Bay Area Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee

administered by

Association of Bay Area Governments

January 27, 2012
10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon
Conference Room B – MetroCenter

Agenda

10:00	**Introductions / Approve Agenda**	Action
10:05	**Adopt minutes of April 15, 2011 meeting**	Action *(Attachment A)*
10:10	**Green Chemistry Initiative** ***Karl Palmer,*** Department of Toxic Substances Control will bring us up to date. In October 2011, DTSC published draft informal "Safer Consumer Products" regulations (available on the DTSC website at http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SCPRegulations.cfm.)	Information
10:35	**Green Business Program** ***Matt McCarron,*** DTSC Green Business Program coordinator, and ***Scandone*** will report on post AB 913 efforts to develop an effective work plan and strategies to improve other state agencies' support for Bay Area and other Green Business Programs in our network.	Information *(Attachment B)*
11:00	**Legislation** No bills germane to the Committee's work are active yet in the 2012 session. ***Scandone*** will recap 2011 results.	Information *(Attachment C)*
11:10	**Universal/Electronic Wastes Processing Facilities** ***Scandone*** will present a proposed new effort that staff and the TAC are proposing as an alternative to producing the biennial hazardous waste data analysis and report in 2012-13.	Information/Action *(Attachment D)*
11:40	**Revised Budget and Work Plan** **Scandone** will present a revised Budget and Work plan that reflects reduced revenues and adjusts the task list.	Information/Action *(Attachment E)*
11:55	**Other Business / Set Next Meeting**	Information/Action
Noon	**Adjourn**	

Attachment E

Bay Area Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee

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Association of Bay Area Governments

101 Eighth Street, Oakland, CA 94607-4756 P. O. Box 2050, Oakland, CA 94604-2050
http://www.abag.ca.gov/hazwaste 510/464-7961

Proposed Budget & Workplan FY 2011-2012

Adopted April 15, 2011

Revised January 27, 2012

Overview

This revised Budget and Workplan for the Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee (Committee) includes a summary of work accomplished in fiscal year 2010/11, and amends the proposed activities for fiscal year 2011/2012. Anticipated revenues of $96,435 include $10,559.50 from each of the 9 member counties, and $1,400 in registration fees for the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing conference held in November 2011. Due to budget constraints, the anticipated $10,000 grant from the Bay Area Air Quality Management District for Green Business Program outreach was not funded this year.

Hazardous Waste: During the 2011/12 Fiscal Year, staff will work with the Technical Advisory Committee to address the recommendations presented in the report on 2008 and 2009 hazardous waste manifest data analysis that was presented to and approved by the Committee at the meeting on October 29, 2010. In preparation for analyzing the 2010 and 2011 hazardous waste manifest data in 2012, we will consider how to improve the report to make it more useful to our members, and explore new opportunities to promote hazardous waste reduction, and consider how to address the large volumes of wastes being shipped outside the region. We will continue to track household hazardous waste issues, and track evolving and emerging issues such as nano wastes.

In response to strong interest from our members, we will continue to promote Sustainable Purchasing, by hosting one additional workshop in partnership with the San Francisco Estuary Partnership and the Responsible Purchasing Network (RPN)[1]. The workshop held in November 2011 had 50 participants and was very well received. We will continue to work with the RPN and our member agencies to facilitate information sharing, cooperative purchasing, and other collaborative efforts to increase the volume and reduce the cost of sustainable purchases. Some sustainable purchasing programs have started to include product stewardship in their standards. Promoting this feature affords us the opportunity to connect two of our key initiatives.

Staff will continue to monitor and report on the Green Chemistry Initiative and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) legislation and inform the Committee and TAC members when there are opportunities to comment or take other actions.

Green Business Program: With ongoing expansion of the Green Business Program and the success of the legislative effort to establish the California Green Business Program, staff will

[1] The original plan to host two per year proved to be infeasible: The workshop scheduled for May 2011 was cancelled due to low registrations. We received feedback that purchasing managers and others involved with local agency purchasing had difficulties justifying two days out of the office per year for such workshops.

continue to focus considerable time on related activities. During 2011/12, in addition to regular coordination duties, we will work with county coordinators, regional and state partners on ways to increase capacity locally and assist in developing a strategic plan for orderly, consistent statewide expansion. Avenues to pursue include increasing efficiency in the local and regional programs, better coordination among state agencies with related missions, and identifying new funding sources. We will continue to participate in efforts to improve the appearance and usability of the online measurement and management system and the searchable directory of business listings, and will contribute both staff time and funds to that process.

We are seeking Committee approval for the revised 2011 – 2012 Budget and Work Plan. In summary, staff proposes to:

- Staff the Committee, Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), and Green Business Coordinators TAC.
- Analyze and develop recommendations for improving the hazardous waste data analysis and report for consideration by the Committee prior to initiating analysis of the 2010 and 2011 data in FY 2012/13.
- Evaluate feasibility/interest in undertaking a project to analyze potential to attract innovative universal waste processors to the Bay Area as an alternative to performing the biennial hazardous waste analysis and report in FY 2012/13.
- Work with Responsible Purchasing Network, San Francisco Estuary Partnership, TAC and others to hold one Sustainable Purchasing conference; integrate Extended Producer Responsibility.
- Update committee website to provide additional sustainable purchasing tools, resources and links for local governments; consider other opportunities to promote sustainable purchasing, including presentations to ABAG Executive Board.
- Monitor the California Green Chemistry Initiative (GCI); apprise Committee and TAC of opportunities to comment/get involved.
- Track Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), Green Business, and other relevant legislation in Sacramento; apprise Committee and the ABAG Legislation & Governmental Organizations Committee of legislative initiatives; comment on legislation as directed.
- Coordinate, expand and promote the Green Business Program.
- Work with database developer and designer to improve Green Business Program listings; maintain Bay Area Green Business web resources.
- Identify opportunities to increase funding and improve efficiency to increase local and regional Green Business Program capacity.
- Work with DTSC and local coordinators around the state to develop strategic plan for the newly-established California Green Business Program.

2010/11 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The following section, which describes 2010/11 accomplishments, is intended to update the Committee on the status of current efforts and provide context for ongoing activities. Work plan details follow in the section entitled Proposed 2011-2012 Work Plan, which begins on page 6.

- **Hazardous Waste Management Planning / Source Reduction**

  Since inception, the Committee has had two objectives:

  1) ensure adequate understanding of hazardous waste generation and treatment trends, and capacity for managing hazardous wastes generated within the Bay Area; and
  2) promote source reduction activities to prevent pollution and avoid the need to site new hazardous waste management facilities.

  While the means and methods to address them have evolved over the years, meeting these two objectives continues to define the Committee's work.

  During 2010-11, staff has worked to accomplish the following:

  - Monitored and reported on Green Chemistry-related activity in Sacramento, in consultation with Department of Toxic Substances Control staff.
  - Worked with TAC, the California Product Stewardship Council, and others to stay apprised of Extended Producer Responsibility-related legislation and other initiatives.
  - Coordinated with ABAG Legislation & Governmental Organizations Committee staff to recommend that EPR legislation be listed as a 2010 legislative priority; attended L & GO meetings to serve as a resource during discussion of EPR and other legislation.
  - Consulted with the Technical Advisory Committee on ways to improve the analysis and reporting of Hazardous Waste generation and treatment data; at TAC's suggestion, staff met with Certified Unified Program Agency staff to seek information that might increase the value and utility of the 2008/09 Hazardous Waste Report.
  - Hired and managed the work of consultant Linda Spencer, who analyzed and reported on the 2008 and 2009 hazardous waste generation data.
  - Convened Sustainable Purchasing Work Group meetings to seek input on conferences, other potential sustainable purchasing activities.
  - Strengthened partnership with Alicia Culver of the Responsible Purchasing Network to organize the sustainable Purchasing workshop held in October 2010. Planning is underway for a second workshop to be held on May 19, 2011.
  - Maintained the Committee website (http://www.abag.ca.gov/hazwaste/) that lists members, posts agendas and minutes, and provides information about relevant topics and legislation.

- **Green Business Program:**

  The Green Business Program continues to grow, though at a slower pace. As of March 2011, there were 2,255 Bay Area Green Businesses, an increase of just over 150 businesses since March 2010. In the previous 12 month period, 400 businesses were added.

The slower pace in certifications reflects to some extent the slow economy, since a number of certified businesses have closed their doors. Others may be reluctant to invest in the energy and water conserving fixtures that the standards require. It likely also continues to reflect program-related factors: 1) local government budgets have resulted in reduced staffing levels in some counties; 2) in counties that have offered the program for many years, recertification accounts for an increasing proportion of program time; and 3) many coordinators have spent significant amounts of time on the development and implementation of the online measurement and management system.

The online system was intended to improve efficiency, and enable coordinators and their partners to work with more businesses. After months of intensive work, it is much closer to fulfilling that promise. We have just engaged a design firm to upgrade the user experience so that businesses will need less support from coordinators as they complete their checklists.

All 9 Bay Area counties continue to offer the Program, though at significantly different levels. San Mateo County put its program on hold in July 2011 due to budget constraints. The county has identified new funding that will enable it to resume the Program in April 2012 at one-quarter rather than full time staff. Solano County similarly has staffing constraints that limit its participation.

The newest counties to join or recommit to their programs after discontinuing them for a period of time - San Mateo, Solano, Napa and Sonoma - account for close to 15% of Bay Area Green Businesses.

