some hazardous waste generators are required to prepare plans for voluntary reductions. Skilled HWTR staff promote increased use of pollution prevention techniques by assisting businesses in their efforts to reduce waste generation.

The Act's 50 percent hazardous waste reduction goal was met in 2003 for the regulated businesses, and there's much more to do. This includes voluntary reduction efforts for the less regulated businesses, as well as for the government and the public. The 2008 Legislature set a new 50 percent reduction goal for the use of toxic substances. HWTR will lead a stakeholder group to develop recommendations for meeting this new goal.

The HWTR Program works to provide effective technical assistance across all sectors of the state, public and private, which will show environmental benefits while enhancing business success and public health.

## **2. Increase safe hazardous waste management through technical assistance.**

Compliance-related technical assistance helps businesses voluntarily manage their wastes safely and in compliance with hazardous waste regulations. The HWTR Program provides this help through:

- Technical publications
- Site visits
- Workshops
- Industry sector analyses
- Phone calls

Technical assistance uses fewer resources than formal enforcement to achieve compliance. When a stronger approach is necessary, formal enforcement is still an essential compliance tool.

The federal Resource Conservation Recovery Act (1976) and state Hazardous Waste Management Act (1976) provide the framework for compliance with state dangerous waste regulations. These laws and related rules provide direction on how businesses need to manage their wastes safely. The HWTR Program provides technical assistance and compliance enforcement to businesses to help ensure that the rules are understood and carried out effectively.

## **3. Increase compliance and take action on significant environmental threats from hazardous waste.**

Our capability for formal enforcement is the "teeth" to back up and preserve the effectiveness of technical assistance and informal enforcement efforts. HWTR annually conducts more than 200 compliance inspections at large and medium quantity generators and at hazardous waste management facilities. This is part of our Performance Partnership Agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency. The current rate of finding an environmental hazard during an inspection is 76 percent, the highest rate since 1992.

When hazardous waste is mismanaged, it lets toxic chemicals into our water, soil, and air, where they damage the environment and are very expensive to clean up. To maximize field presence, efficiency, and effectiveness, HWTR focuses on inspecting facilities with the most potential to cause environmental harm. Some inspections focus on facilities that have a history of compliance problems. Ecology selects facilities for inspection based upon complaints, past compliance records, the results of a sector analyses, and other criteria. These inspections may lead to enforcement or increased technical assistance.

Formal enforcement actions are infrequent. HWTR offers technical assistance prior to formal enforcement action unless there is an imminent threat to human health or the environment. Informal enforcement, in the form of compliance letters and notices of correction, along with technical assistance is used to achieve compliance. The repeated refusal or inability of a facility to correct violations will escalate to formal enforcement. Intentional pollution or environmental crimes may result in a criminal investigation.

#### **4. Prevent hazardous waste pollution through permitting, closure, and corrective action.**

Dangerous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDs) must obtain a permit. The permit ensures that facility standards and operations protect the environment. HWTR is responsible for the oversight of approximately 15 TSDs in Washington. These facilities need to renew their permit at least once every ten years. In addition, changes in operations may trigger permit modifications more frequently.

Closure plans are required to effectively deal with decontaminating a site when it is no longer used for waste management. Closure activities may trigger cleanup actions at these sites.

HWTR staff conduct site-specific corrective action (cleanups) at contaminated TSDs. Sites with the greatest hazard to human health and the environment are the highest priority. We currently oversee cleanup at 34 TSD facilities.

#### **5. Improve community access to hazardous substance and waste information and quality data.**

HWTR collects, compiles, analyzes, and reports data on hazardous waste generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal. The program also collects data on toxic chemicals released to the environment and chemicals stored by Washington businesses under the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. This includes managing the Toxic Release Inventory.

Our automated data systems are designed to:

- Collect and organize program information for planning visits.
- Measure pollution prevention and compliance progress.
- Track information on hundreds of facilities with pollution prevention plans.
- Track thousands of fee-paying facilities.

We continually update the ongoing process to organize and analyze this data in ways that allow us to measure the success and efficiency of our activities.

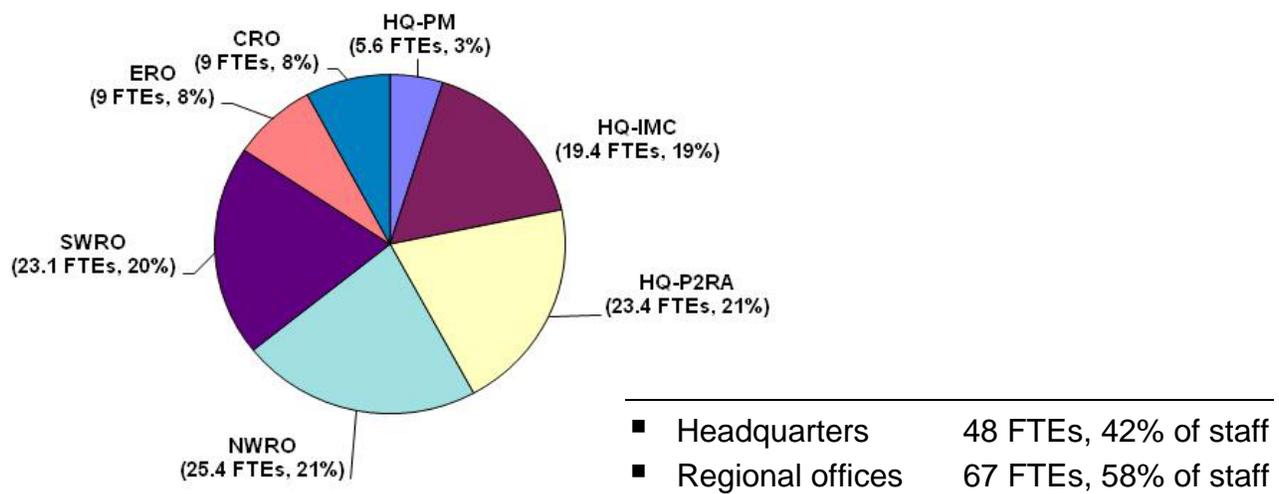
We continually try to improve community access by making more information available on the Internet and presenting it in more useful ways. These efforts also support the agency's environmental justice work with communities and the public. We recognize the need to develop the public's awareness, trust, and use of our Web site. The information we present becomes a valuable community service only when it's used.

## Program Organization

The HWTR Program at a glance:

- Approximately 115 FTEs.
- About 60 percent are located in four regions (Northwest, Southwest, Eastern, and Central).
- Six sections (two at HQ and one in each region).
- See page 26 for Program organizational chart.

**Figure 1: HWTR Program Resources by Location (115 FTEs total)**



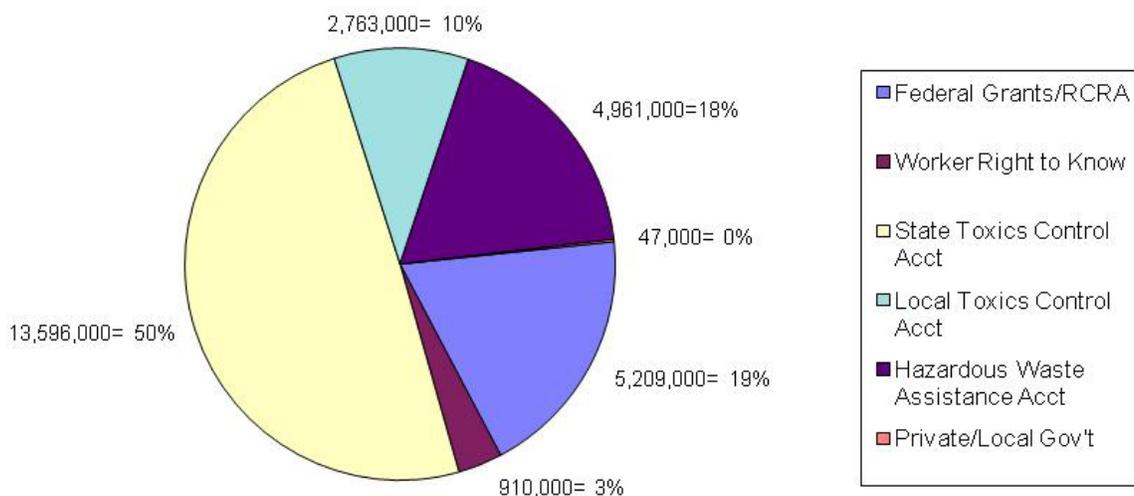
The HWTR Program conducts most policy and regulation development, program planning, and data management activities at headquarters. Most implementation activities, such as inspections, permits, enforcement, and cleanup review occur in the regional offices.

