Model Toxics Control Account

2000 Annual Report

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

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Cover photo:
Holden Mine Site in Chelan County. The site, a former copper smelter, is in the remedial investigation stage of cleanup and is on the state's Hazardous Sites list.

Washington State Department of Ecology's Mission

The mission of the Department of Ecology is to protect, preserve, and enhance Washington's environment and promote the wise management of our air, land, and water for the benefit of current and future generations.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is to give you an update on how state agencies and programs spent Toxics Control Account funds in Fiscal Year 2000 (July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2000). Specifically, this report will show:

- How much revenue was generated during Fiscal Year 2000 for the Toxics Control Account fund via the Hazardous Substance Tax, cost recovery, fines and penalties, Voluntary Cleanup Program fees, and mixed waste fees;
- Which governmental entities received funds from the Toxics Control Account in Fiscal Year 2000;
- What accomplishments were achieved as a result of receiving funds.

A Message from the Director

When you ask someone where we should focus our environmental cleanup efforts, toxic cleanups are among the most-mentioned priorities. Citizens don't want toxic contamination loose in the environment where it can poison their water and contaminate the soil where their children play.

Fortunately for us, Washington State has one of the most successful toxic cleanup programs in the country. The reason is simple: thanks to the voters, we have a Toxics Control Account and a dedicated funding source that helps pay for the departments of Ecology, Health, Agriculture, the Washington State Patrol, along with local governments, to work on an array of activities aimed at keeping toxins out of the environment and cleaning up toxic sites.

Site Cleanup: Believe it or not, we want to put the Department of Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program out of business. Forty-eight percent of the 9,033 toxic sites currently identified have been cleaned up or contained so they need no further action. Of the 51 new sites added to the state's ranked list of contaminated sites in the past fiscal year, three-quarters were ranked "5" – the lowest level of risk to human health and the environment. For many years, the majority of sites ranked near the top of the scoring spectrum. This means we're doing what we said we would do: cleaning up the worst sites first.

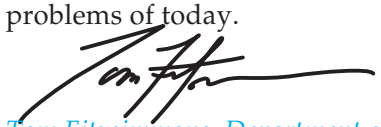
One example is the Everett Smelter site. Ten of the most-contaminated residential properties at the site were cleaned up in the past fiscal year. About 3,500 cubic yards of soil were removed from around people's homes. That's 350 full-size dump trucks, containing more than a ton of arsenic. Additional homes are still being cleaned.

Spills: Cleaning up spills is another major activity supported by the Toxics Control Account. Many people would be surprised to know that most of the spill cleanups in recent years has involved collecting and disposing of hazardous waste from methamphetamine labs. The number of drug labs has multiplied exponentially over the past few years – from 60 in 1995 to an expected 1,400 this year.

New Challenges: As we've seen notable progress this past fiscal year, we've also seen new problems emerge. Last April, the results of a soil study conducted on Vashon and Maury islands and in eight parks along King County's south coast were released. The study, funded in part by the Toxics Control Account, showed arsenic- and lead-contaminated soil at rates higher than what is considered clean by our state and federal laws. It's true that Ecology knows how to clean up sites of this nature in a confined area – we've had experience with the Tacoma Smelter and Everett Smelter sites – but a site of this size in an urban area presents additional challenges to overcome. Area-wide contamination is a significant and complex problem. Besides the Maury/Vashon site, there are acres and acres of orchard lands in central and eastern Washington contaminated with pesticides from past applications. This problem is increasingly a public health concern as orchard lands are converted to residential use, where families can be exposed to the contamination.

MTBE is another concern that was spotlighted last fiscal year. MTBE, a suspected cancer-causing chemical that sometimes is added to gasoline to reduce air pollution, has been detected in drinking water in some states. To date, we haven't found it in Washington's drinking water supply, but it was found in low levels at almost half the petroleum-contaminated sites Ecology sampled. Because of its mobility in ground water, MTBE may be more costly and difficult to clean up than petroleum. With almost 3,000 active leaking underground storage sites in Washington State, understanding the full extent of MTBE and its ramifications is a key focus for next fiscal year.

We have issues ahead of us that we've never dealt with before. But just as the Toxics Control Account allowed us to be successful in the war against contaminated sites in the 1990s, it will allow us to work toward conquering the problems of today.



Tom Fitzsimmons, Department of Ecology Director

History of the Toxics Control Account

The Model Toxics Control Act became law in 1988 with the passing of Initiative 97. The purpose of the Act was to:

- Clean up contaminated sites;
- Improve management of hazardous wastes;
- Prevent future contamination through pollution prevention.

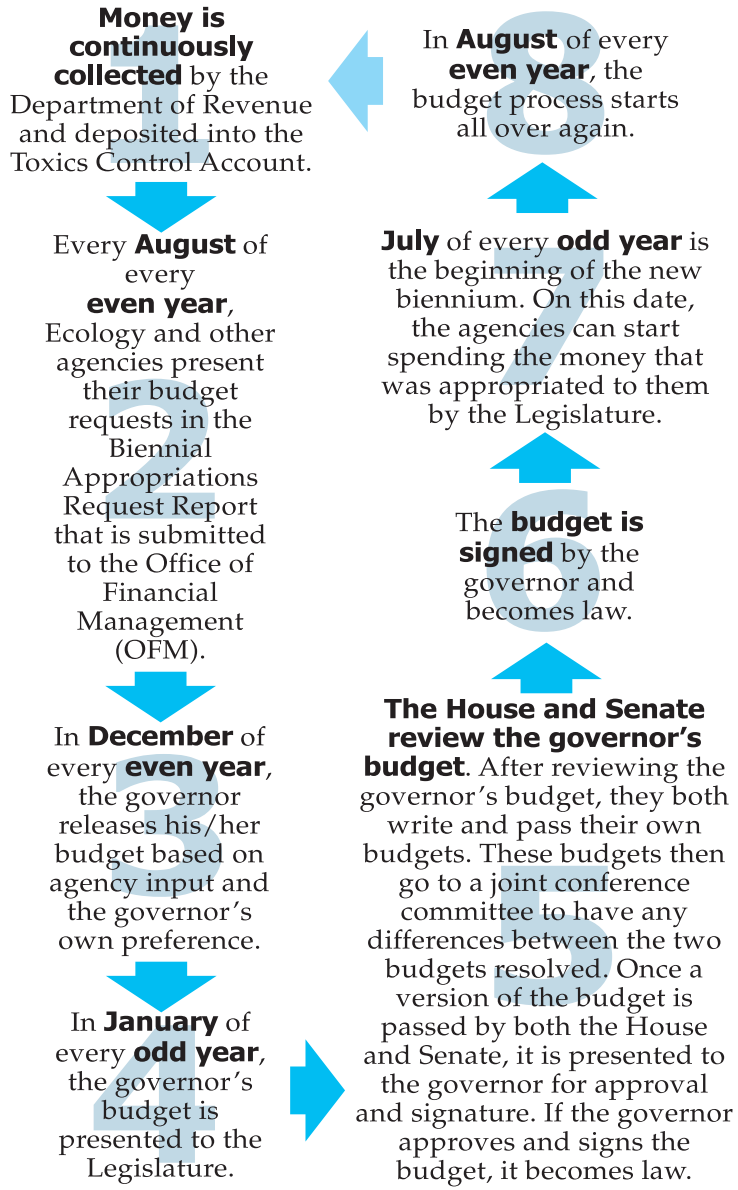
The Toxics Control Account was created under the Model Toxics Control Act. The primary source of money into the account is through a tax on petroleum products, pesticides, and certain chemicals. This tax is known as the "Hazardous Substance Tax."

The Toxics Control Account is divided into two accounts: the State Toxics Control Account and the Local Toxics Control Account. By statute, 47 percent of the tax collected goes into the State Toxics Control Account and 53 percent goes into the Local Toxics Control Account. These percentages do not change. However, there are other sources of money to the State Toxics Control Account. They are cost recovery, Voluntary Cleanup Program fees, fines and penalties, mixed waste fees, and miscellaneous.

The Hazardous Substance Tax

As mentioned earlier, the Hazardous Substance Tax is a tax imposed on petroleum products, pesticides, and certain chemicals. The tax is calculated by taking 0.7 percent or $7 per $1,000 of the wholesale value of the hazardous substance. It is imposed on the first in-state possessor of the hazardous substance. There are currently 8,000 different hazardous substances subject to the tax. However, over 85 percent of the money collected is based on petroleum products.