Checklists: To ensure that Program checklists reflect the most up-to-date recommendations and standards, coordinators in the Bay Area and around the state have implemented a consultation protocol so that new practices and technologies can be reviewed and added to the online checklists in a timely manner.

A checklist for Property Managers has been under development. This is one of the more complex checklists to be developed, since it will require that the firm demonstrate that they are meeting the standards not only at their own office but also at a significant percentage of the properties under management. We expect it to motivate managers to implement whole building retrofits that have significant environmental benefits.

Staff discussed with Bay Area Air Quality Management staff their interest in initiating a certification program for commercial and passenger fleets. The Air District has included an action item in the draft Clean Air Plan to explore with us the potential to add this new sector to the Green Business Program.

Outreach: The regional website is a key marketing tool for the Program and its businesses. The site provides a portal to the searchable listings of the Green Businesses in the Bay Area and throughout the state, validating a business's claim that it meets Program standards.

To better manage the addition of new Green Businesses to the website, which was very time-consuming, and provide more descriptive listings staff pursued conversion to a searchable database system that is integrated into the measurement/management system. ABAG's

webmaster created a portal on the Bay Area Green Business Program site that draws in the search form from the statewide system. This preserves our local brand identity while allowing site visitors to find Green Businesses in the Bay Area and beyond. The switch from manual to automatic updates occurred in December 2010.

Program Expansion: While the Program has garnered attention from the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and other entities seeking programs that could be scaled up and replicated to help small businesses reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, we have not identified additional financial resources that would help existing counties sustain or expand their operations, or new counties elsewhere in California initiate programs.

We continue to enjoy strong support from the Department of Toxic Substances Control and to work with DTSC staff to forge closer relationships with state agencies such as the California Air Resources Board, CalRecycle, and the CPUC that might, in future, have resources to support local environmental initiatives like the green business program. The success of AB 913, which establishes the California Green Business Program with DTSC as the state coordinator, is expected to help DTSC and the local Green Business Programs around the state make a stronger case for better coordination and improved support from state agencies for our local Programs.

Last year the Committee approved a change to the Policy Guidelines to allow local programs to charge businesses fees for participating in the Program. To date, no counties in the Bay Area have developed a fee schedule, though some have indicated they anticipate instituting fees in 2011.

California Green Business Network: The Program continues to serve as a model elsewhere in the state and nation. San Benito County joined Santa Cruz and Monterey, expanding the 7-year old Monterey Bay Area Green Business Program. Programs in the City of Santa Monica and Santa Barbara County are strong. The City of Thousand Oaks launched a program in 2010. The City of Los Angeles and Humboldt County expect to launch programs soon. Mendocino County was ready to launch in late 2010, but has been stymied by budget problems. Fresno County is in the exploratory phase. The City of Torrance and surrounding south bay cities are also starting to organize.

The Bay Area counties continue to participate with colleagues in other programs, and our statewide coordinator at the Department of Toxic Substances Control in the California Green Business Program Network. Meetings during the current fiscal year have focused primarily on the measurement/management system. Several subcommittees were recently formed to focus on other issues such as consistency of standards, checklist development and marketing.

During 2010-2011 staff has accomplished the following:

- Convened and staffed county coordinator meetings.
- Facilitated development of property manager checklist.
- Maintained and enhanced website, updating county information and business listings.
- Managed development of updated website design.

- Coordinated enhancement of searchable business listings component of the measurement and management system, and subsequent launch on Bay Area site.
- Organized and hosted the annual government agencies recognition event.
- Strengthened partnership with the Bay Area Air Quality Management District by meeting with key District managers and staff.
- Organized a Green Business panel for a CPUC small business workshop.
- Consulted with Mendocino County, Thousand Oaks and other jurisdictions on program development.
- Served on the review panel for the Air Resources Board's Cool California Awards.

PROPOSED 2011 / 2012 WORKPLAN

Staff activities are broken down into two main categories: Hazardous Waste Management Planning/Source Reduction, and the Green Business Program. Approximately 40% of staff time is devoted to the former category, and 60% to the Green Business Program.

- **Hazardous Waste Management Planning**
  - Convene TAC and consultant to prepare for analyzing 2010/2011 data in 2012/13; identify ways to improve next report so that it is more useful to members and better supports hazardous waste reduction and other Committee objectives; explore opportunities to reduce the amount of wastes generated and/or address the high volume of hazardous wastes being shipped outside the region.
  - Evaluate feasibility/interest in undertaking a project to analyze potential to attract innovative universal waste processors to the Bay Area as an alternative to performing the biennial hazardous waste analysis and report in FY 2012/13.
  - Follow the Department of Toxic Substances Control's Green Chemistry Initiative; apprise Committee and TAC of opportunities to comment and participate in related discussions on ways to expand state and local pollution prevention programs.
  - Organize and offer one Sustainable Purchasing workshop;
  - Work with the Sustainable Purchasing work group to identify additional ways to motivate/assist local jurisdictions interested in implementing EPP programs, which may include seeking funds to support development of tools and resources.
  - Work with TAC, the California Product Stewardship Council, and others to track and apprise the Committee of Extended Producer Responsibility, Environmentally Preferable Purchasing, and Green Chemistry activities, including legislation.
  - Inform and, when directed by the Committee, seek action from ABAG's Legislation & Governmental Organizations Committee, and Executive Board on relevant legislation.
  - Report on regulatory / other changes pertaining to universal and electronic wastes.
  - Staff the Committee and TAC; maintain the Committee website at http://www.abag.ca.gov/hazwaste/.

- **Green Business Program**
  - Support county programs to accelerate certifications, develop checklists for property managers and other new sectors identified by coordinators.
  - Assist counties interested in developing / implementing fee schedules.
  - Work with the Air District to explore potential to add a commercial and passenger fleet certification as a new sector and to integrate new air quality initiatives into Program checklists.

- Support implementation of measurement/management system and enhancement of searchable directory.
- Enhance/maintain Program website.
- Develop relationships with new and strengthen relationships with existing partners to sustain current operations and expand capacity.
- Coordinate development and purchase of collateral materials.
- Participate in outreach activities.
- Organize annual public agency recognition event.
- Support green business networking opportunities.
- Participate in California Green Business Program Network to ensure program integrity as it expands statewide.
- Work with DTSC and local coordinators around the state to develop strategic plan for the newly-established California Green Business Program.
-

Proposed 2011/2012 BUDGET

Anticipated Revenue

County Contributions: **$95,035**

On March 23, 2007, the Committee approved annual cost-of-living adjustments to the county fee based on the 12-month moving average of the Consumer Price Index calculated in the same month as the adjustment to the ABAG membership dues. For 2010-11, the fee each county paid was set at $10,403.50. For the 2011/12 Fiscal Year, the percentage increase is 1.5%. That yields an increase of $156 for an adjusted fee of $10,559.50.

Partner Support: ***~~$10,000~~***

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District has supported Program outreach for several years. We requested a contribution of $10,000 for Fiscal Year 2011-12, however, due to budget considerations, the Air District is unable to meet that request this year. While no direct funding is available, their Spare the Air coordinator has invited us to jointly sponsor outreach events that will be paid for by Spare the Air.

Registration Revenues: **~~$4,200~~**
$1400

To defray the costs of hosting 1 EPP Conference in November 2011 we charged a registration fee. With a $35 fee and 40 paid registrants, the event generated $1,400. The fees were used to cover cost of refreshments and venue fees.

Total: **~~$109,235~~**
$96,435

Budgeted Expenses:

Personnel and Overhead	**$87,753**
Consultants	**$6,000**
Materials, Conferences, Miscellaneous Expenses	**$2,681**
Total:	**$96,435**

PROPOSED STAFF ALLOCATIONS

1. **Committee administration.** **Staff time: 82 hours**

   Task Summary: Schedule meetings, develop agenda packets, write minutes, staff meetings, research legislation, report to ABAG Legislation and Governmental Organizations Committee and Executive Board, prepare annual budget and work plan.
   (Krebs – 16 hours; Scandone –40 hours; Support staff – 26 hours)

2. **Hazardous waste facility siting / source reduction/ EPP.** **Staff time: 180 hours**
   Consultants: 55 hours

   Task Summary: Prepare to analyze data from 2010 and 2011 state manifests, write recommendations for improving report and present for TAC and Committee review; organize and implement EPP workshops and related activities; identify/scope Green Chemistry, EPR, and other source reduction opportunities; monitor legislation; maintain website.
   (Krebs – 50 hours; Scandone – 130 hours; Consultants – 55 hours)

3. **Bay Area Green Business Program Coordination.** **Staff time: 410 hours**
   Consultants: 10 hours

   Task Summary: Support county coordinators; identify resources/efficiencies to improve capacity; purchase materials/implement outreach; update website; ensure consistent application of standards; support expansion into new industries, including potential partnership with Air District on fleets; participate in efforts to improve coordination/partnerships with state agencies.