HWTR also houses agency-wide activities, including Environmental Justice and coordination of the Performance Partnership Agreement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

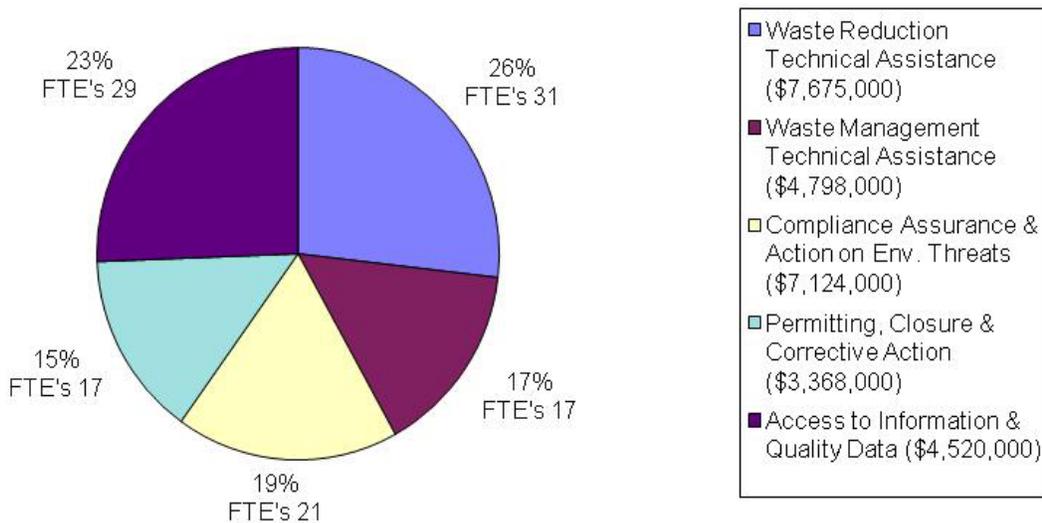
## Program Budget

The HWTR Program budget comes from several fund sources. FTEs budgeted by priority reflect full program effort, including section and program management. Approximately half the current positions support two activities, *Waste Reduction through Technical Assistance* and *Improved Access to Information*. The “grant” object includes \$2.3 million planned as payments to local governments through the *Urban Waters* and *Local Source Control* initiatives.

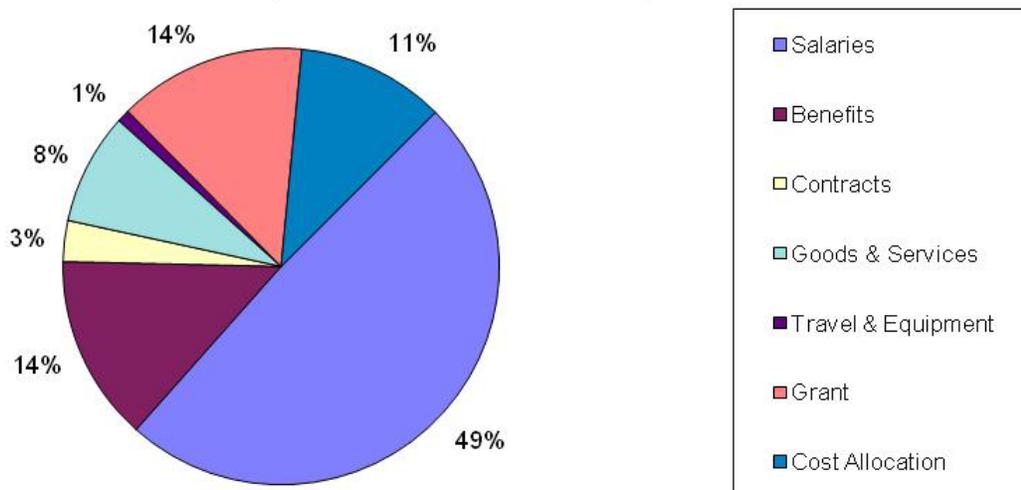
**Figure 2: HWTR Program Budget by Funding Source (Total \$27,486,000 Biennium)**



**Figure 3: HWTR Program Budget by Priorities/Activities (07-09 Priorities)**



**Figure 4: HWTR Program Budget by Object (Total \$27,486,000 Biennium)**



## Principle Authorities used by the HWTR Program

### State Laws

- State Hazardous Waste Management Act - RCW 70.105 (1976)
- State Solid Waste Act (Waste Reduction & Recycling) - RCW 70.95C (1980)
- Hazardous Substance Information Act - RCW 70.102 (1985)
- State Hazardous Waste Cleanup (MTCA) - RCW 70.105D (1989)
- State Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act - RCW 49.70 (1986)

### Federal Laws

- Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976)
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (1986)

### State Regulations

- *Dangerous Waste Regulations* - WAC 173-303 (2005)
- Hazardous Waste Fees - WAC 173-305 (1992)
- Pollution Prevention Plans - WAC 173-307 (1991)
- Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning and Community Right-to-Know Reporting - WAC 118-40 (1988)

# Achieving Program Priorities

## Activities to Achieve Program Priorities

The HWTR Program focuses on five major priorities. Each priority includes several activities and tasks with identified measures and targets for June 2009. Tables at the end of each priority description display staff effort by region. (Staff effort includes an allocated share of administrative time.)

Note: The staff effort reflects the funded level of the HWTR Program. The August 2008 hiring freeze left HWTR with vacancies throughout the program. Planned work may change due to available staffing as we progress through FY2009.

### Reduce generation of hazardous waste and the use of toxic substances through technical assistance.

#### 1. Provide toxics reduction technical assistance to businesses.

Output: Conduct 280 pollution prevention technical assistance visits annually.

Outcome: Reduce statewide generation of hazardous waste by two percent annually.

*Note: The Outcome for Target I reflects annual reporting data.*

##### a. Pollution prevention (P2) planning technical assistance

Help over 550 facilities prepare and implement a P2 Plan or Environmental Management System (EMS) by:

- Providing on-site waste stream evaluations.
- Reviewing annual P2 progress reports.
- Providing assistance in completing the required five-year P2 Plan update. **Target: 200 Visits**

##### b. P2 technical assistance site visits

Provide on-site consultations, by request, for reducing hazardous waste generation. This includes recommending state-of-the-art process changes to reduce or eliminate toxic chemicals. **Target: 80 Visits**

The 1990 Hazardous Waste Reduction Act, Chapter 70.95C RCW, requires P2 plans

Since 1998, TREE made suggestions to help companies annually save:

- \$2.4 million
- 206 million gals of water
- 229,000 lbs of hazardous waste

#### 2. Provide engineering and process improvement expertise to select facilities.

##### a. TREE Team

The Technical Resources for Engineering Efficiency, or TREE Team provides facilities with no-cost engineering analysis to reduce environmental impacts, facility costs, and regulatory requirements. The TREE Team has nine members from six Ecology programs. A report of TREE's accomplishments is published annually. **Target: 3 Successful Projects**

#### 3. Other activities.

##### a. Governor's Award for Sustainable Practices

These annual awards recognize businesses, organizations, and government agencies for leadership in pollution prevention and sustainable practices. They also provide a highly visible incentive through statewide media releases in venues chosen by the winners.

**b. Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Strategy**

Provide current and reliable information regarding PBTs through the Hazardous Substance Information and Education Office (HSIEO) Web site, 1-800 phone line, ToxicFreeTips household campaign, and other outreach and education services.

**c. Chemical Action Plans (CAPs)**

**Mercury**

Serve as the lead program for implementing the mercury chemical action plan (MCAP).

- Implement a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Auto Recyclers of Washington for mercury switch removal.
- Continue work towards mercury removal goals of Hospital MOU.
- Implement the mercury-containing equipment Universal Waste Rule, including better mercury thermostat collection by contractors and working with utilities to replace and recycle mercury relays and switches.

**Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)**

- Evaluate alternatives to deca-BDE to determine if ban is acceptable under the PBDE ban bill.

**Lead**

- Advise Ecology and other agency fleets on lead wheel weight changeover.
- Contribute to the CAP's section on lead in products and their alternatives.

FTEs devoted to reducing hazardous waste through technical assistance						
HQ	CRO	ERO	NWRO	SWRO	Exec.	TOTAL
11.5	2.5	1.9	8.3	6.4	.2	30.8

**Increase safe hazardous waste management through technical assistance.**

**1. Provide compliance technical assistance to businesses.**

Output: Conduct 240 compliance technical assistance visits annually.