Figure 1: How agencies receive appropriations from the Toxics Control Account



Toxics Control Account: Revenue and Expenditures Fiscal Year 2000

State Toxics Control Account

The State Toxics Control Account helps fund activities of state agencies. In Fiscal Year 2000, the departments of Ecology, Health, Agriculture, Revenue, and Washington State Patrol received funds from the State Toxics Control Account.

In addition to Hazardous Substance Tax collections, the State Toxics Control Account receives money through the following sources:

- **Cost Recovery:** Ecology recovers the costs it incurs (from liable parties) for actions taken at contaminated sites.
- **Fines & Penalties:** Ecology issues fines and penalties to liable parties that do not comply with the law.
- **Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) Fees:** For a fee, Ecology reviews liable parties' site work plans, sampling plans, cleanup plans, and provides technical assistance.
- **Mixed Waste Fees:** Ecology collects fees from facilities that manage mixed waste.

Starting on page 4, this report contains a brief narrative by each agency or program that received State Toxics funds in Fiscal year 2000. Details on how the funds were spent are provided.

State Toxics Control Account Revenue

Hazardous Substance Tax	$22,362,826
Mixed Waste Fees	$3,637,001
Cost Recovery	$3,897, 755
Miscellaneous	$75,267
Voluntary Cleanup Program Fees	$265, 650
Fines & Penalties	$254, 453
*Revenue Transferred from LTCA**	$1,500,000
Total Revenue	$31,992,952

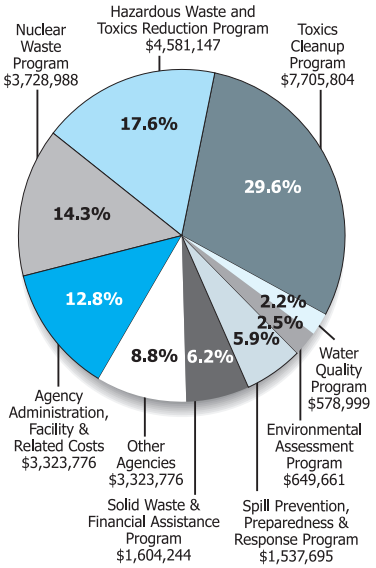
Table 1: Toxics Control Account Revenue and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 2000

Toxics Control Account Revenue	Local Toxics	State Toxics
Hazardous Substance Tax	$26,317,558	$22,362,826
Mixed Waste Fees		$3,637,001
Cost Recovery		$3,897,755
Miscellaneous		$75,267
Voluntary Cleanup Program Fees		$265,650
Fines & Penalties		$254,453
Revenue Transfers*	($1,500,000)	$1,500,000
Total Revenue	$24,817,558**	$31,992,952
Ecology Expenditures		
Toxics Cleanup Program	$452,060	$7,705,804
Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program	$104,400	$4,581,147
Agency Administration, Facility & Related Costs	$270,275	$3,323,776
Nuclear Waste Program		$3,728,988
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program	$47,255,737	$1,604,244
Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response Program		$1,537,695
Environmental Assessment Program	$9,430	$649,661
Water Quality Program		$578,999
Total Ecology Expenditures	$48,092,352	$23,710,314
Other Agency Expenditures		
Agriculture	$174,715	$651,782
Health		$1,408,400
State Patrol		$217,308
Revenue		$22,504
Total All Agency Expenditures	$48,267,067	$26,010,308

*Funds were transferred from the Local Toxics Control Account to the State Toxics Control Account to help pay Everett Smelter cleanup costs.

** Fund balance from Fiscal Year 1999 was 29.6 million.

Figure 2: State Toxics Control Account Expenditures



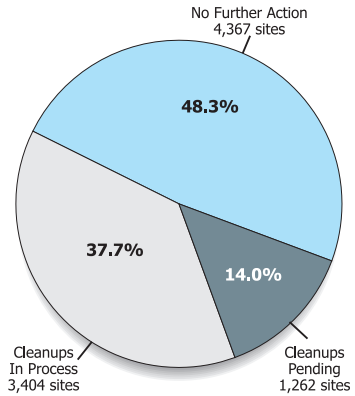
Department of Ecology: Toxics Cleanup Program

In Fiscal Year 2000, Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program received almost 30 percent of the funds in the State Toxics Control Account. The Toxics Cleanup Program was also responsible for generating a substantial amount of money for the account. Through cost recovery and its Voluntary Cleanup Program, the Toxics Cleanup Program generated over 4 million dollars for the State Toxics Control Account.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the Toxics Cleanup Program used State Toxics Control Account funds primarily on:

- Cleaning up high-priority contaminated sites (*rank 1,2, or Superfund*);
- Cleaning up lower-priority contaminated sites (*rank 3,4, or 5*);
- Providing technical assistance to those cleaning up contaminated sites;
- Providing technical assistance on contaminated sediments;
- Investigating, and if necessary, ranking new sites;
- Providing program support to staff working on the above activities.

Figure 3: Known and Suspected Contaminated Sites (July 1988 through September 2000)



9033 total sites

Cleaning up High-Priority Contaminated Sites

High-priority sites are comprised of Superfund sites and sites Ecology has ranked 1 or 2. Due to greater health and environmental concerns, Ecology primarily works on high-priority sites. All of these sites are on Ecology's Hazardous Sites List.

What makes these sites high-priority? The answer is the *contaminants* – the amount, how toxic they are, and how easily they can come into contact with people and the environment. Public concern and a need for immediate response may also affect which sites get top priority.

There are currently 407 high-priority sites in the state of Washington. The Toxics Cleanup Program cost recovers about 75 percent of the money it spends on these sites.

During Fiscal Year 2000, major cleanup actions were taken at the following high-priority sites:

- *Able Pest Control, Kenmore*
- *Aluminum Recycling, Spokane*
- *American Lake Garden, McChord AFB*
- *ARCO Tank Farm, Seattle*
- *Asarco Smelter, Tacoma*
- *Bingo Fuel Stop, Thorp*
- *Burlington Environmental, Tacoma*
- *Burlington Northern, Othello*
- *Cadet Manufacturing, Vancouver*
- *Cascade Pole, Olympia*
- *Centralia Landfill, Centralia*
- *Christensen Petroleum, Enumclaw*
- *Cornwall Avenue Landfill, Bellingham*
- *Crest Linen, Yakima*
- *Equilon Enterprises LLC, Seattle*
- *Everett Smelter, Everett*
- *Gas Works Park, Seattle*
- *Hamilton Labree Road PCE, Chehalis*
- *Handy Andy #8, Vancouver*
- *Hylebos Wood Debris, Tacoma*
- *ITT Rayonier, Port Angeles*
- *Jackpot Station, Union Gap*
- *Jackson Park, Bremerton*
- *JH Baxter, Renton*
- *Kaiser Aluminum Mead Works, Mead*
- *Lilyblad Petroleum, Tacoma*
- *Minitrie Tire Fire, Rochester*
- *New City Cleaners, Richland*
- *Norseland, Port Orchard*
- *North Market Street, Spokane*
- *Old Inland Pit, Spokane*
- *Pasco Landfill, Pasco*
- *Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton*
- *Schwerin Concaves, Walla Walla*
- *Shore Terminals LLC, Tacoma*
- *South Wilbur Petroleum, Wilbur*

- *Storey Gas Station, Cle Elum*
- *Tacoma Metals, Tacoma*
- *Tacoma Redevelopment Properties, Tacoma*
- *Texaco February Oil Spill, Anacortes*
- *Tidewater Barge Lines, Vancouver*
- *Weyerhaeuser Chlor Alki, Longview*
- *Weyerhaeuser Dupont, Dupont*
- *Whatcom Waterway, Bellingham*
- *Wolph's Second Hand Store, Olympia*

Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDA) sites:

A site becomes involved in the NRDA process when its natural resources (such as fish and shellfish) or services provided (edible fish or recreational fishing days) become damaged or lost as a result of contamination. The state, along with federal and tribal trustees, can require compensation for the injury caused – from the time of release to the time of full recovery. Compensation is used to restore, replace, or acquire equivalent habitat. To date, sites with natural resources damage assessment activities have been mainly in marine areas and are often Superfund sites.

During Fiscal Year 2000, NRDA projects included breaking ground at and the planting of a few restoration sites in Commencement Bay (Commencement Bay has many restoration projects in various phases of planning and development). At the Tulalip site in Marysville, a restoration plan is being developed and restoration opportunities and partnerships are continuously pursued. Other sites in the discovery and planning phases are the Duwamish River in Seattle and the Spokane River in Spokane.