   (*Scandone – 400 hours; Communications /Support staff 10 hours; Consultants – 10 hours)*

ABAG
January 27, 2012
Sacramento, CA

California Green Business Program

AB 913

Agenda

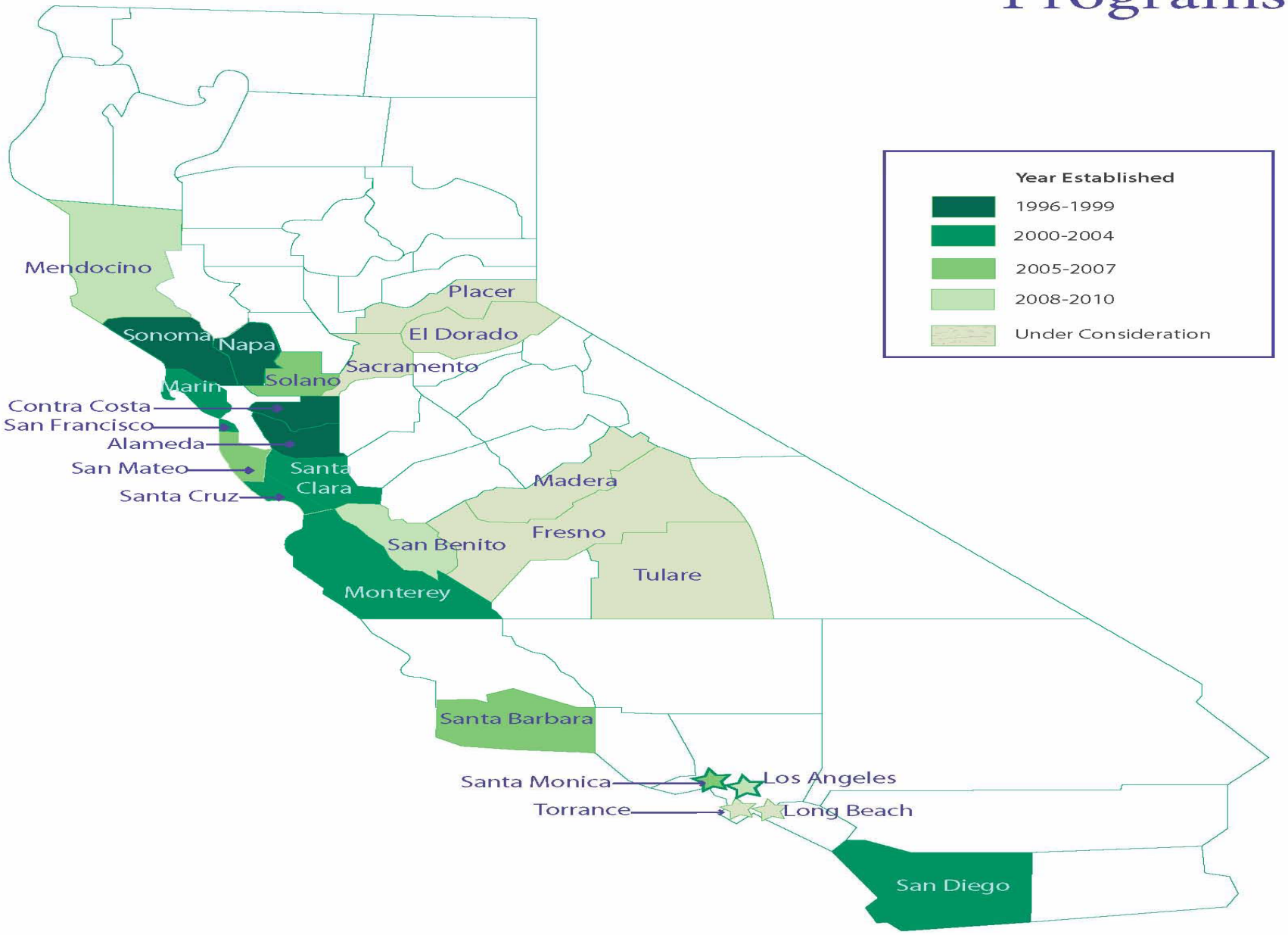
- CA Green Business Program History
- AB 913 – What Does It Mean?
- DTSC – Current And Future Efforts
- Assistance For Interested Local Jurisdictions

Confusion for Businesses…and consumers

CA Green Business Program- History

- DTSC and EPA provided initial funding and guidance starting 1995.
- Voluntary recognition program run by local government
- Combines compliance and beyond compliance standards.
- Network of programs assisting each other.

Establishment of California Green Business Programs



Green Business Program-Benefits

- Effective government
- Measureable outcomes for business and local mandates(climate action plans etc.)
- Business cost saving over time
- Business retention for local economic development.
- Competitive advantage for businesses.

AB 913- The Goal

- Businesses certified by this program implement multimedia pollution prevention activities to achieve measurable waste reduction, energy savings, water conservation, and sustainability, in consultation with local governments, utility providers, and other entities. – excerpt from AB 913

AB 913 – Overview

- Recognizes existing program as model.
- Requires DTSC to assist, support and expand program
  a. DTSC to maintain a database supporting local programs
  b. DTSC collaborates with other agencies to bring technical assistance to local govt.
- Health and Safety Code Sec. 25244.17.2

DTSC – Current And Future

- Development of database to support local programs and measure effectiveness of business change.
- Provide information and assistance to new programs
- Work with other state agencies to maintain and improve standards for local programs

Green Business Certification - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.greenbusinessca.org/

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Home - DTSCNet | Green Business Certification

Page

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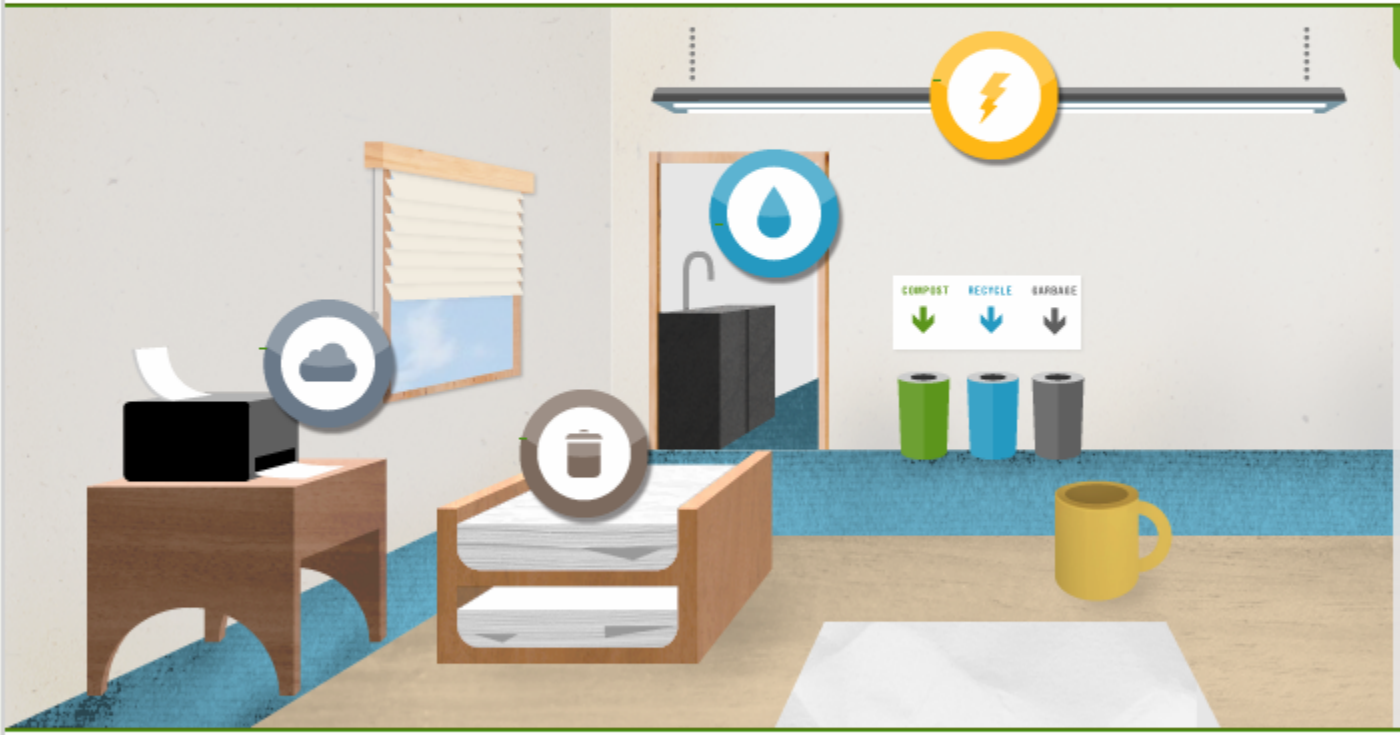
California Green Business Program



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Product Stewardship Institute | Program Planning | Green Business Certification

Page Tools

staff login

California Green Business Program

SEARCH

Food & Drink

San Francisco

Business Name, Keywords

Restaurants & Cafes

County: All

Zipcode

SEARCH

RESULTS

Annabelle's Bar and Bistro

Annabelle's offers California Cuisine focusing on local, organic and sustainably raised ingredients. We use organically produced produce and proteins.

Read more

68 4th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103 map
415-777-1200
www.annabelles.net

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Regionally specific Italian Cuisine. We provide restaurant service to the public for lunch and dinner daily. Bar Bambino's goal is to bring the highest quality of food to its customers at a reasonable price, without pretension. Our food is elegantly rustic, using the best ingredients possible, with regards to taste and flavor from local, organic and sustainable producers. We allow individual ingredients to shine through in their simple beauty. That we follow the slow food mantra of good, clean, fair.

Read more

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Chef Stephanie (aka the Culinary Mistress) is a recognized San Francisco Green Business. It offers a variety of culinary services including special event catering, personal cheffing and cooking classes.

