



# Bay Area Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee

administered by

## Association of Bay Area Governments

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**May 29, 2009**  
**10:00 am to 1:00 p.m.**  
**Conference Room B – MetroCenter**  
**Agenda**

- 10:00**    **Introductions / Approve Agenda**    Action
- 10:15**    **Adopt minutes of January 30, 2009 meeting**    Action  
(Attachment A)
- 10:20**    **Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Conference**    Information/Action  
**Ceil Scandone** will report on the conference, and subsequent work group discussion about next steps. Find conference materials at <http://www.abag.ca.gov/hazwaste/eppconference.html>    (Attachment B)
- Action Requested:* Direct staff to undertake EPP activities in 2009/10
- 10:50**    **Green Business Program – Status Report/ Policy Guide Amendments**    Information/Action  
(Attachments C & C.1)  
**Scandone** will provide a status report, and present for review and approval draft amended Policy Guide that would allow counties to charge a fee, and clarify recertification requirements.
- Action Requested:* Approve revised Policy Guidelines
- 11:20**    **Hazardous Waste Data Analysis**    Information/Action  
**Jennifer Krebs** will present the revised analysis of 2006 and 2007 data and recommendations for proposed 2009/10 activities.    (Attachments D & D.1)
- Action Requested:* Approve analysis and recommendations, and refer to ABAG Executive Board for approval.
- 11:50**    **Budget and Work Plan**    Information/Action  
**Scandone** will present proposed Budget and Work Plan for FY 09-10.    (Attachment E)
- Action Requested:* Approve Budget and Work Plan
- 12:15**    **Legislative Update**    Information/Action  
**Rob D’Arcy** will provide an update on legislation related to Extended Producer Responsibility, Green Chemistry, and relevant issues. The Committee may make recommendations to ABAG’s Legislation and Governmental Organizations Committee (L&GO).    (Attachment CPSC)
- Action Possible:* Direct staff to forward recommendations on Bills to L & GO
- 12:40**    **Other Business / Set Next Meeting**    Information/Action
- 12:50**    **Adjourn**



## Attachment B

### 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  
510/464-7961

May 21, 2009

To: Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee  
From: Jennifer Krebs & Ceil Scandone  
Re: Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Conference Evaluation & Next Steps

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**Background:** The Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) conference on March 18th, 2009 was a resounding success. The MetroCenter auditorium was filled to capacity - over 100 people attended. The speakers were all excellent and presented a great deal of varied and practical information. The agenda, handouts, PowerPoint presentations, and brief summaries of presentations for those speakers who did not use PowerPoint, are available on the Committee website at: <http://www.abag.ca.gov/hazwaste/>.

Conference evaluation forms were completed by 63 attendees. A summary of the responses is attached.

On May 19, 2009, the EPP conference planning group, including many Hazardous Waste Management Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) members, participated in a conference call to evaluate the conference, consider next steps, and make recommendations to the Committee for future activities.

**Regional Needs:** The planning group identified at least two regional needs that are ripe for action:

- 1) helping cities and counties that are without an EPP program or are in the early stages of developing one to pass resolutions and begin to implement programs. Related to this need is the perception that local decision makers have not been adequately engaged or informed about the value of EPP in addressing toxics and waste reduction, resource conservation, and climate protection objectives. Outreach to locally elected officials could accelerate adoption of EPP programs throughout the Bay Area.
- 2) assisting jurisdictions that have initiated Environmentally Preferable Purchasing expand their programs to cover a wider range of products and services. Many valuable tools and resources have been produced, and others are in development. Bay Area public agency staff and consultants have a wealth of EPP expertise. Identifying ways to share the resources, and transfer the experiences and expertise would help jurisdictions advance their programs. A related opportunity would be to facilitate more efficient and cost-effective purchasing through multi-jurisdictional collaboration.

**Recommendations:** Considering ABAG's mission, the Committee's role, and available staff resources, the Committee, ABAG staff and the TAC could contribute in a number of ways to advance EPP at the local and regional levels. Potential actions include:

- a) The Committee could request that an EPP presentation be made to the ABAG Executive and recommend that the Board vote to encourage all ABAG members to pass Environmentally Preferable Purchasing policies and implement EPP programs. The presentation would emphasize anticipated outcomes, including pollution prevention/toxics reduction, resource conservation, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and cost savings.
- b) Staff could continue to coordinate regional efforts by periodically convening the EPP conference planning group.
- c) Staff could work with the EPP conference planning group to develop subregional workshops and/or webinars to assist jurisdictions who wish to begin EPP implementation.
- d) EPP work group members from Stopwaste.Org and City/County of San Francisco will collaborate with San Jose, Palo Alto and other jurisdictions that are EPP leaders to develop one or more green purchasing pools (e.g. for buying and recycling carpet). TAC members will keep staff and the committee apprised of these activities, and potential for supportive action.

**Action Requested:** Direct staff to undertake Environmentally Preferable Purchasing activities as part of 2009/10 work plan.



**Evaluation Form – 63 Returned**

**Please rate the following by circling the letter that best describes this conference:**

1. **Timeliness of the issues discussed**  
46 Excellent    15 Good                      2 Fair
  
2. **Format and opportunity for participation (Q&A)**  
21 Excellent    26 Good                      14 Fair                      2 Poor
  
3. **Conference handouts**  
25 Excellent    30 Good                      5 Fair                      1 Poor                      2 No comment
  
4. **Were the presentations relevant to your concerns?**  
60 Yes    2 Somewhat (more discussion and specifics on how to implement EPP policy)                      1 No
  
5. **What specific topic areas relating to how to set up/operate an EPP Program would you like to see featured in a follow-up workshop?**  
33 Cooperative purchasing  
30 Policy development  
40 How to operate “Green Teams”  
7 Other

Regional collaboration and marketing Bay Area alliance in EPP for manufacturers and vendors  
 Centralized purchasing  
 Purchasing goods based on stopwaste.org model  
 Centralized warehouse  
 Central resource for State/Bay Area EPP efforts  
 Importance of a retail presence of all vendors for specific communities  
 State procurement  
 Encouraging behavior changes in end users  
 Cost savings

Product selection  
 Food services related EPP  
 How to get executive buy-in  
 Product and bid specs  
 Detailed spec language  
 Overcoming common challenges: lack of information, higher prices, convincing others to cooperate, etc.  
 Paper  
 Green copiers  
 Energy Star equipment  
 Rechargeable batteries  
 Waste policy to guide product  
 Green building

**6. What are the three most important product categories that you would like to see featured in a follow-up workshop? See attached list of EPP Opportunities.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Chemicals/green chemistry (5)                                | Service contracts  |
| Transportation issues (fleet maintenance, asphalt, etc.) (3) | Buying local   |
| Construction/green building (10)                             | Sample EPP policies/cooperative purchasing agreements/performance measures (3) |
| Janitorial/cleaning products/services (3)                    | Transport packaging  |
| Composting materials/program (food waste) (2)                | Green resources  |
| Bio-plastics   | Networking   |
| Energy-saving products/electronics (5)                       | Adding “rule book” to contracts  |
| Paper, office supplies (2)                                   | Change management techniques   |
| Products that impact climate change                          | Green Seal   |
|  | Green vs. green washing  |

**7. DTSC intends to prepare toxics-in-products fact sheets (e.g. Antimicrobial hand soap). Please suggest chemical/product categories for which DTSC can develop future fact sheets:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Chemicals in products such as paper that release dioxins during production and manufacturing | Pest management chemicals/landscaping                          |
| Various plastics   | Plastics   |
| Chlorine-free toilet paper and other paper products  | Bisphenol A (BPA)  |
| Nail polish, paints  | Styrofoam containers   |
| Cleaning and laundry products  | Disinfectants  |
| Pesticides, herbicides   | Indoor Furnishings   |
|  | Flame retardants/products without halogenated flame retardants |

**8. Please indicate your affiliation by circling which of the following apply to you:**

- |  |                                    |                           |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>5</u> Local Government Elected Official | <u>49</u> Local Government Staff   | <u>1</u> State Government |
| <u>2</u> Federal Government                | <u>1</u> Non Profit Director/Staff | <u>2</u> Public           |
| <u>2</u> Consultant                        | <u>1</u> Print Sales Industry      |                           |

**9. What type of assistance would be most useful to your effort to promote environmentally preferable purchasing in your jurisdiction (e.g., website with model specifications, assistance**

**with policy development, web seminars, etc.)?**

Need a direct point of contact for EPP information	Description of obstacles and how they were resolved/lessons learned
ListServ	List of green practices
Networking events	Websites with analysis tools for tracking EPP purchasing criteria
ABAG online forum for collaboration	Model specifications
Regional working group	Web seminars
Assistance with policy development and maintenance	Calculator for environmental benefits
EPP implementation tips	Website listing approved products and preferred vendors
E-purchasing	Coop purchasing agreements with other public agencies
Central resource for State/Bay Area EPP efforts	How to get the message out to the “non-converted”
Bay Area wide EPP effort	Urban accord
Online clearinghouse of policies, practices, case studies	
Examples from other agencies	

**10. Additional comments/suggestions**

- The room was too cold
- It would have been beneficial to have the perspective of a smaller city
- Should have used “networking” lunch for Q&A with speakers
- Need more Q&A
- Good opportunity to network and collaborate
- Great seminar, great speakers, and information
- Want links to presenter’s PowerPoint presentations
- Offer vegan, whole wheat, and organic lunch options
- Offer workshops for facilities/maintenance supervisors
- Offer information on how to get executive buy-in
- More specific information on what should be in an EPP policy
- Mark Green was great along with the speakers
- Green vendor expo:
  - Increase utilization of existing green businesses
  - Consideration should be given to larger companies like Office Depot and Grainger that already have significant penetration into many municipalities
  - Survey Monkey on website to ask questions: How interested are you in attending an Expo of Bay Area Certified Green Businesses that could supply goods and services to your municipality/jurisdiction? How interested would you be in attending an Expo focusing on the greening programs/products of national prime vendors that do business with your municipality/jurisdiction?