Cleaning up Lower-Priority Contaminated Sites

The Toxics Cleanup Program oversees 447 contaminated sites with a state ranking of 3, 4, or 5. One-hundred sixty-two of these sites are in the cleanup process, and another twenty-four have been cleaned up. Ecology's complete list of ranked sites, the Hazardous Sites List, is available on the Internet at *www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/cleanup.html.*

Providing Technical Assistance

The Voluntary Cleanup Program allows the Toxics Cleanup Program to provide assistance to liable parties on sites that are generally of low environmental priority to the agency, but are a high priority to be cleaned up by the liable party or by a prospective purchaser of the property. The Voluntary Cleanup Program allows staff to advise liable parties or prospective purchasers before, during, and after their cleanup.

The Voluntary Cleanup Program is made up of three components: Ecology consultations, prepayment agreements, and prospective purchaser agreements.

Ecology Consultation

Ecology consultations are usually best for routine cleanups where a cleanup technology is easily identified, such as a leaking underground storage tank site. One may participate in the program by submitting a cleanup report to Ecology. For a fee, Ecology staff will review the report and provide a site determination, such as "no further action" or "future action pending." Since October 1997, 936 sites have entered the Voluntary Cleanup Program. Four-hundred and ninety-eight received a "no further action" determination, and another 438 are still in the review process. All three sites that were delisted from the August 2000 Hazardous Sites List participated and received an Ecology consultation.

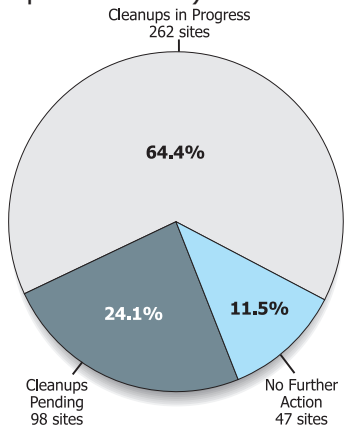
Prepayment Agreement

A prepayment agreement is an agreement whereby an individual agrees to pay Ecology in advance for its oversight. It can be negotiated in the form of an agreed order or a consent decree. A consent decree protects a party from future liability. Unlike Ecology consultations, prepayment agreements are used on larger, more complex sites.

Prospective Purchaser Agreement

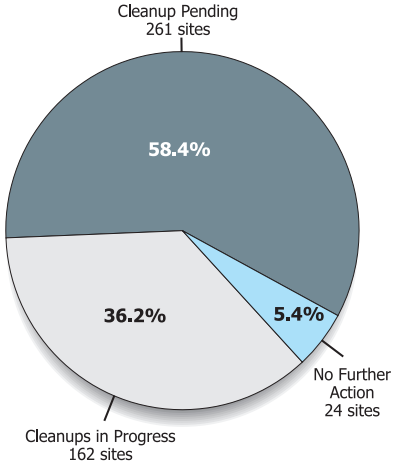
These agreements are settlements entered into by the state and a person or company that wants to purchase and redevelop contaminated property. These properties are often referred to as "brownfields." Brownfields are properties that are abandoned or underused because of environmental contamination from past industrial or commercial practices.

Figure 4: Status of Superfund and sites Ecology has ranked 1 or 2 (July 1988 through September 2000)



407 total sites

Figure 5: Status of sites Ecology has ranked 3, 4, or 5 (July 1988 through September 2000)



447 total sites

Under a prospective purchaser agreement, the liability for the known contamination is settled before the property is purchased. In return, the prospective purchaser provides resources to clean up the contamination at the site.

Sediment Management Activities

Staff from the Sediments Management Unit of the Toxics Cleanup Program are involved in many activities designed to either prevent or clean up contaminated sediments, including the identification of appropriate places to dispose of dredged material – whether contaminated or not. Sediments staff provide technical assistance and oversight to regional Ecology staff on sites with contaminated sediments and have assisted with the Bellingham Bay demonstration project and the lower Duwamish and Spokane River initiatives. Additionally, staff have established and maintain a list of contaminated sediment sites in Washington State.

Sediments are dredged from the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard site in Kitsap County.

Investigating, and if Necessary, Ranking New Sites

Initial Investigations

The first step in the cleanup process is to investigate a site. Once the Toxics Cleanup Program receives a complaint about a piece of property or the practices of an owner or operator, a program inspector will go to the site and conduct an initial investigation. This involves looking at the present conditions of the site for signs of possible spills and the use and storage of hazardous waste. Some sampling may be involved.

Site Hazard Assessments

If it is determined that further work is required at a site after the initial investigation, a site hazard assessment may be conducted. A site hazard assessment provides the Toxics Cleanup Program with basic information about a site. The program then uses the Washington Ranking Method to estimate the potential threat the site poses, if not cleaned up, to human health and the environment. A score of one represents the highest level of concern relative to other sites, and a score of five represents the lowest. Hazard ranking helps the Toxics Cleanup Program target where to spend State Toxics dollars. During Fiscal Year 2000, 105 site hazard assessments were completed. Of those, 51 new sites were added to the state's Hazardous Sites List. The remainder received a "No Further Action" decision.

Program Support

There are many individuals that work behind the scenes to get sites cleaned up. Computer staff, budget and planning staff, policy staff, public involvement staff, attorney general staff, and administrative staff all work together to get sites cleaned up. All of these positions are funded in whole or in part by money from the State Toxics Control Account. Some support costs are cost recovered from liable parties.

Department of Ecology: Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program

Ecology's Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program's vision is to foster sustainability, prevent pollution, and ensure safe waste management. Their two primary objectives are to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated and to prevent hazards due to improper management or disposal of hazardous wastes into the state's air, land, and waters. There are several major activities designed to accomplish these objectives.

Visiting Facilities that Generate Hazardous Waste

The Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program is concentrating on providing information to businesses and governmental entities through face-to-face visits, with an emphasis on providing technical assistance to help them both reduce and safely manage hazardous waste. Last year, program staff conducted 1,600 visits.

One example of successful business visits is the "Never Been Seen" project. Under this project, a series of first-time technical assistance visits were delivered in the Northwest Region to 100 medium quantity generators (MQG) of hazardous waste. During the visits, the goal was to check for and urge correction of compliance indicator violations and to educate the businesses on waste and pollution reduction opportunities. As a way to educate them about Ecology's operations, King County inspectors accompanied staff on some of the visits.

The site visits were well received, and it was determined that over 60 percent of the businesses could, with little to moderate effort, reduce their hazardous waste generated, thereby making them small quantity generators and conditionally exempt from many of the regulations.

Providing Technical Assistance on Hazardous Waste-Derived Fertilizers

During the last fiscal year, staff reviewed over 400 fertilizer products for compliance with the new state standards. They also made fertilizer data available to the public through the Internet and provided technical assistance to fertilizer manufacturers. Staff has been busy helping to shape national standards for metals in fertilizers through extensive comments on draft proposals and at the state level, exploring ways to address the issues of dioxin in fertilizers.

Promoting Pollution Prevention

It is a state law that businesses producing more than 2,640 pounds of hazardous waste annually complete a "pollution prevention plan." The purpose of preparing a plan is to determine if the business can reduce their waste and chemical use. Staff from the Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program provides technical assistance to businesses preparing plans. Some 650 businesses in Washington currently participate in this program.

Conducting Enforcement When Necessary

Maintaining a credible enforcement capability is essential to keeping technical assistance effective. In most cases, unless there is an immediate threat to human health and/or the environment, assistance is offered to help a business correct the problem before resorting to an enforcement action. During Fiscal Year 2000, the program issued 10 hazardous waste enforcement actions totaling $777,000.