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Welcome - Green Business Certification - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.greenbusinessca.org/welcome/

Live Search

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Home - DTSCNet | Welcome - Green Busines... | Page

California Green Business Program

Dashboard | Reports | Program Profile | Measures | Global Variables | Create Sector | Checklist Setup | Green Notes

Become a Green Business in 4 Easy Steps

1 Get Started → **2 Fill Out Application** → **3 Evaluation** → **4 Complete & Finish**

First thing's first: Register here to tell us a little bit about your business.

GET STARTED

There is no obligation to finish this step all at once. You can save and continue at any time.

MY APPLICATION

As we review your application & do onsite assessments, view your status to see where you are in the process.

MY STATUS

When you become a Green Business, out your Company Profile so custom can find you.

MY COMPANY PROFILE

FAQs & Resources:

Click on any of the links below for additional resources that might help with the process. If you have any questions, please contact your local coordinator or see our FAQs below.

Glossary of Terms:

If you run into a term or concept that confuses you, feel free to reference t Glossary of Terms below.

Green Business Certification Report - Windows Internet Explorer
http://www.greenbusinessca.org/rpt/search/
Live Search
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Home - DTSCNet
Green Business Certificati...
Page

Green Business Certification
Environmental Scorecard

Congratulations! Your program has had the following positive benefit on the environment.

Report for:

Programs: All
City: All
Sectors: All
Time: Start: 10/01/2009, End: 09/30/2011

Environmental Benefits:

These environmental benefits are calculated from certain quantitative measures that participating businesses completed when filling out their checklists. The column titled *Per Year* savings show the environmental outcomes each year that the measures are implemented and the column titled *Since Enrollment* shows the total environmental outcomes since enrollment of the participating businesses.

	Per Year	Since Enrollment
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Saved	14,641,422 lbs of CO2	15,477,461 lbs of CO2
Recycling and Composting	11,829,831 lbs of CO2	11,302,538 lbs of CO2
All other measures	2,811,591 lbs of CO2	4,174,923 lbs of CO2
Energy Saved	2,497,168 kWh	3,084,871 kWh
Mercury Reduced	2,657 mgs	3,810 mgs
Water Saved	4,237,841 gallons of water	6,839,183 gallons of water
Solid Waste Diverted from Landfill	23,651,331 lbs	18,842,435 lbs
Hazardous Waste Reduced (gallons)	934 gallons	1,179 gallons
Fuel Saved	318 gallons	581 gallons
Hazardous Waste Reduced (lbs)	600 lbs	1,199 lbs

- Green Business Certification - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.greenbusinessca.org/dashboard/

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California Green Business Program

Dashboard | Reports | Program Profile | Measures | Global Variables | Create Sector | Checklist Setup | Green Notes

Dashboard

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Filter:

- All 1087
- Recognized 507
  - Directory review 2
  - Renewal 5
- In Process 166
  - Background check 135
  - Submission 115
  - Checklist Approval 5
  - Phone Consult 120
  - Site Visit 120
  - Audit 164

Metro LableCalifornia Ltd

RNovosad@MetroLabelGroup.Com

STATUS: Verifying 11-07-2011

APPLICATION: Action Required 11-07-2011

AUDITS: In Progress

COMPLIANCE: In Progress

LAST CHANGED: 11-07-2011

Hidden City Cafe

rbwaite@hsd.cccounty.us

STATUS: Verifying 11-07-2011

APPLICATION: Action Required 11-07-2011

AUDITS: In Progress

COMPLIANCE: In Progress

LAST CHANGED: 11-07-2011

Alvarez Technology Group, Inc.

candersen@alvareztg.com

STATUS: Verifying 11-07-2011

APPLICATION: Action Required

AUDITS: In Progress

COMPLIANCE:

LAST CHANGED: 11-07-2011

Assistance For Local Programs and Jurisdictions

- DTSC staff can assist with:
  a. Organization and development of local stakeholders
  b. Sharing of Tool kits and checklists
  c. Access to database
     1. Provides on-line registration for business
     2. Tracking by local program.
- DTSC will work with other agencies to incorporate their priorities into certification checklists

Questions??

- Contact info:
- **DTSC website:** http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/PollutionPrevention/p2gbp.cfm
- http://www.greenbusinessca.org/

- Matt McCarron

510-540-3828

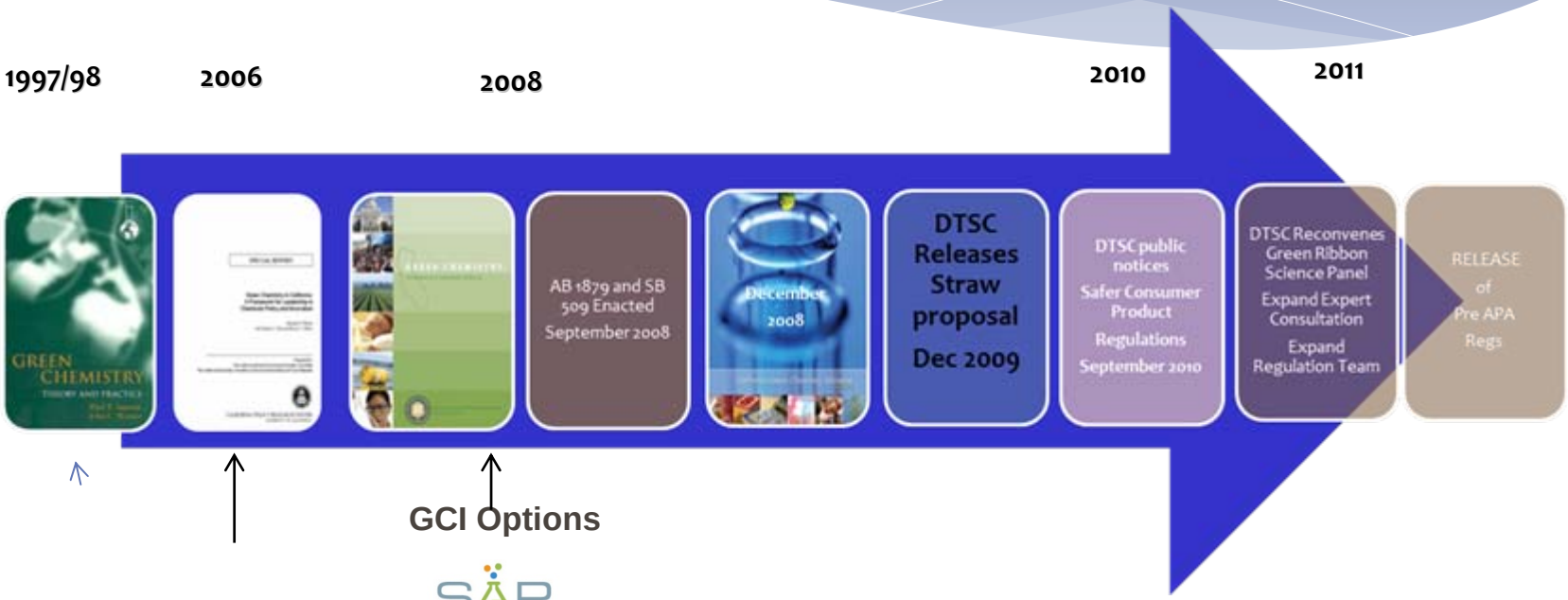
mmccarro@dtsc.ca.gov

Safer Consumer Product Regulations

Karl Palmer - DTSC
Bay Area Hazardous Waste Management
Facility Allocation Committee Meeting
January 27, 2012

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Timeline



GCI Options

SAP
SCIENCE ADVISORY PANEL

Legislature :
Green Chemistry in California:
A Framework for Leadership in Chemicals Policy and Innovation

Stakeholder Dialogue

Traditional Outreach

Public Forum

Web

Guiding Principles

1. **Legally Defensible**
2. **Technically Sound**
3. **Practical**
4. **Meaningful & Protective**

Informal Draft Regulation

* 68 page Informal Draft Regulation
* 16 page summary with highlights
* "Then and Now" Summary
* Flow Diagrams
* Videos

Products that are not "consumer products"

* Prescription drugs or device
* Dental restorative materials
* A medical device
* A food
* Packaging (does not include drugs or medical)
* Pesticides
* Mercury-containing lights

Duty to Comply

One The Manufacturer who makes the product or who controls the specifications and design of, or use of materials in, the product

