



Shoptalk

A newsletter about dangerous waste and pollution prevention

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Department of Ecology

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

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

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

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

Production/layout: Cathy Bouge

Technical Editor: Tom Cusack

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Ecology fined a Woodinville painting contractor for disregarding an order to correct safety and environmental practices involving the handling of paint waste.

Methyl-Ethyl-What? A Guide to the Hazardous Substances Database, Part 2

In the January 2011 issue of Shoptalk, we explained how to find out about a chemical by using the [Hazardous Substances Databank \(HSDB\)](#) in [TOXNET](#), the Toxicology Network Database. One way to use that information is for a book designation to determine how toxic a mixture of wastes is, or to determine whether a waste's toxicity level means it should carry the state-only WT01 or WT02 codes.



Book designating isn't for everyone though. There is a lot of data to sift through and you have to be careful to use exactly the data called for in the [Dangerous Waste Regulations](#). If you're a small business with limited environmental staff or experience, your best option is calling your local [Ecology regional office](#) for help. Highly toxic wastes can change your generator status and bring you under regulation that is more stringent.

If you're up for the challenge, or are an environmental and safety manager, learning how to book designate will save you money. See [WAC 173-303-100 Dangerous Waste Criteria](#) for the specific requirements. The [Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program website](#) also has an online [Dangerous Waste Designation Tool](#) that you can use to work through designating wastes.

The HSDB provides a wealth of information, whether you're tackling book designation or just want to find out more about a chemical. It covers everything from human health effects, chemical and physical properties, and manufacturing and use information, to chemical safety and handling.

In the [last issue](#), we covered how to locate a chemical in the database, specifically formaldehyde. Once you've located a chemical, you can move further into the information.

If you were doing a book designation, you would look in the section 'Animal Toxicity Studies' section for mammalian and aquatic data. Mammalian data includes the results of tests done on rats and rabbits. Aquatic data reflects those done on fish. You can find information for these two groups of data in the following sections of the HSDB:

- Mammalian data – 'Non-Human Toxicity Values'
- Aquatic data – 'Ecotoxicity values'

So you would search for formaldehyde, using either the chemical name or Chemical Abstract System (CAS) number. (Formaldehyde is CAS 50-00-0). Then you would click on the HSDB page labeled "Non-Human Toxicity Values." What you get is a list of the various tests done on certain animals, shown as LD50 or LC50. "LD" and "LC" mean "lethal dose" and "lethal concentration." (That means it took that dose or concentration of formaldehyde to kill at least 50 percent of the test animals.)

FORMALDEHYDE
CASRN: 50-00-0

For other data, click on the Table of Contents

Non-Human Toxicity Values:

LD50 Rat oral 100 mg/kg /SRP: percent solution not specified/
[Lewis, R.J. Sr. (ed) Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 11th Edition. Wiley-Interscience, Wiley & Sons, Inc. Hoboken, NJ. 2004., p. 1814] **PEER REVIEWED**

LD50 Rat (albino) oral 2020 mg/kg /From table/ /SRP: percent solution not specified/
[Bingham, E.; Cohrssen, B.; Powell, C.H.; Patty's Toxicology Volumes 1-9 5th ed. John Wiley & Sons. New York, N.Y. (2001)., p. 5:967] **PEER REVIEWED**

LD50 Rat oral 800 mg/kg /from table/
[Bingham, E.; Cohrssen, B.; Powell, C.H.; Patty's Toxicology Volumes 1-9 5th ed. John Wiley & Sons. New York, N.Y. (2001)., p. 5:967] **PEER REVIEWED**

LD50 Rat sc 420 mg/kg
[ITIII. Toxic and Hazardous Industrial Chemicals Safety Manual. Tokyo, Japan: The International Technical Information Institute, 1988., p. 249] **PEER REVIEWED**

LC50 Rat inhalation 0.82 mg/L (1/2 hour)
[Tomlin, C.D.S. (ed.). The Pesticide Manual - World Compendium. 10th ed. Surrey, UK: The British Crop Protection Council, 1994., p. 525] **PEER REVIEWED**

LC50 Rat inhalation 0.48 mg/L/4 hr
[Tomlin CDS, ed. Formaldehyde (50-00-0). In: The e-Pesticide Manual, 13th Edition Version 3.2 (2005-06). Surrey UK, British Crop Protection Council.] **PEER REVIEWED**

LD50 Rat iv 87 mg/kg /Source contains no data on purity of the compound/
[Lewis, R.J. Sr. (ed) Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 11th Edition. Wiley-Interscience, Wiley & Sons, Inc. Hoboken, NJ. 2004., p. 1814] **PEER REVIEWED**

Figure 1. Non-Human Toxicity Values for formaldehyde.

