



## **SPOKANE VALLEY**

# **MODERATE-RISK WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**OCTOBER 2014**

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**GREEN SOLUTIONS**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

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**SPOKANE VALLEY**  
**MODERATE-RISK WASTE**  
**MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**OCTOBER 2014**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY for the SPOKANE VALLEY MODERATE-RISK WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The *Spokane Valley Moderate-Risk Waste Management Plan* (the “MRW Plan”) is intended to provide guidance for the moderate-risk waste management system in the City of Spokane Valley (the “City”). The moderate-risk waste system includes hazardous wastes generated in small quantities by residents (“household hazardous wastes”) and small quantities generated by businesses (“small-quantity generators”). This MRW Plan is intended to provide guidance on program development and implementation for these activities for the foreseeable future.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The recommendations in this MRW Plan address new programs and activities that will be necessary for the City to create its solid waste system. The City recently contracted with Sunshine Recyclers, Inc. (“Sunshine”<sup>1</sup>) to provide solid waste transfer, transport, and disposal services for the City. As part of that contract, Sunshine will provide MRW drop-off collection services for Spokane Valley residents at Sunshine’s transfer station (the “Sunshine Transfer Station”).

The recommendations made in this MRW Plan are listed below and are summarized in Table E-1.

#### **High-Priority Recommendations**

- MRW1) City residents will be encouraged to use the Sunshine Transfer Station for household hazardous wastes.
- MRW2) City to work with Spokane County to allow City residents to have continued access to Spokane County MRW facilities through June 30, 2015.

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<sup>1</sup> Sunshine Recyclers, Inc. operates a number of businesses providing transfer, disposal, and collection services. For the purposes of this Plan, “Sunshine” refers to that entity providing transfer, transport, and disposal services to the City pursuant to its recent contract, while “Sunshine Disposal” refers to the entity providing solid waste and recycling collection services.

- MRW3) The City will evaluate product stewardship programs as these are proposed on a statewide or national level, and support those if appropriate to the interests of their citizens and the business community.
- MRW4) Public education materials distributed by the City will include information on the proper handling and disposal of MRW.
- MRW5) The City and Sunshine will refer businesses to collection services and other sources of information for MRW disposal.
- MRW6) Sunshine should consider providing MRW disposal services to Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators ("CESQGs") in the future.
- MRW7) If necessary, the City will adopt ordinances and take necessary steps to address identified problems with existing MRW handling and disposal.
- MRW8) The City will develop and adopt an ordinance to meet the requirements of State law regarding used oil signage and container sales for retailers selling significant amounts of oil and oil filters.

### **Medium-Priority Recommendations**

- MRW9) The City will work with private entities to provide annual collection events for CESQGs until Sunshine begins providing service for businesses at their MRW facility.

## **IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS**

Table E-1 shows a summary of the recommendations, including the following information:

- **Lead agency (or company):** each recommendation requires an agency or company to take charge of ensuring that it is implemented in a timely fashion. The City is the lead agency for several of the recommendations, but in some cases this responsibility is shared with Sunshine. In one instance, enforcement is shared with the Washington Department of Ecology ("Ecology").
- **Cost:** cost information is shown where available, and the cost figures shown are only the costs to the City. In some cases, there may be additional costs to others in terms of user fees and other expenses. For many of the recommendations, the primary expense is staff time.

- **Funding sources:** the proposed source(s) of the funds to pay for recommended activities is shown in the last column of Table E-1. The funding source for several of the recommendations is shown as “Fee/CPG,” which is an abbreviated way of saying that the funds would come from the fees charged to Sunshine (the administrative fee and the right-of-way maintenance fee, collectively referred to as a “disposal surcharge” throughout this MRW Plan) and/or Coordinated Prevention Grant (“CPG”) funds when those become available to the City in mid-2015.

Note that the many of the recommendations are shown in an abbreviated form in Table E-1 due to space constraints. Additional details for most of the recommendations can be found in the appropriate chapters of this MRW Plan.

**Table E-1**  
**Implementation Summary for Recommendations**

Recommended Activity	Lead Agency	Annual Cost	Funding Source
<b>High-Priority Recommendations</b>			
MRW1) Encourage use of Sunshine Transfer Station for household hazardous wastes	City and Sunshine	Included in other tasks <sup>1</sup>	NA
MRW2) City will work with Spokane County to allow continued use of Spokane County MRW facilities	City	NA	NA
MRW3) Support product stewardship programs as appropriate	City	Staff time	NA
MRW4) Public education	City and Sunshine	Included in other tasks <sup>1</sup>	NA
MRW5) Refer businesses to collection services as requested	City and Sunshine	Staff time	NA
MRW6) Sunshine will consider serving CESQGs	Sunshine	Varies	User fees
MRW7) City will adopt ordinances if necessary to support MRW programs for identified issues	City	Staff time	NA
MRW8) City to adopt ordinance for used oil signage and container sales	City and Ecology	Staff time	NA
<b>Medium-Priority Recommendations</b>			
MRW9) City to work with private entities to provide annual collection events for CESQGs	City	Staff time	NA

Notes: NA = Not Applicable.

1. "Included in other tasks" = costs for these activities are already covered by tasks described in the *Spokane Valley Solid Waste Management Plan*.

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. PURPOSE

This MRW Plan is intended to guide the moderate-risk waste management system in the City. The moderate-risk waste system includes household hazardous wastes and waste from small-quantity generators. This MRW Plan is intended to provide guidance on program development and implementation for these activities for the foreseeable future. The MRW programs are intended to complement and be integrated with the City's solid waste system (the "City's System"), which includes garbage collection and disposal, waste reduction, recycling, organics, other special wastes, and the administration of these programs.

#### **Definition of Moderate Risk Waste**

Moderate risk waste ("MRW") refers to waste materials that have the characteristics of and pose the same risks as hazardous wastes, but are generated in relatively small quantities by individual households and in small quantities by businesses. In other words, these wastes are flammable, corrosive, toxic, and/or reactive. Federal law does not currently regulate these wastes as hazardous, but each state can adopt stricter regulations for hazardous waste from households and small quantity generators.

Washington State has chosen to regulate these materials. Ecology created a waste classification called MRW that includes household hazardous waste (which is generated by residential sources) and small quantity generator waste (which is generated by businesses, but in quantities below the current threshold for hazardous waste regulations). A State law adopted in 1991 also added used oil to the list of materials to be addressed by MRW programs.

**Household Hazardous Waste (also referred to as HHW):** When generated in a residence, products that are flammable, corrosive, toxic or reactive become household hazardous wastes when they are discarded.

**Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator Waste (CESQGs):** Many businesses and institutions produce small quantities of hazardous wastes. CESQGs may produce hazardous waste at rates less than 220 pounds per month or per batch (or 2.2 pounds per month or per batch of extremely hazardous waste) and accumulate less than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste on-site (or 22 pounds of extremely hazardous waste). Extremely hazardous wastes include specific pesticides and other poisons that are more toxic than other hazardous wastes. At amounts above these limits, a business becomes a medium or large-quantity generator and must comply with the reporting and other requirements for hazardous waste management and disposal. CESQGs are

conditionally exempt from State and Federal regulation, meaning that they are exempt only as long as they generate less waste than the threshold amounts and properly manage and dispose of their wastes.

## **1.2. PLANNING AREA**

This MRW Plan addresses programs and activities for the incorporated area of the City. Additional information about the City's population, economy, land use and other factors can be found in the *Spokane Valley Comprehensive Plan* ("SVCP") and the *Spokane Valley Solid Waste Management Plan* ("SVSWMP").

## **1.3. PLANNING AUTHORITY**

State law (Chapter 70.105 RCW) provides the authority for the City to develop and implement this MRW Plan.

## **1.4. REQUIRED PLAN ELEMENTS**

Washington State law lists several elements that are required in local hazardous waste plans (RCW 70.105.220). Specific components that are required include:

- A program to manage moderate-risk wastes from households and businesses;
- An ongoing public education program;
- An inventory of existing hazardous waste generators and facilities to manage hazardous waste (based on data provided by Ecology);
- A description of the public involvement process used in developing the plan;
- A used oil recycling element (per RCW 70.95I);
- A description of the eligible zones designated in accordance with RCW 70.105.225; and
- Other elements deemed appropriate by local government.

These components are addressed in this MRW Plan to the extent necessary and possible.

## 1.5. PLANNING GOALS

### **Mission Statement for the City of Spokane Valley MRW Plan**

The mission for this MRW Plan is to protect public health and the environment by reducing the threats posed by the production, use, storage and disposal of hazardous materials.

### **Vision Statement for the City of Spokane Valley MRW Plan**

The vision for this MRW Plan is that residents, businesses and government will demand, use and produce products that limit harm to the environment and to all segments of the population.

### **Goals for the City of Spokane Valley MRW Plan**

The specific goals of this MRW Plan are to:

- Ensure convenient and reliable services for managing MRW.
- Promote the use of proper waste handling and disposal methods.
- Encourage public-private partnerships where possible.
- Emphasize waste prevention and reduction as a fundamental management strategy.
- Ensure compliance with State and local solid and moderate-risk waste regulations.
- Assist those who sell and use products containing hazardous ingredients to minimize risks to public health and the environment.
- Provide customers information and education to promote recommended waste management practices.
- Support the State's Beyond Waste goals, especially for the five key initiatives: increased diversion of organic materials; increased use of green building methods; improved management of small-volume hazardous wastes; improved management of industrial wastes; and measuring progress.

## 1.6. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

This MRW Plan is designed to be consistent with a number of other plans. The most significant of these plans are described below.

### **Spokane Valley Comprehensive Plan**

The *Spokane Valley Comprehensive Plan* ("SVCP") provides a 20-year vision for the future of Spokane Valley. The vision statement adopted by the SVCP is that Spokane Valley will be "a community of opportunity where individuals and families can grow and play and businesses will flourish and prosper." The SVCP was adopted April 25, 2006, and revisions to the SVCP are considered annually. The SVCP provides a significant

amount of detail for policies and programs for related topics (land use, transportation, utilities, etc.), and as such it should be considered to have precedence over this MRW Plan in those matters. Programs proposed in this MRW Plan, especially those that might impact capital facilities, land use and transportation, should be checked against the SVCP to ensure consistency.

### **Spokane Valley Solid Waste Management Plan**

The *Spokane Valley Solid Waste Management Plan* ("SVSWMP") provides both a short-term and long-term vision for the future solid waste management system for the City of Spokane Valley. The SVSWMP was adopted in November 2014, and that plan provides direction for a wide range of related topics (recycling, waste collection, transfer and disposal, other special wastes). Programs proposed in this MRW Plan, especially those that might impact solid waste activities should be checked against the SVSWMP to ensure consistency.

### **Spokane County Solid Waste Management Plan**

The City of Spokane Valley previously participated in the development of the *Spokane County 2009 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan* (the "Spokane County Solid Waste Plan") and implemented programs consistent with that plan. Hence, the City is starting this planning process from a point that is consistent with the Spokane County Solid Waste Plan. While future programs in the City may diverge from Spokane County programs, the use of regional service-providers and facilities will help ensure consistency for most programs. The Spokane County Solid Waste Plan, which is actually a combined solid waste and moderate-risk waste plan, was undergoing an update at the time this MRW Plan was being developed and the 2009 Spokane County Solid Waste Plan is expected to be replaced by Spokane County's update.

### **Washington State Solid Waste Management Plan**

Ecology is required by law (Chapters 70.105 and 70.95 RCW) to develop and update the statewide hazardous waste and solid waste plans. In 2004, Ecology simultaneously updated the 1994 State Hazardous Waste Management Plan and the 1991 State Solid Waste Management Plan. The updated plans were published together as the Beyond Waste Plan in November 2004. An updated version of the Beyond Waste Plan, which shows recommendations and milestones for the next five years, became available at the end of 2009.

The Beyond Waste Plan's 30-year vision states: "We can transition to a society where waste is viewed as inefficient, and where most wastes and toxic substances have been eliminated. This will contribute to economic, social and environmental vitality." The Beyond Waste Plan recognizes that "waste generation in Washington continues to increase, and that toxic substances are more prevalent in our everyday lives now than they were just few years ago." It explains why it is important to move beyond waste and concludes "to lower the risks to people and the environment, Washington needs to

shift to an approach that will significantly reduce wastes and toxic substances over time.”

The Beyond Waste Plan adopted five initiatives as starting points for reducing solid and toxic wastes in Washington. One of these initiatives is “reducing small-volume hazardous materials and wastes.” This initiative addresses products and substances commonly used in households and in relatively small quantities by businesses. Ecology included this initiative in the Beyond Waste Plan for three reasons:

1. The Beyond Waste Plan assumes that MRW affects everyone. A major premise of the Beyond Waste Plan is that small-volume hazardous materials and wastes are everywhere and that people come into contact with them daily. As a result, chronic and acute exposure to hazardous chemicals in homes and businesses can be a significant health risk, which can be very costly to businesses and society due to health care costs, environmental degradation, insurance and liability.
2. The Beyond Waste Plan also assumes that the current management system is not sustainable over the long term. Government funds pay for special collections, fixed facilities, and treatment and disposal programs to keep MRW out of municipal solid waste landfills and away from illegal disposal, but currently only a portion of all MRW is actually captured. Achieving Beyond Waste goals in the future will require a better approach, including safer alternatives, product stewardship, waste reduction, recycling and convenient collection opportunities that do not rely primarily on public systems and finances.
3. Finally, the Beyond Waste Plan assumes that great strides are possible, and that many opportunities exist to reduce and eliminate risks associated with MRW. This is based in part on the idea that consumer demand is building for less harmful products, as well as for more reuse and recycling. Several regional and national initiatives are already underway, such as E-Cycle, the Take-it-Back Network and fluorescent lamp recycling, which lend credence to these ideas.