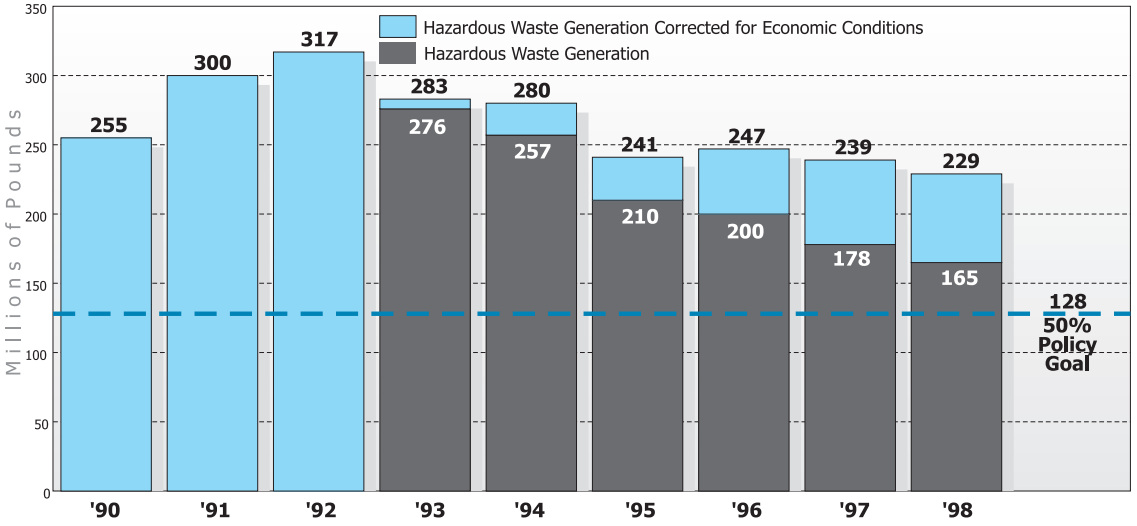
Permitting Facilities that Treat, Store, or Dispose of Hazardous Waste

Staff issue permits to facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste and operate in a manner protective of human health and the environment. In Fiscal Year 2000, staff modified 11 permits.

Conducting Cleanups at Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Sites

This activity involves cleaning up facilities that have become contaminated with hazardous wastes. In Fiscal Year 2000, staff worked with businesses to complete two site closures. Staff also issued two Toxics Cleanup orders.

Figure 6: Progress Toward the 50 Percent Hazardous Waste Reduction Goal



Making Common Sense Hazardous Waste Management Decisions

The Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program is using creative ways to make the Dangerous Waste Regulations workable while still protecting human health and the environment. For example, in June 2000, the program added lamps that are dangerous waste (i.e. fluorescent tubes, high-density lamps, fluorescent neon lamps, etc.) to the Universal Waste Rule. Businesses now must recycle these lamps, but in return they benefit because:

- The waste is not counted toward waste generation totals to determine generator status;
- The waste is not reported on the Dangerous Waste Annual Report;
- The waste does not need to be manifested when sent off-site;
- Accumulation time limit for universal waste has been increased to one year.

Keeping the Public Informed

The Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program has several efforts underway to provide information to the public. During Fiscal Year 2000, staff responded to more than 18,860 telephone calls on hazardous waste issues. Staff conducted 43 workshops on safe waste management and pollution prevention – attended by 2,315 people. Staff also prepared a quarterly newsletter "Shoptalk" to provide the public with current tips on reducing and safely managing hazardous waste. The program also put much effort into collecting data for public use. The program collects hazardous waste generation/management data from 7,000 businesses, hazardous substance use and storage data from 3,500 businesses, and pollution prevention planning data from 650 businesses. Data is also collected from about 3,000 businesses on releases of toxic chemicals as required under the federal community right-to-know law. The public can use this information to monitor hazardous waste in their communities.

Department of Ecology: Other Programs

Department of Ecology: Environmental Assessment Program

Ecology's Environmental Assessment Program is responsible for monitoring land and water to measure environmental status, trends, and results. Activities include directed environmental studies of toxic pollutants in priority waterbodies and technical review and investigations dealing with toxic chemical contamination of marine and freshwater aquatic organisms and sediments. Program staff also conduct total maximum daily load (TMDL) evaluations designed to identify sources of toxic substances in priority watersheds and recommend pollutant load reductions necessary to achieve compliance with state water quality standards. Highlights of the year include:

- Completing a study assessing typical dioxin concentrations in the agricultural soils of the state. Results showed dioxin concentrations lower in agricultural lands than those found previously in other (open, urban, forest) lands;
- Verifying the 303(d) listing of the upper Yakima River for violating state water quality standards for metals. Results showed metals concentrations lower than previously detected and it was recommended the upper Yakima be removed from the 303(d) list for metals violations;
- Monitoring the long-term effectiveness of ground water cleanup;
- Monitoring changes in sediment contamination in Puget Sound urban bays;
- Identifying and tracking pesticide residues found in fish and shellfish tissues and sediments.

Department of Ecology: Program Administration

State and Local Toxics Control Account funds help pay for program administration. These services provide the foundation from which Ecology is able to address the goals of the Model Toxics Control Act. The services are:

- *Executive management* oversees the Department's mission, goals, and policies;
- *Regional directors* represent the director in local communities and provide coordination on complex local issues;
- *Legislative and intergovernmental relation staff* coordinate legislative activities, represent agency policy to other governments, and coordinate rule development;
- *Education and public information staff* provide primary leadership in environmental education, community outreach, public involvement, and media relations;
- *Additional costs* include computer support, telecommunications, budget and central planning, accounting and fiscal services, records management, mail handling, facility planning and maintenance, warehousing, and motor pool services.

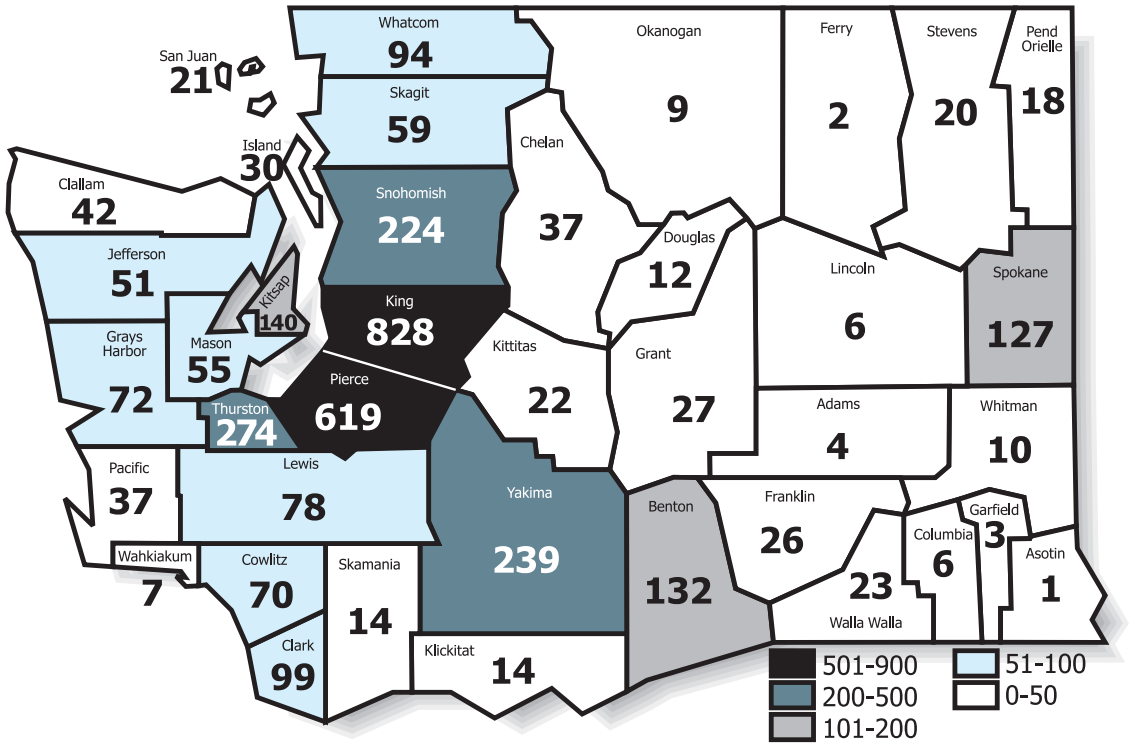
Department of Ecology:
Nuclear Waste Program

The Nuclear Waste Program regulates the storage, treatment, and disposal of dangerous waste and mixed waste at Hanford and certain non-Hanford facilities. Mixed waste contains both a hazardous and radioactive component.

The Nuclear Waste Program collects fees from facilities that manage mixed waste in the state. This money goes to the State Toxics Control Account where it is appropriated to the Nuclear Waste Program.

In Fiscal Year 2000, mixed waste fees in the Toxics Control Account funds helped pay for compliance inspection, regulatory oversight, technical assistance, and review and approval of permit applications at regulated mixed waste facilities.

Figure 7: Spill Reports by County for 1999



Department of Ecology:
Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program

Ecology's Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program responds to oil and hazardous substance spills. This involves ensuring cleanup of "orphan" spills (orphan means the owner is bankrupt, unable to locate, or nonexistent), acting as on-scene coordinator, investigating and providing technical assistance or issuing enforcement actions when appropriate, participating in drills, and working closely with federal spill programs. Emergency cleanup at hazardous waste sites and drug labs are included in this activity. Cost recovery is pursued whenever a responsible party is identified.