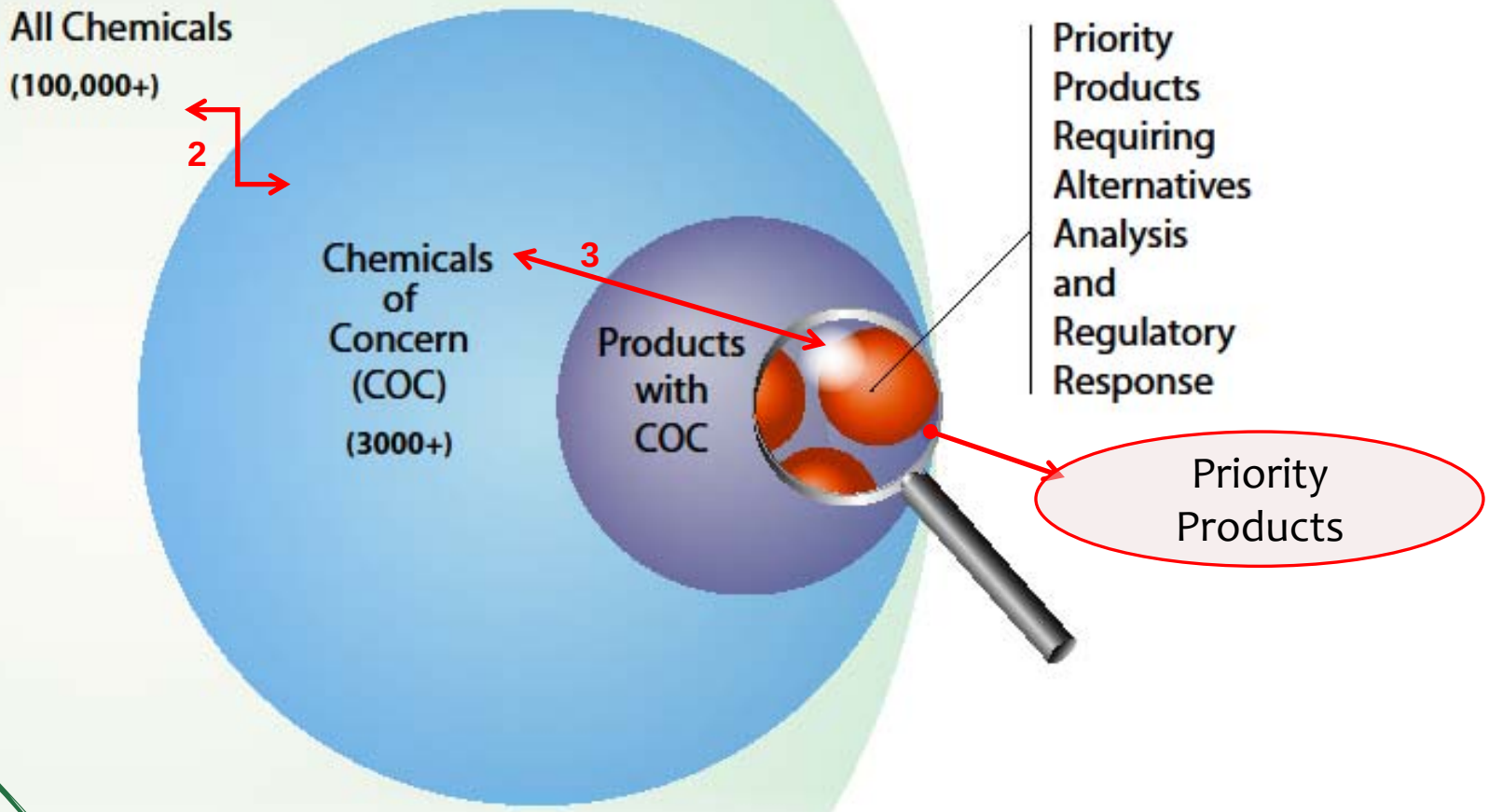
Two The U.S. Importer of the product

Three Retailers who sell the product in California

Opt-out by ceasing to place product in Calif marketplace.

Products… sold, offered for sale, supplied, distributed, or manufactured in California.

Overview: The Safer Consumer Products Regulations



Chemicals of Concern

Initial COC List – (3000+)

List of Lists: Authoritative Organizations

Revisions – Public Process

*Review once every 3 years

*Petitions by Stakeholders

Addition to COC List:

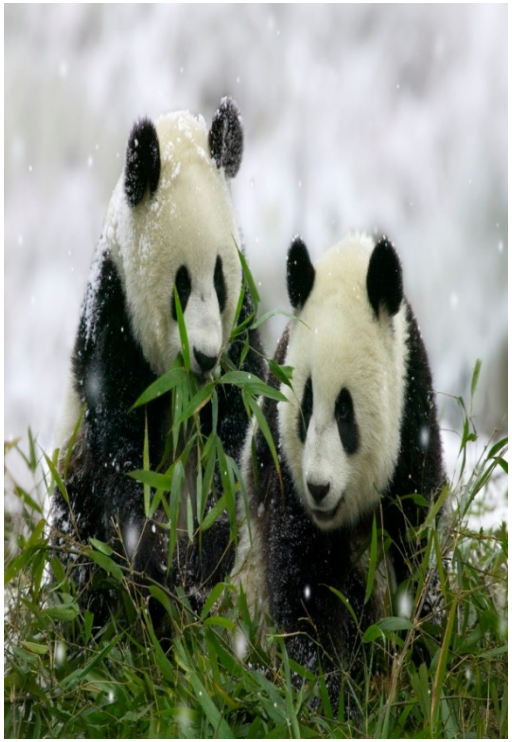
1. **Chemical Adverse Impacts**

- Hazard Traits
- Toxicological Endpoints
- Physicochemical Properties

Chemicals of Concern

2. Special consideration:

- ✓ Children
- ✓ Pregnant Women
- ✓ Endangered Species
- ✓ Sensitive Habitats
- ✓ Widespread Impacts



3. Exposure (Biological & Environmental)

4. Availability of Reliable Information

5. Safer Alternative is available

Priority Product

Prioritization Criteria –

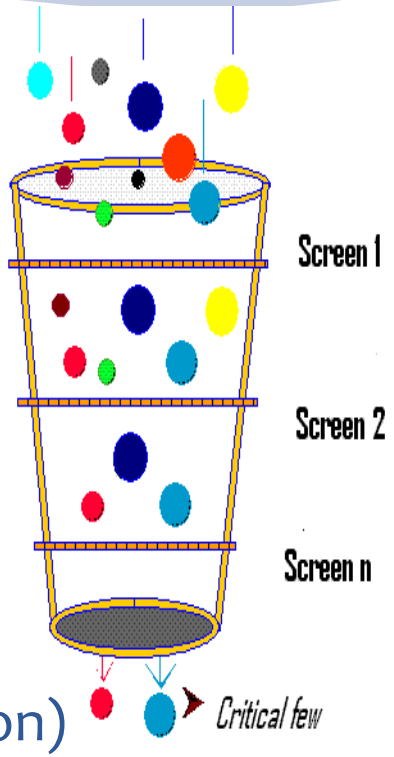
- **Adverse Impacts: COC in a Product**
- **Potential for Exposures:**
  - Frequency and Duration of Exposure
  - Containment of COC within the Product
  - Impacts to Environmental Media
  - Potential for Persistence/Bioaccumulation
  - Useful Life of a Product
    - ✓ Manufacture, Use, Storage, End of Life…

Priority Product

- **Market Presence**
- **Users, Uses, and Applications -**
  - Sensitive Subpopulations
  - Workers, Service Providers …
- **Availability of Reliable Information**
- **Other Regulatory Programs**
- **Known Safer Alternatives**

Priority Product

- **Key Prioritization Criteria**
  - Significant Potential for Adverse Impacts
  - Product is widely Distributed and Used
- **Assembled Product Exposure**
  - Inhalation
  - Dermal Contact
- **Formulated Product Exposure**
  - Applied Directly to the Body
  - Dispersed as an Aerosol or a Vapor
  - Applied to Hard Surfaces (Runoff or Volatilization)



De Minimis Level Definition

* **0.01%** by weight for any of the following:
  * Carcinogenicity, Genotoxicity, Reproductive toxicity, Developmental toxicity, Immunotoxicity, Endocrine toxicity, Neurotoxicity, Bioaccumulation, and Persistence
* **0.1%** by weight for chemicals with other any of the hazard traits or environmental or toxicological endpoints
* DTSC may specify a de minimis level concentration that is lower or higher than the above levels.

Public Process

- **Proposed Priority Product List:**
- **DTSC website – (180 days)**
  - De minimis for each COC
  - Product Component
- **Public Review and Comment**
  - 45 days Public Notice
  - Public Workshop
- **Finalize the Priority Product List**
  - Due Date for Preliminary AA Report

➡ ***Priority Product Notification (60 days)***

Article 4: Petitions

- **Petitions By Any Stakeholders:**
  - Chemical of Concern
  - Priority Product
- **Burden of Proof**
- **Department Review:**
  - Completeness (60 Days)
  - Technical Review
  - Notice of Determination
- **Add to COC List or Priority Product List… Public Process!**

Alternatives Assessment Activities Summary

* Post publically available AA
* Develop guidance to assist with performing AAs
* Receive PP or de minimis exemption notifications, Preliminary and Final AA Reports
* Approve/deny extension requests for AA reports
* Review work plans for alternative AA approach
* Review AA Reports for compliance
* Review exec summaries for clarity to public
* Involvement with Trade Secret claims

Alternatives Assessment Guidance

* Must be available once PP list is finalized (~mid 2013)
* LCA work group leading assignment
* Use public participation and known experts
* Add documents over time/evolving document
* Key elements will illustrate points relevant to the regs, but need case-by-case flexibility

First Stage of Alternative Assessments

Step 1 – ID of Product Requirements

- Function, performance, feasibility, legal

Step 2 – ID of Alternatives

- Look at approaches for alternatives
- Reduce/Eliminate COC/exposure

Step 3 – Initial Screening of Alternative Chemicals

- Info on adverse impacts
- Compare alternatives
- Eliminate COCs with greater adverse impacts

Step 4 – Next Steps

- **Preliminary AA report**
- Work plan to complete 2nd AA Stage

Second Stage of Alternative Assessments

Step 1 – ID of Relevant Comparison Factors

- Exposure pathways & life cycle segments
- Available quantitative / qualitative data