## Next Steps: The Challenge

### 1. Do you have an EPP Policy?

23 Yes

29 No

4 In Progress

7 N/A

*The following locations indicate EPP policies:*

City of Union City  
City of Sunnyvale  
City of Oakland  
East Bay Regional Park District  
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)  
City of San Francisco  
City of Fairfield  
East Bay Municipal Utility District  
Stopwaste.org  
Town of Portola Valley  
City of San Jose  
Santa Clara Valley Water District  
US Environmental Protection Agency

### 2. If yes, what does it cover?

Fleet cleaning	
Landscaping	Used motor oil
Toxic	Janitorial products
Recycled products and content	Waste reduction
Sustainability policy, triple bottom-line	Energy and water conservation
Reduce, reuse, and reclaim	Pollution prevention
Paper	Extended producer responsibility

### 3. If you answered no, do you expect to adopt an EPP Policy in the next 12 months?

21 Yes

3 No

### 4. Have you integrated EPP into the purchase of any products or services?

34 Yes

13 No

### 5. If yes, please list those products or services:

Recycled content paper	Bottled water
Office supplies	Heating
Lighting	Green building ordinance and measure
Permeable pavement	
Recycled plastic benches	
See <a href="http://sfenvironment.org/sfapproved">sfenvironment.org/sfapproved</a>	
Pest control	
Painting	
Weed abatement	
Integrated pest management policy	
Janitorial products	
Green seal cleaning products	
Computers, green IT	
Sustainable transportation	
Fleet purchases	

**6. What services/products are you working on/plan to work on in the coming year?  
(see the**

**Practical Sustainable Purchasing Options in the Green Purchasing Institute  
handout)**

Green business development

LED streetlights

Centralized purchasing

100% post-consumer recycled content printing paper

Rubberized asphalt

Others (see above)



## San Francisco Bay Area Green Business Program

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2050, Oakland, CA 94604-2050  
Street Address: 101 Eighth Street, Oakland, CA 94607 Website: <http://www.greenbiz.abag.ca.gov>  
Coordinator: Phone 510/464-7961 Fax 510/433-5561 e-mail: [ceils@abag.ca.gov](mailto:ceils@abag.ca.gov)

### San Francisco Bay Area Green Business Program Policy Guide

This document contains a compilation of policies for the San Francisco Bay Area Green Business Program (Green Business Program). The Green Business Program certifies businesses that voluntarily meet all program standards. The goal of the Green Business Program is to form a partnership among business, government, and the public to benefit the environment.

The Green Business Program was developed by the Bay Area Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee (Committee) as a means to reduce pollution and hazardous waste generation and to promote resource conservation, solid waste minimization and recycling. The Committee is comprised of locally elected officials from the nine-county Bay Area and is staffed by the Association of Bay Area Governments.

The Committee is advised by an appointed technical advisory subcommittee (TAC), comprised of the regional and county Green Business Program coordinators and representatives from regulatory and other local, regional, state and federal government agencies. The TAC meets regularly to ensure consistent implementation. As needed, the TAC forms subcommittees that may include industry, environmental, public interest and other stakeholders to assist with development of industry-specific materials, outreach and other issues.

The Green Business Program is scaled to work with small to medium, generally consumer-oriented businesses that typically don't have on-site environmental staff. The intent is to ensure that the standards and the technical assistance available from participating agencies and utilities will help businesses achieve meaningful results. Larger and/or more complex businesses may require more robust measures and specialized technical expertise to improve their operations than the Green Business Program typically provides.

Clauses one through eight present the basic policy guidance. From time to time guidance for specific circumstances may be developed and will be appended to this document.

#### **1. GREEN BUSINESS AND GREEN GOVERNMENT PLEDGES**

On April 26, 1996, the Committee adopted the Green Business and Green Government Pledges. The Green Government Pledge represents the core operating principle of the Green Business Program. By taking the pledge, participating agencies demonstrate their commitment to environmental improvement and to a cooperative, coordinated system of interface with one another, the business community, and the public. Each

participating jurisdiction should take the pledge, via city or county council resolution, before offering the program to businesses. The pledge should also be adopted by managers and regulators at all levels of city, county, and regional government.

## **2. PROGRAM STANDARDS**

The Green Business Program is intended to establish more constructive relationships between businesses and public agencies in which agencies educate and provide technical assistance to help businesses improve environmental performance. Agencies are encouraged to partner to make the regulatory process more efficient and to foster better relations with businesses in order to bring businesses into full compliance and motivate them to go beyond compliance to achieve Green Business Program standards.

Certification is site specific. To be certified, a business must demonstrate that its practices and operations at a particular location meet Green Business Program Standards. The Green Business Program does not certify manufactured products, professional qualifications or quality of service. To the extent that product inputs and services offered are demonstrably environmentally preferable, these can be counted among the “green” measures being implemented by the business.

**a. Pledge** Businesses who volunteer to participate in the Green Business Program are required to post the green business pledge in a place that is visible to employees.

**b. Compliance** A business must demonstrate compliance with all applicable environmental requirements in order to be eligible for certification as a green business. In general, compliance at a business must be verified by each agency with jurisdiction over their particular operations. Agencies with such responsibility might include those regulating wastewater and stormwater discharges, air emissions, and hazardous materials. If a facility has been inspected by an agency within the past year, has no violations, and the agency does not feel the need to reinspect the business, no inspection visit by that agency will be necessary to complete certification. It is recommended, however, that at least one local environmental regulatory agency with jurisdiction verify compliance on-site when a business volunteers for the program.

In order to streamline the regulatory system and to expedite compliance checks, the county coordinators will maintain current listings of all the local, regional, state and federal agencies within their county that regulate businesses. County coordinators will request compliance verification from those agencies whenever a business applies for certification or recertification. Coordinators will provide businesses with available compliance information and agency contacts.

**c. Resource Conservation/Pollution Prevention Standards (RC/P2 Standards)** Businesses must be in compliance and meet the RC/P2 Standards to be certified. The RC/P2 Standards require that a business is going “beyond compliance” by voluntarily adopting measures to protect the environment through energy and water conservation, solid waste reduction and recycling, and pollution prevention. A complete description of Green Business Program General and RC/P2 Standards is contained in the General Standards Checklist. Modification of the General Standards Checklist may be made to develop industry-specific materials. All modifications must be consistent with the General Standards Checklist and other program documents

**d. Guidance Documents for Businesses, Including Checklists** Industry-specific compliance and/or RC/P2 checklists may be developed for use in the Green Business Program. All checklists must be approved by the Committee for consistency with the General Standards Checklist and other program documents before use.

The General Standards and industry-specific checklists include dozens of recommended measures businesses may implement in order to meet the RC/P2 Standards. To ensure that they are up-to-date, the General Standards and/or industry-specific checklists may be revised at the regional level to reflect new regulations, programs, technologies, etc. Local implementing agencies may also modify approved checklists to reflect local regulations, ordinances, or priorities. The Regional Program Coordinator will ensure that all modifications are consistent with the General Standards and other program documents.

All new checklists and modified materials should be reviewed by at least two TAC members before submittal to the Committee for approval. TAC members should seek review from partner agencies to ensure checklists are consistent with their standards. Local agencies that have ordinances more stringent than regional (e.g. AQMD) or state requirements should honor all local requirements; however regionally produced materials will reflect regional or state requirements.

**e. Verification of Standards** Local implementing agencies should design their implementation strategies around the standards to ensure that participating businesses have the information and technical assistance needed to successfully pursue certification. While they may devise their own verification process, on-site verification that all RC/P2 standards have been met must be included in the process. Self-certification and peer review are not allowed. Businesses may receive credit for previously implemented RC/P2 measures. If completion of RC/P2 verification occurs one year or more after compliance verification, then compliance verification must be updated.

**f. Re-certification - Certificate/Decal Renewal** Green Business certification, certificate and decal are awarded to a certified business by a local Green Business Program. They are valid for the local inspection cycle of participating jurisdictions. Most Bay Area local agencies are on 3-year inspection cycles. Local agencies may choose to inspect businesses more frequently than every three years. The certification, certificate and decal may not be issued for a period longer than 3 years. Local agencies may require certified businesses to do a yearly self-audit for compliance and/or RC/P2 standards.

Businesses that wish to be re-certified as green businesses must demonstrate a commitment to continual environmental improvement. At a minimum, businesses must demonstrate that they are in compliance with all environmental regulations; maintaining the measures implemented to meet the RC/P2 standards; and meeting any new RC/P2 requirements established during the preceding certification or re-certification period.

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Compliance standards may be modified according to state regulations and local ordinances. RC/P2 Standards may be modified to encourage businesses to continually

improve their environmental practices, or respond to environmentally sound changes in technology. The Committee will approve modifications of RC/P2 Standards after such modifications have received input from partner agencies and businesses.

**g. Revocation - Certificate/Decal Removal** Green Business certification will be revoked, the decal will be removed from the premises, and the business will be prohibited from using the Green Business Program logo for serious deviations from the Green Business Program standards. Serious deviations may include significant violations of environmental regulations or failure to maintain RC/P2 measures. Local Green Business Program implementing agencies will be responsible for adopting local revocation/decal removal policies.

Certified green businesses that relocate their premises will be required to reapply and demonstrate that operations in the new location meet all Green Business Program certification criteria. Green Businesses that change ownership will be required to reapply and demonstrate that operations under the new ownership meet all Green Business Program certification criteria.

### **3. CERTIFICATION**

The green business certification process has been designed by the Committee and will be monitored by the Committee. Local implementing agencies will be responsible for completing the verification process necessary to certify and recognize businesses.

When a business is verified as having achieved environmental compliance **and** has met the RCP2 standards, the business will receive a printed Green Business Program certificate that identifies the business by name as a certified Green Business, a static cling window decal with the Program logo, and the right to use the Program logo in their brochures and other materials. Local implementing agencies may also publicize green businesses in Program promotional materials, events, and advertising.

Local agencies will determine who signs and issues the Green Business certificates and decals and will be responsible for providing records on Green Businesses to the Regional Program Coordinator to track and report information on the program and its success. Local agencies will also be responsible for hosting public recognition ceremonies should they wish to publicly recognize certified Green Businesses.

Certified Green Businesses will receive instructions for logo use along with their green business certificate/decal.

### **4. MARKETING**

The Green Business Program will benefit from a regional marketing plan to optimize expenditure of resources so that participating agencies will obtain maximum benefit. The Regional Program Coordinator will assist in the development and implementation of a marketing plan targeted at localities where the program is being implemented. Local implementing agencies are encouraged to use regionally produced materials (e.g. logo, document cover pages, display materials, etc.) to promote public recognition that the local programs are part of the broader regional program. The Regional Program

Coordinator will develop and implement a regional marketing plan when directed by the Committee.