You can also use the Ecotoxicity Values for aquatic data based on fish. Figure 2 shows an example of the Ecotoxicity Values for formaldehyde.

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

http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/isis/search/?/temp/~5f5Adx:1

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

FORMALDEHYDE - National Library of Medicine HSDB ...

Hazardous Substances Data Bank
HSDB

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NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

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 - Human Toxicity Values
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 - Average Daily Intake
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 - Mechanism of Action
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- Pharmacology

FORMALDEHYDE
CASRN: 50-00-0

For other data, click on the Table of Contents

Ecotoxicity Values:

LC50 /Morone saxatilis/ (Striped bass, larvae) 10 mg/L/48-96 hr; static bioassay
[Environmental Canada; Tech Info for Problem Spills: Formaldehyde p.67 (1985)] ***PEER REVIEWED**

LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout, weight 0.63 g) 118 ppm/96 hr (95% confidence limit: 99.7-140 ppm); static /37% AI formulated product/
[USEPA, Office of Pesticide Programs; Pesticide Ecotoxicity Database (2000) on Formaldehyde (50-00-0). Available from, as of May 30, 2006: http://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/quick_query.htm] ***PEER REVIEWED**

LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout, weight 0.81 g) >100 ppm/96 hr; static /18.8% AI formulated product/
[USEPA, Office of Pesticide Programs; Pesticide Ecotoxicity Database (2000) on Formaldehyde (50-00-0). Available from, as of May 30, 2006: http://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/quick_query.htm] ***PEER REVIEWED**

LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout, avg length 1.5-1.8 in, avg weight 0.5-0.9 g) 207 mg/L/24 hr (95% confidence interval: 182-236 mg/L), static, 12 deg C, total hardness 42 ppm CaCO3 /Formalin, 37% formaldehyde gas in water/
[Wilford WA; Invest Fish Control No.18, Resourc Publ No.35, US DOI :10 (1966) Available from, as of May 30, 2006: http://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/quick_query.htm] ***PEER REVIEWED**

LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout, avg length 1.5-1.8 in, avg weight 0.5-0.9 g) 168 mg/L/48 hr (95% confidence interval: 154-183 mg/L), static, 12 deg C, total hardness 42 ppm CaCO3 /Formalin, 37% formaldehyde gas in water/
[Wilford WA; Invest Fish Control No.18, Resourc Publ No.35, US DOI :10 (1966) Available from, as of May 30, 2006: http://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/quick_query.htm] ***PEER REVIEWED**

LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) 50 mg/L/48 hr (95% confidence limit: 42.3-86.0 mg/L) /Conditions of bioassay not specified in source examined/
[Tisler T, Zagorc-Koncan J; Water Air Soil Pollut 97 (3/4): 315-322 (1997) Available from, as of May 30, 2006: http://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/quick_query.htm] ***PEER REVIEWED**

LC50 Salmo salar (Atlantic salmon) 156 mg/L/24 hr (95% confidence limit: 133-182 mg/L); static /Formalin/

Figure 2. Ecotoxicity Values for formaldehyde.

Suppose you are thinking of switching to a different product, but first you want to find out more about it. Continuing with the formaldehyde example, try selecting Manufacturing/Use from the left column. In that section you can find out how it's used, who makes it, and how it's made. See Figure 3.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "FORMALDEHYDE - National Library of Medicine HSDB Database - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar contains the URL: <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/search/f?./temp/~ikEy3o:1>. The browser interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Favorites, Tools, Help) and a toolbar with icons for home, search, and other functions. The page content is organized into several sections:

- Navigation Buttons:** "Next Item", "Search Results", "Basic Search", "Details", "Other Files", "Modify Search", "Download", "Limits", "Browse Index", "Help".
- Site Information:** "TOXNET Home" and "NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE" logos, with "Item 1 of 475" displayed.
- Left Column (Table of Contents):**
 - Occupational Exposure Standards
 - OSHA Standards
 - Threshold Limit Values
 - NIOSH Recommendations
 - Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
 - Other Standards Regulations and Guide
 - Manufacturing/Use Information (selected)
 - Major Uses
 - Manufacturers
 - Methods of Manufacturing
 - General Manufacturing Information
 - Formulations/Preparations
 - Consumption Patterns
 - U. S. Production
 - U. S. Imports
 - U. S. Exports
 - Laboratory Methods
 - Analytic Laboratory Methods
 - Sampling Procedures
 - Special References
 - Special Reports
 - Synonyms and Identifiers
 - Related HSDB Records
- Main Content Area:**
 - FORMALDEHYDE** (CASRN: 50-00-0)
 - Text: "For other data, click on the Table of Contents"
 - Manufacturing/Use Information:**
 - Major Uses:** For **Formaldehyde** (USEPA/OPP Pesticide Code: 043001) ACTIVE [Search Results]th label matches. /SRP: Registered for use in the U.S. but approved pesticide uses may change periodically and so federal, state and local authorities must be consulted for currently approved uses. [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Office of Pesticide Program's Chemical Ingredients Database on Formaldehyde (50-00-0). Available from, as of May 24, 2001: <http://ppis.ceris.purdue.edu/htbin/epachem.com> ***PEER REVIEWED**
 - Fixation of histological specimens and in alteration of bacterial toxins to toxoids for vaccines. /Solution, USP/ [Goodman, L.S., and A. Gilman. (eds.) The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics. 5th ed. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1975., p. 993] ***PEER REVIEWED**
 - As germicide ... mainly used in 2-8% concentration to disinfect inanimate objects ... [Gilman, A. G., L. S. Goodman, and A. Gilman. (eds.). Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 6th ed. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc. 1980. p. 970] ***PEER REVIEWED**

Figure 3. Manufacturing/Use information for formaldehyde.

Now try selecting some of the other sections in the left column, such as Chemical/Physical Standards or Occupational Exposure Standards. You begin to get an idea of the variety and amount of information available with just a few clicks of the mouse. And this is just one of the databases you can explore.

You can also visit our website for more information on Washington's requirements for managing dangerous waste. There is also help with pollution prevention, which is how to avoid creating waste in the first place.

Burning Used Oil On Site? Check the Ash for Toxicity.

Do you use an oil-burning space heater? While spring-cleaning this year, take a moment to consider the ash it creates. Did you know it could designate as dangerous waste? A few years ago, Ecology tested the ash from oil-burning space heaters. We found that 90 percent of the space heater ash contained dioxins, furans, or both. But because these carcinogens do not fall under the federal hazardous waste designation regulations, the ash did not designate as a federal hazardous waste. Further testing showed that the ash frequently designated as a Washington State dangerous waste, with a waste code of WT01 or WT02.

Before you toss your ash in the garbage, test it for fish toxicity using the Static Acute Fish Toxicity Test described in [Biological Testing Methods for the Designation of Dangerous Waste \(Ecology Publication 80-12\)](#). You can find a list of accredited laboratories on Ecology's website. [Choosing An Analytical Laboratory For Dangerous Waste Testing \(Ecology Publication 00-04-022\)](#) may help you choose a lab.



If the ash fails for fish toxicity, you must manage it as dangerous waste. Some small quantity generators may take dangerous waste ash to a moderate risk waste facility. Medium and Large Quantity Generators should use their dangerous waste transporter or may self transport if they meet the requirements for transporters as described in [WAC 173-303-240](#).

If your ash is not dangerous waste, you can probably put it in the garbage. But contact your local health district first to see how they would like you to dispose of it. Ash particles in the garbage could cause respiratory problems for sanitation workers.

Once your ash gets a clean bill of health, keep the lab results on file as long as you continue to generate it. Medium and Large Quantity Generators must keep testing records for five years.

As long as your process doesn't change, you won't need to retest it for several years. Keep your used oil clean to ensure your ash continues to pass dangerous waste testing. Don't mix anything with your used oil.