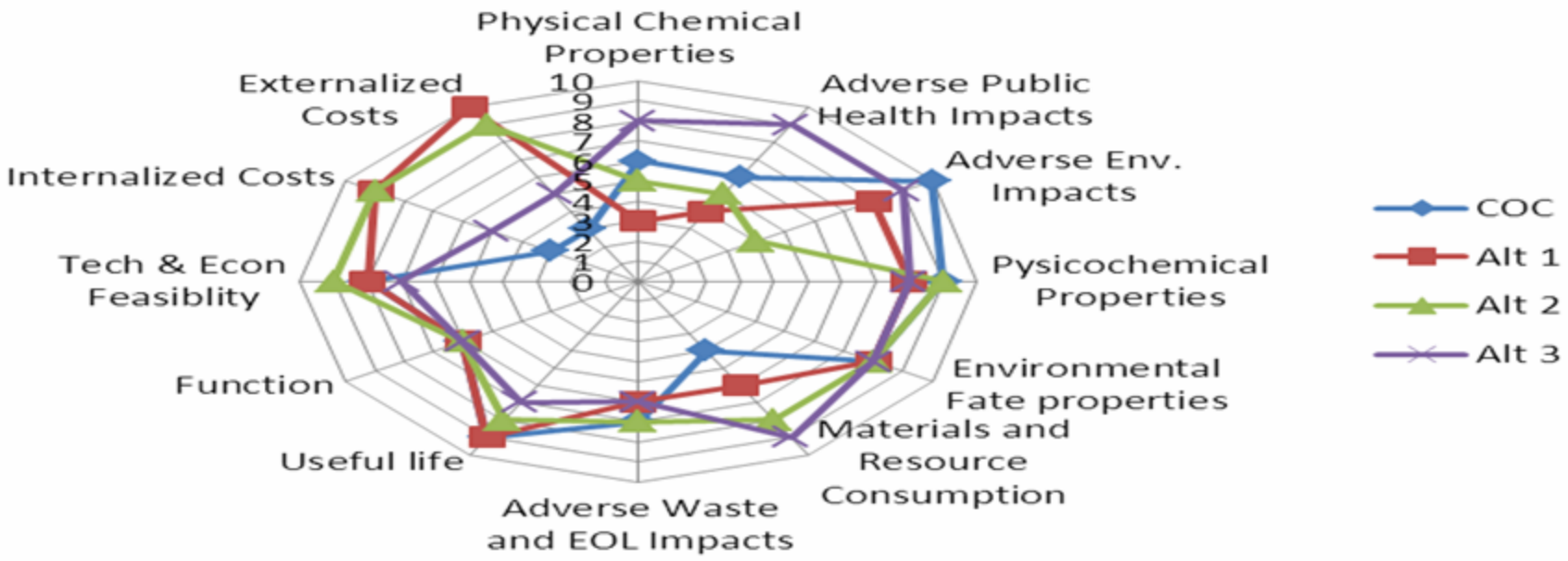
Step 2 – Comparison of Priority Product & Alternatives

- Quantitative / qualitative analysis of relevant exposure pathways, life cycle segments

Step 3 – Alternative Selection Decision

- **Final AA Report**
- Reason & justification for decision

What is "relevant?"



DTSC review of Preliminary and Final AA Reports

* Within 60 days*, we review for compliance
* Manufacturers have 60 days to provide us with info if we issue NOD
* DTSC authorized to audit (Art. 9)
  * Compliance with AA requirements
  * Information quality and adequacy of analysis

Regulatory Response options

* Product info for consumers prior to exposure
  * Alternative is CoC > de minimis
* End of Life Management
  * Alternative or PP is required to be managed as hazardous waste
* Product sales prohibition
  * Alternative is CoC, or alternative is not selected
* Other Reg Responses
  * if needed to limit potential exposure of alternative or PP
    * Engineering safety measures
    * Restrict the use of CoC
    * Initiate research, fund grant regarding PP and GC principles
    * Perform new AA

RR by selected alternative

* Supplemental information (filling data gaps)
  * May be imposed at any time
* No RR
  * Alternative does not pose significant potential adverse public health or environmental impacts
    * Alternative is not a CoC > de minimis
    * If multiple CoCs, total concentration < de minimis if they have the same hazard trait and mode of action

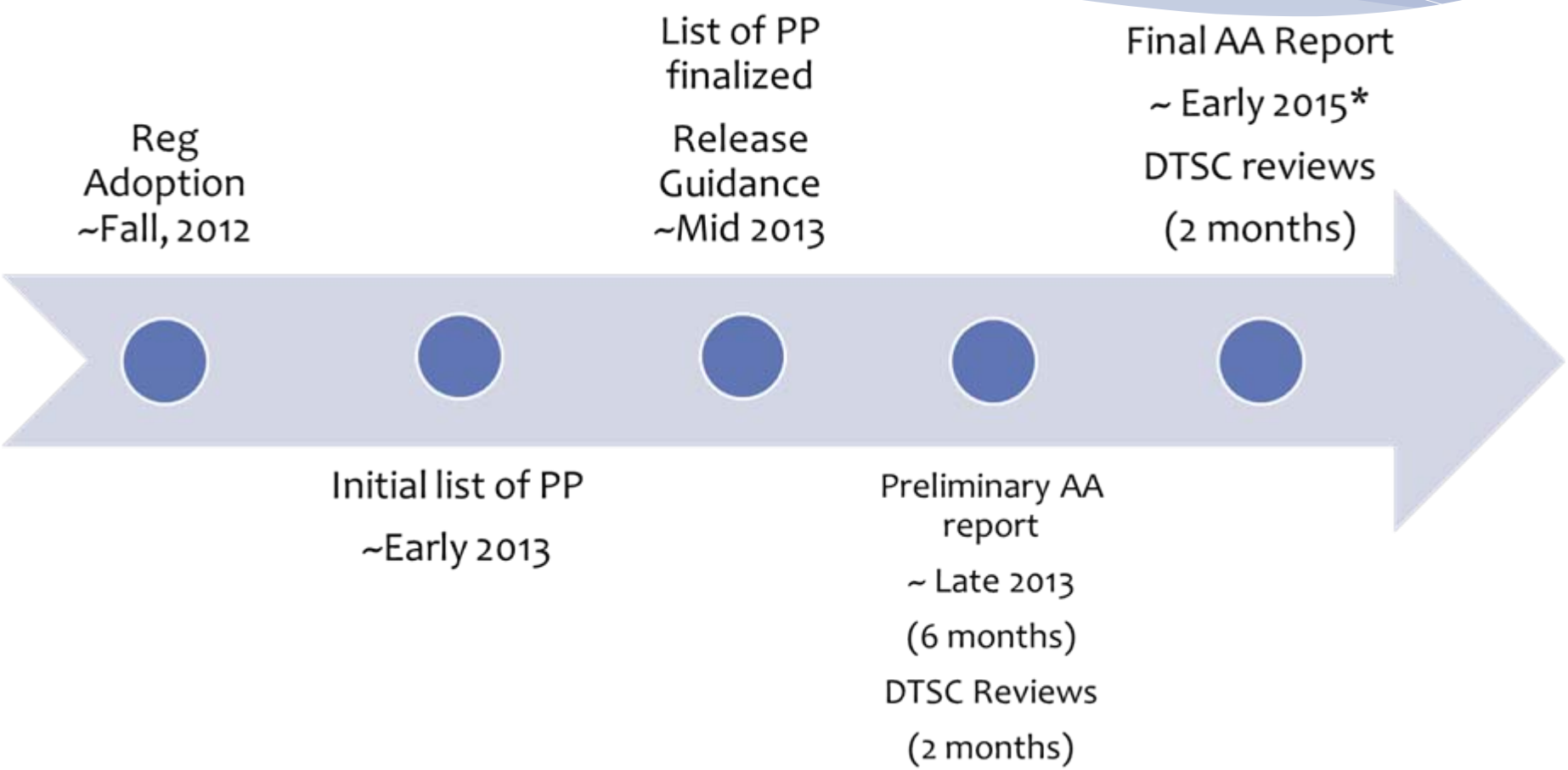
Information on DTSC's Website

* The Failure to Comply List & Failure to Respond List
* Chemicals of Concern and Priority Products lists
* Petitions
* AA Report due dates & approved extension requests
* Priority Product Notifications & De Minimis Exemption
* AA Report notices of compliance & deficiency list
* Proposed and final regulatory response determination
* Disputes
* Accreditation bodies list

Information on DTSC's Website

* Guidance documents
* Full or redacted Preliminary AA Report
* Full or redacted Final AA Report
* List of all work plans
* DTSC's Regulatory Response Report
* Links to product stewardship plans
* List of certified assessors

Timeline for Implementation process



Thank You!

Karl Palmer, Manager
Toxics in Products Branch
kpalmer@dtsc.ca.gov
(916) 445-2625

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SCPRegulations.cfm

Attachment C

Bay Area Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee

Administered by:
Association of Bay Area Governments

101 Eighth Street, Oakland, CA 94607-4756 P. O. Box 2050, Oakland, CA 94604-2050
http://www.abag.ca.gov/hazwaste 510/464-7961

Date: January 27, 2012

To: Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee

From: Ceil Scandone, Senior Regional Planner

Re: 2012 Legislation Status / 2011 Legislation Recap

The Committee annually reviews Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and other relevant legislation and forwards information and recommended positions to ABAG's Legislation and Governmental Organizations Committee. Staff works with the California Product Stewardship Council and Technical Advisory Committee members to identify bills for Committee consideration.