**a. Compliance related technical assistance visits**

Staff conduct several types of technical assistance visits including:

**• New notifier visits**

These occur at sites that have recently notified Ecology that they are generating dangerous waste or conducting other dangerous waste activities. New notifier visits examine all dangerous waste management activities at a site. This helps the site understand what is required and how to stay in compliance. **Target: At least 45**

**• Increased generator contact (IGC) visits**

IGC visits are a technical assistance “sweep” of all businesses in a geographic area, such as a business park or a city. The IGC visit focuses on identifying, managing, and disposing of waste properly, increasing compliance, and reducing the potential of pollution in groundwater and septic systems. **Target: at least 80**

**• Delinquent annual report (DAR) visits**

The dangerous waste regulations require annual reports from sites with active RCRA Site ID numbers. Sites that do not report may receive a DAR visit. Generally, this visit is scheduled ahead of time and focuses on annual reporting issues.

- **Requested technical assistance visits**  
RCW 43.05, “Technical Assistance Programs,” allows businesses to request technical assistance visits without threat of being penalized for observed violations, unless specific conditions are met. These conditions are:
  - Earlier enforcement for the same or similar violations.
  - Failure to comply with earlier informal enforcement.
  - The probability of human harm, significant environmental harm, or a greater than \$1,000 impact to property of another.

Compliance staff provide technical assistance on dangerous waste regulations and waste reduction practices as part of regular compliance

- **Focused industry campaigns**  
Focused industry campaigns involve working with an industry's professional organizations to develop educational material on dangerous waste regulations and pollution prevention options that are specific to that industry. Ecology then visits as many facilities in the targeted industry as possible. HWTR is currently working with the automotive recycling industry, focusing on removing mercury-containing switches from vehicles being recycled.

**2. Other activities.**

**a. State authorization/rules**

Periodically, the program must incorporate new federal rules into the state regulations to retain our authority to carry out the federal hazardous waste laws. **Target: Complete 5-year update of EPA authorization MOU**

**b. Generator workshops**

The HWTR workshop staff provides outreach to nearly 1,000 generators through the annual Dangerous Waste Management Workshops. The workshops teach generators to:

- Manage their wastes properly.
- Avoid common violations.
- Achieve lower generator status.
- Track and submit required information.

**Target: Seven workshops with 1,000 attendees**

**c. Waste in fertilizer**

As directed by the Fertilizer Regulation Act (RCW 15.54), HWTR reviews applications for waste-derived fertilizer and micronutrient fertilizer registrations to determine if they meet applicable dangerous waste standards. **Target: 250 – 300 applications**

FTEs devoted to increasing safe management of hazardous waste through technical assistance						
HQ	CRO	ERO	NWRO	SWRO	Exec.	TOTAL
4.8	2.0	3.2	3.1	4.2	0.1	17.4

## Increase compliance and act on environmental threats from hazardous waste.

### 1. Focus on facilities that are high risk for non-compliance and respond to environmental complaints.

Output: Conduct 215 compliance inspections.

Outcome: Track the incidence of environmental threats per inspection.

Resolve: 120 environmental threats using the Regulatory Compliance Indicator.

#### 215 visits planned:

- 80 LQGs
- 120 SPIs
- 15 TSDs

#### a. Large generator compliance inspections

Businesses generating the largest quantities of waste are a top inspection priority. Our EPA authorization agreement encourages inspection of at least 20 percent of approximately 470 facilities identified as large quantity generators (LQG) each fiscal year, a quota that historically has been exceeded. HWTR emphasizes visiting as many LQG's as possible to provide a good "field presence." Records show that hazardous waste generators who have not been inspected for three years show a significant increase in their rate of non-compliance. This results in a documented increase of spills and releases of hazardous waste into the environment. We also believe compliance inspections and enforcement have a deterrent effect on future non-compliance.

**Target: 80 Inspections**

#### b. State priority inspections

Along with the large quantity generators mentioned above, we also inspect small and medium quantity generators. These are called state priority inspections (SPIs) in the Partnership Performance and Agreement (PPA). EPA gives the state discretion in targeting facilities for these inspections. These inspections provide the ability to target work toward the greatest potential environmental threats. Facilities generating high-risk state regulated wastes can be included in our inspection schedules. Factors considered when developing our SPI inspection schedules include: waste types and quantities, waste generation processes, regulatory history, length of time since the last inspection, and citizen complaints. **Target: 120 Inspections**

The current rate of finding a *significant environmental hazard* during an inspection is 76 percent, the highest rate since 1992.

#### c. Treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDs)

Waste management facilities (TSDs) are collection points for large volumes of hazardous waste and continue to be a high priority for our program. All TSDs are required by EPA to receive annual inspections due to the incidence of past problems and their potential to cause contamination. **Target: All 15 TSDs**

#### d. Complaint response

Citizen complaints regarding improper dangerous waste management are taken seriously. HWTR follows-up on referrals from Ecology's Environmental Report Tracking System (ERTS) that tracks complaints. Complaints alert us to situations that pose a significant environmental or health risk so are given priority. The HWTR staff investigates and resolves all complaints or refers them to appropriate local agencies or other Ecology programs.

**Target: 200 complaints expected**

**e. Enforcement actions**

Fair and timely enforcement is a necessary part of the program. Enforcement actions occur in all four regional offices, depending on inspections results, complaint response, or investigations.

**Target: The program issues an average of eight penalties and orders per year.**

**f. Training**

Well trained staff help ensure consistent application of the regulations and solid investigations that bring timely compliance. We invest heavily in training inspectors by sending our senior staff to advanced investigator training through the Western States Project and the federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Georgia. All compliance staff members attend a two-day Compliance Workshop, designed to keep inspectors up-to-date on new or changing regulations, investigative techniques, and other challenges unique to hazardous waste field staff.

**Target: On average, one major training course per inspector each fiscal year.**

FTEs devoted to increasing compliance assurance and taking action on significant environmental threats						
HQ	CRO	ERO	NWRO	SWRO	Exec.	TOTAL
0.1	2.0	4.0	7.3	7.3	0	20.7

**Prevent hazardous waste pollution through permitting, closure, and corrective action.**

**1. Ensure environmental protection at facilities that treat, store, or dispose of dangerous wastes (TSDs).**

Output: Number of permits and closures.

**a. Permitting**

HWTR issues two types of permits. The first type is an operating permit. These permits apply to a limited number of facilities that store, treat, and/or dispose of dangerous wastes. These permits specify detailed design and operating procedures for waste management at the facilities.

The second type of permit strictly supports corrective action at facilities that are no longer operating but still have cleanup obligations. These are often called “permit lite.” They include a limited number of standardized conditions, and incorporate Model Toxic Control Act (MTCA) cleanup orders or consent decrees requiring site investigation, cleanup, or both. The MTCA orders attached to the permit are the major documents for this type of permit.

HWTR will work on three operating permit renewals during FY 2009. The permitting process for operating facility is a lengthy process, and we expect to re-issue one of these permits in early FY 2010, one in late FY 2010, and one in FY 2011. HWTR is responsible for six active operating permits. An active permit can be modified during its term, and we expect to process from 5 to 10 modifications on these permits during FY 2009.

HWTR will work on three permits to support corrective action during FY 2008. We expect to issue all three of these during FY 2009.

**Targets: Work on three operating permits and three permits to support corrective action. Complete three permits to support corrective action. Complete 5 to 10 permit modifications.**

**b. Closure**

Closure is a formal process required of waste management facilities when they cease active operation. Closure ensures adequate removal of waste inventory and decontamination of equipment and structures at the facility. As a part of closure, the facility operator must determine whether residual contamination remains in soil or groundwater as a result of past operations. HWTR is working with four facilities to conduct closure. Activities include approving the closure plan, public notice, completion of closure, and termination of status to manage dangerous waste. **Target: Work to complete closure of four facilities.**

**2. Focus on moving corrective action through to final cleanup.**

Output: Progress on medium and high priority corrective action sites as measured and demonstrated by HWTR’s “corrective action performance measures” and EPA’s Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) environmental indicators.

**a. Corrective action**

HWTR requires environmental cleanup at contaminated facilities using the corrective action process. Washington has 60 facilities in some stage of corrective action due to past releases of hazardous substances. Twenty-two of these are “high priority sites,” tracked by EPA because of their environmental significance.

Corrective action at a site may take years to go through the stages of site investigation and remediation under the state MTCA cleanup law. HWTR has developed an index to track the degree of completeness of the corrective action process. The index considers all stages of the corrective action progress at all high and medium priority corrective action sites.