Best practices

- Keep used oil containers closed at all times to prevent contamination.
- Clearly label your containers "used oil" to prevent accidental cross-contamination.
- Segregate different types of used oils. (Although you can legally mix different used oils, burning mixtures of significantly different viscosities may clog oil heater feed lines.)
- Keep your used oil indoors and under cover. If you must store your used oil outside, consider purchasing a drum cover to prevent water infiltration.



Figure 4. You can download this and other dangerous waste labels from our [website](#).

- If you have more used oil on site than you can burn in a single season, consider contracting with a service to come and pick it up for you. Some companies will buy your used oil for 25-30 cents per gallon.
- Burn only your own used oil. Don't accept used oil from the business down the street or any source not directly under your control.
- Never burn polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) oils, chlorinated metalworking fluids, ethylene glycol-based fluids (such as antifreeze), or used oil mixed with dangerous waste.

And remember, your used oil space heater must be designed for a maximum capacity of not more than 0.5 million British Thermal Units (BTUs) per hour. For more information about used oil, see Ecology's [Used Oil and Dangerous Waste Oil webpage](#). It has links to a series of specific guidance papers, Best Management Practices for Used Oil for:

- Generators
- Collection Centers
- Aggregation Points
- Transporters and Transfer Facilities
- Processors and Re-refiners
- Off-Specification Used Oil Burners
- Fuel Marketers

Also, see [Used Oil Facts](#).

Pay Hazardous Waste Generation Fee by June 30

Late Payments Subject to Interest

The [Hazardous Waste Generation Fee](#) for 2010 is \$46. Fee notices will be mailed out in June. Payments for 2010 must be made by June 30, 2011. Businesses are charged the fee if they generated dangerous waste in the prior year. [Chapter 70.95E.020](#), Revised Code of Washington (RCW) requires the fee. If the fee is not paid by the due date, it can accrue interest and may be sent to collections.



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

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

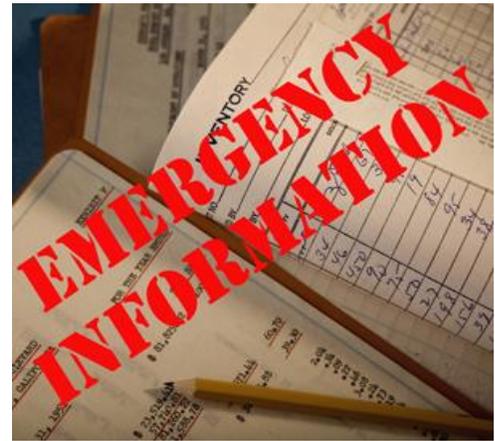
- Get advice on what to use instead of hazardous chemicals.
- Find out about new systems and processes to lower your costs by lowering your production of dangerous waste.
- Visit the ever-expanding Web site, at: www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/.
- Get free publications on everything from solvent substitutes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

TRI Reports Due July 1

Start Tracking the “New 16” Chemicals

[Toxic Release Inventory](#) (TRI) reports for 2010 are due July 1, 2011. You must file a report if your facility manufactured, processed, or used any listed toxic chemical over its threshold amount during 2010. This includes permitted and unpermitted releases.

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



The “New 16”

Remember, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) added 16 new chemicals to the Toxics Release Inventory list of reportable chemicals. Reports for these new chemicals are first due July 1, 2012. This means that TRI facilities must track their use and any environmental releases of these new chemicals now!

A partial list of the facility types expected to be impacted by this rule change include wood product and paper manufacturing, petroleum and coal products manufacturing, petroleum bulk stations and terminals, hazardous waste collection, and hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities. To determine whether your facility is affected by this action, carefully examine the applicability criteria in [part 372 subpart B of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations](#).