## 5. MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT

The Regional Green Business Coordinator will maintain an inventory of existing documents and provide a means for interested persons to obtain copies (paper and electronic copies). The Regional Program Coordinator will oversee the development of model materials for use by all participating local agencies. Local agencies are encouraged to tailor materials to meet the local needs of businesses and the public.

## 6. FUNDING

The long-term goal of the local and regional Green Business Program is fiscal self-sufficiency. The local and regional programs should prepare long-term budgets to assess needs and develop a long-term strategy. Towards this end, funding may be sought from partner agencies, government and foundation grants as well as other sponsors.

The Committee has indicated that for regular, ongoing Green Business Program operations preference should be given to funding from local implementing agencies, partners, and foundation and government grants. The regional and local Green Business Programs may consider under what circumstances corporate sponsorship may be sought for special projects and events. Issues to be addressed include avoiding conflict with compliance activities and maintaining Program integrity.

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Grant applications for projects of regional scope will be sent out and regionally administered through the Regional Program Coordinator, except when the funding entity requires or prefers that an application be submitted by a local agency.

The Committee has agreed that charging businesses an application fee to join the program could inhibit their participation. However, as interest in the Green Business Program grows, the Committee recognizes that local implementing agencies may need to establish fees to help defray administration expenses. In setting such fees, local implementing agencies should endeavor to establish an inclusive structure that considers size of business, type of business, number of employees, revenues and/or other factors in order to avoid disadvantaging businesses with limited resources. To promote consistency, local implementing agencies are encouraged to consult with one another when developing fee schedules.

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## 7. PROGRAM EVALUATION - MEASUREMENT AND DATABASE

Program evaluation is a much-needed element of a successful program. Local agencies are responsible for collecting at least the following data to supply the regional program:

### GENERAL PROGRAM DATA

- number of inquiries about the program
- number of certified businesses in compliance

- number of certified green businesses
- length of time it takes a business to be certified as green
- number of certifications revoked

**ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY DATA** Data to be submitted by industry sector normalized for production. This data should be collected when a business volunteers for the program, and then periodically but no less frequently than every time the business' certificate/decals is renewed. Information to be collected might include:

- average energy use/year
- average water use/year
- average solid waste generation/year
- average hazardous waste (multi-media) generation/year
- pollution prevention-related measures, which will vary by industry

## **8. REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

The following tasks have been identified to date that would benefit from regional coordination. Towards that end, the Regional Program Coordinator, with direction from the Committee, will be responsible for the following:

- convening the Committee and TAC
- facilitating review of program activities and materials to ensure consistency
- maintaining and distributing program materials
- developing a marketing plan for use by local programs and the region as a whole
- tracking indicators of success and writing appropriate reports
- writing grant proposals and administering grants
- other projects identified by the Committee

### **Appendices:**

- A. Guidelines for Certifying Entire Jurisdictions or Multi-building Business Campuses
- B. Home Office Certification Guidelines
- C. Statement on Large Construction Companies / General Contractors

## Appendix A

### Guidelines for Certifying Entire Jurisdictions or Multi-building Business Campuses

*Approved by the Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee  
On May 30, 2003 as an addition to the Green Business Program Policy Guide.*

#### **Background**

Development of *Guidelines for Certifying Entire Jurisdictions or Multi-Building Business Campuses* was prompted by certification of the City of Palo Alto in 2002. Since no guidelines existed, the Santa Clara County coordinator consulted with other coordinators throughout the process.

More jurisdictions are seeking certification. Additionally, a multiple-building business campus has applied for certification. The Program coordinators agreed that it would be useful to have guidelines for all counties to use when certifying these types of entities. With the Program expanding beyond the Bay Area, this policy guidance may assist implementation in new locations and ensure Program integrity.

The *Guidelines* identify the types of multiple-facility operations the Program will certify as one entity and provide a process. The *Guidelines* were approved by the Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee on May 30, 2003.

#### **Introduction**

The Green Business Program was developed for businesses whose operations are located at a single address. When working with chain or franchise businesses that have multiple locations at different addresses, each location has been certified as a distinct entity. With the certification of the City of Palo Alto, the Marin County Civic Center, and Sonoma County Civic Center, some counties have now worked with multiple facilities within the same public agency. Santa Clara County is currently working with a business that has multiple buildings on the same campus. In these cases, it may be useful to consider certifying multiple – building operations as one entity rather than certifying them by building or operation. To ensure consistency, the Program reached agreement on the types of multiple – building operations the program will work with at present, and developed the following guidelines for those situations.

## **TYPES OF FACILITIES**

1. Government: We will work to certify a city, county or special district should they seek certification jurisdiction-wide. (Note: This does not preclude certifying individual operations such as the fleet or print shop individually. Jurisdictions would not have to seek certification for all operations, but would have the option and guidance should they want to do so.)
2. Business:
  - a) We will work with multiple – buildings / operations of the same company on a single site or campus as one entity, if the business seeks certification for all the buildings/operations at the same time.
  - b) At present, we will not try to certify as one entity businesses that have multiple buildings/operations on different sites. This does not preclude certifying individual buildings/operations/sites, or working with such entities in the future provided that the program guidelines are reviewed and updated as needed and clear guidelines acceptable to all program partners have been developed.

## **GUIDELINES**

Regarding any multiple facility operations, the primary question is whether every single building/ operation in a jurisdiction or on a business campus needs to qualify individually as a green business. The goal is to ensure that we maintain program integrity and credibility, and satisfy our multiple partners.

### **Criteria for Certifying Multiple Building Operations**

For multiple-building operations:

1. Applicant must have a designated staff person to interface with the County Green Business Coordinator.
2. Facilities must all be in full compliance with environmental regulations.
3. Where in-house fleet, print shop, landscaping and cafeteria operations exist, and where the impact of those operations is significant within the facility or jurisdiction, those operations, or any other operations that may be of concern to green business program partners or the broader community, must be fully Green Business Program qualified for the resource conservation and pollution prevention checklist sections most relevant to their operations, using the most appropriate checklist.

4. Will work with the GBP coordinator to assess all facilities/operations to identify both issues and opportunities, and select the best way to meet the “beyond compliance” standards. This could be done in two ways:
  - a. Choose the Performance Option in which the jurisdiction / business campus shows the required percent reduction for water (15%), energy (15%) solid waste (50%), and/or pollution prevention (25%), using an agreed-upon baseline year; or
  - b. Demonstrate for each separate building/facility that they meet the resource conservation / pollution prevention requirements using either the Office/Retail Checklist or General Standards. Adherence to citywide contracts, practices, policies; standards for janitorial, buildings, lighting, landscape maintenance, recycling, environmentally preferable purchasing, etc. would need to be verified.
5. The GBP is looking for real, good faith effort in the certification process. We want to be flexible in this process, understanding that perfection may not be achievable. However, the public expects and deserves to see full adherence, to the degree possible, to the tenets of the program: full environmental compliance and meeting all of the program standards for resource conservation/pollution prevention.
6. If any issues arise for which there is insufficient guidance or lack of clarity, the county coordinator will refer them to the Green Business Coordinators technical advisory committee for resolution.

## Appendix B

### Home Office Certification Guidelines

*Approved by the Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee  
On May 30, 2003 as an addition to the Green Business Program Policy Guide.*

A few home office operations have been certified as green businesses. Home offices are held to the same standards as any other business. However, due to their residential rather than commercial/retail/industrial premises, coordinators and businesses may have somewhat different opportunities to meet the standards.

The Green Business Program coordinators determined that it would be useful to have a consistent framework all coordinators can use when certifying home office operations. The following guidelines identify the areas of a home-based business to consider when assessing energy, water, waste management and pollution prevention opportunities.

#### ***Guidelines for Certifying Home – Based Businesses***

When considering a home office or other home-based operation for certification as a Green Business, use the following guidelines.

Consider/visit the parts of the house that would have a parallel at an office, or that function as part of the home business. Without intruding on the owner's privacy, consider other areas that the business owner may ask be included in the site visit. Areas to be consider include:

- Office / workshop and other room(s) where work is mostly done
- Rooms where clients are seen / meetings are held
- Storage area(s)
- Kitchen
- Restroom nearest the office/work area
- Garage or driveway where business vehicle (s) parked/stored
- Any other parts of the house the home business owner is interested in showing (generally, applicants have volunteered to show most parts of the home except bedrooms)
- Landscaping

## Appendix C

### Statement on Large Construction Companies / General Contractors

*The question of whether to certify the office operations only, or the office plus field operations of large construction companies and general contractors was discussed at the Bay Area Green Business Coordinators meeting on August 29, 2007. The local, regional, state and Region 9 coordinators present agreed to the following statement, which was approved by the Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee on October 19, 2007 as an addition to the Green Business Program Policy Guide.*

The Green Business Program was designed to serve small to medium-sized consumer-oriented businesses that typically do not have staff with environmental expertise and/or for which there are no other certification or recognition programs. The Program looks at the operations within the businesses' premises and, where appropriate, at field operations.

The Green Business Program has developed industry – specific checklists for a number of industries, including remodelers who work on small local projects. To be recognized as a Green Business the remodeler must hold a green building credential, and meet all program requirements at the office and in the field.

Our standards and checklists are not suitable for larger operations that have multiple large sites operating at any given time, have multiple complex ongoing regulatory requirements, may have multiple subcontractors, and may have operations that generally would require Green Business Program coordinators and partners to have specialized expertise in order to evaluate them properly and offer sound advice. We do not believe it is appropriate to separate the office/headquarters side of the business from the field operations and believe it is unlikely the consumer would make that distinction.

Major construction companies may seek certification or accreditation from LEED. They may also seek recognition from entities such as StopWaste.Org in Alameda County, a California Integrated Waste Management Board WRAP award, a US EPA Region 9 Pollution Prevention award, Energy Star designation, or a Governor's Environmental and Economic Leadership award.



**San Francisco Bay Area Green Business Program**

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Street Address: 101 Eighth Street, Oakland, CA 94607 Website: <http://www.greenbiz.ca.gov>  
Coordinator: Phone 510/464-7961 Fax 510/433-5561 e-mail: [ceils@abag.ca.gov](mailto:ceils@abag.ca.gov)

May 20, 2009

To: Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee  
Committee Alternates  
Technical Advisory Committee

From: Ceil Scandone  
Regional Coordinator

Re: Green Business Program Status Report and Policy Revision

The Green Business Program, which was launched by the Committee in 1996, continues to pick up momentum. The number of certified businesses grew by 40% in the past year. As of May 1, 2009, there were 1,755 Bay Area Green Businesses, an increase of 495 businesses since May 1, 2008. At the current pace, we expect to have 2,000 Bay Area Green Businesses recognized by December 2009.