EPA also requires HWTR to measure progress on environmental indicators developed as a result of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). The current environmental indicators track human exposure to contamination, migration of contaminated groundwater, and the selection of cleanup and construction remedies.

*(Note: Progress demonstrated on GPRA environmental indicators will be compiled and reported to EPA on a semi-annual basis.)*

**Target: Continue to demonstrate progress using HWTR’s “corrective action performance measures.” Continue to demonstrate progress on EPA’s GPRA environmental indicators. Work toward completing milestones specified in the FY 2008 PPA Work plan spreadsheets (attached).**

**HWTR staff currently manage cleanup at 34 high and medium priority sites that have not yet completed construction of the remedy.**

FTEs devoted to preventing pollution through permitting, closure and corrective action						
HQ	CRO	ERO	NWRO	SWRO	Exec	TOTAL
3.8	1.6	0.1	6.9	4.2	0	16.6

## Improve community access to hazardous substance and waste information.

### 1. Assist the public in understanding information regarding hazardous substances and wastes.

Outputs:

- Process 9,500 phone calls for assistance through the 1-800 hazardous substances information and education line.
- Produce 2 – 3 issues of the *Shoptalk* newsletter annually and circulate to over 50,000 businesses.
- Develop publications in electronic and print version.
- Improve Web site content and design to increase access.

Non-hotline calls for assistance average 13,000 per year.

#### a. Annual dangerous waste reporting

Hazardous waste generators, transporters, and treatment storage disposal and recycling (TSDR) facilities are required to submit Dangerous Waste Annual reports. The report describes the hazardous waste activity at each site. Businesses report information on the volume and types of hazardous waste they generated and/or managed (either on-site or off-site), the origin of generation, and the destination of the waste.

The data collected in the annual reports is used to:

- Determine state pollution prevention fees.
- Target state waste reduction performance and enforcement activities.
- Meet EPA biannual reporting requirements.
- Provide yearly summaries on waste generation and management.
- Fill public information data requests.

Approximately 4,500 companies submitted Annual Dangerous Waste Reports for 2007.

**Target: Continue to use TurboWaste.Net to receive electronic Dangerous Waste Annual Reports.**

#### b. Other automated data systems

The program has several other automated data systems for tracking activities and results: They help us:

- Track compliance and technical assistance visits.
- Measure pollution prevention and compliance progress.
- Identify toxic chemicals released and stored by businesses.
- Track information on hundreds of facilities that prepare pollution prevention plans and pay fees.

This data provides the agency, public, and local government with accurate information about the type, location, and source of hazardous substances of concern. **Targets:**

- **Continue to support and maintain automated data systems.**
- **Make it easier for staff, public, and local government to access the information they need to be more efficient and effective in conducting compliance and toxics reduction activities.**

**c. Hazardous Substance Information and Education Office (HSIEO)**

HSIEO provides a toll-free phone line, Web site, and education and outreach services about the human health and environmental effects of toxic chemicals and hazardous substances. HSIEO informs households, workers, schools, and businesses about chemicals stored or released within a community and supports behavior changes to reduce toxic threats, especially threats to young children and households. In 2008, staff will:

- Launch the Toxic Free Tips household campaign including community-based workshops, printed materials, and school curriculum.
- Update the phone script to include a Spanish welcome statement. Partner with other states, Washington state agencies, local governments, private partners, and academia to increase consistency and spread of messages.
- Support the Lead and Mercury Chemical Action Plans and other policy and regulatory initiatives effecting consumers.
- Market services to increase the amount and effectiveness of assistance provided, especially to parents of young children, Spanish-speaking, and low-income audiences.

**Target: 1,000 information requests.**

**d. Environmental justice**

Ecology's environmental justice (EJ) coordinator resides in the HWTR Program. The coordinator's goal is to lead Ecology's commitment to fair and equitable treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes regarding environmental laws, regulations, and policies. EJ efforts include:

- Developing and implementing appropriate policies.
- Advising programs and management on EJ issues.
- Building stronger links with key external stakeholders, such as the Department of Health, EPA, state and local health officials, local governments, and communities.

**Targets:**

- **Formalize Ecology's EJ committee charter; lead the EJ committee's work.**
- **Facilitate EJ training for the committee.**
- **Maintain the EJ checklist.**
- **Enhance the EJ intranet site.**
- **Coordinate with EPA Region 10 EJ counterparts to update EJ elements for FY 2009-10 PPA.**
- **Expand use of demographic and language maps.**
- **Expand staff access to EJ resources.**
- **Provide continued support to regional EJ challenges.**

**e. HWTR Internet Web site**

The HWTR Web site provides two-way communication with the public and offers an array of useful information including:

- Dangerous waste regulatory requirements.
- Emergency planning and community right-to-know regulations.
- Hazardous waste services.
- Demolition debris management guidance.
- Reporting requirements and electronic reporting forms and software.
- Pollution prevention assistance.
- Workshop availability, schedules, and registration.

The site is available 24-hours per day with interactive databases, online publications, and downloadable software applications. The site includes useful links, including e-mail contacts to HWTR staff. The HWTR Web site recorded over 183,000 visits in 2007, - that's an average of more than 500 hits per day.

The Web site is an increasingly powerful communication tool to provide information so the public can make good decisions, foster sustainability, prevent pollution, and ensure safe waste management. It is a cost effective means for distributing the most current information by saving printing and mailing costs.

**Targets:**

- **Improve content, appearance, and organization consistent with agency standards and usability criteria.**
- **Increase the number of visitors by 10 percent each year.**

**f. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Reporting (EPCRA)**

Reports required under the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) regarding chemical storage and releases are managed by HWTR for the State Emergency Response Commission. More than 3,500 businesses are expected to report for 32,000 locations in Washington for Reporting Year 2007. EPCRA chemical reporting includes:

§302 – Notification of Extremely Hazardous Substances.

§304 – Emergency Release Notification, provides information on accidental chemical releases.

§311 – Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) Submittal, provides information on hazardous chemicals.

§312 – Tier Two Chemical Inventory, provides information about chemicals stored by businesses throughout the state,

§313 – Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), provides information on annual releases of certain toxic chemicals from Washington manufacturers.

Both Tier Two and TRI data are summarized annually in the *Chemicals in Washington State Summary Report*. Communities, including emergency planners and first responders, use the Tier Two information for hazardous materials and counter-terrorism planning and emergency preparedness and response.

Tier Two data is shared with local government agencies and first responders in a variety of formats, including CAMEO (Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations). Tier Two data also assists in identifying and ranking critical infrastructures and key resources within the state.

**Targets:**

- **Provide Tier Two online reporting to Washington businesses.**
- **Continue to maintain and improve the TRI data management system.**
- **Increase EPCRA reporters by 10 percent per year.**

**g. Publications, general compliance assistance**

The *Shoptalk* newsletter provides the latest information and reminders on ways to reduce and manage hazardous substances and waste. Approximately 50,000 businesses receive it by mail and several hundred get it electronically. **Target: 2 – 3 publications annually and greater electronic readership.**

HWTR has an extensive set of guidance documents to assist businesses in properly managing their dangerous wastes and encourage pollution prevention practices. These publications cover all aspects of waste management and pollution prevention and are available in paper copy or electronically via the Internet. **Target: Produce publications that are clearly written, and can be readily understood by the intended audiences.**

FTEs devoted to improving access to meaningful, quality information						
HQ	CRO	ERO	NWRO	SWRO	Exec	TOTAL
24.5	1.3	0.1	0.8	2.0	0.7	29.4

## Major Initiatives

### Mercury Action Plan

The HWTR Program continues to work with local, state, federal, and international entities to reduce and ultimately eliminate the generation of mercury waste and releases of mercury to the environment. Ecology developed the chemical action plan (CAP) for mercury in 2003, to ensure a comprehensive and balanced approach to virtually eliminating mercury-added products and waste. It specifies that virtual elimination of mercury should be achieved no later than 2015; a detailed list of mercury reduction actions and outcomes is released annually.

Activities started in 2003, first with helping schools K-12 remove all mercury from their labs; collection of mercury from schools was completed in 2006. Also, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) was negotiated with the Washington State Dental Association (WSDA), to get dental offices to recover mercury rather than letting it go down the drain. This MOU was completed in 2005. Technical assistance to dental offices resulted in an estimated 90 percent compliance with all best management practices (BMPs), with measurable results. In 2006, at least two county's wastewater treatment plants (Seattle and Spokane) documented a 50 percent reduction in mercury from their effluent and biosolids. In 2007, two thirds of the wastewater treatment plants in Washington had reduced mercury in biosolids by at least 40 percent.