Individual Listings (25,000 or 10,000 pound thresholds)		Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PACs) (100 pound threshold)	
Chemical Name	CAS Number	Chemical Name	CAS Number
Amino-2,4-dibromoanthraquinone	81-49-2	1,6-Dinitropyrene	42397-64-8
2,2-bis(Bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol	3296-90-0	1,8-Dinitropyrene	42397-65-9
Furan	110-00-9	6-Nitrochrysene	7496-02-8
Glycidol	556-52-5	4-Nitropyrene	57835-92-4
Isoprene	78-79-5		
Methyleugenol	93-15-2		
o-Nitroanisole	91-23-6		
Nitromethane	75-52-5		
Phenolphthalein	77-09-8		
Tetrafluoroethylene	116-14-3		
Tetranitromethane	509-14-8		
Vinyl Fluoride	75-02-5		

More information

TRI is also known as [Section 313](#) of the [Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act](#). EPA’s TRI Program compiles the data on toxic chemical releases and waste management activities by certain industries and federal facilities. EPA makes it available to the public through data files and database tools. The goal is to provide communities with information about toxic chemical releases and waste management activities, and to support informed decision-making at all levels by industry, government, non-governmental organizations, and the public.

For more information on TRI reporting in Washington State, contact [Diane Fowler](#) at (360) 407-6171 or visit [EPA’s TRI homepage](#).

Poor Waste Handling Brings \$10,000 Fine

Ecology has fined a Woodinville painting contractor \$10,000 for disregarding an order to correct safety and environmental practices involving the handling of paint waste.

Ecology inspectors documented 38 violations at Laitala Enterprises Corporation in five inspections over the past 11 years. In September 2010, Ecology ordered the company to make six corrections, but the firm did not reply or file an appeal.

“These are basic safety and environmental housekeeping needs that similar businesses accomplish routinely,” said Julie Sellick, regional hazardous waste and toxics reduction manager at Ecology’s Bellevue regional office. “We recognized today’s economic conditions and afforded Laitala Enterprises ample time and technical assistance to come into compliance. We issue this penalty as a last resort.”



Figure 5. Sloppy handling of waste paint can lead to spills. This photo is for illustration only; it was not taken at the Laitala site.

The order included directives to:

- Properly contain dangerous wastes in closed, labeled, and dated containers.
- Take similar steps for used paint cans, filters, and rags.
- Provide secondary containment to hold liquid wastes if they leak or spill from their primary containers.
- Promptly and properly, dispose of dangerous wastes via authorized disposal firms.
- Make the required annual report on dangerous waste storage and disposal.
- Promptly contact Ecology to respond to the order and discuss plans to comply with it.

Laitala Enterprises has not appealed the penalty to the Washington State Pollution Control Hearings Board.

Enforcing dangerous waste laws supports Ecology’s initiatives to reduce toxic threats to people and the environment. The penalty money Ecology collects goes into the state general fund and/or special accounts so it can be sent back to communities for projects that benefit the environment.

For more information on Ecology’s enforcement policies and activities, see the [enforcement web page](#).

Links to Resources Mentioned in this Issue

Methyl-Ethyl-What? A Guide to the Hazardous Substance Database, Part 2

- The Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB): <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB>
- Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET): <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/>
- Chapter 173-303 Dangerous Waste Regulations: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-303>
- WAC 173-303-100 Dangerous Waste Criteria: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-303-100>
- Dangerous Waste Designation Tool: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/reg_comp_guide/pages/des_intro.html
- Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program web site: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr>
- Local regional office: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/org.html>

Burning used oil on site? Check the ash for toxicity.

- *Biological Testing Methods for the Designation of Dangerous Waste* (Publication 80-12): <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/8012.html>
- *Choosing An Analytical Laboratory For Dangerous Waste Testing* (Publication 00-04-022): <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0004022.html>
- U.S. Department of Transportation rules: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/regs>
- **WAC 173-303-240**: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-303-240>
- Free Downloadable Hazardous Waste Labels: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/hw_labels/index.html
- Used Oil and Dangerous Waste Oil web page: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/dangermat/oil_index.html
- *Used Oil Facts* (Publication 02-04-006): <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204006.html>

Pay Hazardous Waste Generation Fee by June 30

- Hazardous Waste Generation Fee: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/genfees/index.html>
- 70.95E.020: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.95E.020>
- 43.17.240: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=43.17.240>
- 19.16.500: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=19.16.500>
- Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program web site: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr>

TRI Reports Due July 1

- Toxic Release Inventory: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/section313.html>
- Part 372 subpart B of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations: http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40cfr372_main_02.tpl
- Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/index.html>
- TRI homepage: <http://www.epa.gov/tri/index.htm>

Poor Waste Handling Brings \$10,000 Fine

- Enforcement web page: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/enforce.html>