2012 Legislation

To date, no legislation relevant to the Committee's mission is active. The following three bills, which were introduced in 2011 and supported by the Committee, were turned into two year bills:

> SB 419, Senator Simitian's 2011 Home – Generated Sharps bill, is currently in the Assembly inactive file.
>
> SB 515, Senator Corbett's Battery bill, has not been reintroduced.
>
> SB 589, Senator Lowenthal's Mercury Lamp Stewardship bill, passed the Senate but was pulled before it could be considered in the Assembly. It has not been reintroduced.

CPSC indicated that conversations are underway among all stakeholders and the authors about proposed modifications that might enable these 3 bills to move forward. Staff will continue to monitor the CPSC website and consult with TAC members as the legislative session progresses. The Committee will be apprised if these 3 become active or any other bills germane to our work are introduced.

Successful 2011 Legislation:

During the 2011 session, in addition to the bills listed above, the Committee considered and supported the following two bills, which were signed into law by the Governor:

> AB 913, Feuer – Green Business Program
> AB 255, Wieckowski – Latex Paint Collection

AB 913 provides state recognition and support for the existing network of Green Business Programs, lending more credibility and prestige to our efforts. Staff and local Bay Area Green Business coordinators worked with Assemblymember Feuer's staff to draft the language and generate support from partners and Green Businesses. The legislation explicitly identifies in statute that support for the network of local Green Business Programs is one of DTSC's pollution prevention activities.

The legislation is expected to motivate other jurisdictions to launch programs consistent with our Bay Area model that is also used in the Monterey Bay Area, Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, and Thousand Oaks, and will soon be launched by the City of Los Angeles, and Mendocino and Humboldt counties.

AB 255, which was sponsored and supported by StopWaste.Org, will allow businesses that are "conditionally exempt small quantity generators" to bring in higher volumes of recyclable latex paint than are currently allowed to HHW facilities, so they can avoid making several trips to recycle paint lawfully.

Other Successful Legislation

The Committee reviewed but did not take action on **SB 456**. This bill authorizes a registered door-to-door collection program to transport HHW to a treatment storage and disposal (TSD) facility, or to an exempt transfer facility (which is not subject to permits and inspections if the wastes move through within 10 days), while the waste is in transit to either the HHW facility or to the TSD facility. It would require a public agency, or its contractor, if it transports HHW to a TSD facility, to start a manifest when the item is first collected.

The regulation it modified required a door-to-door household hazardous waste (HHW) collection program to transport hazardous waste from individual residences to authorized HHW collection facilities. This change is intended to provide additional flexibility in situations where local agencies contract with private haulers to provide door to door HHW services and/or don't operate their own HHW facilities, while still requiring proper tracking through the system.

Attachment D

Bay Area Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee

Administered by:

Association of Bay Area Governments

101 Eighth Street, Oakland, CA 94607-4756
http://www.abag.ca.gov/hazwaste

P. O. Box 2050, Oakland, CA 94604-2050
Phone: 510/464-7961 Fax: 510/433-5561

To: Bay Area Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee
From: Technical Advisory Committee
Re: Proposed Committee Project: *Sustainable Processing of Universal Waste and Electronics*
Date: January 27, 2012

The Bay Area Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee (Committee) has monitored Bay Area hazardous waste trends since 1989. Responding to state legislation, the Committee developed a regional fair-share approach for siting treatment facilities. In 2003 the Committee requested an in-depth look at the region's hazardous waste treatment capacity. Since that time the Region's treatment capacity has continued to decline. The most recent analysis of Bay Area data indicated that in 2009, over 80 percent of hazardous waste in the Bay Area was exported for treatment elsewhere.

Following the 2006 California legislation that made it illegal to dispose of universal waste (UW) products (e.g., fluorescent lamps, alkaline batteries, and electronic product) in the trash, the volume of these wastes has drastically increased at household hazardous waste (HHW) collection facilities. The challenges to local governments of managing this burgeoning volume was highlighted in the October 29, 2010 Committee report, *Hazardous Waste Generation and Treatment Trends*.[1] Ultimately most universal waste is shipped not just out of the region, but outside the U.S. for treatment/resource recovery.

Over the years, the Committee has demonstrated an interest in managing at least some of these wastes in the region. There are a number of reasons why local processing of UW may be a more sustainable option for the Bay Area.

- The lack of recycling-based manufacturing and processing facilities means that the higher paying recycling jobs are located outside the region.[2] Increased local recovery capacity has the potential to stimulate investment and the creation of jobs in the de-manufacturing, recycling, and reuse industries.

- Underutilized industrial lands are at risk of conversion to other uses. Identifying productive uses for these sites contributes to a more sustainable, resilient, balanced regional economy.

- The types and volumes of wastes that are considered hazardous are on the rise; while the draft Green Chemistry rules require manufacturers of products that contain chemicals of concern to develop product stewardship plans, the rules will potentially

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[1] http://www.abag.ca.gov/hazwaste/staffmemos.html

[2] CalRecycle (aka Integrated Waste Management Board), 2003. Benefits of Regional Recycling Markets: An Alameda County Study.

result in new categories of consumer products that must be handled differently from the way they are handled today.

- Shipping these items outside the region and/or outside the country increases the region's carbon footprint. In addition, because processors in other countries may not be bound by regulations as stringent as those in the U.S, their activities may expose workers and the environment to serious harm.

With the need growing, and technologies improving, it may be appropriate to initiate an effort to examine the potential to site such facilities in the Bay Area at this time.

Fiscal Year 2012-13 Work Plan: Proposed White Paper
On October 7, 2011 the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) met to plan for the next biennial analysis (during fiscal year 2012/13) of the Bay Area's 2010/11 hazardous waste generation and treatment trends. As an alternative to performing that analysis, the TAC discussed the possibility of researching how the Bay Area might encourage businesses to site state-of-the-art U and E-waste recycling facilities here. In addition to meeting the committee's objective of treating more hazardous wastes locally, such facilities might have other significant benefits:

1. **Create jobs** – provide good "green" and "green collar" jobs in de-manufacturing and re-manufacturing,
2. **Stimulate economic development** – preserve and put underutilized industrial areas back to use,
3. **Realize savings** - reduce financial costs and environmental impacts of shipping materials out of the region,
4. **Achieve sustainability** - reclaim and reuse resources from our waste stream resulting in a reduced burden on nonrenewable natural resources, and
5. **Promote resiliency** - contribute to a more diverse and sustainable economy.

The TAC discussed producing a white paper with four sections. The ***first section*** would identify specific u-wastes as opportunities/challenges for siting recycling facilities for certain universal and electronic wastes that show promise for local recovery. The white paper would consider the following products to investigate further: batteries, fluorescent bulbs, cell phones, computers, rigid plastics, and leaded glass. Each product would be evaluated as to how potentially successful it would be to site a processing facility based on readily available information. Evaluation criteria would include:

- Innovative waste treatment technology
- Low or no threat to the environment or public health
- Largest flow of waste
- Public acceptance
- Ease of permitting
- Manufacturer's priorities
- Cost
- Local demand

The TAC has identified the following diverse group of public, private, and non-profit organizations as stakeholders that could contribute knowledge and expertise:

- Planning / Community & Economic Development departments
- CalRecycle Recycling Market Development Zones
- Community/Social Equity/Environmental Justice groups (Urban Habitat, Green for All)
- Public agencies and affiliates (Cal EPA, US EPA, Governor's Office of Economic Development, CalRecycle, Department of Toxic Substances Control, Bay Area Air Quality Management Distict, SF Bay Water Quality Control Board, California Product Stewardship Council)
- Environmental groups (Natural Resources Defense Council, Environmental Defense Fund, Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition)
- Brownfields reuse organizations (Center for Creatve Land Recycling)
- TSDs and/or Waste Disposal Companies
- Business and labor organizations
- Product manufacturers/de-manufacturers/remanufacturers
- Academic / research community

In order to conduct the research and ground-truth the evaluation, we would contact a representative sub-set of these stakeholders for input. The perception that a U-Waste recycling facility would be undesirable in local communities ultimately could be the largest obstacle to overcome. While the extensive level of outreach needed to fully address this perception is beyond the scope of the White Paper, we plan to work with key stakeholders who can help us to frame the issues constructively.

The ***second section*** of the white paper would delve into lessons learned from past efforts to site recycling/processing facilities: For example, the US EPA funded a California Integrated Waste Management Board (now CalRecycle) project in Alameda County to develop regional recycling markets by assisting recycling businesses to locate in close proximity to an existing facility (Waste Management's Davis Street Transfer Station).[3] The CalRecycle project capitalized on existing StopWaste.Org grants to local businesses and the Oakland/Berkeley Recycling Marketing Development Zone program. The CalRecycle project tested the hypothesis that recycled commodities would be "more marketable if collected and used as a manufacturing feedstock within the region in which they were generated". The project provided technical assistance, financing, and a consistent feedstock for recycling. Although the initial results, reported in 2003, were glowing (i.e., creation of 100 jobs, 140,000 tons of waste per year diverted, and the development of new, innovative recycling techniques), one-third of the featured businesses are now defunct. Learning why some succeeded while others failed could provide valuable input to future efforts. [4]

The white paper's ***third section*** would explore other potential obstacles to siting and/or operating U-Waste recycling facilities in the Bay Area. At present, electronics is a category of wastes for

[3] CalRecycle (aka Integrated Waste Management Board), 2003. Benefits of Regional Recycling Markets: An Alameda County Study.
[4] Tom Padia, November 21, 2011. Source Reduction and Recycling Director, StopWaste.org, personal communication.

which information is more readily available, and thus is used here to illustrate some of the challenges. Two current initiatives, one to process polymers and the other to process batteries are also briefly noted. If the project goes forward, the opportunities and challenges to process these and other wastes would be fully explored.