In 2003 the legislature also passed Chapter 70.95M, the Mercury Education and Reduction Act (MERA) directing the agency to implement mercury waste reduction. Numerous Ecology programs have coordinated with the HWTR Program, the lead in implementing both MERA and the MCAP, to integrate mercury reduction actions. As of December 2007, over 11,500 pounds of mercury are no longer released into Washington's environment. Ecology continues to track mercury collections to ensure additional reductions of mercury.

A summary of Washington’s mercury reduction implementation work and outcomes is shown in the table to the right.

**Mercury Reduction**  
**— Next Steps 2008 -2015**

- Complete auto switch end-of-life collection.
- Continue hospital mercury reduction education.
- Continue technical assistance to public utilities and drinking water supply systems to ensure phase-out of mercury utility switches and relays.
- Continue replacement of mercury-containing thermostats, manometers, barometers, and other devices with safer alternatives.
- Provide technical assistance to other sectors upon request.
- Increase amount of environmental monitoring, including statewide fish tissue biomonitoring.
- Increase fluorescent lamp recycling through negotiations for a product stewardship program. Provide pass-through funds to local governments to help their collection and recycling efforts.
- Continue working with the Department of General Administration to reduce the state purchasing of mercury-added products.

<b>Status of Mercury Collections through December 2007</b>		
	<i>(In pounds)</i>	
	Target	Actual
Total Collected	11,800	11,500
Some Specific Types--		
Dental office	300/year	1,100
Hospitals	400/year	2,200
Fluorescent bulbs	200/year	215
Auto switches	200/year	136

**Urban Waters Initiative**

Urban waters are bodies of water that flow through or exist along highly populated and industrialized areas. Examples include Seattle’s Lower Duwamish Waterway, Tacoma’s Commencement Bay, and the reach of the Spokane River in Spokane.

Urban waters – including their shores and bottoms – are exposed to a large and varied collection of pollution sources. These include industries and businesses, combined sewer overflows, stormwater discharges, and spills. In addition, the large surrounding population contributes everyday pollutants such as household cleaners, paints, motor oil, fertilizer and various compounds that wear off almost anything made of plastic. Pollutants from these sources reach urban waters – and their sediments – through a variety of pathways. This pollution can affect people and the environment in several ways. Visible examples include dirtied shorelines, closed swimming areas, and colored discharges from outfall pipes. Less visible effects include contaminated sediments, toxic substances entering shellfish, bottom fish, and other parts of the food chain, and closures of commercial shellfish beds.

The Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) developed the Urban Waters Initiative to focus on these areas’ special environmental challenges. The initiative strengthens ongoing efforts to find and control pollution sources before they enter these waters. Ecology’s varied programs and technical resources coordinate with those of other agencies and organizations. In the Puget Sound area, the Urban Waters Initiative forms part of the Puget Sound Initiative and is administered with the Local Source Control Partnership.

The Urban Waters Initiative takes a multi-program and inter-agency approach to:

- Identify potential sources of contamination.
- Ensure facilities that are required to be permitted are both permitted and in compliance with their permit terms.
- Increase inspections of regulated facilities.
- Assist in the development of appropriate source control measures.
- Provide assistance on toxic reductions and pollution prevention.
- Build capacity at the local level to safely manage and reduce toxics at small businesses and within households.

The 2007 Legislature provided approximately \$2.5 million for this purpose in the 2007-09 biennium, selecting three areas for special attention. The Urban Waters effort includes resources from several Ecology programs. HWTR will spend \$500,000 on new staff and pass through \$540,000 to local governments for three new local staff positions. Total Ecology funding for the selected areas:

**Lower Duwamish Waterway, Seattle:** \$775,000  
**Commencement Bay, Tacoma:** \$775,000  
**Spokane River, Spokane:** \$980,000

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0701033.pdf>

## Safer Chemical Alternatives

There is increasing concern about chemicals used in products and the lack of information about the risks these chemicals pose to human health and the environment. The Safer Chemical Alternative effort is looking at this issue, evaluating work being done to identify products containing safer chemicals. The project goal is to develop or recommend a process in Washington to evaluate the products we use in terms of their impact. EPA initiated a 'Design for the Environment' (DfE) program where manufacturers submit their products for evaluation. EPA evaluates the toxicity of the product components and awards a DfE certificate if the products are safer than others currently being used. Consumers can then purchase products that have been certified by this process. Washington State would like to develop a similar program.

The Safer Chemical Alternative effort is intended to make manufacturers and consumers more aware of the affects that chemicals in their products have upon human health and the environment. It will also encourage people to manufacture and use products that are less harmful leading to fewer toxic chemicals in the environment. Almost every day, articles about the damaging effects of chemicals are published in the news. This project will help people find safer product choices that are protective of their health and the health of the environment.

Ecology is committing resources to inform manufacturers and consumers of these concerns and providing a framework that manufacturers and consumers can use to evaluate and minimize the impact they have upon human health and the environment.

## Local Source Control Partnership (Puget Sound)

Nearly 50,000 small businesses generate hazardous waste throughout the Puget Sound region and Spokane River watershed. Many of these do not have environmental staff to help them comply with regulations and prevent waste. Local governments are best positioned to deliver technical assistance in local communities.

A recent Ecology report found that “surface-water runoff” from land is the largest contributor of toxic chemicals. Surface-water runoff, according to the report, includes stormwater, groundwater that discharges into rivers and streams, and many other hard-to-trace sources of pollution from the land with no obvious points of discharge.

In 2006, the legislature authorized \$2 million to fund ten local source control specialists in the Puget Sound region. The specialists will work directly with small businesses to:

- Conduct site visits to identify pollution sources.
- Advise businesses about pollution prevention measures.
- Help businesses understand the regulations and permits they need.
- Lend assistance to help promote sustainable business practices.

Expanding funding opportunities to other local governments will increase the ability to reach more small businesses beyond the Puget Sound region.

## Environmentally Preferable Purchasing

Environmentally preferable purchasing (EPP), also known as green or responsible purchasing, is the procurement of goods and services that cause less harm to humans and the environment than competing goods and services that serve the same purpose.

The Department of General Administration (GA) develops and administers contracts for goods and services on behalf of state agencies, colleges and universities, select nonprofit organizations, and local governments with an annual value of approximately \$900 million.

Currently, there are few EPP products or services available through the GA contracts and for the most part, purchasers are not aware of the availability and benefits of those that do exist.

Every purchase has an impact on human health and the environment, so it's important to lessen these impacts whenever practicable. EPP considers multiple product attributes, such as toxicity, durability, recycled content, and conservation of resources, in addition to price, performance, and availability. In addition to their environmental benefits, many of these products are more economical than those they replace.

By increasing EPP purchases, we will:

- Protect human health.
- Boost energy and water efficiency.
- Reduce or eliminate toxic chemicals.

- Create less waste by buying products that are reusable, refillable, more durable, and/or repairable.
- Support markets for green products and green jobs.
- Save money through increased product life, fewer health and safety claims, and lower maintenance and disposal costs.

The HWTR Program, along with staff from the Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program, are promoting EPP in state and local government agencies by:

- Working with GA to provide more EPP choices in state contracts.
- Marketing EPP to state and local governments through presentations and other forms of outreach.
- Providing EPP information and tools on the Beyond Waste website.
- Working with the agency's Waste Reduction and Recycling Committee to institutionalize EPP at Ecology.
- Developing tools to measure progress toward the EPP goals established in the Beyond Waste Plan.

## Section Staffing Plan

The following table shows funded FTE's by section for program priorities and activities. Actual duties will shift during FY09 due to our inability to fill vacancies during the hiring freeze. The staffing plan differs from the budget/resource charts as the staffing plan displays management and administration FTEs (program management, clerical support, etc.) in a separate category.