The accelerated pace reflects two primary factors: 1) continued strong interest from businesses; and 2) increased availability. All 9 Bay Area counties now participate. The newest to join, Solano and San Mateo counties, launched their programs on July 1, 2007. In addition, Sonoma County's program, which had focused on wineries for many years, forged a partnership with the Sonoma County Economic Development Board that allows it to serve a broader range of industries. Napa County similarly established a relationship with the Napa County Transportation Planning Agency to expand their scope. Those 4 counties now account for close to 200 businesses.

The number of new businesses certified in the past 12 months is a remarkable testimony to the Program's increasing visibility and to the creativity and hard work of the county coordinators and their partners. And the new certifications tell just part of the story. The counties that have offered the Program for more than 3 years, have also been re-certifying businesses, as they are required to do every 3 years..

With growth come challenges and opportunities to expand and improve. Periodically, we revisit the Policy Guide that underlies the Program's operations, and adjust to meet new circumstances. This report will provide a general status report, and will provide the specific context for two proposed policy amendments. These amendments are highlighted in the attached draft updated Policy Guide.

**Action Requested: Approve the updated Policy Guide (*attachment C.1*)**

## Status Report

The following information provides a status update on the Program and identifies challenges. We also want to keep members apprised of projects that we are working on, as we endeavor to make operations more efficient, and provide better data on Program participation and results.

**Program Standards/Checklists:** One new checklist is nearing completion - a checklist for *Custodial and Cleaning Services*. A number of counties have received inquiries from commercial cleaning companies. In addition, property management companies interested in implementing more environmentally responsible operations are seeking custodial companies that provide greener services. Green Business Program certification can help management companies, public agencies and institutions such as hospitals and schools, identify qualified contractors.

To ensure that Program standards and checklists reflect the most up-to-date recommendations and continue to challenge businesses to meet high standards, a comprehensive update of all sections of the industry checklists was initiated approximately 18 months ago. With the exception of the industry – specific measures in the pollution prevention section, all section updates are now completed. The pollution prevention section revisions will be finished later this year.

In updating the checklists, the coordinators, in consultation with partner agencies and utilities, raised the bar. Some measures that were formerly optional are now required. For example, businesses must use office paper that has at least 30% post-consumer recycled content, have more energy efficient office and exit lighting, and more water conserving restroom fixtures, and demonstrate that they are using less toxic Integrated Pest Management practices to control pests. Recertifying businesses must demonstrate that they are meeting all new requirements.

**Proposed Policy amendment:** The first proposed amendment to the attached Policy Guide addresses the recertification requirements. On page 3, in section “f.” we propose to add the requirement that businesses seeking recertification must meet any new requirements established during the preceding certification or re-certification period. This addition will make explicit the current practice of requiring that businesses meet the most current standard when recertifying.

**Program Capacity/Funding:** Capacity continues to be a challenge. Some counties have waiting lists. The increased interest in certification is compounded by the need to recertify businesses every three years. In addition to the coordinators, some partner agencies that provide site verifications are also experiencing backlogs.

Staff has worked with county coordinators and other stakeholders at the state and local levels to address short term backlogs, and find resources to allow local programs to grow. Improving efficiency can help, but additional funding is also needed.

While the Program has garnered attention from a variety of public and private sector 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.

During 2008/09, some county Programs have considered whether to establish a fee for businesses to participate in the Program. The approved Policy Guidelines for the Bay Area Green Business Program discourage charging a fee, to avoid creating a barrier that would discourage businesses from participating. However, with the increased interest in green practices, the potential cost savings businesses can realize from more efficient operations, and the marketing value that some may gain from green certification, a fee may no longer be a barrier.

***Proposed Policy amendment:*** At the Committee's direction, staff drafted revisions to the policies that would permit counties to charge a fee. The draft amendments are located on page 5 in section 6 of the attached Policy Guide. The draft language encourages the Coordinators to consider a variety of factors when setting fees to avoid disadvantaging businesses with limited resources.

In reviewing this section of the Policy Guide, local coordinators suggested that the reference to seeking funds from corporations be amended. The attached draft seeks to clarify that corporate sponsorship might be considered for special projects and events, while preference would be given to seeking funds from local implementing agencies, program partners, foundations and government grants for regular ongoing operations.

**Program Design – Higher Standards/Second Tier:** In the past year, some have suggested that the Program introduce a second tier that would recognize businesses willing to meet a higher standard of environmental performance. The San Francisco Green Business Program has already established a higher standard that all San Francisco businesses must meet. Marin County has an optional Sustainable Partners program that requires Green Business certification as a prerequisite.

Recently, the San Francisco Green Business Program designed a new logo for their Program that is intended to recognize that they have adopted a higher standard that is consistent with and intended to support the many environmental initiatives San Francisco has adopted. This decision precipitated a number of conversations intended to ensure that we retain a strong regional identity for the Program.

In the course of these conversations with San Francisco staff, coordinators from other counties, and the Committee Chair and Vice Chair, we determined that there is some interest in considering the development of a second tier for the regional program. Should a second tier be developed, implementation in any county would be optional.

Given current workloads and resources, which vary from county to county, development of a second tier is not an immediate priority. Before launching such an

endeavor, it would be useful to survey existing Green Business to determine their interest in seeking a higher level of certification. And in the interest of promoting Program consistency, which has been the hallmark of the Program since inception, coordinators would consider the San Francisco standard as a starting point.

We are pleased that San Francisco's re designed website prominently displays the Bay Area Green Business Program logo. The site identifies the San Francisco Program as a member of the regional Green Business Program.

**Measurement/Management System:** Thanks to the \$90,000 grant received in 2007 from DTSC, and additional funds from several counties, the Phase 1 version of the new measurement/ program management system will be launched soon. Beta testing is scheduled to begin mid-June. Assuming all goes smoothly, the system will be operational by late July.

The system will collect, analyze, aggregate and report on environmental benefits, including greenhouse gas emissions reductions. It will also begin to give coordinators the ability to manage the certification process electronically. A recently-added feature will automate the addition of new businesses to the web listings and convert those listings to a searchable format. All of these features will be available to varying degrees in the Phase 1 launch.

Over the last year, the Green Business coordinators from around the state have worked diligently with the database consultants, Energy Solutions, to identify a wide range of possible system enhancements beyond the basic measurement function. This work has ensured that the basic platform is robust enough to manage new tasks.

There are two priority Phase 2 tasks. The first would further streamline the certification process by giving direct access to certification partners, such as water agencies and energy utilities, to record their site visits and comments online. This would eliminate the need to communicate by email, phone and fax, allowing the Program to operate more efficiently and go paperless. Coordinators estimate it could cut the time needed to certify each business substantially – which means that more businesses can be served. Also in Phase 2, the searchable database feature will be enhanced so that businesses can provide a narrative about their operations and upload photos, logos and other materials to help market their services and products to potential customers.

The Department of Toxic Substances Control has indicated it may be able to contribute some funds towards the Phase 2 budget. Some counties may also be able to contribute resources in the coming fiscal year.

**Marketing/Outreach:** One of the most effective ways we can market the Program is through our website. We recently hired the marketing consultant who designed the Program outreach collateral to design a new home page and navigation graphics for the regional website. Contra Costa County took the lead in pursuing a key

recommendation from the consultant: developing an online marketing toolkit for Green Businesses. The updated website, including the marketing toolkit, will be launched by July 2009. The marketing toolkit will enable certified Green Businesses to download materials that they can use to market themselves as “green” and will also help to build the brand equity of our program and logo.

The regional website currently provides listings by county for all certified businesses. To better manage the addition of new Green Businesses to the website, and provide more descriptive listings, the new measurement system will enable us to convert the listings pages to a searchable database format. By also making it much easier for potential customers to find Green Businesses, the system will be a more effective marketing tool.

**Program Expansion-California Green Business Network:** The Program continues to serve as a model elsewhere in the state and nation. Santa Barbara recently launched a program, and the City of Los Angeles is in the process of hiring a consultant team that is expected to launch a program by the end of 2009. Inquiries have been received from Fresno and Mendocino counties, and the cities of Long Beach and Torrance. Established Programs outside of the Bay Area are operated in Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito and San Diego counties and the City of Santa Monica.

To ensure consistent program implementation throughout the state, the Bay Area participates with colleagues in other counties, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control in the California Green Business Program Network. Network members are collaborating in the development of the common metrics and design of the measurement system, which will serve all Green Business Programs in California.

**Action Requested:**

Approve the proposed amendments on pages 3 and 5 of the attached Policy Guide (Attachment C.1).

***Revised Draft Hazardous Waste Generation  
and Treatment Trends  
San Francisco Bay Area  
2006 and 2007 Manifest Data***

**Bay Area Hazardous Waste Management  
Facility Allocation Committee**

**May 2009**

**Technical Advisory Committee**

Robin Bedell-Waite  
Rob D'Arcy  
Sara Gallegos  
Debra Kaufman  
Bill Lent  
Colby LaPlace  
Steve Lederer  
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## Executive Summary and Recommendations

This report presents the biennial analysis of the Bay Area's hazardous waste generation and treatment trends based upon manifest data compiled by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). It focuses on waste manifests from 2006 and 2007. Generally speaking, fewer total hazardous wastes were generated in the nine county Bay Area in 2006 and 2007 than in the previous two years. However, "industrial wastes," those counted according to the Committee's allocation formula, were higher in 2006 than in 2004 or 2005. In 2007, industrial wastes were consistent with historical trends. The increase in wastes in 2006 may be attributable to the change in manifesting procedures implemented in California starting in September 2005, i.e. wastes that were manifested in 2005 were entered into the data base late and/or improperly.

Since 2003, when ABAG's Hazardous Waste Facility Allocation Committee requested an in-depth look at the region's hazardous waste treatment capacity, a number of treatment facilities have closed or are expected to close in the near future. It is not surprising, then, that the number of wastes treated locally continues to decline (as the number of wastes treated outside the nine county Bay Area rises). San Mateo's Romic, a long time large solvent treatment facility in East Palo Alto, was reported to be closing, then to have a new owner (per DTSC). ABAG staff will continue to monitor its status for the Committee. ABAG has no information that the Bay Area's generators are having difficulty finding treatment facilities for hazardous wastes.