Drug Lab Activity

The Spills Program uses State Toxics Control Account funds for handling and disposing of hazardous wastes found at drug sites. The number of drug labs and abandoned dumpsites in Washington State has risen consistently and dramatically for several years. Ecology responders statewide have seen labs reach 670 in the first six months of 2000, compared to 335 for the same time period in 1999. The Spills Program is working hard to reduce and control the costs associated with drub lab activity.

Department of Ecology:
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program

Ecology's Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program provides three main services funded by the State Toxics Control Account:

- Technical assistance and support to local governments on solid waste management issues;
- Regulation of large industrial facilities (such as pulp and paper, petroleum refining, and aluminum smelting);
- Regulation and enforcement on remedial actions related to closed landfills.

Technical Assistance

The Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program supports and supplements the work of local governments to properly manage and dispose of solid waste. The program approves local plans, reviews local permits, provides technical assistance to local jurisdictions, establishes statewide regulations, and addresses statewide issues. This partnership helps to protect the environment and human health, while making the best possible use of resources.

In Fiscal Year 2000, the program provided professional engineering and hydrogeologic support to local health departments (of note is the new 304th Street Landfill in Pierce County), provided technical assistance for solid waste inspections at the request of local health departments, revised the solid waste regulations to make recycling easier in the state, and provided technical assistance to counties developing solid and moderate risk waste plans and in putting those plans into practice.

Remedial Action

The Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program has been the lead on several remedial actions at landfills. These have included Olympic View Landfill in Port Orchard, Ryegrass Landfill in Kittitas, and ITT Rayonier Landfill in Port Angeles.

Industrial Regulation

Funds from the State Toxics Control Account are used in the regulation of major industrial facilities. All of these facilities generate varying levels of hazardous waste. Some have hazardous waste sites that have been or must be cleaned up. Staff assures that the industries properly manage the facilities and sites to protect human health and the environment. These regulatory functions are carried out under WAC 173-303 for inspections, enforcements, and permits. When necessary, the Model Toxics Control Act is used to require cleanup of historical problems and closures.

Department of Ecology:
Water Quality Program

The Water Quality Program received State Toxics Control Account funds to pay for activities that help protect Washington's water from contaminants.

Lower Columbia River National Estuary Program

The lower Columbia River has been part of the National Estuary Program since 1995. The National Estuary Program was established by Congress in 1987 to identify nationally significant estuaries that are threatened by overuse, development, and pollution and to aid in the development of local management plans to protect and preserve these estuaries. The State Toxics Control Account provides funding for staff to assist the program's Implementation Committee. The Program has developed a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan based on seven priority issues. A list of 43 action items has been listed in the plan to solve the problems associated with each issue. Toxic contaminants in sediments and fish are among the priorities.

Contaminated Sediment Runoff

Water quality in the Yakima River is heavily impacted by return flows from irrigated agriculture. These return flows are high in turbidity and also contain pesticides and other toxic substances associated with suspended sediment. The goal of this project is to provide in-the-field education and technical assistance to inform irrigators about the impacts to water quality resulting from improper irrigation practices and to provide assistance to reduce those impacts.

Aquatic Pesticide Program

This program is aimed at reducing the risk to public health and aquatic life from pesticides that are used to manage aquatic weeds, invasive plants, and pests. Staff develop and interpret rules that pertain to aquatic pesticides. They provide technical assistance and how-to information to pesticide applicators, lake associations, and others to ensure the wise use of aquatic pesticides. Staff also assist chemical manufacturers and pesticide applicators and their clients with information regarding permit conditions, and provide educational materials on specific pesticides and aquatic pest control methods.

An aquatic herbicide was applied to this lake to eradicate a noxious aquatic weed called Hydrilla

Water Quality Standards for Toxics

Staff provides technical support for development of water quality standards for toxic substances. Staff work on risk assessment issues related to toxics and provides technical assistance to permit writers on using the water quality standards for setting effluent limits in wastewater discharge permits. Staff lead workgroups addressing the reduction of toxic substances, including the intra-agency committee developing Ecology's strategy on persistent bioaccumulative toxic chemicals and the inter-agency marine toxics work group.

Implementation of Surface and Ground Water Quality Standards for Toxics

This project provides technical support for remediation of ground and surface water contamination caused by disposal of contaminated waste fluids and stormwater in underground injection control wells. Water Quality staff has worked on an Ecology team to design clean up procedures and to evaluate future testing protocols to determine potential impact to ground and surface water quality. Staff also works to develop guidelines and protocols to evaluate ground water contribution of toxic contaminants to listed waterbodies.

Department of Health

Public interest and concern about managing toxic substances stems from a desire to protect our environment and to prevent harmful effects from exposure to these substances. The Department of Health receives funds from the State Toxics Control Account to perform environmental health protection, monitoring, and assessment activities. These activities are directed towards protecting the public's health from exposure to toxic substances released into the environment.

Following is a brief description of a few of the Department of Health's accomplishments during Fiscal Year 2000.

Blaine Primary School/ Glioblastoma investigation

Health concerns were raised after two cases of an aggressive brain tumor (glioblastoma) were reported in teachers at the Blaine Primary School within a year of each other. The Department of Health conducted an investigation to determine whether there was a link to environmental contamination. Environmental data as well as relevant toxicological data was reviewed to determine whether any environmental agent might be responsible for these cancers. The Department held meetings with school staff and community members to discuss issues, concerns, and the findings. Results indicated there was no environmental contamination link to these cases.

Drug Labs

During the year, the Department of Health licensed 15 contractors, 20 supervisors, and 40 workers to clean up drug laboratories. As a result, 115 sites were decontaminated by contractors and declared fit to reoccupy. This is a 130 percent increase over the previous fiscal year.

In addition, the Department presented 20 clandestine drug lab awareness classes to local health jurisdictions, apartment owner associations, the US Drug Enforcement Agency, and hospitals.

Lake Whatcom Fish

Human health concerns over mercury concentrations in Lake Whatcom fish were recently raised due to findings from a screening-level fish tissue data collection effort. To address these concerns, the Department, along with Whatcom County Health and Human Services Department, Ecology, and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), conducted an intensive fish tissue mercury study and a fish consumption survey for Lake Whatcom. The goal of these studies was to quantify mercury concentrations in fish and to determine how much fish Lake Whatcom anglers consume. This information will help the Department determine whether a fish advisory is warranted for the lake and will assist in efforts to educate fish consumers on the risks/benefits of eating fish from the lake.

Indoor Air Quality

The Indoor Air Quality program provided approximately 3,000 phone consultations this year as well as conducted 24 site investigations. Site investigations were primarily at schools and were focused on possible toxic exposures to children. Staff also provided training to 10 local health jurisdictions. Additionally, the Indoor Air Quality Program continued to support Underwriters Laboratories in developing an indoor air standard and served on the Technical Advisory Committee, as well as two project specific work groups.

Aquatic Herbicides

The Department has responded to several inquiries associated with the use of aquatic herbicides for control of aquatic and wetland invasive plant species. The Department has prepared fact sheets for several chemicals and reviewed the toxicity of some herbicides for Ecology. Also, personnel from regional offices of Ecology have requested assistance from the Department of Health regarding application of various herbicides to lakes and wetlands.

Drinking Water and Public Health Laboratory

The Department continued a statewide effort to determine the drinking water quality and sanitary-related status of all licensed farm worker camps. This effort has been largely supported by the State Public Health Laboratory (which has also been managing the funding for sample analyses taken at various suspected contaminated sites in the state). All camps were sampled for volatile organic compounds, inorganic chemicals, ethylene dibromide (EDB), and three tests for synthetic organic compounds. Water systems supplying a total of 189 camps were sampled and a total of 915 chemical samples were taken. Sampling results showed detections of EDB above the maximum contaminant level (MCL) in two camps in Franklin County. Approximately 20 percent of the camps had nitrate levels above the MCL. Although trace amounts of several synthetic organic compounds were detected in a few systems, no organics above MCL levels were detected in any of the systems, other than EDB.

As a result of this project, some of the camps sampled and surveyed are now approved or conditionally approved as public water systems, while many others are still in the process of pursuing compliance and system approval. Compliance agreements have been completed with some systems to remediate MCL violations and other problems found with well construction or other components of the systems.

Maury and Vashon Islands

Soil on Maury Island, Vashon Island, and areas of mainland King County contain concentrations of arsenic and lead that exceed typical background levels. Evaluation of soil samples suggests that the contamination, which likely resulted from stack emissions from the former Tacoma Smelter, is widespread and could potentially impact large numbers of people in the affected area. The Department of Health has worked with Ecology and Public Health – Seattle and King County to assess the health hazard and provide information to the public about the potential health threat, including ways to minimize the hazard and to develop additional plans to investigate and address the problem.