The Beyond Waste Plan identifies the following recommendations for the small volume hazardous materials initiative to succeed:

1. Eliminate or minimize groups of the most toxic chemicals as part of the Ecology's Reducing Toxic Threats work.
2. Reduce threats from mercury.
3. Reduce threats from Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBTs).
4. Develop a more comprehensive list of covered electronics through a product stewardship infrastructure.
5. Reduce the use of high-risk pesticides, emphasize proper use, and encourage effective alternatives.
6. Reduce and manage all architectural paint wastes.

7. Implement and promote Environmentally Preferable Purchasing at state and local governments and in institutional settings, with Ecology leading by example. Support the Climate Action Team proposals and other initiatives.
8. Ensure MRW and hazardous substances are regulated and managed according to hazards, toxicity and risk.
9. Support full implementation of local hazardous waste plans.
10. Ensure businesses and facilities handling MRW comply with environmental laws and regulations. Encourage as much reuse and recycling of MRW as possible.
11. Educate the public and businesses on prevention, proper use, storage, and disposal of hazardous products and wastes. Encourage safer alternatives to minimize toxic threats, especially to vulnerable populations.
12. Develop and implement a strategy for a more regionally focused MRW program by evaluating the most significant threats and effective approaches, including safer alternatives, to reducing those threats.

The Beyond Waste Plan adopted “five-year milestones” for these recommendations.

#### **1.7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS**

The City will use its standard adoption process for this MRW Plan. This process includes three steps; an informational memo to the City Council, an administrative report and work session, and a formal meeting where the MRW Plan will be approved and adopted. Public comment will be accepted at the formal meeting of the City Council prior to adoption.

### EXISTING SYSTEM

#### 2.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the MRW Plan provides information about the current conditions and management practices for MRW in the City, and information about the existing regulatory requirements for MRW.

#### 2.2. REGULATIONS

A review of the federal, state and local regulatory framework for managing hazardous waste is provided below.

##### **Federal Regulations**

The primary federal laws relating to hazardous waste are the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Other federal legislation such as the Universal Waste Rule and the Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act establish rules for specific types of hazardous waste.

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. s/s 6901 et seq.):** The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) establishes responsibility and authority for managing hazardous waste. Subtitle C of the law establishes requirements for generators, transporters, and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities. Hazardous wastes must be tracked from the time they are generated until the time they are disposed using a manifest system. Subtitle D of RCRA establishes minimum requirements for construction and operation of solid waste disposal facilities. It seeks to ensure that landfills receiving household hazardous waste and small quantity generator waste meet minimum design and construction standards. Ecology has been delegated the authority to enforce the provisions of RCRA in Washington.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. s/s 9601 et seq.):** CERCLA, also known as the Superfund Act, provides the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) with the authority to clean up disposal sites contaminated with hazardous waste. The legislation enables the EPA to identify responsible parties and assess liability for cleaning up individual sites. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act established requirements related to emergency response planning and community notification of chemical releases.

**Enhancing Hazardous Materials Transportation Security (HM-232):** HM-232, which went into effect March 25, 2003, amended transportation rules to require that persons who transport, or offer for transportation, certain types of hazardous materials develop and implement a security plan. This rule also requires that employees be provided with security awareness training. This rule applies to many MRW facilities due to the types and quantities of wastes collected and shipped. The intent of the security plan is to prevent theft of flammable or explosive materials that could be used in acts of terrorism.

## **State Regulations**

**Hazardous Waste Management Act (Chapter 70.105 RCW):** The Hazardous Waste Management Act establishes requirements for state and local hazardous waste management plans, rules for hazardous waste generation and handling, criteria for siting hazardous waste management facilities, and local zoning designations that permit hazardous waste management facilities. The Hazardous Waste Management Act also establishes waste management priorities for hazardous wastes. In order of decreasing priority, the management priorities are waste reduction; recycling; physical, chemical and biological treatment; incineration; solidification/stabilization; and landfilling.

Rules implementing the Hazardous Waste Management Act are codified in the Dangerous Waste Regulations (Chapter 173-303 WAC). This regulation defines dangerous waste materials and establishes minimum handling requirements. State rules specifically exclude household hazardous waste and small quantity generator wastes from the dangerous waste regulation. The Dangerous Waste Regulations have been amended several times over the years, most recently in 2009. The 2009 amendments incorporated federal requirements into the state's rules and updated state-specific requirements, including technical corrections and other improvements.

**Model Toxics Control Act (Chapter 70.105D RCW and Chapter 173-340 WAC):** The Model Toxics Control Act assigns responsibilities and provides a funding source for cleaning up hazardous waste disposal sites in Washington. The Model Toxic Control Act establishes state and local toxics control accounts as funding sources for hazardous waste related activities. The state account funds Ecology's solid and hazardous waste management planning activities, enforcement and technical assistance, remedial actions, public education and emergency response training. The local account provides grants to local governments for solid and hazardous waste programs including remedial actions.

**Used Oil Recycling Act (Chapter 70.95I RCW):** The Used Oil Recycling Act requires local hazardous waste management plans to include plans for collecting used motor oil, adopting sign and container ordinances, and conducting public education. Local governments are also required to submit annual reports identifying used motor oil collection sites and the quantity of used motor oil collected from households.

**Solid Waste Management Act (Chapter 70.95 RCW):** As related to MRW, Chapter 70.95 RCW prohibits the disposal of automobile batteries and requires retail vendors to accept used batteries for recycling.

**Solid Waste Handling Standards (Ch. 173-350 WAC):** The 2003 Solid Waste Handling Standards provide guidance on the design and operation of MRW facilities.

**Mercury Education and Reduction Act (Chapter 70.95M RCW):** Chapter 70.95M RCW makes it illegal to sell most items that contain mercury in Washington State, including thermometers, manometers, toys, games and jewelry.

**Mercury-Containing Lights – Proper Disposal (Chapter 70.275 RCW):** As of January 1, 2013, all users must recycle mercury-containing lights. The program that was intended to provide a statewide collection system for the lights has been postponed, however, due to funding problems, but the collection program is expected to become operational on January 1, 2015.

## **Local Regulations**

**Spokane County Regulations:** MRW is addressed in Chapter 8, Health and Sanitation, of the Spokane County Code. Chapter 8.56, Regulation of Solid Waste Disposal, prohibits the disposal of hazardous wastes at solid waste facilities. Chapter 8.60, Used Oil Recycling, requires persons who sell 1,000 gallons or more per year of lubricating oil to post signage about used oil recycling and to sell reusable containers that can be used to hold used oil.