In keeping with the Committee's tradition of promoting actions that obviate the need to site a new hazardous waste treatment facility in the Bay Area, ABAG staff and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) members recommend the following actions for consideration:

- ◆ Continue discussions with DTSC staff regarding pollution prevention initiatives (such as the Green Business Program) and their Green Chemistry Initiative. Per a recent report, top recommended actions are to:
  - Expand pollution prevention and product stewardship programs to more business sectors
  - Broaden technical assistance programs beyond hazardous and solid waste reduction by adding green chemistry and engineering lifecycle approaches
  - Create incentive programs to assist California businesses that adopt green chemistry and engineering practices<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> California Green Chemistry Initiative: SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED POLICY ACTIONS, December 2008, For more information please visit: [dtsc.ca.gov/GreenChemistry](http://dtsc.ca.gov/GreenChemistry)

- ◆ Work with DTSC, California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), and the California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC) on development/ dissemination of information, tools and resources for local governments related to Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP), Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), and related topics.
- ◆ Work with TAC and others to follow up on successful Environmentally Preferable Purchasing conference; identify ways to motivate/assist local jurisdictions interested in implementing EPP programs, which may include hosting presentations to the Committee and ABAG Executive Board, and organizing a conference or series of trainings in FY 2009/10.
- ◆ Continue to monitor legislation pertinent to hazardous waste issues, and, when appropriate, seek support from ABAG's Legislation & Governmental Organizations Committee and Executive Board.
- ◆ Meet with TAC prior to development of next Hazardous Waste report to discuss reformatting the report for accessibility and timeliness of issues for the Committee's consideration. Analyze the 2008 and 2009 Hazardous Waste Manifest data in 2010 (or when available from DTSC).

### **History of Committee**

The Bay Area Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee was established under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1990 following the passage of AB 2948 (Tanner). The legislation, which assumed that hazardous wastes would increase statewide with a commensurate demand for additional treatment facilities, required that local governments plan to meet this demand locally. The committee sought to develop and implement a regional approach for siting treatment facilities. The MOU required that each county be represented by two locally elected officials, one to represent the county and one to represent the cities within the county. In 1993/94, the nine Bay Area counties approved an Inter-Jurisdictional Agreement establishing a Fair Share Capacity Allocation Formula (Formula) and initial county hazardous waste facility allocations. The plan assigned responsibility for planning to fill the regional capacity deficit among the counties based upon their relative contributions to that deficit.

The 1991 county allocations approved by the Committee and incorporated into the IJA were based upon projections for the year 2000. In other words, in 1991, ABAG projected how much, and what types of wastes would be generated throughout the Bay Area in 2000, given certain assumptions about economic growth and waste generation practices. There is no statutory or regulatory requirement for Bay Area counties to review or reformulate the assumptions underlying the county allocation formula.

However, the Committee agreed that ongoing monitoring of annual hazardous waste generation and treatment data provides valuable information counties and the region can use to guide pollution prevention, waste management, planning and other activities.

In May 2000, the Bay Area Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee was reconstituted to allow a more flexible structure. The Committee is now an ad hoc Committee of ABAG. Committee members may be elected officials or staff from participating counties and cities or their designees. The ABAG Executive Board approves the Committee's recommendations. Under the restructuring, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was reformulated into two TACs, one of which focuses primarily on hazardous waste data analysis. The second TAC helps guide the Bay Area Green Business Program. All TAC members also participate in development of pollution prevention and source reduction recommendations.

### **Evolution of Formula**

At the outset, ABAG staff developed a Formula based upon projected need for hazardous waste treatment capacity by the year 2000. The Formula looked at potential industrial growth, potential increases in hazardous waste that would accompany the growth, and potential increases in treatment capacity anticipated by existing facilities. The guiding Fair Share principle of the Formula was that counties that had the largest gap between treatment capacity and hazardous wastes generated would be assigned the most problematic facilities to site: i.e. hazardous waste incinerators or landfills. Counties with a smaller treatment gap would be assigned more benign treatment types: primarily recycling facilities.

Throughout the 1990s, the Committee monitored the actual fluctuation in hazardous waste generation. As is shown in Figure 1 (page 15), neither manufacturing jobs nor hazardous waste generation increased steadily from 1990 to 2004. Note: manufacturing employment figures were not available for 2005.

Aware that hazardous waste generation was not rising, and unsure of trends in hazardous waste treatment capacity, the Committee authorized ABAG staff to survey regional Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities (TSDs) to refine and update information on local treatment trends. Staff was also directed to recommend changes to the Formula as an outgrowth of the research. In July 2004, Committee staff prepared a memo outlining the proposed changes to the Formula. The Committee approved the changes and directed staff to "pilot test" the Formula using the 2002 hazardous waste

data provided by the State. In October 2005, the committee reviewed and was satisfied with the results of the 2003 data analysis using the revised Formula.

Beginning in September 2005, US EPA required that all states use a revised manifest. Among the changes, were requirements to use new treatment codes for each waste. Given that the change occurred in the middle of a calendar year, neither DTSC nor ABAG staff had a high level of confidence about the accuracy of the 2005 data. When ABAG staff examined the 2005 data and presented it to the committee, it was noted that the total amount generated in the nine-county Bay Area was significantly less than most years. DTSC responded that it had not received as many manifests as anticipated in a timely manner and that the upload system had not worked as well as hoped. At the October 2007 meeting, the committee directed staff to review the 2006 and 2007 data together and to run the formula on the 2007 data.

ABAG staff followed the procedures developed in 2004 for the 2006 and 2007 manifest data. It was noted that under the revised manifest, several new treatment categories should be “deselected” from the analysis to avoid double counting of wastes. These include: storage (both bulking and container), and microencapsulation prior to disposal at another site. The procedures memo attached to the end of this document will be modified accordingly for future years.

### **Hazardous Waste Data**

The raw data used in the Fair Share Capacity Allocation Formula comes from hazardous waste manifests. Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), hazardous wastes must be tracked “from cradle to grave.” The manifest provides this tracking. Each time a generator ships a waste off-site, the generator must mail California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL-EPA) Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) a manifest detailing the amount going off-site, who is taking the waste, and to where. DTSC compiles all the manifests in a statewide database. This information is provided annually to ABAG

ABAG extracts the information for each county, providing it with an electronic version of every manifest sent from a generator in that county during the year. ABAG also provides each county with an annual compilation of the amount of waste received by its TSDs. TAC members are given the opportunity to review the data before ABAG uses it in the Formula, and to analyze the amounts and types of wastes being generated and managed throughout the Bay Area over time.

Historically, TAC and Committee members have sought to better understand various portions of the total hazardous waste stream. Some of these have included household hazardous wastes, and one-time wastes such as asbestos and contaminated soil (which are not included in the Formula). Many questions have also arisen about the contributions of TSDs to the overall waste stream since the treatment of hazardous wastes often produces by-products (sludges, ash) that are still hazardous wastes and need further offsite treatment or long-term disposal. Indeed, Bay Area TSDs are the largest hazardous waste “generators” in the region.

The amount of waste received at each Bay Area TSD is of interest because the definition of “capacity” is imprecise. There is no state agency that puts a ceiling on the amount that a treatment facility can process in a year. The treatment facility “capacity” estimates used in the 1991 ABAG staff report were based upon estimates of facility throughput. Some treatment facilities are regulated by Air Quality Management District Permits, which may limit capacity.

### ***Hazardous Waste Generation and Treatment Trends 2006 & 2007***

This section provides an overview of any changes reflected in the 2006 and 2007 data in hazardous waste treatment trends or generator profiles in each county around the Bay. The counties are listed in alphabetical order. The following section, which begins on page 13, discusses the regional picture, including trends over time.

#### **Alameda County**

Alameda County has considerable hazardous waste treatment capacity between Evergreen Oil in the City of Newark and AERC of Hayward. When ABAG staff conducted the Hazardous Waste TSD study in 2003, a film recycler was also located in Alameda County. That facility, Philips Medical and Diagnostic Imaging, accepted no wastes in either 2006 or 2007, indicating it has gone out of business or relocated elsewhere. Note that the treatment methods of Evergreen now indicate its discharges to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW). This “treatment method” was not noted in previous years. DTSC now includes this information. Jennifer Krebs discussed this method with Bill Johnson of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board NPDES staff: he indicated that Evergreen is probably discharging modestly polluted water to a sanitary district’s treatment plant.<sup>2</sup> The treatment capacity for Tanner planning purposes for Alameda County is 99,280 tons. As noted previously, however, “TSD capacity” is an imprecise concept. Evergreen and all the other regional TSDs have “capacity” that exceeds the actual amounts of wastes that they treat.

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<sup>2</sup> Conversation = Jennifer Krebs with Bill Johnson November 6, 2008

Alameda Treatment Storage & Disposal Facilities	Treatment Method	Tons Processed in 2007
AERC Com Inc	Metals Recovery	12,970
Evergreen Environmental Services	Fuel Blending prior to Energy Recovery at Another Site	2,535
	Other Recovery or Reclamation for Reuse Including Acid Regeneration, Organics Recovery Etc.	8,180
Evergreen Oil Inc	Discharge to Sewer/POTW or NPDES with Prior Storage--with or without Treatment)	1,116,810
	Fuel Blending Prior to Energy Recovery at Another Site	1,489,567
	Incineration--Thermal Destruction Other Than Use as a Fuel	16,114
	Other Recovery or Reclamation for Reuse including Acid Regeneration, Organics Recovery Etc.	17,388,506
	Recycler	5,500
	Stabilization or Chemical Fixation Prior to Disposal at Another Site	1,270

Alameda County's largest generators in 2006 and 2007, shown in the table below, are Evergreen Oil & Evergreen Environmental Services. Evergreen has been the largest generator historically. NUMMI, PG & E, and US Pipe have also appeared before.