<i>Updated June 2008</i>	P2RA FTEs	IMC FTEs	CRO FTEs	ERO FTEs	NWRO FTEs	SWRO FTEs	Exec. FTEs	TOTAL FTEs
<b>Reduce Hazardous Waste through Technical Assistance (Includes Pollution Prevention Activities and Site Visits)</b>	<b>9.05</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>24.15</b>
GENERAL (NON-PLANNER) POLLUTION PREVENTION ASSISTANCE (Includes phone calls, letters, workshops, pollution prevention networks, etc.)			.30	.30	1.25	.40		<b>2.25</b>
TREE- WASTE REDUCTION ASSESSMENTS					.30	.30		<b>0.60</b>
POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN TECH. ASSIST.- NEW PLANS AND PLAN UPDATE WORK			.20	.25	1.15	.045		<b>2.05</b>
POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE- APR WORK			.20	.20	1.00	.50		<b>1.90</b>
POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE- PLAN AND EMS IMPLEMENTATION WORK			.20	.20	1.00	.40		<b>1.80</b>
SUSTAINABILITY WORK	.70		.05	.10	.10			<b>.95</b>
ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PURCHASING (EPP) / GREEN CHEMISTRY	.85					.05		<b>0.90</b>
LEAN & ENVIRONMENT			.05	.15	.15	.90		<b>1.25</b>
LEAN REDESIGN (K)					.10	.60		<b>0.70</b>
BIODIESEL WORK			.05		.05	.15		<b>0.25</b>
INCENTIVES TO INDUSTRY & GOVT. THROUGH GRANTS, AWARDS, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC. (e.g., Governor's Award)		.35	.05	.05	.05	.10		<b>0.60</b>
PPIP IMPLEMENTATION & P3 QUALITY	.65		.10	.10	.10	.40		<b>1.35</b>
EnviroStars Washington	2.25				.15	.05		<b>2.45</b>
Incentives (EnviroStars, Financial, etc.)	.25							<b>0.25</b>
HOSPITAL SECTOR WORK/ MOU/MCAP (Toxics: PBTs, MCAP, PBDEs)	.10		.10		.40	.20		<b>0.80</b>
AUTO RECYCLERS (Switches/	.15		.50			.05		<b>0.70</b>

<b>Updated June 2008</b>	<b>P2RA FTEs</b>	<b>IMC FTEs</b>	<b>CRO FTEs</b>	<b>ERO FTEs</b>	<b>NWRO FTEs</b>	<b>SWRO FTEs</b>	<b>Exec. FTEs</b>	<b>TOTAL FTEs</b>
MCAP/MOU) (Toxics: PBTs, MCAP, PBDEs)								
MERCURY IN PRODUCTS (Lamps, Thermostats, Novelty Items)	.20							<b>0.20</b>
PUGET SOUND RESEARCH / WORK (Toxics: PBTs, MCAP, PBDEs)	.20					.05		<b>0.25</b>
MCAP OVERSIGHT (M. PEELER) (Toxics: PBTs, MCAP, PBDEs)	.50							<b>0.50</b>
Local Source Control Coordinator	1.00				.75	.10		<b>1.85</b>
Safer Chemical Alternatives	1.00							<b>1.00</b>
GENERAL HWTR POLICY WORK	1.20				.10	.05	.20	<b>1.55</b>
<b>Increase the Safe Management of Hazardous Waste Through Technical Assistance (Includes Compliance Technical Assistance Visits)</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>13.30</b>
GENERAL COMPLIANCE-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (IGC, DAR, NEW NOTIFIERS, NON-NOTIFIERS, ETC.)			.40	.50	.85	.35		<b>2.10</b>
GENERAL COMPLIANCE EDUCATION & REGULATORY ASSISTANCE	1.50		.70	.85	1.15	2.25		<b>6.45</b>
"DW" GENERATOR WORKSHOPS		.30	.10	.10	.10	.10		<b>0.70</b>
FERTILIZER WORK	.20			.05				<b>0.25</b>
HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTATION ISSUES				.55				<b>0.55</b>
RECYCLING DETERMINATIONS AND BY-PRODUCT SYNERGY NEW INDUSTRY PROPOSALS	.20							<b>0.20</b>
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (EMS)	.10		.10	.05	.40	.25		<b>0.90</b>
PBT CHEMICAL ACTION PLAN DEVELOPMENT (Toxics: PBTs, MCAP, PBDEs)	.50		.10	.05				<b>0.65</b>
Hg Lamp Recycling Project (Toxics: PBTs, MCAP, PBDEs)	.20							<b>0.20</b>
PBDE (flame retardant) CHEMICAL ACTION PLAN (Toxics: PBTs, MCAP, PBDEs)	.10			.05				<b>0.15</b>
DOCUMENT DEVELOPMENT, REVIEW, AND PUBLICATION (FOR THIS CATEGORY) (Includes Program documents intended for wide public dissemination and E-publications)	.05					.10		<b>0.15</b>

<b>Updated June 2008</b>	<b>P2RA FTEs</b>	<b>IMC FTEs</b>	<b>CRO FTEs</b>	<b>ERO FTEs</b>	<b>NWRO FTEs</b>	<b>SWRO FTEs</b>	<b>Exec. FTEs</b>	<b>TOTAL FTEs</b>
INTERNAL TRAINING AND EXTERNAL OUTREACH ON DANGEROUS WASTE RULES (includes coordination with local governments)							.05	<b>0.05</b>
RCRA Authorization								-
RCRA Rules	.70							<b>0.70</b>
LEGISLATION WORK	.05					.05	.05	<b>0.15</b>
Children's Toxics Products								-
Toxics Use Reduction Report, Follow-up, & P3 Fee Revision			.05				.05	<b>0.10</b>
<b>Increase Compliance Assurance and Take Action on Significant Environmental Threats from Hazardous Waste</b>	<b>0.05</b>		<b>1.50</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.35</b>		<b>15.50</b>
Inspections: EPA, State Priorities, Urban Waters Initiative, Follow-ups, etc.			1.05	2.30	4.15	4.60		<b>12.10</b>
COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT WORK			.25	.15	.85	.50		<b>1.75</b>
COMPLAINT RESPONSE			.20	.35	.80	.25		<b>1.60</b>
Other Compliance Enforcement Related Work (Specify)	.05							<b>0.05</b>
<b>Improve Pollution Prevention Through Permitting, Closure, and Corrective Action</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>3.10</b>	-	<b>13.0</b>
SITE-SPECIFIC CLOSURE (Including Used Oil Recycling Facilities)			.05	.10	.70	.10		<b>0.95</b>
SITE-SPECIFIC POST-CLOSURE						.10		<b>0.10</b>
SITE-SPECIFIC CORRECTIVE ACTION WORK	.30		.65		3.70	1.80		<b>6.45</b>
GENERAL (NON-SITE-SPECIFIC) CLOSURE, POST-CLOSURE, AND CORRECTIVE ACTION WORK	.95		.05		.70	.50		<b>2.20</b>
PERMIT WORK (INCLUDING PERMIT MODIFICATIONS) OR OTHER TSD REGULATORY OPTIONS	1.70		.40		.35	.55		<b>3.00</b>
DOCUMENT DEVELOPMENT, REVIEW, AND PUBLICATION (FOR THIS CATEGORY)		.15			.10	.05		<b>0.30</b>
<b>Improve Access to Meaningful Information and Quality Data (Includes Public Access to Data)</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>23.40</b>
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE		.85	.05					<b>0.90</b>