**Spokane Valley Codes:** Chapter 21.40 of the Spokane Valley Municipal Code prohibits the disposal of hazardous materials or wastes within "critical aquifer recharge areas." The handling and storage of these materials within those areas also requires notifications and spill containment facilities. Chapter 19.120 of the Spokane Valley Municipal Code identifies hazardous waste treatment and storage as an allowable use in industrial areas (zones I-1 and I-2), but is only permitted there with supplemental conditions.

## **2.3. INVENTORIES AND ZONING**

RCW 70.115.220(1)(a) requires MRW plans to contain an assessment of the quantities, types, generators and fate of MRW in each jurisdiction. The following information addresses potential MRW generators, dangerous waste generators (i.e., large-quantity generators), contaminated sites, transporters and processing facilities, and locations where hazardous waste facilities are allowed to be sited ("zone designations").

### **Potential MRW Generators and Participation in MRW Collections**

The data necessary to conduct an assessment of the current rate of MRW generation and

participation in MRW collection programs is unavailable, since the City has not previously operated its own MRW collection program.

### **Dangerous Waste Generators**

Ecology's records show that the following numbers of businesses and institutions in the City that were registered as hazardous waste generators as of August 2014:

- 7 large-quantity generators
- 6 medium-quantity generators
- 9 small-quantity generators<sup>2</sup>
- 9 non-generating sites and transporters with active EPA or state identification numbers, but who did not generate waste in the most recent year.

In addition, there are assumed to be other businesses in the City that could be small generators of hazardous wastes, including car repair shops, hospitals, dentists, furniture refinishers, veterinarians, and various construction companies, that have not registered with Ecology. Many of these companies are likely small-quantity generators that are handling their wastes properly and hence not subject to reporting requirements.

### **Remedial Action Sites**

Ecology's list of confirmed and suspected contaminated sites in the City can be found at [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/cleanup.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/cleanup.html). The sites can be summarized in five categories (data on the number of sites shown below is current as of August 2014):

- 1. Brownfield Sites:** There are no brownfield sites identified in the City. Brownfield sites are abandoned or under-utilized properties where potential liability due to environmental contamination and clean-up costs complicate redevelopment.
- 2. Environmental Covenants Register:** There are two sites in the City that are identified for the environmental covenants registry. This registry is a list of sites that have residual contamination after clean-up has been completed. These sites have environmental covenants or deed restrictions limiting the types of uses for the property.
- 3. Leaking Underground Storage Tanks:** There are no leaking underground storage tank sites identified in the City.

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<sup>2</sup> This figure includes only those small-quantity generators that have chosen at their option to get an EPA identification number, and the actual number of small-quantity generators is assumed to be higher.

**4. State Clean-Up Sites:** There are eleven sites shown for the City on the list of cleanup sites:

- a) Contaminated Sites – 4 sites. There are four sites in the City where cleanup activities have been initiated but not yet completed.
- b) No Further Action Sites – 7 sites. These sites were previously on the Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Site list but have now received a No Further Action decision. Two of these sites have deed restrictions or environmental covenants.

**5. Regulated Underground Storage Tanks:** There are 235 tanks shown on Ecology's list of regulated underground storage tanks (as of August 2014). Of these, 136 are listed as operational, 84 have been removed, ten are exempt and five are temporarily closed. Most of these sites are gas stations, but the list also may include industries, commercial properties, and governmental entities.

### **Hazardous Waste Services (Transporters and Facilities)**

There are numerous companies that are registered in Washington as hazardous waste transporters and that could potentially provide services in the City.

### **Zone Designations**

As part of the development of the original MRW plans, local jurisdictions were required by State law (RCW 70.105.225) to designate zones within their borders where hazardous waste facilities would be permitted to operate and to notify Ecology by 1988 of those designations. The City was incorporated in 2003 and so could not perform this activity in 1988, but the current Spokane Valley Municipal Code addresses hazardous storage and treatment facilities as an allowable use in industrial zones (with supplemental conditions).

## **2.4. CURRENT PROGRAMS**

To date, moderate-risk wastes generated in the City have been handled through drop-off collection sites at the Valley Transfer Station (located within the City) and two other locations (located outside of the City) operated by the Spokane Regional Solid Waste System (the “Regional System”). The drop-off site at the Valley Transfer Station is open from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. seven days per week (except major holidays). Only household hazardous wastes are accepted for free at this site. CESQGs are referred to a private contractor for disposal of their wastes, and the private contractor periodically conducts collection events for CESQGs at the transfer station.

Ongoing funding for the MRW program is provided through a portion of the tipping fee received by the Regional System at the Valley and other governmental transfer stations and Ecology's CPG program.

Public education and information about the MRW program, including technical assistance to commercial generators, has been provided to date by Regional System staff. Others in the area, including garbage haulers and recycling companies, also provide information on proper handling and disposal of moderate risk wastes.

Additional information about the existing MRW activities, including an evaluation of the performance of these programs, can be found in the Spokane County Solid Waste Plan.

### ALTERNATIVES

#### 3.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the MRW Plan identifies planning issues (service gaps and other needs) and options that could be used to address the planning issues. Options are evaluated according to several criteria to determine which of the options should move forward as recommendations.

#### 3.2. PLANNING ISSUES

Because the City has chosen to establish the City System, the City will need to establish its own programs for MRW. Access to the MRW services at the Valley Transfer Station and other Spokane County-owned facilities may not be available in the future. Sunshine has agreed to provide MRW collection service at the Sunshine Transfer Station, and it is anticipated that they will collect the same range of materials.

Ecology's guidelines (*Guidelines for Developing and Updating Local Hazardous Waste Plans*, February 2010) state that MRW plans should address services in six areas:

1. Household Hazardous Waste collection
2. Household and public education
3. Small business technical assistance
4. Small business collection assistance
5. Enforcement
6. Used oil education and assistance

#### 3.3. ALTERNATIVES

##### **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Alternatives**

###### **MRW Alternative A – Encourage City Residents to Use New Program for MRW:**

When the City leaves the Regional System and establishes the City System in November 2014, local residents should be encouraged to use the MRW collection site at the Sunshine Transfer Station because access to existing Spokane County-owned sites may no longer be available.

###### **MRW Alternative B – Continued Access to Spokane County MRW Collection Sites:**

Since the Spokane County MRW services are funded in large part by Coordinated Prevention Grant funds from Ecology, and those funds were awarded to Spokane

County based in part on the entirety of Spokane County's population (including the population of the City), then the City should work with Spokane County to ensure that City residents have access to those services for at least the duration of the grant (through June 30, 2015). If Spokane County chooses to bar Spokane Valley residents from access to MRW collection services after that date, the interim period should be used to educate participants by posting signs and distributing information that their new HHW service location is at the Sunshine Transfer Station operated by Sunshine.