Alameda County Large Generators	2006 Tons	2007 Tons
Evergreen Environmental Services	22,124	33,175
Evergreen Oil Inc	5,784	3,925
Airgas Northern California & Nevada		3,462
New United Motor Manufacturing Inc	3,223	1,928
U S Pipe & Foundry Co Llc	3,839	1,325
Cargill Salt	6,471	
Clearwater Environmental Mgmt	9,502	
Container Management Services	1,009	
Impax Pharmaceuticals Inc	1,384	
Pacific Gas & Electric Corporation	1,598	
RCA Oil Recovery	1,004	
Waste Oil Recovery Systems Inc	1,076	
Western Digital Technologies Inc	1,284	

Alameda County is exempt from the siting of additional hazardous waste facilities under the Tanner planning process because its current capacity to treat hazardous wastes (99,280 tons) exceeds the amount of hazardous wastes generated collectively within the county (58,120 tons in 2006; 43,815 tons in 2007).

#### Contra Costa County

Although Contra Costa County has two transfer stations – Ecology Control and Veolia<sup>3</sup> Environmental (formerly Onyx) – the county has no TSDs counted for Tanner planning purposes. The county’s largest generators are shown in the table below. Contra Costa generators shipped a larger quantity of hazardous wastes offsite in 2006 than in 2007 (and every other year shown in Tables 1 & 2, page 14). Several subtotals from 2006 are shown in italics. These subtotals indicate that Tesoro, Chevron, and SFPP exported large quantities of organic solids while Shell Oil exported large amounts of inorganic solids. However, as was noted by committee members when presented with the 2005 data, Contra Costa County showed few exported hazardous wastes in 2005. It is possible that with the conversion from the old to the new manifests, and a variety of DTSC manifest uploading issues, that some amount of 2005 wastes were uploaded as 2006 wastes. The average tonnage in Contra Costa between 2001 and 2007 is 55,362 tons. In 2007, the total hazardous wastes exported from Contra Costa County for treatment were 50,360 tons, more in line with the norm.

Contra Costa County Large Generators	2006 Tons	2007 Tons
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co. <i>2006 subtotal of other organic solids was 9,441 tons</i>	18,066	14,528
Shell Oil Martinez Refinery <i>2006 subtotal of other inorganic solid waste was 12,679 tons</i>	17,265	11,347
The Dow Chemical Company	4,049	3,818
Chevron Products Co <i>2006 subtotal of other organic wastes was 11,386 tons</i>	14,909	3,801
Conoco Phillips	10,492	3,483
Conoco Phillips The Carbon Plant	3,618	1,696
Gaylord Container Corporation		1,500
Bio-Rad Laboratories	1,130	
Criterion Catalysts & Technologies Lp	2,432	
EBMUD-WCTP	2,566	
General Chemical Corp/Bay Point Works	1,390	
SFPP LP (Concord Station) <i>2006 subtotal of other organic solids was 25,591</i>	25,809	
USS - POSCO Industries	1,685	

Under the Fair Share Formula, Contra Costa may be selected as a site for a hazardous waste treatment facility: The county has no hazardous waste treatment facilities and exported 50,360 tons of hazardous waste in 2007 for treatment.

### Marin County

Marin has one counted Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility, Photo Waste Recycling, and no industries that generate over 1000 tons per year of hazardous waste.

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<sup>3</sup> Veolia Environmental is a French-owned corporation who’s primary business is water treatment/delivery & wastewater

Photo waste processors such as Photo Waste Recycling, Inc. are not regulated by a full TSD permit and are not listed in the DTSC publication, "California Commercial Office Hazardous Waste Facilities." Historically, the Committee has considered Photo Waste Recycling, Inc.'s capacity to be 895 tons. In 2007, it processed far more wastes, as is noted in the table below. Marin County is exempt from the siting of additional hazardous waste facilities under the Tanner planning process because its current capacity to treat hazardous wastes exceeds the amount of hazardous wastes generated collectively within the county (565 tons).

Marin TSD	Treatment Method	Tons Processed in 2007
Photo Waste Recycling Company Inc	Metals Recovery	316,596
	Recycling	1,000
	Other Metals recovery	320
	Total	317,916

### Napa County

Napa County has no Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities and no generators that generate over 1000 tons per year of hazardous waste. The total hazardous wastes generated in Napa in 2007 were 307 tons: under the Fair Share Formula, the county may be considered for siting of a hazardous waste treatment facility.

### San Francisco City and County

San Francisco has no Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities. In 2006, no San Francisco generators exported over 1000 tons of hazardous wastes. However, in 2007, 44,222 tons of amounts of inorganic solid wastes (likely lead contaminated building materials & soil) were removed from the Presidio, a former military base. The total hazardous wastes generated in San Francisco in 2007 were 50,214 tons: under the Fair Share Formula, the county may be considered for siting of a hazardous waste treatment facility.

### San Mateo County

Since the inception of the Hazardous Waste Management Committee, San Mateo has had two large Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities – Romic Environmental and Merry X-Ray. Merry X-Ray appears to have gone out of business in 2007 and Romic was purchased by Clean Harbors, a large company with facilities around the United States, including local facilities in Redwood City and San Jose. While articles appeared in local papers (see [http://www.paloaltoonline.com/news/show\\_story.php?id=5324](http://www.paloaltoonline.com/news/show_story.php?id=5324)) indicating that the Romic

East Palo Alto facility would close, it continued to process hazardous wastes in 2007. As is shown in the table below, Romic treated over 2,000,000 tons of solvents and other organics.

TSD	Treatment Method	Tons Processed in 2007
Romic Environmental Technologies Corporation	Discharge to Sewer/POTW or NPDES (with Prior Storage – with or without Treatment)	1,007,028
	Fuel Blending Prior to Energy Recovery at Another Site	567
	Neutralization Only	925
	Other Recovery or Reclamation for Reuse Including Acid Regeneration, Organics Recovery, Etc.	2,460
	Recycling	11,433
	Solvents Recovery	2,662,782
	Total	3,685,195

Romic was the largest generator in San Mateo County in both 2006 and 2007 (as it has been historically). Genentech and All Petroleum have also previously appeared on the San Mateo large generator list.

San Mateo County Large Generators	2006 Tons	2007 Tons
Romic Environmental Technologies Corp	29,818	4,485
Clean Harbors Env. Services Inc Port Of Redwood City		1,818
All Petroleum Recovery Service LLC	1,972	
Genentech Inc	1,341	

San Mateo County is exempt from the siting of additional hazardous waste facilities under the Tanner planning process because its current capacity to treat hazardous wastes (175,000 tons) exceeds the amount of hazardous wastes generated collectively within the county (11,663 tons). Given Romic’s uncertain status, this may be the last report in which San Mateo County is exempt.

### Santa Clara County

Santa Clara County has six Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities that have been noted in previous reports: Noranda, Metech, J&B, United Datatech, Clear Harbors and Wit Refining. These facilities collectively provide the region with 244,608 tons of recycling capacity. Santa Clara County has a transfer station, Alviso Oil/Clearwater Environmental. The amount of wastes treated by each Santa Clara County facility is shown below.

Facility Name	Treatment Type	Total 2007
Clean Harbors San	Discharge to Sewer/POTW or NPDES (with Prior Storage – with	3,796,535

Jose LLC	or without Treatment)	
	Incineration—Thermal Destruction Other Than Use as a Fuel	29,413
	Landfill or Surface Impoundment that Will Be Closed as Landfill (to Include On-site Treatment and/or Stabilization)	200
	Metals Recovery	165
Clearwater Environmental Mgmt DBA Alviso Independent Oil	Fuel Blending Prior to Energy Recovery at Another Site	9,475
	Other Recovery or Reclamation for Reuse Including Acid Regeneration, Organics Recovery, Etc.	2,326,936
	Recycling	4,205
ECS Refining (DBA)	Metals Recovery	675,954
	Recycling	2,567
J&B Enterprises	Metals Recovery	66,109
Metech International	Metals Recovery	17,438
	Other Treatment	119,477
	Sludge Treatment and/or Dewatering	3,483
Noranda Recycling Inc	Metals Recovery	100,836
Wit Sales & Refining	Metals Recovery	126
<b>Santa Clara total</b>		<b>7,152,919</b>

As is the case in other counties, two of the largest generators in Santa Clara County are Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities: Clearwater and Clean Harbors. Santa Clara also has defense industrial facilities - Lockheed Martin and United Technologies - that are large generators.

Santa Clara County Large Generator	2006 Tons	2007 Tons
Clearwater Env Mgmt dba Alviso Ind. Oil	11,695	26,106
Clean Harbors San Jose LLC	6,394	16,617
United Technologies Space Propulsion	2,525	12,875
Clean Harbors San Jose, Rail Spur	11,945	11,950
Recieve Knight Construction		3,656
Caltrans Dist 4/Constr/Ea04-1a9904		1,138
Agilent Technologies Inc	1,053	
Hitachi Global Storage Technologies, Inc	1,008	
Lockheed Martin Space Systems Co	1,060	

Santa Clara County is exempt from the siting of additional hazardous waste facilities under the Tanner planning process because its current capacity to treat hazardous wastes (234,208 tons) exceeds the amount of hazardous wastes generated collectively within the county (90,840 tons).

### Solano County

Solano County has no Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities counted for Tanner planning purposes; however it has waste processing stations, Norcal Landfill and

DeMenno/Kerdoon transfer station. Solano has a number of companies that generated over 1000 tons of hazardous wastes in 2006 and 2007. These include several environmental/waste disposal companies: Dixon, Fremouw, TTS, and Maximum Oil Service. Solano also has a refinery (Valero), biotech industry (Genentech), and military bases undergoing clean-ups (Mare Island and Travis Air Force Base).

Solano County Large Generators	2006 Tons	2007 Tons
D K Dixon	23,242	
Valero Refining Company-Calif	5,668	16,332
Fremouw Environmental Services Inc	2,665	5,711
TTS Environmental Inc	2,319	2,448
Lennar Mare Island LLC	2,304	2,179
Travis Air Force Base	2,132	2,175
Genentech Inc	2,699	1,642
Maximum Oil Service	1,312	1,626

The total hazardous wastes generated in Solano in 2007 were 45,982 tons: under the Fair Share Formula, the county may be considered for siting of a hazardous waste treatment facility.

#### Sonoma County

Sonoma County has no counted Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities. However, the county does have a transfer station, Safety Kleen. The Geysers Power Company is the county's largest generator: in 2007, it exported 5,407 tons of hazardous waste from the county. The total hazardous wastes generated in Sonoma in 2007 were 10,381 tons. Under the Fair Share Formula, the county may be considered for siting of a hazardous waste treatment facility.