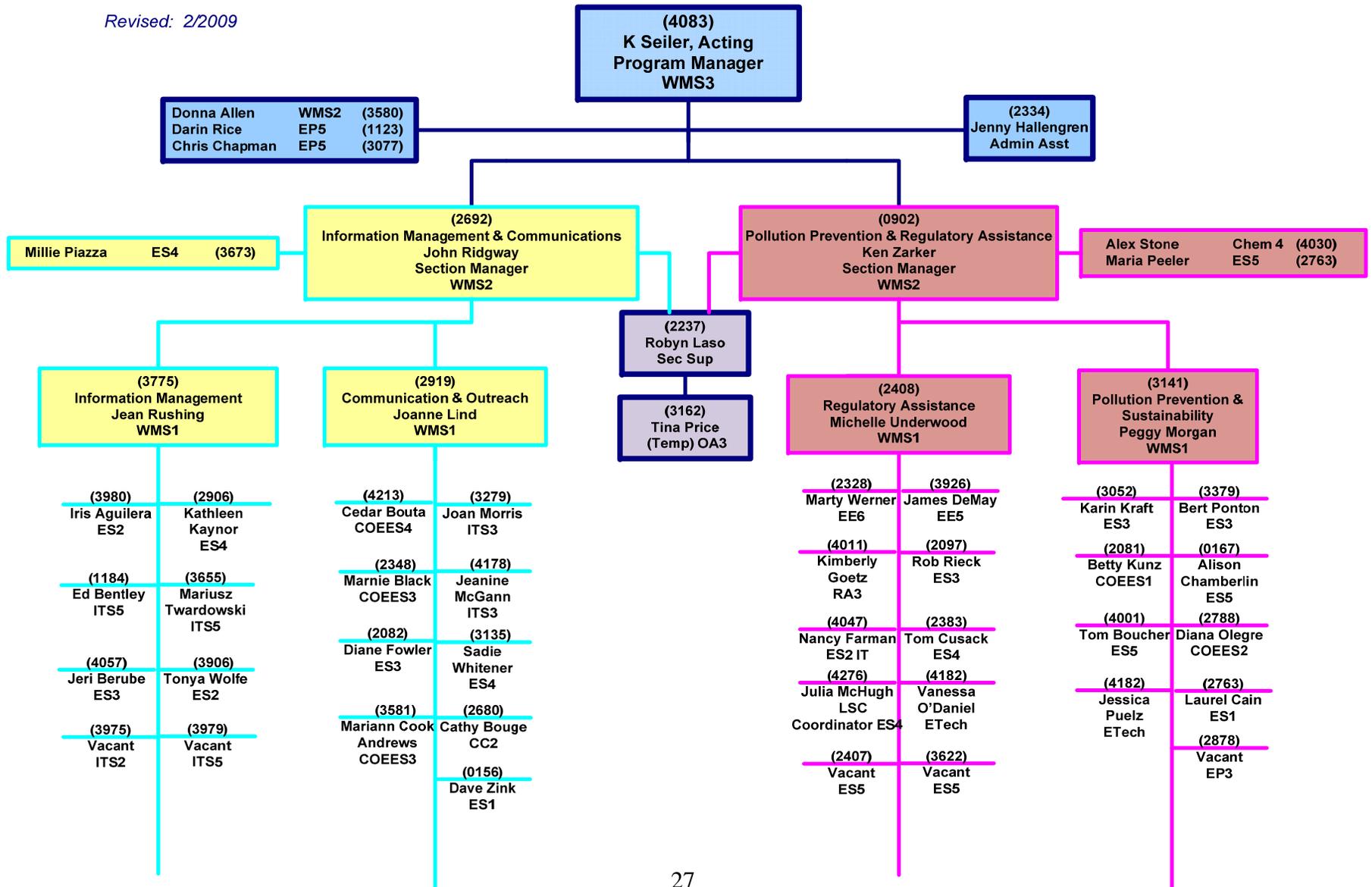
<b>Updated June 2008</b>	<b>P2RA FTEs</b>	<b>IMC FTEs</b>	<b>CRO FTEs</b>	<b>ERO FTEs</b>	<b>NWRO FTEs</b>	<b>SWRO FTEs</b>	<b>Exec. FTEs</b>	<b>TOTAL FTEs</b>
COMMUNICATION WITH NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING COMMUNITIES INCLUDING TRANSLATING INFORMATION					.10			<b>0.10</b>
DOCUMENT DEVELOPMENT, REVIEW, AND PUBLICATION (FOR THIS CATEGORY)	.25	.95				.10		<b>1.30</b>
BW DATA INDICATORS	20					.10	.10	<b>0.40</b>
EPP WEBSITE	.25							<b>0.25</b>
BW WEB DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT & CONTENT UPDATES		.80					.40	<b>1.20</b>
ANNUAL REPORTING & NOTIFICATIONS	.10	2.15						<b>2.25</b>
RCRAInfo & RSVP		.20	.20	.10	.50	.70		<b>1.70</b>
EPCRA (TIER II/TRI)- OUTREACH, FORMS PROCESSING, ANNUAL REPORT, ETC.		1.40						<b>1.40</b>
P2 PLAN PROGRESS TRACKING	1.70	.10	.05			.05		<b>1.90</b>
DATA / INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT / MAINTENANCE WORK (Note: Includes Institutional Memory, Workgroups, etc.)	.25	2.20	.05					<b>2.50</b>
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE INFORMATION OFFICE (includes 1-800 Information Phone Line and Pesticide / PIRT Work)	.05	1.20						<b>1.25</b>
"HWTR INFO" DATABASE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION		.10	.05			.05		<b>0.20</b>
INTERNET WEB-BASED WORK	.55	1.20	.50			.10		<b>2.35</b>
DOCUMENT DEVELOPMENT, REVIEW, AND PUBLICATION (Includes all Program documents intended for wide public dissemination and E-publications)		.75				.05		<b>0.80</b>
DATA ANALYSIS REQUESTS	.70	1.00					.05	<b>1.75</b>
GMAP WORK	.10	.05					.20	<b>0.35</b>
Education & Outreach, including "Toxic Free Tips" campaign	.10	.65						<b>0.75</b>
HW Generator (Ed) Fee Management (includes data analysis, billing, tracking)		1.35						<b>1.35</b>

<i>Updated June 2008</i>	<b>P2RA FTEs</b>	<b>IMC FTEs</b>	<b>CRO FTEs</b>	<b>ERO FTEs</b>	<b>NWRO FTEs</b>	<b>SWRO FTEs</b>	<b>Exec. FTEs</b>	<b>TOTAL FTEs</b>
Data Quality Assurance / Quality Control		.20						<b>0.20</b>
DEVELOP AND PROVIDE IN-HOUSE TRAINING. (Includes All-Staff Meetings, LOMA workshops, etc.)	.10		.10			.30		<b>0.50</b>
<b>Program Management and Administration</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>23.80</b>
PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (PPA) AND PROGRAM PLANNING		.05			.05	.10		<b>0.20</b>
GRANTS DEVELOPMENT, GRANTS MONITORING, BUDGET DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT, ETC.	.20				.10	.10	1.00	<b>1.40</b>
SECTION SUPERVISION / MANAGEMENT	1.70	2.20	1.00	1.00	2.45	2.10		<b>10.45</b>
SECTION SECRETARIAL AND SUPPORT	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		<b>5.00</b>
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SECTION							3.00	<b>3.00</b>
INTRA-PROGRAM & CROSS-PROGRAM ASSISTANCE, TRAINING, AND COORDINATION (Includes: committees' coord. of Program-wide policies; Implementation, Compliance & TR Networks; and, all work on Division/Agency level workgroups, like Plain talk. Excludes info/data mang. committee work)	.50	1.55	.10	.20	.60	.30		<b>3.25</b>
PERFORMANCE MEASURES (and related reports- not including BW specific measures)							.50	<b>0.50</b>
<b>TOTAL CURRENTLY IN USE FTEs</b>	<b>23.40</b>	<b>19.75</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>25.30</b>	<b>21.35</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>113.15</b>

# Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program

## Headquarters

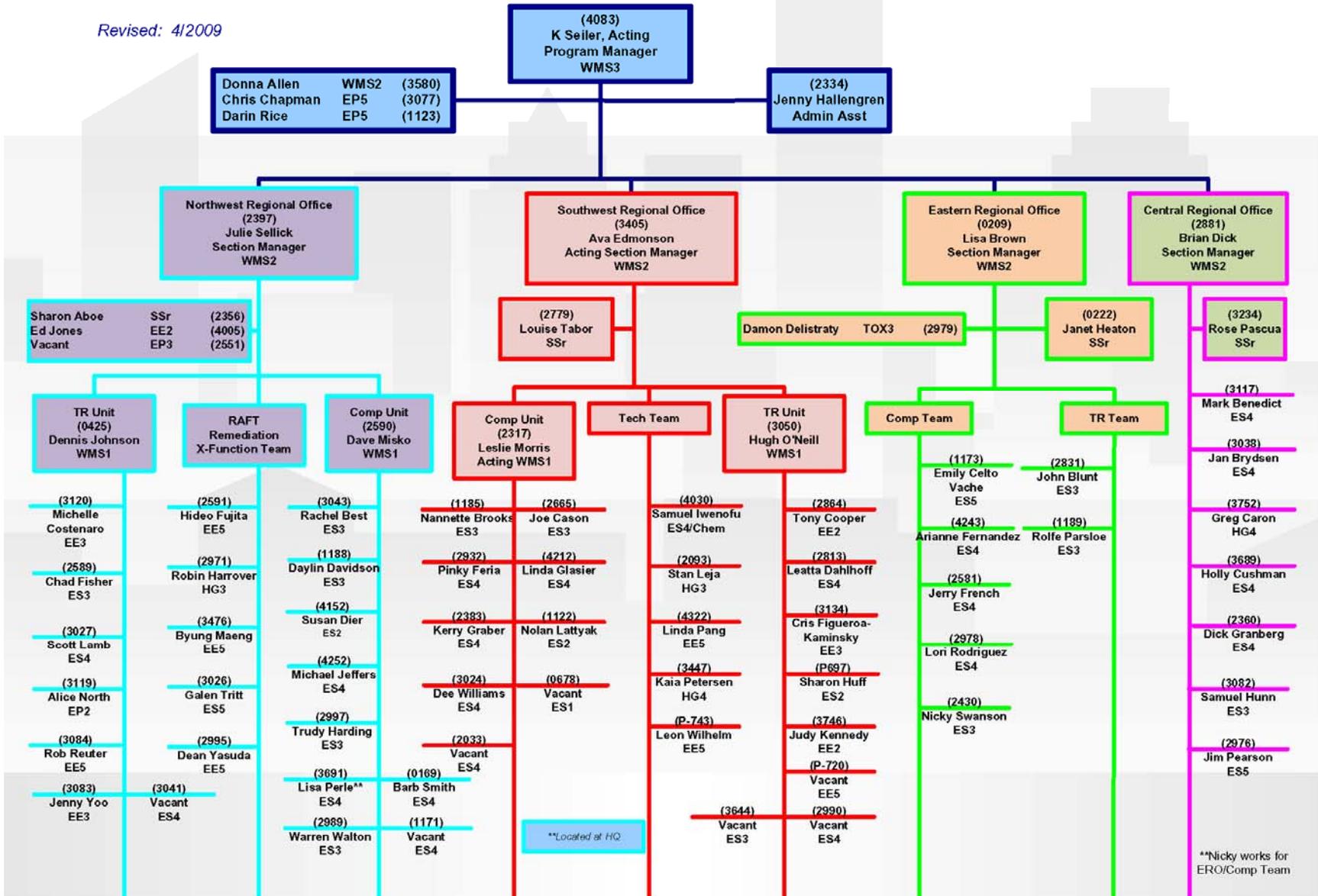
Revised: 2/2009



# Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program

## Regions

Revised: 4/2009



# Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program FY 2008-2009 Program Plan

*Program Mission: Foster Sustainability, Prevent Pollution and Ensure Safe Waste Management*

Activity	Activity Description	2007-09 Results	Performance Measures
<p>Improve Community Access to Hazardous Substance and Waste Information</p>	<p>The agency uses automated data systems to track compliance and technical assistance visits; measure pollution prevention and compliance progress; track amounts of dangerous waste generated each year and its proper transport, treatment, and/or disposal; identify toxic chemicals released and stored by businesses; and track information on facilities that prepare pollution prevention plans and pay fees. It provides the agency, public, and local governments with accurate information about the type, location, and source of hazardous substances that affect them. In accordance with federal and state Community Right-to-Know laws, the agency also responds to public inquiries about toxic chemicals and provides a Website for this purpose. (Authorizing laws: RCW 49.70 - state Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act; RCW 70.102 - Hazardous Substance Information Act; RCW 70.95E - Hazardous Waste Fees; WAC 173-305 - Hazardous Waste Fee Regulations; WAC 173-307 - Pollution Prevention Plans; and Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act)</p>	<p>Hazardous waste and chemical data (type, location, volume, etc.) is readily available to emergency responders, local governments, citizens, and decision makers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 9,500 phone calls to the hazardous assistance hotline are responded to annually.</li> <li>• "Shoptalk" newsletter is issued to 25,000 businesses.</li> <li>• Forty publications for businesses are developed or revised annually.</li> <li>• The State Emergency Response Commission and local emergency planning committees get help from Ecology with data on chemicals and hazardous substances.</li> <li>• 4,500 hazardous waste reports from businesses are collected and analyzed yearly.</li> </ul>	<p>Number of unique visits to hazardous waste web sites.</p>
<p>Increase Compliance and Act on Environmental Threats from Hazardous Waste</p>	<p>The agency annually conducts formal compliance enforcement inspections at large and medium quantity generators and hazardous waste management facilities to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations. A credible, formal enforcement capability is essential to preserving the effectiveness of technical assistance and informal enforcement efforts. While staff</p>	<p>Facility compliance in managing hazardous wastes is improved for the protection of public health and the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved compliance shown by an increase in the number of facilities that have few or no violations.</li> <li>• 320 compliance inspections are conducted</li> </ul>	<p>Number of targeted inspections to find and resolve all significant environmental threats.</p>

Activity	Activity Description	2007-09 Results	Performance Measures
	undertake formal enforcement infrequently, repeated refusal or inability of a facility to correct violations and come into compliance with the regulations will escalate to formal enforcement actions. (Authorizing law: State Hazardous Waste Management Act-RCW 70.105)	<p>annually (including 15 treatment, storage, and disposal facilities; 17 recyclers; and 70 large quantity hazardous waste generators).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nearly 180 complaints regarding hazardous wastes or substances are responded to.</li> <li>• Environmental crimes (illegal dumping, falsifying records, etc.) are responded to and investigated.</li> </ul>	
Increase Safe Hazardous Waste Management Through Technical Assistance	Ecology provides education and technical assistance to thousands of businesses on safe hazardous waste management. Although formal enforcement work is essential to maintaining compliance with hazardous waste regulations, workshops and technical assistance visits also can help bring facilities into regulatory compliance using substantially fewer resources. Safe management of hazardous waste protects the public and the environment, and enables the state to avoid significant clean-up costs. (Authorizing law: state Hazardous Waste Management Act-RCW 70.105)	<p>Hazardous waste is safely managed, the public is protected, and businesses comply with state hazardous waste laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 376 compliance technical assistance visits are conducted each year.</li> <li>• Businesses get help determining how to manage their wastes safely.</li> <li>• Annual workshops are held to explain regulatory requirements and best management practices.</li> <li>• More facilities achieve and stay in compliance with regulatory requirements.</li> <li>• New businesses get visits from agency staff to explain hazardous waste requirements.</li> </ul>	Number of technical assistance visits.
Prevent Hazardous Waste Pollution Through Permitting, Closure, and Corrective Action	Facilities that treat, store, and/or dispose of dangerous wastes are required to obtain a permit to ensure that their design, construction, maintenance, and operating procedures protect public health and the environment. Washington currently has 15 active facilities that are either in “interim status” or have a final permit. These facilities are required to have closure plans to effectively deal with the end	<p>Facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes are constructed and operate properly to prevent soil, water, or air contamination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protective permits for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities are issued.</li> <li>• Eight percent yearly increase in the complete cleanup or remediation at 27</li> </ul>	Percent progress toward completed corrective action activities.

Activity	Activity Description	2007-09 Results	Performance Measures
	<p>of their waste management activities. Environmental contamination found at any time before closure requires a corrective action clean-up plan. The agency is currently working on 27 high-priority corrective action clean-up sites. (Authorizing laws: state Hazardous Waste Management Act-RCW 70.105, state Hazardous Waste Cleanup-RCW 70.105D, and federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act)</p>	<p>high priority facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved compliance at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.</li> <li>• No new abandoned facilities requiring cleanup.</li> <li>• Proper financial assurance requirements are in place at used oil processors and recyclers to fund potential future cleanups at abandoned facilities.</li> </ul>	
<p>Reduce the Generation of Hazardous Waste and the Use of Toxic Substances through Technical Assistance</p>	<p>The state Hazardous Waste Reduction Act calls for the reduction of hazardous waste generation and the use of toxic substances and requires certain businesses to prepare plans for voluntary reduction. Staff provide assistance through innovative programs for source and waste generation reduction, including more than 275 technical assistance visits per year. In addition, the agency focuses on improvements in industries that have the highest rate of waste generation and non-compliance to help them achieve energy savings, water conservation, and reduced hazardous waste production. Reducing toxics in products and the initial generation of hazardous waste minimizes disposal costs, reduces the need for clean up, minimizes public exposure, and saves money. (Authorizing laws: RCW 70.95C - Solid Waste Act ; RCW 70.95E - Hazardous Waste Fees; WAC 173-305 - Hazardous Waste Fee Regulations; and WAC 173-307 - Pollution Prevention Plans)</p>	<p>Hazardous waste generation is reduced by two percent each year (approximately 5 million pounds), resulting in cleanup and disposal cost savings for businesses, reduced public exposure, and fewer cleanups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantifiable savings in energy, processed water conservation, and reduced hazardous waste at businesses that volunteer for assistance through the Toxics Reduction Engineering Efficiency program.</li> <li>• Business sectors that have the highest rate of contamination and non-compliance (electroplaters, printed circuit boards, and aerospace parts manufacturers) receive focused assistance and inspections.</li> <li>• Progress is made on purchasing environmentally preferable products and services at state and local government agencies.</li> <li>• Businesses are recognized through the Annual Governor's Award for pollution prevention and sustainability practices.</li> </ul>	<p>Annual pounds of hazardous waste generated (in millions).</p>