**MRW Alternative C - Support for Product Stewardship Programs:** The E-Cycle program has been successful at addressing electronic wastes and demonstrates that other materials could potentially be handled by manufacturer-funded programs. Retailer-based programs, such as the oil and vehicle battery take-back programs, have also proven very successful for ensuring proper handling of toxic wastes. These and similar approaches could be used to address additional materials that are being generated in large volumes, such as paint, or that are highly toxic, such as pesticides. Rather than address each material individually, one option would be for the State to adopt framework legislation, while voluntary take-back programs could continue to be encouraged. The City could support this and other product stewardship legislation as appropriate. This could be done through letters of support and other activities, and there would be negligible cost for this.

### **Household and Public Education**

**MRW Alternative D – Public Education for HHW:** Household hazardous waste education programs typically focus on identifying household products that contain hazardous ingredients, encouraging safer alternatives and explaining how to dispose unwanted products that contain hazardous substances. Rather than conduct an independent education program for HHW, this alternative proposes that the appropriate messages for HHW be incorporated into the City's broader public education for the City's System. Public education opportunities will also be available at the HHW facility located within the Sunshine Transfer Station and the Sunshine Transfer Station scale houses.

### **Small Business Technical Assistance**

**MRW Alternative E – Technical Assistance for Businesses:** Businesses in the City, and small businesses in particular, may occasionally have questions about the proper disposal of special or hazardous wastes that they generate. Both the City and Sunshine should train staff to refer them to the proper collection services or other sources of information to appropriately respond to calls for information about the disposal of such hazardous wastes.

### **Small Business Collection Assistance**

**MRW Alternative F – Collection Assistance for Businesses:** Businesses in the City could be served by periodic (annual) collection events. The City could simply provide a

site for one or more private collection services to set up a collection event and help promote it through existing channels. Businesses that participate in this collection event would pay for the service based on the amounts and types of wastes being disposed. With sufficient participation, the cost to the businesses for this approach should be less than individual collection services.

#### **MRW Alternative G – Expand MRW Collection Services at Sunshine Transfer**

**Station:** As the MRW collection site at the Sunshine Transfer Station is developed and refined, consideration could be given to the idea of expanding those services to allow CESQGs to drop off waste at this site. This service would not need to be provided for free, but could be provided for a fee that covers the additional cost of handling the MRW from businesses.

#### **Enforcement**

**MRW Alternative H – Enforcement:** The City already requires businesses to notify the Fire Department about the use and storage of a long list of chemicals in critical aquifer recharge areas, and requires spill containment facilities for these chemicals. If necessary, additional steps could be taken based on incidents and reports of problems. Load inspections at the Sunshine Transfer Station as specified in the Sunshine Transfer Station Operations Plan could also lead to follow-up activities by a range of agencies, depending on the nature of identified problems. If systemic problems are identified, the City could consider adopting an ordinance banning disposal of hazardous waste with solid waste.

#### **Used Oil Education and Assistance**

**MRW Alternative I – Used Oil Education and Enforcement:** RCW 70.95I.040 requires persons who sell 1,000 gallons or more per year of lubricating oil, or 500 or more oil filters per year, to post signage about used oil recycling and to sell containers to hold used oil. This RCW also requires local governments that are preparing an MRW Plan such as this to adopt an ordinance to allow enforcement of these requirements. Upon adoption of this MRW Plan, the City should develop and adopt the necessary ordinance to meet the requirements of RCW 70.95I.040.

### **3.4. EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES**

#### **Review of Rating Criteria**

The above alternatives can be evaluated according to several key criteria, including consistency with planning goals, technical and political feasibility, and the relative cost-effectiveness of the alternative. Based on the ratings for these criteria, each alternative can be given an overall rating and a decision can then be made as to whether to pursue it or not.

**Consistency with Planning Goals:** All of the alternatives described above agree with the planning goals, in particular those goals having to do with publicizing the need for proper handling and disposal of hazardous wastes and providing convenient services for proper disposal.

**Feasibility:** In judging the alternatives for technical and political feasibility, all of the alternatives can be considered feasible. Implementation of Alternatives F (collection assistance for businesses) and G (expanding MRW collection services at the Sunshine Transfer Station to CESQGs) will require significant details to be worked out, so these are only rated as medium in feasibility.

**Cost Effectiveness:** Several of the alternatives can be implemented without a significant investment in staff time or other resources, and so are rated high for cost-effectiveness. Alternatives D (public education) and F (collection assistance for business) will require a significant investment in staff time with an uncertain return on this investment, and so are only rated as medium for this criteria.

### Rating of Alternatives

The evaluation of the alternatives is summarized in the following table.

**Table 3-1**  
**Rating of the Moderate-Risk Waste Alternatives**

Alternative	Consistency with Planning Goals	Feasibility	Cost-Effectiveness	Overall Rating
A, Encourage use of Sunshine Transfer Station for household hazardous wastes	H	H	H	H
B, City will work with Spokane County to allow continued use of Spokane County sites	H	H	H	H
C, Support product stewardship programs	H	H	H	H
D, Public education	H	H	M	H
E, Technical assistance for businesses	H	H	H	H
F, Collection assistance for businesses	H	M	M	M
G, Collect CESQG MRW at Sunshine Transfer Station	H	M	H	H
H, Enforcement	H	H	H	H
I, Used Oil Education and Enforcement	H	H	H	H

Rating Scores: H – High, M – Medium, L – Low

**RECOMMENDATIONS****4.1. RECOMMENDED ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS**

The following recommendations are being made based on the service gaps, alternatives and evaluation of alternatives identified in previous sections of the MRW Plan. The recommendations are prioritized in order to help guide the City's allocation of resources in the future. There are no low-priority recommendations being made.

**High-Priority Recommendations**

- MRW1) City residents will be encouraged to use the Sunshine Transfer Station for household hazardous wastes.
- MRW2) City to work with Spokane County to allow City residents to have continued access to Spokane County MRW facilities through June 30, 2015.
- MRW3) The City will evaluate product stewardship programs as these are proposed on a statewide or national level, and support those if appropriate to the interests of their citizens and the business community.
- MRW4) Public education materials distributed by the City will include information on the proper handling and disposal of MRW.
- MRW5) The City and Sunshine will refer businesses to collection services and other sources of information for MRW disposal.
- MRW6) Sunshine should consider providing MRW disposal services to Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators ("CESQGs") in the future.
- MRW7) If necessary, the City will adopt ordinances and take necessary steps to address identified problems with existing MRW handling and disposal.
- MRW8) The City will develop and adopt an ordinance to meet the requirements of State law regarding used oil signage and container sales for retailers selling significant amounts of oil and oil filters.

## Medium-Priority Recommendations

MRW9) The City will work with private entities to provide annual collection events for CESQGs until Sunshine begins providing service for businesses at their MRW facility.