## *The Regional Picture, 2006 and 2007*

This section moves from the county scale to the regional. The committee is interested in knowing whether local industries are implementing less wasteful chemical usage practices, whether industries are declining, or whether other information about industries can be drawn from hazardous waste manifest data. Tables 1 through 3 (on page 14) show the total tons of hazardous waste generated in the region, the total tons of industrial wastes generated in the region, and the total tons of waste treated in the region. Figure 1 (on page 15) shows total industrial wastes associated with manufacturing jobs.

In 2007, waste generators in the nine counties of the Bay Area manifested 568,156 tons of hazardous waste for off-site treatment. Of this amount, 305,594 tons (slightly over half) were “industrial wastes.” The rest of the wastes were one time wastes such as asbestos or contaminated soils. Or they were wastes sent to transfer stations and/or bulking facilities (and thus, if included, would result in double counting).

The most common wastes generated in 2007 from the Bay Area are listed in Table 4. The largest category of wastes was inorganic solids. These wastes were shipped from hundreds of generators around the Bay Area including Caltrans (probably lead paint waste), many cities (construction and / or Corp Yard miscellaneous wastes), Chevron and Evergreen Oil (refining wastes). The largest shipper of inorganic solids generated less than 2000 tons in 2007.

The second largest category of hazardous wastes was waste oil which also comes from hundreds of sources. Much, but not all waste oil, from the Bay Area is treated by Evergreen Oil in Newark, CA. Evergreen processed over 20,000,000 tons of waste oil from throughout California in 2007. (However, one of the company’s most prevalent processes was fuel blending prior to energy recovery at another site (almost 1.5 million tons)). There were also hundreds of sources of the Bay Area’s 17,000 tons of waste solvents, although Clean Harbors San Jose was the source of almost 12,000 tons. All the waste solvents shipped from Clean Harbors went to other Clean Harbors facilities in Utah (for incineration), Nevada (for incineration and / or energy recovery, which includes on-site fuel blending), or Arkansas (for energy recovery). It is likely that much of the wastes shipped from Clean Harbors San Jose to Clean Harbors other locations came from generators outside of the Bay Area and were bulked and / or minimally treated in San Jose before shipment out of state.

**Table 1: Total Hazardous Wastes Generated in the Bay Area**

Includes all hazardous wastes generated in the Bay Area and treated anywhere using any treatment technique

	ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA	MARIN	NAPA	SAN FRANCISCO	SAN MATEO	SANTA CLARA	SOLANO	SONOMA	Total
Total Tons 1994	96,176	130,376	2,546	2,536	99,242	113,442	86,390	23,952	7,993	562,654
Total Tons 2002	175,779	84,378	3,918	1,134	103,617	33,296	145,904	35,228	23,990	607,245
Total Tons 2003	130,968	97,927	5,985	1,627	102,072	37,732	105,303	35,374	11,774	528,760
Total Tons 2004	180,108	95,769	6,042	1,623	98,764	97,781	104,232	48,100	15,003	647,421
Total Tons 2005	178,026	76,201	5,807	1,702	282,202	55,417	121,486	50,212	9,728	780,781
Total Tons 2006	128,343	147,130	3,244	1,182	25,829	49,570	79,490	62,779	8,338	505,904
Total Tons 2007	130,320	84,068	4,222	1,120	124,994	41,759	125,310	45,982	10,381	568,156

**Table 2: Total "Counted" Hazardous Wastes Generated in the Bay Area**

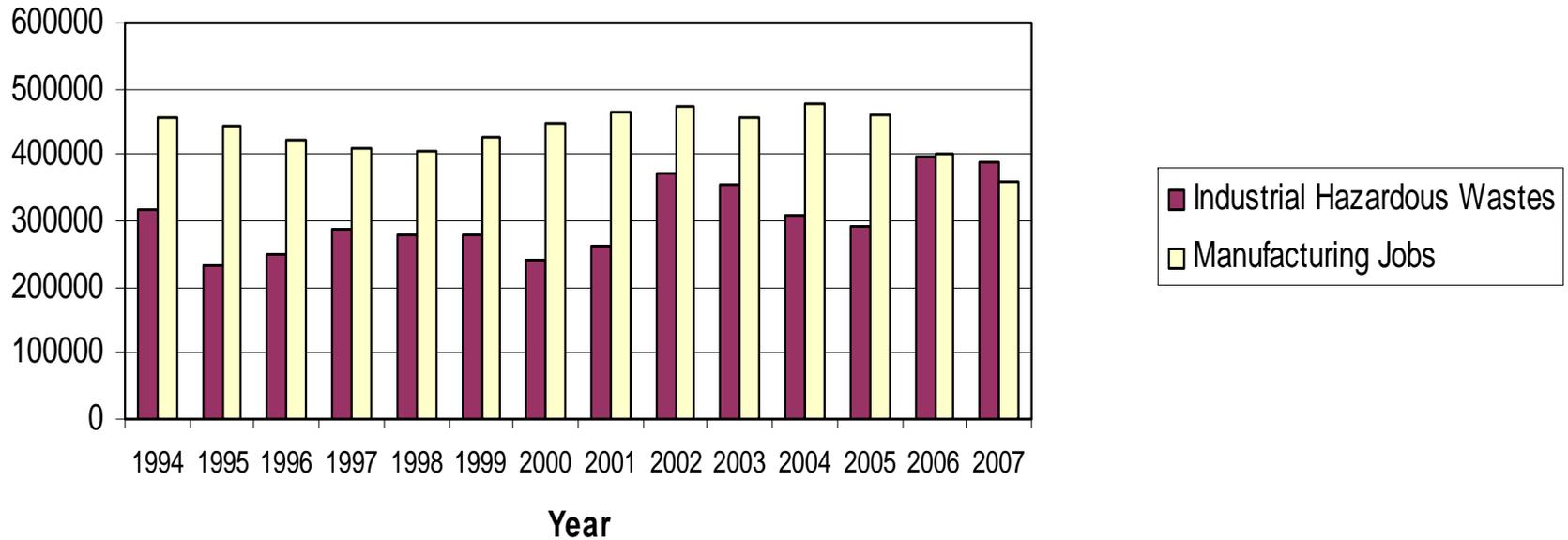
Excludes asbestos wastes and contaminated soil, excludes wastes sent under manifest to a transfer station or storage bulking facility, and/or to be micro-encapsulated prior to disposal

	ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA	MARIN	NAPA	SAN FRANCISCO	SAN MATEO	SANTA CLARA	SOLANO	SONOMA	Total
Industrial Wastes 1994	59,109	44,224	1,316	2,128	14,805	100,939	66,743	18,714	6,849	314,828
Industrial Wastes 2002	91,221	48,384	1,187	696	9,509	22,038	111,512	21,683	6,628	312,858
Industrial Wastes 2003	36,401	29,688	1,436	347	9,328	9,962	54,230	20,300	2,602	164,296
Industrial Wastes 2004	91,348	61,622	1,358	633	14,391	37,822	69,781	26,718	4,665	308,339
Industrial Wastes 2005	69,251	39,311	961	725	69,748	26,190	62,979	15,967	4,477	289,611
Industrial Wastes 2006	77,032	113,945	1,592	688	7,963	38,537	60,923	46,340	4,471	351,490
Industrial Wastes 2007	58,120	50,360	565	307	50,214	11,663	90,840	35,310	8,215	305,594

**Table 3: Total "Counted" Hazardous Wastes Treated Inside Bay Area versus Outside Bay Area**

	1994	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Industrial Wastes Generated In Bay Area	317,721	371,006	356,742	308,339	289,611	351,490	305,594
Total Industrial Wastes Treated Inside Bay Area	114,154	117,102	118,655	100,847	81,533	94,342	51,650
Total Industrial Wastes Treated Outside Bay Area	203,567	253,904	238,087	207,492	208,078	257,148	253,944

**Figure 1: Regional Manufacturing Jobs and (Tanner Counted) Hazardous Wastes, 1990 to 2007**



Data source for Manufacturing Jobs: State Employment Development Department  
 (<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/databrowsing/?PageID=166> Page name: Employment by Industry Data).

<b>Table 4: Counted Wastes</b> (over 2 tons aggregate)	
Type of Waste	Tons
Other inorganic solid waste – construction debris and other lead waste	109,940
Waste oil and mixed oil	84,664
Unspecified solvent mixture	17,893
Other organic solids	15,453
Unspecified oil-containing waste	9,985
Unspecified sludge waste	7,434
Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCBs	4,651
Aqueous solution with total organic residues less than 10 percent	4,554
Aqueous solution with total organic residues 10 percent or more	4,351
Liquids with halogenated organic compounds $\geq 1,000$ Mg./L	3,805
Aqueous solution with metals (< restricted levels and see 121)	3,150
Liquids with pH $\leq 2$ with metals	3,008
Unspecified aqueous solution	2,957
Alkaline solution without metals pH $\geq 12.5$	2,754
Unspecified organic liquid mixture	2,602
Baghouse waste	2,499
Other spent catalyst	2,345

Of the 305,594 tons, roughly 17 percent (51,650 tons) was treated in the Bay Area. However, 79 percent (241,444 tons) was treated in California. Over 100,000 tons of wastes were shipped to Chemical Waste Management in Kings County (a Class 1 Facility that can accept all hazardous wastes). Just under 40,000 tons were shipped to Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Facility in Kern County (also a Chemical Waste Management company that accepts Class 2 wastes which are largely contaminated soils, construction debris, etc.). Los Angeles County received 48,848 tons of hazardous waste from the Bay Area, most of that going to DeMenno/Kerdoon (which accepts the residuals from oil refineries and / or waste oil recyclers such as Evergreen and processes the oil residuals into asphalt products and bunker oil). The bulk of wastes treated outside of California went to a Clean Harbors facility in Utah (just over 20,000 tons). Nevada received over 17,000 tons from the Bay Area, most of it destined for a Clearwater Environmental facility.<sup>4</sup>

Based upon the manifest data alone, it is hard to conclude whether industrial wastes are increasing or decreasing.<sup>5</sup> The average industrial wastes in the dataset prepared for the committee is 292,431 tons of industrial waste for the nine-county Bay Area. Using that

<sup>4</sup> Information on TSDs from Matt McCarron (phone conversation of February 18, 2008)

<sup>5</sup> While DTSC has maintained the manifest database since the late 1980s, the quality of the data is variable. Manifests are completed by thousands of users from around the state. The manifest itself was changed in 2005. Committee members are among few people outside of DTSC interested in reviewing the data, which means there is not a high demand for DTSC to troubleshoot data entry issues, uploading problems, etc.

as a reference point, industrial waste generation for 2006 and 2007 would be above average years.