Contaminated Orchard Lands Converted to Residential Use

In the first half of the 20th century, lead arsenate was a heavily used pesticide on tens of thousands of acres of orchard crops. Much of this lead and arsenic remains in surface soil in areas where the pesticide was applied. This is a public health concern, because many of these orchards have been taken out of production and converted to residential use – where families can be exposed to the contamination. Exposed populations will likely increase as economic pressures promote further conversion of agricultural property to residential use. To protect public health, the Department of Health, Ecology, and the Department of Agriculture have been developing procedures to determine the extent of the problem, information for people potentially affected by the contamination, and guidelines for future conversion of contaminated properties.

Drinking Water State Advisory Level for DCPA (Dacthal)

The Department of Health completed an evaluation of toxicity information and developed a state advisory level for the pesticide DCPA (also known as dacthal) and its metabolites in drinking water. Recent detection of this unregulated pesticide in drinking water systems around the state prompted this evaluation.

Fertilizers

The Department has continued involvement in evaluating possible public health exposures related to recycling of hazardous waste into fertilizers. The Department aids in the review of fertilizers made from hazardous wastes that are being registered by the Department of Agriculture. Additionally, the Department is involved in the design and interpretation of studies specified in the fertilizer law passed by the legislature in 1998.

Department of Agriculture

Waste Pesticide Identification and Disposal Program

The Washington State Department of Agriculture's Waste Pesticide Identification and Disposal Program has two primary goals. One is to significantly reduce and eventually eliminate the backlog of prohibited and otherwise unusable pesticides stored by users, especially those stored on farms and other similar rural locations. The other is to prevent future accumulations of unusable pesticides through education focused in the areas of product storage and handling, as well as improved planning before purchase.

Many pesticides have become unusable due to government actions that prohibited most or all of their uses. As of June 2000, the program has collected and properly disposed of over 175,000 pounds of Dinoseb, DDT, Endrin and Parathion alone. In fact, on May 25, the one millionth pound of unusable pesticide was collected from a tree fruit grower in the Wenatchee area. The program has now collected 1,008,289 pounds of unusable pesticides from 3,473 participants. Other states that have implemented similar programs are also finding that a tremendous amount of old pesticides remain in storage in their states. In addition to rural areas, we find these old pesticides in suburban locations as housing developments expand into traditional agricultural areas

Implementation of the Federal Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996 is also increasing the amount of pesticides that become unusable. Several widely used pesticides have had use restrictions or prohibitions and phase out periods placed on them as a result of FQPA. These first FQPA restrictions have directly affected the tree fruit industry in Washington State. Many food tolerances are expected to be revoked or lowered as a result of FQPA. Once a tolerance is revoked, the specific pesticide can no longer be used on that crop. FQPA is also affecting pesticide use in non-farm situations. Chlorpyrifos (Dursban®) is a common insecticide used by pest control companies used to control pests in residential and commercial areas in addition to agricultural uses. Many uses of chlorpyrifos are being phased out over the next few years because of FQPA. FQPA has the potential to create many additional containers of unusable pesticides throughout the U.S. and will have an impact on the Waste Pesticide Program. The Program is encouraging pesticide users to limit the amount of pesticides purchased at one time so that they may be used entirely during a specific application or season.

Unusable pesticides are collected at two types of events: regional and special site. The majority of pesticides are collected at regional events. These events are held on a rotating basis around the state and are similar to household hazardous waste collections in that the participant transports their unusable pesticides to a collection site where a hazardous waste contractor packages them into hazardous waste disposal containers. Since the pesticides brought to these sites are fully regulated, the Department prepares and mails a specific bill-of-lading to each of the participants - based upon an inventory they submit before the event. This document must be in the participant's vehicle while on a public road and available to emergency personnel in case of a spill or accident. The Department also assists the participants with packaging materials to enhance safe transportation and with chemical analysis of unlabeled containers. The remainder of the pesticides are collected at special site events. These events are usually held at the participant's pesticide storage locations. These events are held at the participant's site due to numerous containers of unknown chemicals, hazards associated with transporting due to container condition, and type of pesticides that could pose a risk to other participant's if brought to a regional event.

After the contractor packages the pesticides, they are transported to a permitted disposal facility. Most of the pesticides are disposed of by thermal destruction. Only pesticides containing metallic ingredients that cannot be destroyed by heat (such as arsenic, lead and mercury) are disposed of at a hazardous waste landfill. Many pesticides, such as DDT, are "land ban" chemicals and are prohibited from disposal at a hazardous waste landfill.

Table 2: Waste Pesticide Disposal Projects Performed by WSDA Fiscal Year 2000 (7/1/99 - 6/30/00)

Collection Event	When	Participants	Pounds	Disposal Cost	Per pound
Long Beach Regional	8/30/99	9	2,982	$9,482.76	$3.18
Longview Regional	8/31/99	4	331	$1,324.00	$4.00
Olympia Regional	9/1/99	11	2,235	$7,107.30	$3.18
Puyallup Regional	9/2/99	19	2,398	$10,131.24	$4.22
Spokane Regional	9/21/99	25	11,806	$20,896.62	$1.77
Dayton Regional	9/23/99	18	8,864	$17,413.78	$1.96
Okanogan Regional	10/19/99	30	5,551	$9,880.78	$1.78
Chelan Regional	10/20/99	21	6,602	$11,751.56	$1.78
Wenatchee Regional	10/21/99	68	10,317	$20,057.22	$1.94
Prosser Regional	3/28-29/00	22	20,790	$27,583.16	$1.33
Pasco Regional	3/30/00	25	9,296	$15,355.81	$1.65
Yakima Regional	05/1-2/00	62	15,249	$22,320.62	$1.46
Goldendale Regional	5/3/00	6	2,064	$6,618.81	$3.21
Walla Walla Regional	5/4/00	9	4,207	$8,786.47	$2.09
Lynden Regional	5/23/00	18	4,117	$8,504.47	$2.07
Wenatchee Regional	5/25/00	55	9,552	$18,792.42	$1.97
Regional total FY 2000	16 events	402	116,361	$216,007.02	$1.86
Auburn 1 Special Site	7/1/99	1	30	$1,934.00	$64.47
Colfax 2 Special Site	7/1/99	1	15	$8,183.20	$545.55
Rockford 1 Special Site	12/9/99	1	+ n/a	$1,200.00	+ n/a
Walla Walla 5 Special Site	12/9/99	1	15	$2,284.00	$152.27
Yakima Special Site	10/18/99	7	1,163	$2,070.14	$1.78
Spokane Special Site	3/27/00	7	2,381	$6,082.56	$2.55
Mount Vernon Special Site	5/24/00	1	327	$731.96	$2.24
Special site total FY 2000	7 events	19	3,931	$22,485.86	$5.72
Total FY 2000	23 events	421	120,292	$238,492.88	$1.98

Other Agencies: Washington State Patrol and Revenue

Washington State Patrol

The Washington State Patrol Fire Protection Bureau uses funds from the State Toxics Control Account to prepare firefighters in Washington State to respond to incidents involving hazardous materials. Their mission is to provide the means for firefighters to receive live-fire training that meets or exceeds the minimum standards required by federal and state regulations governing firefighter training. Additionally, firefighters are provided with the technical knowledge and training needed to recognize and contain hazardous material incidents which threaten our citizens and environment. The training firefighters receive reduces risk to both the firefighter and the property they protect. Funds received from the State Toxics Control Account are dedicated to staff, equipment, and consumables required to deliver live-fire training in the following areas:

Flammable Liquids

- *Level 1* provides firefighters with the basic knowledge necessary to identify, control, and recover various flammable liquid emergencies. Instruction includes the behavior of flammable liquids in bulk, fire extinguishing agents, safety, and environmental concerns. Students practice their skills while extinguishing a live, flammable liquid fire on an overturned tanker.

- *Level 2* provides additional tactical and fire-ground training and experience with problems involving flammable liquids, including handling a team leader position during a flammable liquid casualty. The course provides live fire training using a simulated fuel-loading dock, fuel under pressure (broken flange), and a bulk fuel storage container.

Portable Fire Extinguishers

Students gain experience in fire-ground problems using standard pump-type water extinguishers, stored pressurized water extinguishers, dry chemical extinguishers, and carbon dioxide extinguishers.

Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Firefighters learn the basic properties of LPG, issues surrounding LPG powered vehicle fuel systems and storage tanks and their built-in safety features, leak detection, product identification, and basic tactics for LPG emergencies. Students practice attacking, controlling, and recovering LPG fires on a simulated storage tank, overhead piping, an impinging jet, and an LPG fill station.

This combination of academic and hands-on training for first responders enhances emergency preparedness planning, improves response skills, and provides students with the incident command training necessary to mitigate hazardous materials incidents. Additional instruction, such as incident command, using a self-contained breathing apparatus, and search and rescue is also provided. This training is vital to ensure minimal loss of life and property to all citizens throughout the state of Washington. During Fiscal Year 2000, 82,264 hours of practical and classroom instruction were provided to firefighters.

Department of Revenue

The Department of Revenue oversees the collection of the Hazardous Substance Tax.

Local Toxics Control Account

The Local Toxics Control Account is used primarily to fund grants to local governments. The Department of Ecology, specifically the Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program, administers the grants program.

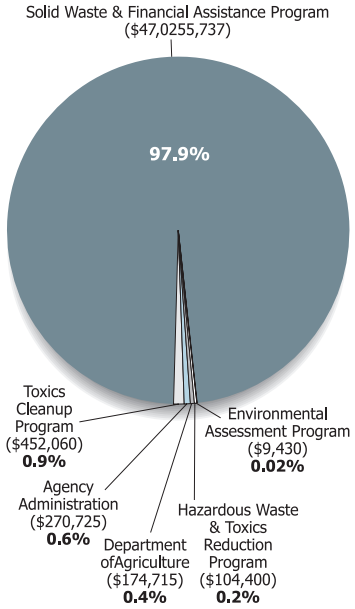
Local Toxics Control Account Revenue

Local Toxics Control Account Revenue Total $24,817,558
(*Fund balance from Fiscal Year 1999 was 29.6 million.*)

Local Toxics Expenditures

Toxics Cleanup Program	$452,060
Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program	$104,400
Agency Administration	$270,725
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program	$47,255,737
Environmental Assessment Program	$9,430
Department of Agriculture	$174,715
Total All Agency Expenditures	$48,267,067

Figure 8: Local Toxics Expenditures



Department of Ecology: Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program

Local governments may use grants to clean up contaminated sites, manage solid and hazardous waste, or provide drinking water to those whose wells have been contaminated as the result of a contaminated site. Grants are offered to citizen groups for participation in cleanup actions and promotion of waste management priorities.

Coordinated Prevention Grants

Coordinated Prevention Grants are awarded to local governments to help prevent pollution from improper management and disposal of solid waste and moderate risk waste. The grant program runs on a two-year cycle. During Fiscal year 2000, a total of $15,845,262 was awarded, allowing $25,010,698 in costs to be leveraged by local governments. Local match rates range from 25 to 40 percent of costs eligible for grant funding depending on the local economic situation.

The program funded the following types of projects:

- Collecting and disposing of household hazardous waste;
- Inspecting facilities;
- Responding to and investigating illegal dumpers;
- Teaching people how to prevent waste and to recycle;
- Building facilities for recycling and household hazardous waste collection;
- Working with businesses to find ways to reduce and recycle their moderate risk waste;
- Preparing plans for solid waste, moderate risk waste, and biomedical waste;
- Drilling and installing ground water monitoring wells.

Table 3: Coordinated Prevention Grants

Recipient	Grant #	Total Project Cost	Local Toxics Control Account Dollars
Adams County Health District	G0000270	85,333	64,000
Adams County Solid Waste	G0000302	154,108	115,581
Asotin County Health District	G0000254	100,000	60,000
Asotin County Landfill	G0000253	204,783	122,870
Bellevue City of	G0000208	198,523	119,114
Benton County Solid Waste	G0000242	545,500	327,300
Benton-Franklin Dist Health Dept	G0000088	219,619	150,000
Bremerton-Kitsap Co Health Dist	G0000134	300,021	187,705
Burien City of	G0000189	56,850	34,110
Chelan County	G0000089	328,572	197,143
Chelan-Douglas Health District	G0000080	219,619	150,000
Clallam Co Dept of Community Development	G0000204	212,000	127,200
Clallam Co Environmental Health	G0000206	157,626	94,576
Clallam County Road Department	G0000205	5,000	3,000
Clark Co Public Works Department	G0000165	1,099,780	659,868
Columbia County Health District	G0000239	27,000	17,550
Covington City of	G0000130	25,785	15,471
Cowlitz Co Building & Planning Dept	G0000166	153,846	100,000
Cowlitz County Public Works Dept	G0000219	310,000	186,000
Douglas Co Solid Waste Program	G0000081	190,328	142,746
Duvall City of	G0000229	28,938	17,363
Edmonds City of	G0000137	59,266	35,560
Enumclaw City of	G0000132	21,575	12,945
Everett City of	G0000138	128,280	76,968
Federal Way City of	G0000210	144,230	86,538
Ferry County Public Works	G0000255	115,750	86,813
Franklin Co Public Works	G0000267	220,548	165,411
Garfield Co Health District	G0000269	21,154	13,750
Garfield County Solid Waste	G0000293	103,601	67,341
Grant Co Health District	G0000241	133,333	100,000
Grant Co Public Works	G0000266	277,350	208,013
Grays Harbor Co Environmental Health	G0000176	166,667	100,000
Grays Harbor County	G0000214	343,973	206,384
Island County Health Department	G0000140	153,846	100,000
Island County Public Works	G0000162	308,992	185,395
Issaquah City of	G0000174	20,443	12,266
Jefferson Co Health & Human Services	G0000192	83,950	54,568
Jefferson County Public Works Dept	G0000115	223,333	134,000
Kelso City of	G0000212	27,871	16,723
Kenmore City of	G0000157	33,490	20,094
Kent City of	G0000139	137,094	82,256
King County Solid Waste Division	G0000211	695,253	417,152
Kirkland City of	G0000158	84,822	50,893
Kitsap Co Public Works Department	G0000133	665,912	399,547
Kittitas County Health Department	G0000237	66,667	50,000
Kittitas County Solid Waste	G0000086	190,328	142,746
Klickitat County	G0000227	161,736	121,302
Klickitat County Health Dept	G0000226	133,333	100,000
Lewis Co Community Services-SWU	G0000108	276,805	207,604
Lewis County Public Health	G0000193	133,333	100,000
Lincoln Co Public Works Dept	G0000183	175,725	105,435
Lincoln County Environmental Health	G0000151	60,000	39,000
Longview City of	G0000213	79,329	47,597

Recipient	Grant #	Total Project Cost	Local Toxics Control Account Dollars
Lynnwood City of	G0000136	50,870	30,522
Maple Valley City of	G0000159	24,911	14,947
Mason Co Community Development	G0000215	170,948	128,211
Mason Co Dept of Health Services	G0000216	133,333	100,000
Mercer Island City of	G0000184	41,650	24,990
Monroe City of	G0000160	48,863	29,318
Newcastle City of	G0000131	17,616	10,570
Normandy Park City of	G0000186	14,707	8,824
Northeast Tri-County Health Dist	G0000299	105,955	79,466
Oak Harbor City of	G0000259	48,638	29,183
Okanogan Co Dept of Public Works	G0000221	206,600	154,950
Okanogan County Health District	G0000220	133,000	99,750
Pacific Co Dept of Community Development	G0000175	300,333	225,250
Pend Oreille County Public Works	G0000152	143,369	107,527
Pierce County Public Works Dept	G0000222	1,228,100	736,860
Port Angeles City of	G0000223	122,985	73,791
Redmond City of	G0000185	47,100	28,260
Renton City of	G0000228	89,936	53,962
San Juan Co Health & Community Services	G0000168	150,000	97,500
San Juan Co Public Works Dept	G0000170	182,300	109,380
Seatac City of	G0000191	45,356	27,214
Seattle Public Utilities	G0000155	1,044,800	626,880
Seattle-King Co Public Health Dept	G0000156	1,745,522	1,047,313
Seattle-King Co Public Health Dept	G0000171	166,667	100,000
Shelton City of	G0000149	58,666	44,000
Shoreline City of	G0000209	55,580	33,348
Skagit Co Public Works Department	G0000163	433,460	260,076
Skagit County Health Department	G0000164	153,846	100,000
Skamania County	G0000295	140,345	105,259
Skykomish Town of	G0000129	2,176	1,306
Snohomish Co Health District	G0000135	308,569	192,834
Snohomish Co Public Works Dept	G0000161	1,355,467	813,280
Spokane Regional Health District	G0000117	153,846	100,000
Spokane Regional Sw System	G0000118	1,340,673	804,404
Stevens County Public Works	G0000150	204,741	153,556
SW Washington Health District	G0000264	218,575	150,000
Tacoma City of	G0000294	589,693	353,816
Tacoma-Pierce Co Health Department	G0000263	324,600	194,760
Tacoma-Pierce Co Health Department	G0000265	166,667	100,000
Thurston Co Water & Waste Mgmt Dept	G0000194	361,962	217,177
Thurston County Health Dept	G0000195	365,000	219,000
Thurston County Health Dept	G0000196	166,667	100,000
Tukwila City of	G0000190	29,175	17,505
Wahkiakum County	G0000325	30,000	22,500
Walla Walla & Columbia Counties	G0000238	403,132	278,161
Walla Walla County Health Dept	G0000240	10,000	7,500
Whatcom County	G0000169	771,001	462,601
Whitman Co Public Works Dept	G0000301	266,968	160,181
Whitman County Health Dept	G0000268	24,000	15,600
Wilson Creek Town of	G0000351	1,100	825
Yakima County	G0000079	606,676	455,007
Yakima County Health District	G0000087	133,334	100,000
Totals:		**$25,010,698**	**$15,845,262**