### 4.2. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The proposed implementation schedule for the recommendations is shown in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1**  
**Implementation Schedule for Recommendations**

Recommendation	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2025	2030
<b>High Priority Recommendations</b>								
MRW1) Encourage use of Sunshine Transfer Station for household hazardous wastes								
MRW2) Work with Spokane County to allow continued use of Spokane County MRW facilities								
MRW3) Support product stewardship programs as appropriate								
MRW4) Public education								
MRW5) Refer businesses to collection services as requested								
MRW6) Sunshine will consider serving CESQGs								
MRW7) City will adopt ordinances if necessary to support MRW programs for identified issues								
MRW8) City to adopt ordinance for used oil signage and container sales	X							
<b>Medium Priority Recommendations</b>								
MRW9) City to work with private entities to provide annual collection events for CESQGs	X							

X – indicates a singular or short-term event. Shading indicates ongoing activities.

### 4.3. IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The City is primarily responsible for most of the recommendations made in this MRW Plan, but that responsibility is shared with others as appropriate to the nature of the recommended activity. Implementation responsibilities for the recommended activities are summarized in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2**  
**Implementation Responsibilities for MRW Recommendations**

Recommendation	City	County	Sunshine	Ecology
<b>High Priority Recommendations</b>				
MRW1) Encourage use of Sunshine Transfer Station for household hazardous wastes	X		X	
MRW2) City will work with Spokane County to allow continued use of Spokane County MRW facilities	X	O		
MRW3) Support product stewardship programs as appropriate	X			
MRW4) Public education	X		X	
MRW5) Refer businesses to collection services as requested	X		X	
MRW6) Sunshine will consider serving CESQGs			X	
MRW7) City will adopt ordinances if necessary to support MRW programs for identified issues	X			
MRW8) City to adopt ordinance for used oil signage and container sales	X			X
<b>Medium Priority Recommendations</b>				
MRW9) City to work with private entities to provide annual collection events for CESQGs	X			

X – indicates primary responsibility. O – indicates secondary responsibility.

#### **4.4. FUNDING STRATEGY**

The recommended programs will be funded through garbage rates, tipping fees, a disposal surcharge, other user fees, and State grants (CPG funds). It should be noted here that none of the recommendations in this MRW Plan require construction or other capital acquisition activities (beyond the recent modifications that Sunshine has made at the Sunshine Transfer Station), and so the costs addressed in this MRW Plan are solely for operating expenses for a variety of programs.

#### **4.5. TWENTY-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

It is anticipated that programs and facilities in Spokane Valley will generally be able to stay on the course established by this MRW Plan for the next twenty years. The recently-executed contract with Sunshine will provide disposal services for at least the next ten years (with two three-year extensions possible). Hence, the twenty-year implementation strategy is much the same as the implementation details shown in the previous tables in this chapter. Changes will likely occur, however, in local, statewide and national MRW standards, and should any of these changes require an amendment or revision to this MRW Plan then the steps described in the next section can be taken to address those.

#### **4.6. PROCEDURES FOR AMENDING THE PLAN**

The Hazardous Waste Management Act (Chapter 70.105 RCW) clearly states that local governments are not required to update or otherwise maintain their moderate-risk waste plans. Should the City, however, choose to update this MRW Plan in the future, a process similar to the development and adoption process for a new plan should be followed if the revisions being made to the MRW Plan are significant or occur more than ten years after the adoption of this plan. Updates to the MRW Plan that are needed before the initial ten-year period and/or that are relatively minor should be handled as an amendment to this MRW Plan that is approved by the City Council. For either approach, Ecology should be notified of any changes made to this MRW Plan.

## GLOSSARY

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The following definitions are provided for various terms used in the *Spokane Valley Moderate-Risk Waste Management Plan*:

**Biomedical waste:** infectious and injurious waste originating from a medical, veterinary, or intermediate care facility, or from home use.

**CESQG:** Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) are businesses that produce hazardous waste at rates less than 220 pounds per month or per batch (or 2.2 pounds per month or per batch of extremely hazardous waste) and accumulate less than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste on-site (or 22 pounds of extremely hazardous waste).

**CPG:** Coordinated Prevention Grants, a grant program administered by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

**EPA:** the United States Environmental Protection Agency; the federal agency responsible for promulgation and enforcement of federal environmental regulations.

**Household hazardous waste:** wastes that would be classified as hazardous due to their nature or characteristics, except that the amount is too small to be regulated and the wastes are generated by households (which are exempt). Includes aerosol cans, solvents, some paints, cleaners, pesticides, herbicides, compressed gases, oil, other petroleum products, car batteries and other materials.

**Moderate-risk wastes (MRW):** includes household hazardous waste (see definition above) and wastes produced by businesses that potentially meet the definition of a hazardous wastes except the amount of waste produced falls below regulatory limits.

**MSW:** municipal solid waste (see also “solid waste”).

**Public education:** a broad effort to present and distribute informational materials.

**Public information:** the development of educational materials for the public, including brochures, videos, and public service announcements.

**RCW:** Revised Code of Washington.

**SEPA:** State Environmental Policy Act.

Spokane Regional Solid Waste System: The name of the system that operated the public transfer stations and other aspects of the solid waste system through November 2014. This system was created by interlocal agreements between Spokane County and the cities in the county, and was administered by the City of Spokane.

Transfer station: an intermediate solid waste disposal facility at which solid waste is temporarily deposited to await transportation to a final disposal site.

WAC: Washington Administrative Code.

ATTACHMENT A

**ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST**

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## APPENDIX A ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

### INTRODUCTION

Ecology guidelines require that the potential impacts of this MRW Plan must be evaluated according to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) process. This checklist has been prepared to fulfill that requirement.

### SUMMARY

The SEPA checklist prepared for this MRW Plan is intended only to address those programs specifically recommended by the MRW Plan. Any new facilities or other activities proposed subsequent to this MRW Plan will need to undergo their own SEPA review process.

No negative environmental impacts are anticipated to result from the programs recommended in this MRW Plan.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
PLANNING DIVISION  
DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE

11707 E Sprague Ave Suite 106 • Spokane Valley WA 99206  
509.921.1000 • Fax: 509.921.1008 • [cityhall@spokanevalley.org](mailto:cityhall@spokanevalley.org)

**FILE NUMBER:** SEP-2014-0014 Spokane Valley Moderate-risk Waste Management Plan

**PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION:** Spokane Valley Moderate-risk Waste Management Plan. The plan provides guidance for the moderate-risk waste management system in the City of Spokane Valley. The moderate-risk waste system includes hazardous wastes generated in small quantities by residents ("household hazardous waste") and small quantities generated by businesses ("small-quantity generators"). The MRW Plan is intended to provide guidance on program development and implementation of these activities for the foreseeable future.

**PROPOSAL LOCATION:** This is a non-project action. The plan will impact the moderate-risk waste system for the City of Spokane Valley.

**OWNER:** City of Spokane Valley, Eric Guth, 11707 E Sprague Ave, Suite 106, Spokane Valley, WA 99206

**APPLICANT:** City of Spokane Valley, Eric Guth, 11707 E Sprague Ave, Suite 106, Spokane Valley, WA 99206

**LEAD AGENCY:** City of Spokane Valley

The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public on request.