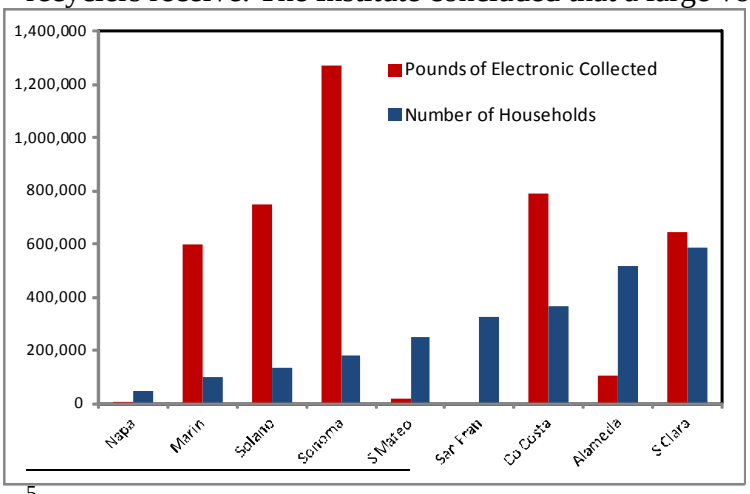
Electronics Recycling

Expanding the capacity for used electronics recycling in the Bay Area faces many obstacles, despite the passage of regulation in California that provides built-in financial incentives. The obstacles include higher costs to local governments, low recycling rates amongst households, small number of local recyclers, and concerns regarding the lack of uniformity in safe and secure recycling practices. Each of these obstacles is touched upon below, as an example of the types of issues the project would explore in greater depth.

In 2003 SB 20, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act, established an Advanced Recycling Fee (ARF) on retail sales of electronic wastes. Recyclers are reimbursed at a rate $0.48/lb for eligible products collected and recycled, $0.20/lb. of which must be passed on to the approved collector. The Act was subsequently amended by SB 50, and expanded by emergency DTSC regulation. Local agencies have found the ARF "difficult to implement and administer". A considerable amount of bureaucracy has been created to establish, collect, and disperse fees and to certify recyclers.[5]

Currently, the wastes that were "covered" under the Act, as amended, are video display devices with screens greater than four inches that are presumed to be hazardous when disposed including cathode ray tube (CRT) devices, CRT televisions and computer monitors; liquid crystal display (LCD) televisions and desktop monitors; laptop computers with LCD displays; portable DVD players, and plasma televisions sold in California. HHW programs also collect a significant volume of "non-covered" video display devices.

The Institute for Electronic Recyclers conducted a national survey in 2010 and found a low recycling rate amongst consumers/households. Despite the fact that the consumer market constitutes the largest electronics volume purchased, it constitutes only 26 percent of what recyclers receive. The Institute concluded that a large volume of electronics most likely ends up in landfills. In addition, they report that increasing the recycling volume amongst consumers/households "will inevitably spur economic growth and job creation with an expanded industry."[6]



Covered and universal electronic wastes collected in 2008/09 by HHW programs, as reported to DTSC on 303 forms, are shown here along with the

[5] Rob D'Arcy, 2006. Local Governments' Looming Fiscal Crisis - Household Hazardous Products and the Need for Extended Producer Responsibility. www.calpsc.org/assets/policies/thru2008/CA_HHW_EPR_D%27Arcy_White_Paper.pdf

[6] International Data Corporation, 2011, Survey, Inside the US Electronics Recycling Industry.

number of households by county. Sonoma County reported the highest amount (1.3 million pounds). Sonoma County has consistently collected over 1 million pounds for the past three years.Staff at the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency attribute their high volumes to their aggressive advertising program.[7] Sonoma County HHW electronics are shipped to ECS Refining in San Joaquin County (Stockton).

The variability between counties likely reflects the additional collections done by private companies that are not reflected on the 303 forms. A search of CalRecycle's database of recyclers approved to accept covered electronic products indicates that statewide there are over 500 collectors, but just over 50 that actually do recycling. There are 10 approved recyclers in the Bay Area. The General Accounting Office reports that, "while some exported used electronics can be handled responsibly…a substantial amount ends up in countries such as China and India, where they are often handled and disposed of unsafely.[8] Secure destruction of all sensitive information and materials must be guaranteed, and industry experts are finding that the "reverse logistics" or the process of ensuring safe handling and destruction of potentially sensitive information stored on computers is not standardized. [9] Third-party certification, such as R2 and e-Steward provide mechanisms to ensure environmental, worker health and safety, and security practices are adhered to.[10] Four of the ten Bay Area recyclers who are approved by DTSC to recycle covered electronics have received third party certification.

Used Electronics Collecters and Recyclers by County

County	Collectors[1]	Recyclers[1]
Alameda	45	5
Contra Costa	21	1
Marin	5	0
Napa	4	0
San Mateo	10	0
San Francisco	2	0
Santa Clara	38	4
Solano	6	0
Sonoma	8	0
Total	139	10

[1] CalRecycle database, 2011. Approved to accept SB50/SB20 covered wastes.

www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Electronics/Reports/Search.aspx

Promising Recycling Prospects

TAC members have suggested following up with two recyclers--MBA Polymers and Akkuser—that might be good prospects for a Bay Area facility. We understand that both companies have sought to locate/expand in the Bay Area. MBA Polymers is an international company headquartered in Richmond, CA. They are equipped to receive complex waste streams, separate out the polymers, and purify them for reuse. MBA Polymers recycles plastics from goods including appliances, autos, computers, and electronics. Their primary recycling operations take place in China, Austria, and the UK. The Richmond headquarters is a research-only facility.

[7] Lisa Steinman, November 21, 2011. Waste Management Specialist, Sonoma County Waste Management Agency. Personal Communication.

[8] General Accounting Office, August 2008, Electronic Waste: EPA Needs to Better Control Harmful U.S. Exports through Stronger Enforcement and More Comprehensive Regulation, GAO 08-1044. http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d081044.pdf

[9] Haber, Terry, 2011. Bringing Standardization to Asset Recovery Logistics, Reverse Logistics Magazine, Edition 31, 2011. http://viewer.zmags.com/publication/d9a28d6b#/d9a28d6b/4

[10] R2 Solutions www.R2solutions.org. e-Stewards www.e-stewards.org

Akkuser is a Finland- based ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 certified battery recycling company that has sought to expand operations in Santa Clara and Alameda County. Akkuser has patented Dry-Technology®to separate and process metals back into their elemental form for reuse in foundries. For the past five years, Akkuser has successfully recycled rechargeable batteries throughout Scandinavia. New technology has been developed to efficiently recycle alkaline batteries at an estimated cost of about 25 cents per pound. In a prospectus provided to Santa Clara County, Akkuser estimates that seven crushing and fourteen leaching plants would be needed to recycle all the alkaline batteries generated within California. In order to recycle rechargeable batteries not currently collected (4,536 tons), Akkuser estimates the need for three crushing plants in California. This table summarizes the number of jobs created by both a baseline scenario (one alkaline battery crushing plant, two alkaline leaching plants, and one rechargeable plant) and a full-scale scenario to meet statewide recycling demand, as determined by Akkuser.

Potential Jobs Created by CA Battery Recycling

	Alkaline		Rechargeable	
Job Type	**Baseline**	**Full-scale**	**Baseline**	**Full-Scale**
Operations	34	378	14	42
Sorting	48	310	8	24
Office	4	40	3	9
Sub-total	**86**	**728**	**25**	**75**
Construction	65	455	19	57
Total	151	1,183	44	132

Other Permanent Jobs	Full-Scale Statewide Implementation
Collection Logistics	3,700
Retail Collections	8,880

Data supplied by Akkuser, Hørsholm, Denmark

Alkaline: Baseline=1 crushing, 2 leaching plants; Full-scale= 7 crushing,15 leaching plants

Rechargeable: Baseline=1 plant; Full-scale=3 plants

Plant jobs are full-time permanent; construction jobs are temporary, 9 months

While we haven't yet researched this extensively, a recent article in the New York Times[11] describes how household batteries are being shipped to Mexico for processing where the rules are less stringent and enforcement virtually nonexistent. Just south of our border, workers, residents, and the environment are being exposed to dangerous levels of lead. According to the article, about 20 million batteries will cross from the U.S. into Mexico this year.

The ***final section*** of the white paper would recommend future actions such as developing a pilot project locally, applying for a grant for additional research, etc.

Recommendation

The TAC recommends that the Hazardous Waste committee postpone the scheduled analysis of Bay Area Hazardous Waste Trends (covering the 2010/2011 data) currently scheduled for FY 2012/13. Instead of conducting that analysis, the TAC recommends that staff, the TAC, and a consultant collaborate on developing the white paper outlined above. A key piece of the effort would be to work with stakeholders who could inform and advise the work as it proceeds. The TAC would present the Draft White Paper summarizing the results of our research, findings, and recommendations for future action at a Committee meeting in FY 2012/2013.

[11] Rosenthal, Elisabeth, December 8, 2011. Lead from Old U.S. Batteries Sent to Mexico Raises Risks. New York Times.