Remedial Action Grants

The Remedial Action Grants Program provides funding to local governments for cleaning up publicly owned contaminated sites and related work. In Fiscal Year 2000, there were:

- Nine local governments received grants for the study and remediation of typical contaminated sites, including landfills and sites with future public use (total $7,009,078);
- Two local governments received Brownfield grants (A Brownfield is an abandoned or underused property that is contaminated from past industrial or commercial practices) (total $255,457);
- Twenty-seven local governments and school districts received grants for the removal of underground storage tanks and cleanup of related soil or ground water contamination (total $1,100,203);
- Seven county health departments received new grants to continue or begin investigating contaminated sites and preparing Site Hazard Assessments (total $1,403,552);

$2,997,217 was granted as amendments to existing projects.

Table 4: Remedial Action Grants

	Grant Number	Total Project Cost	Local Toxics Control Account Dollars
Alderwood Water District	G0000025	80,880	40,440
Anacortes School District	G0000070	146,242	73,121
Benton County	G0000251	1,000	1,000
Benton-Franklin Health District	G0000367	100,000	100,000
Bethel School District	G0000188	7,848	3,924
Centralia City of	G0000064	33,400	25,050
Cheney City of	G0000365	53,984	26,992
Clark Co Public Works Department	G0000143	8,834	4,417
Coupeville Town of	G0000187	9,156	4,578
Des Moines City of	G0000243	236,109	100,000
Everett City of	G0000252	356,666	178,333
Forks City of	G0000283	3,946	1,973
Garfield Co Hospital District	G0000021	5,888	2,944
Grant County Health Dept	G0000336	69,000	69,000
Grays Harbor County	G0000110	102,832	77,124
Highland School District	G0000022	17,132	12,849
Ilwaco City of	G0000153	6,072	4,554
Intercity Transit	G0000203	140,612	70,306
Island County Public Works	G0000063	33,290	16,645
King Co Dept of Construction	G0000045	528,240	264,120
King Co Dept of Transportation	G0000044	483,316	241,658
Klickitat County Health Dept	G0000281	31,500	31,500
Langley City of	G0000235	6,260	3,130
Lewis Co Dept of Community Development	G0000109	90,000	90,000
Longview City of	G0000046	28,598	14,299
Mason County Public Works	G0000141	101,220	75,915
McCleary City of	G0000262	79,883	39,942
Olympia City of	G0000066	21,710	10,855
Olympia City of	G0000366	98,987	49,494
Olympia City of - LOTT	G0000142	23,020	11,510
Olympia Port of	G0000297	11,230,333	5,615,167
Seattle Port of	G0000052	861,000	430,500
Seattle-King Co Public Health Dept	G0000004	753,052	753,052
Shelton School District	G0000144	6,744	5,058
Skykomish School District	G0000128	7,246	3,623
Snohomish Co Health District	G0000154	200,000	200,000
Steilacoom Town of	G0000236	39,832	19,916
SW Washington Health District	G0000282	160,000	160,000
Tacoma City of	G0000048	182,462	91,231
Tacoma Metropolitan Parks	G0000377	1,400,241	700,121
Tacoma Port of	G0000047	38,050	19,025
Tacoma Port of	G0000065	37,474	18,737
Thurston County	G0000296	21,410	10,705
Vancouver City of	G0000090	101,192	50,596
White River School District	G0000114	89,772	44,886
Totals:		$18,034,433	$9,768,290

Table 5: Public Participation Grants

Public Participation Grants:	Grant Number	Total Project Cost	State Toxics Control Account
Automotive Recyclers of Washington	G0000298	18,800	18,800
Brackett's Landing Foundation	G0000315	15,000	15,000
Citizens For A Healthy Bay	G0000197	15,000	15,000
Columbia River United	G0000177	25,000	25,000
Community Colleges of Spokane Foundation	G0000376	12,000	12,000
Hanford Information Network	G0000307	5,000	5,000
Heart of America Northwest	G0000308	27,000	27,000
Lake Roosevelt Forum	G0000332	16,500	16,500
Lake Roosevelt Forum	G0000333	20,000	20,000
NE Everett Community Organization	G0000317	41,500	41,500
Nisqually Delta Association	G0000309	20,000	20,000
Olympic Environmental Council	G0000331	20,000	20,000
Puget Soundkeeper Alliance	G0000300	21,800	21,800
Re Sources	G0000316	11,300	11,300
Three Rivers Children's Museum	G0000284	11,000	11,000
Wa Citizens Advisory Committee	G0000244	10,000	10,000
Wa Physicians for Social Responsibility	G0000364	12,800	12,800
Totals:		$302,700	$302,700

Table 6: Total of All Grants

	Total Project Costs	Local Toxics Control Account	State Toxics Control Account
Total of All Grants	$43,347,831	$25,613,552	$302,700
Amendments to previous year grants:			
Remedial Action		2,997,217	
Coordinated Prevention		36,447	
Grand Total	$43,347,831	$28,647,216	$302,700

Public Participation Grants

The Public Participation Grants Program provides citizen groups and not-for-profit organizations with funding for projects that educate and involve the public in waste issues. Public Participation Grants are funded by one percent of the Toxics Control Account. In Fiscal Year 2000, the program provided grants for 17 projects, which helped people:

- Understand and comment on cleanup proposals at eight cleanup sites;
- Prevent pollution and encourage good environmental stewardship;
- Learn about chemical and integrated pest management in and outside the home and school;
- Recognize businesses that prevent and reduce hazardous waste.

In addition to providing grants to local governments, funds from the Local Toxics Control were used for the following purposes in Fiscal Year 2000:

Department of Ecology:
Toxics Cleanup Program

Ecology has formed a project team and is working with the Environmental Protection Agency, US Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Natural Resources, Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team, and the Washington Public Ports Association to design and construct a multi-user disposal facility for contaminated sediments. The present lack of available disposal options represents a significant barrier to completing sediment cleanup actions, waterfront development projects, and routine navigational dredging actions.

The project team, led by Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program, published a final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement in late 1999. Currently, Local Toxics Control Account monies are being used on the second phase of this important project that includes 1) evaluation of treatment options, 2) specific site disposal studies, and 3) resolution of ownership and operational responsibilities. A critical element of this second phase is the participation and support of an external review group composed of a diverse group of individuals and interested parties from both the public and private sectors.

Department of Ecology:
Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program

In 1998, the Legislature passed the Fertilizer Regulation Act, amending RCW 15.54 (Washington Commercial Fertilizer Act) and RCW 70.95 (Solid Waste Management Act). Beginning in July 1999, Ecology reviewed over 400 applications for the registration of fertilizers to ensure compliance with applicable regulations. In addition, the criteria used to review fertilizer applications have been put into rule (Dangerous Waste Regulations), work has begun to explore ways to reduce levels of dioxin in wood ash (some of which is used as a fertilizer product), and a study on crop uptake of metals from fertilizers is underway.

Ecology has investigated a contaminated fertilizer ingredient that had actual and potential impacts on a nationwide scale, and technical assistance is provided to generators of waste-derived fertilizers on the new testing requirements and application process.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture is mandated by Chapter 36, Laws of 1998, the Fertilizer Regulation Act, to conduct a comprehensive study of metal concentrations in plant tissue. The Department entered into an interagency agreement with Washington State University for this study in 1998.

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