**DETERMINATION:**

- There is no comment period for this Determination of Non-Significance (DNS).
- This DNS is issued using the optional DNS process in WAC 197-11-355. There is no further comment period on the DNS.
- This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2); the lead agency will not act on his proposal for 14 days from the date issued.

**STAFF CONTACT:** Martin Palaniuk, Planner, City of Spokane Valley; 11707 E Sprague Avenue, Suite 106, Spokane Valley, WA 99206, PH: (509)720-5031/FX (509)688-0037, [mpalaniuk@spokanevalley.org](mailto:mpalaniuk@spokanevalley.org)

**RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:** Lori Barlow, Senior Planner

**DATE ISSUED:** October 31, 2014

**SIGNATURE:**

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lori Barlow".

**APPEAL:** An appeal of this determination shall be submitted to the Community Development Department within fourteen (14) calendar days after the date issued. The appeal must be written and specific factual objections made to the City's threshold determination. Appeals shall be conducted in conformance with Spokane Valley Municipal Code (SVMC) 17.90 Appeals, and any required fees pursuant to the City's adopted Fee Schedule shall be paid at the time of appeal submittal. Pursuant to WAC 197-11-680, appeals shall be limited to a review of a final threshold determination.

# SEPA CHECKLIST

SVMC 21.20

## Community Development – Planning Division

11703 E Sprague Ave Suite B-3 ♦ Spokane Valley WA 99206  
509.720.5310 ♦ Fax: 509.688.0037 ♦ [planning@spokanevalley.org](mailto:planning@spokanevalley.org)

### STAFF USE ONLY

Date Submitted: 9/23/14 Received by: SMH Fee: #350 <sup>.00</sup>  
PLUS #: SEP-2014-0014

## A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

Spokane Valley Moderate-Risk Waste Management Plan

2. Name of applicant:

Spokane Valley Public Works Department

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

Eric Guth, 509-720-5000, 11707 East Sprague Ave., Suite 106, Spokane Valley, WA 99206

4. Date checklist prepared:

September 23, 2014

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Washington Department of Ecology

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

The recommendations contained in the Moderate-Risk Waste Management Plan will be implemented primarily over the next ten years.

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

No

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

The permit for one of the facilities mentioned in this Plan, the Sunshine Disposal & Recycling Transfer Station, was recently modified to allow some of the proposed activities to proceed. The permit is issued by the Spokane Regional Health District and the modifications were reviewed and approved by the Washington Department of Ecology.

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

NA

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

This MRW Plan must be adopted by the City of Spokane Valley City Council.

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site.

Recommendations are made in this MRW Plan to allow the City of Spokane Valley to maintain its own MRW program.

12. Location of the proposal.

The activities described in the plan will take place primarily in the City of Spokane Valley.

13. Does the proposed action lie within the Aquifer Sensitive Area (ASA)? The general Sewer Service Area? Priority Sewer Service Area?

Yes, the activities described in this Plan will take place in the City of Spokane Valley.

14. The following questions supplement Part A.

a. Critical Aquifer Recharge Area (CARA) / Aquifer Sensitive Area (ASA).

1. Describe any systems, other than those designed for the disposal of sanitary waste, installed for the purpose of discharging fluids below the ground surface (includes systems such as those for the disposal of Stormwater or drainage from floor drains). Describe the type of system, the amount of material to be disposed of through the system and the types of material likely to be disposed of (including materials which may enter the system inadvertently through spills or as a result of firefighting activities).

NA

2. Will any chemicals (especially organic solvents or petroleum fuels) be stored in aboveground or underground storage tanks? If so, what types and quantities of material will be stored?

NA

3. What protective measures will be taken to insure that leaks or spills of any chemicals stored or used on site will not be allowed to percolate to groundwater? This includes measures to keep chemicals out of disposal systems.

NA

4. Will any chemicals be stored, handled or used on the site in a location where a spill or leak will drain to surface or groundwater or to a stormwater disposal system discharging to surface or groundwater?

NA

b. Stormwater

1. What are the depths on the site to groundwater and to bedrock (if known)?

NA

2. Will stormwater be discharged into the ground? If so, describe any potential impacts.

NA

## B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

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### 1) Earth

- a. General description of the site (check one):  flat,  rolling,  hilly,  steep slopes,  mountainous, other

Does not apply

- b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

Does not apply

- c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any prime farmland.

Does not apply

- d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

Does not apply

- e. Describe the purpose, type, and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Also indicate source of fill.

Does not apply

- f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply

- g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction?

Does not apply

- h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

Does not apply

## 2) Air

- a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

Does not apply

- b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

Does not apply

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## 3) Water

- a. Surface:

- 1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

Does not apply

- 2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

Does not apply

- 3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

Does not apply

- 4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

Does not apply

- 5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

Does not apply

- 6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to

surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

Does not apply

b. Ground:

- 1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

Does not apply

- 2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals; agricultural; etc.).

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Does not apply

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

- 1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

Does not apply

- 2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, if any:

Does not apply

## 4) Plants

a. Check or circle types of vegetation found on the site:

- deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other
- evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other
- shrubs
- grass
- pasture
- crop or grain
- wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
- water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
- other types of vegetation

Does not apply

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

Does not apply

c. List threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Does not apply

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:

Does not apply

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ONLY**

## 5) Animals

a. Circle any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site:

birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:  
 mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:  
 fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other:

Does not apply

b. List any threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Does not apply

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

Does not apply

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

Does not apply

## 6) Energy and natural resources

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

Does not apply

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans

of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

Does not apply

## 7) Environmental health

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe

Does not apply

1) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

Does not apply

2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

Does not apply

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AGENCY USE  
ONLY**

b. Noise

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

Does not apply

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

Does not apply

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

Does not apply

## 8) Land and shoreline use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

Does not apply

b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.

Does not apply

c. Describe any structures on the site.

Does not apply

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

Does not apply

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?  
Does not apply

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?  
Does not apply

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?  
Does not apply

h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, specify.  
Does not apply

i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?  
Does not apply

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?  
Does not apply

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:  
Does not apply

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:  
Does not apply

**EVALUATION FOR  
AGENCY USE  
ONLY**

## **9) Housing**

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any?  
Does not apply

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated?  
Does not apply

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:  
Does not apply

## **10) Aesthetics**

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?  
Does not apply

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

Does not apply

**EVALUATION FOR  
AGENCY USE  
ONLY**

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

Does not apply

## **11) Light and glare**

a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

Does not apply

b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

Does not apply

c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

Does not apply

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

Does not apply

## **12) Recreation**

a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

Does not apply

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

Does not apply

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

Does not apply

## **13) Historic and cultural preservation**

a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply

b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

Does not apply

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any:

Does not apply

**EVALUATION FOR  
AGENCY USE  
ONLY**

## **14) Transportation**

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site, and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

Does not apply

b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

Does not apply

c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

Does not apply

d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets, or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

Does not apply

e. Will the project use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

Does not apply

g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts if any:

Does not apply

## **15) Public services**

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

Does not apply

## 16) Utilities

a. Check utilities currently available at the site:  electricity,  natural gas,  water,  refuse service,  telephone,  sanitary sewer,  septic system,  other – describe

Does not apply

b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

Does not apply

## C. SIGNATURE

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature: 

Date Submitted: 9/23/14

## **D. SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NON-PROJECT ACTIONS**

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?

Implementation of the proposed recommendations should help reduce the amount of water and air discharges, while increasing the proper handling of any toxic wastes that are generated in the City. There should not be an increase or reduction in noise.

- a. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

Not Applicable.

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?

No impacts to plants, animals, fish and marine life are anticipated.

- a. Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are:

Not Applicable.

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

No changes in energy or natural resource demands are anticipated.

- a. Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:

Not Applicable.

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

None of these areas will be negatively impacted by the recommendations in this Plan.

- a. Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

Not Applicable.

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans?

No direct impacts to land or shoreline use are anticipated to result from the proposed recommendations.

- a. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are

Not Applicable.

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?

No changes in transportation or public services and utilities demands are anticipated.

a. Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

Not Applicable.

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

No such conflicts are likely. The intent of creating this MRW Plan is to comply with various laws and requirements (especially on the state level) regarding environmental protection and other factors.

## E. SIGNATURE

I, the undersigned, swear under penalty of perjury that the above responses are made truthfully and to the best of my knowledge. I also understand that, should there be any willful misrepresentation or willful lack of full disclosure on my part, the agency may withdraw any Determination of Nonsignificance that it might issue in reliance upon this check list.

Date: 9/23/14

Signature: Eric Guth

Please print or type:

Proponent: Eric Guth

Address: 11707 East Sprague, Suite 106, Spokane Valley, WA 99206

Phone: 509-720-5000

Person completing form (if different from proponent):

Name: Rick Hlavka, Green Solutions

Address: PO Box 680, South Prairie, WA 98385

Phone: 360-897-9533

**ATTACHMENT B**

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**RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION**

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**CITY OF SPOKANE VALLEY  
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON  
RESOLUTION NO. 14-012**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SPOKANE VALLEY, SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE CITY OF SPOKANE VALLEY MODERATE-RISK WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN, AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING THERETO.**

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Spokane Regional Solid Waste Management System interlocal agreement entered into on July 15, 2003, between the City of Spokane Valley, Spokane County, and the City of Spokane (the "Solid Waste Interlocal"), the City of Spokane Valley (the "City") became part of the Spokane Regional Solid Waste Management System (the "Spokane Solid Waste System"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Solid Waste Interlocal, the Spokane Solid Waste System provided solid waste transfer, transport, and disposal services for all solid waste generated within the City, including moderate-risk waste disposal; and

WHEREAS, the Solid Waste Interlocal was amended by the parties on November 2, 2011 to terminate at 11:59 PM on November 16, 2014; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 35.21.152, the City is granted authority to manage, regulate, maintain, utilize, operate, control and contract for solid waste handling systems, and may contract with any public or private party to operate publicly or privately owned or operated solid waste handling systems, and to designate particular publicly or privately owned or operated solid waste handling systems as disposal facilities; and

WHEREAS, since the amendment to the Solid Waste Interlocal in 2011, the City of has researched, reviewed, and conducted studies on options for solid waste handling of solid waste generated within the City's boundaries; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 35.21.120, the City is granted authority to award contracts for any service related to solid waste handling, including contracts entered into under RCW 35.21.152; and

WHEREAS, at the City Council's meeting on May 27, 2014, the City Council determined to contract with Sunshine Recyclers, Inc., to provide comprehensive solid waste transfer, transport, and disposal services for the residents of the City, including providing disposal services for certain moderate-risk wastes; and

WHEREAS, the City entered into an agreement with Sunshine Recyclers, Inc., dated as of June 4, 2014, to provide comprehensive solid transfer, transport, and disposal services for the residents of the City, including providing services for disposal of certain moderate-risk wastes (the "Sunshine Solid Waste Services Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 70.105.220, each local government is directed to prepare a local hazardous waste plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 70.105.220, the local hazardous waste plan shall include the following elements: (1) a plan or program to manage moderate-risk wastes, (2) a plan or program to provide for ongoing public involvement and public education in regard to the management of moderate-risk waste, (3) an inventory of all existing generators of hazardous waste and facilities managing hazardous waste within the jurisdiction, (4) a description of the public involvement process used in developing the local hazardous waste plan, (5) a description of any eligible zones designated in

accordance with RCW 70.105.225, and (6) other elements as deemed appropriate by local government; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 70.95I.020, the local hazardous waste plan shall include a used oil recycling element; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 70.105.220 and RCW 70.95I.020, the City prepared a draft moderate-risk waste management plan and took public comment on the draft plan at the regular meeting of the City Council on November 4, 2014; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to chapter 43.21C RCW and chapter 21.20 SVMC, the City conducted a SEPA review of the draft plan and made a determination of nonsignificance; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has considered the comments received from the public and incorporated necessary changes into the draft plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Council determines that adoption and implementation of the final Spokane Valley Moderate-Risk Waste Management Plan is in the best interest for the public health, safety, welfare and environment for the City and its residents; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to adopt and implement the final Spokane Valley Moderate-Risk Waste Management Plan effective on November 17, 2014.

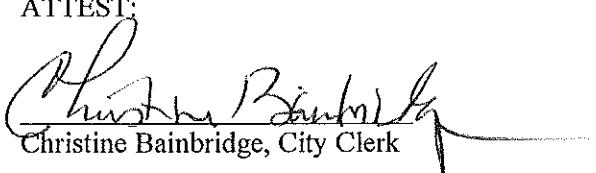
NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Spokane Valley, Spokane County, Washington, as follows:

**Section 1.** Moderate-Risk Waste Management Plan Adopted. The City Council hereby adopts the Spokane Valley Moderate-Risk Waste Management Plan (the "Moderate-Risk Waste Management Plan"), attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference. The City Council hereby authorizes the City Manager to take all actions necessary within his authority to implement the Moderate-Risk Waste Management Plan, including, but not limited to, finalizing and submitting the Solid Waste Management Plan to the Washington Department of Ecology for final approval.

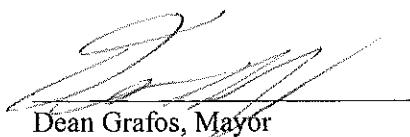
**Section 2.** Effective Date. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect November 17, 2014.

Approved this 4<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2014.

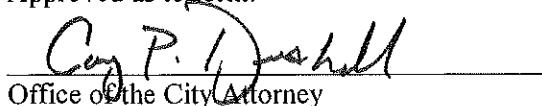
ATTEST:

  
Christine Bainbridge, City Clerk

CITY OF SPOKANE VALLEY

  
Dean Grafos, Mayor

Approved as to form:

  
Office of the City Attorney

 COPY