While industrial hazardous wastes generated were above average in 2006 and 2007, manufacturing jobs in industry in the Bay Area waned in 2006 and 2007. There is little correspondence in trend lines between 1990 and 2007 between industrial hazardous waste generation and manufacturing jobs. DTSC has published no studies that correlate the up- and downturns of hazardous waste generation to either specific industrial changes, economic conditions, or even regulatory changes. However, it is true that 2006 and 2007 were relatively good years for the Bay Area economy (per Paul Fassinger, ABAG Research Director, December 19, 2008) and Bay Area industries generated hazardous wastes.

### Fair Share Formula

Table 5 presents the Fair Share Formula results for the nine Bay Area Counties in 2007. Overall the region had a treatment capacity surplus of 225,655 tons. Four counties had capacity surpluses: Alameda, Marin, San Mateo and Santa Clara. It is uncertain if San Mateo County will continue to have a surplus after 2007 (if Romic closes completely). Napa and Sonoma counties have modest deficits (under 10,000 tons). Contra Costa, San Francisco, and Solano counties have large deficits (over 30,000 tons).

<b>Table 5: Tanner Formula using TSD Capacity Quantities from 2003 Study</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>TSD Capacity</b>	<b>Tons Generated 2007</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
Alameda	99,280	58,120	41,160	exempt
Contra Costa	0	50,360	-50,360	treatment/disposal
Marin	895	565	330	exempt
Napa	0	307	-307	recycling
San Francisco	0	50,214	-50,214	treatment/disposal
San Mateo	175,000	11,663	163,337	exempt
Santa Clara	234,208	90,840	143,368	exempt
Solano	0	35,310	-35,310	recycling
Sonoma	0	8,215	-8,215	recycling
<b>Nine County Grand Total</b>	531,279	305,594	225,685	

While the Bay Area's TSDs show an excess of capacity to treat the wastes generated within the nine Bay Area counties, the treatment processes locally available do not

match the treatment processes needed for locally generated wastes. Therefore, many tons of hazardous waste are treated either elsewhere in California or elsewhere in the US (Table 3 above).

The prohibitive costs of siting a new hazardous waste treatment facility (including land, facility design and construction and permitting) make it unlikely that a new facility will open in the nine-county Bay Area. However, Evergreen Oil has expanded its recycling capacity. Because of the current economic climate, the facility will not bring the additional capacity online until demand for it rises<sup>6</sup>. Should ABAG staff or Technical Advisory Committee members receive notice that a company is trying to site a hazardous waste treatment facility in the Bay Area, the Committee will be apprised of this.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The Committee has monitored Bay Area hazardous waste trends since 1989. Review and analysis of this information provides the Committee an opportunity to step back and look at trends in the area of hazardous waste and consider how best to direct source reduction and pollution prevention activities.

In keeping with the Committee's tradition of promoting actions that obviate the need to site a new hazardous waste treatment facility in the Bay Area, ABAG staff and TAC members recommend the following actions for consideration:

- ◆ Continue discussions with DTSC staff regarding pollution prevention initiatives (such as the Green Business Program) and their Green Chemistry Initiative. Per a recent report, top recommended actions are to:
  - Expand pollution prevention and product stewardship programs to more business sectors
  - Broaden technical assistance programs beyond hazardous and solid waste reduction by adding green chemistry and engineering lifecycle approaches
  - Create incentive programs to assist California businesses that adopt green chemistry and engineering practices<sup>7</sup>
- ◆ Work with DTSC, California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), and the California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC) on development/ dissemination of information, tools and resources for local governments related to

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<sup>6</sup> Phone conversation Jennifer Krebs with Gary Colbert, President Evergreen Oil, Feb 19, 2009

<sup>7</sup> California Green Chemistry Initiative: SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED POLICY ACTIONS, December 2008, For more information please visit: [dtsc.ca.gov/GreenChemistry](http://dtsc.ca.gov/GreenChemistry)

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP), Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), and related topics.

- ◆ Work with TAC and others to follow up on successful Environmentally Preferable Purchasing conference; identify ways to motivate/assist local jurisdictions interested in implementing EPP programs, which may include hosting presentations to the Committee and ABAG Executive Board, and organizing a conference or series of trainings in FY 2009/10.
- ◆ Continue to monitor legislation pertinent to hazardous waste issues, and, when appropriate, seek support from ABAG's Legislation & Governmental Organizations Committee and Executive Board.
- ◆ Meet with TAC prior to development of next Hazardous Waste report to discuss reformatting the report for accessibility and timeliness of issues for the Committee's consideration. Analyze the 2008 and 2009 Hazardous Waste Manifest data in 2010 (or when available from DTSC).

## Changes to July 2004 Memo Noted in RED

July, 2004

Memo: To Hazardous Waste Management Committee

From: Jennifer Krebs, Sr. Environmental Planner

Re: Updated Tanner Formula – Results of Pilot Test

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Following direction received in the April 2003 Hazardous Waste Management Committee meeting, staff modified the Tanner formula based upon the recommendations in the TSD report and “pilot tested” it using the 2002 hazardous waste generator information. This memo outlines the new formula, which is simpler and more transparent than the formula it replaces, and provides the results of the pilot test. The committee’s Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) received the formula for review prior to the July 2004 Committee meeting.

The steps involved in the revised formula are as follows:

- 1) BEFORE RUNNING THE FORMULA: Sort the annual hazardous waste manifest data (compiled by and received from the state) in Microsoft Access. Produce tables for each county of the hazardous wastes generated within the county. Have the counties review the data for problems. County TAC members are responsible for determining if wastes attributed to their county are inaccurate (i.e., if a generator or TSD mis-coded data). After TAC approval, produce tables that display total hazardous wastes generated by county, and by the region. (The 2002 tables were approved at the April 2004 HW Committee meeting.)
- 2) Produce the table for the ranking formula which is voted upon by the committee. Arrange the data in an Excel table into the following sequential columns:
  - County
  - TSD disposal method
  - Waste type
  - Tons
- 3) In the Excel table, uncheck the following wastes and treatment processes to remove them from the “counted” wastes total.

- Wastes:
  - Asbestos
  - Blank
  - Contaminated Soil
  - Invalid Waste Code
  
- TSD processes\*:
  - Blank
  - Transfer Station
  - Invalid
  - Storage, Bulking
  - Storage Container
  - Microencapsulation prior to disposal at another site
  - Fuel Blending prior to disposal at another site

The remaining table is a table of total counted hazardous wastes, by treatment type, for a given year. This table includes waste oil. For a number of years, the formula did not include waste oil due to concerns about double counting. In the analysis conducted as part of the TSD project, staff and TAC determined that if waste oil that goes to a transfer station is excluded from the formula, some amount of double counting has been removed. Per the direction of the HW Committee, waste oil is now a counted hazardous waste treated like all other counted wastes.

4) Produce a final table for the Committee (See Attached Table): Copy the results of each county's total counted hazardous waste into another table and subtract each county's treatment capacity. The result is the county's hazardous waste surplus or deficit in a given year, which determines the facility allocation ranking for that particular year. Counties with a treatment deficit will receive assignments for treatment facilities based on the size of the deficit. Counties with surplus treatment capacity will not receive assignments

\* In the 2009 report, staff included "discharge to sewer" with the tracked wastes to bring the issue of waste discharges to water to the committee's attention. In subsequent reports, the TAC can advise as to whether or not to count this data.



## 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  
510/464-7961

May 18, 2009

To: Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee  
From: Jennifer Krebs, Senior Environmental Planner  
Re: Revised 2006/2007 Hazardous Waste Report

#### Background:

At the January 2009 Hazardous Waste Management Committee meeting, ABAG staff presented a draft 2006/2007 report on Hazardous Waste Generation and Treatment Trends. Committee members suggested revisions and raised a number of issues. These included:

- ◆ Why more hazardous wastes were being treated outside the Bay Area than inside, and what can be done to treat more wastes locally?
- ◆ How much it costs to treat/dispose of hazardous wastes?
- ◆ Who recycles compact fluorescent lamps and where they are located?

In response to these concerns, staff convened a Technical Advisory Committee meeting in March 2009. This memo summarizes the staff and TAC responses to the above issues.

A revised draft 2006/07 report, *Hazardous Waste Generation and Treatment Trends San Francisco Bay Area 2006 and 2007 Manifest Data* is attached. Staff is seeking Committee approval of the report, including the facility allocations and recommended actions.

#### Issues/Responses:

1) Which wastes are being treated outside the Bay Area & why.

TAC member Colby LaPlace suggested that staff provide a table of the largest volume wastes generated within the region. This table is now included in the attached Draft 2006/07 Hazardous Waste report as Table 4.

This table indicates that the two most common wastes in 2007 were **inorganic solids** and **waste oil**. Both of these wastes are generated by hundreds of generators throughout the Bay Area. Among the large generators of inorganics were Caltrans (lead paint waste & construction debris), cities (miscellaneous construction debris), Chevron and Evergreen Oil (refinery wastes).

The top recipient of the Bay Area's inorganic wastes was Chemical Waste Management's Kettleman Hills Facility in Kings County (roughly 85,000 tons).

The second top recipient was Clean Harbors Buttonwillow landfill in Kern County (roughly 20,600 tons). The remainder go to a variety of facilities in the Bay Area (Romic & Clean Harbors), and to out-of-state (US Ecology in Beatty, NV).

Much of the waste oil generated in the Bay Area is locally recycled at Evergreen Oil (20,000 plus tons in 2007).

Presumably a generator selects a facility because it is the most cost-effective choice. TSD facilities are reluctant to provide price lists: treatment processes are considered trade secrets. There are likely many variables in disposal cost consideration: type of waste, total volume from a facility, toxicity of wastes after treatment, etc.

As is noted in the report, 79 percent of the region's hazardous waste was treated in California (though only 17 percent within the region). Thus, while the Bay Area may not be entirely self-sufficient in regards to hazardous waste treatment and disposal, most wastes are not going out of state.

2) How much does it cost to dispose of hazardous wastes?

Because TSDs are reluctant to provide price sheets for waste disposal, it is difficult to estimate the total cost of disposing of the region's hazardous wastes on an annual basis. However, a number of the region's Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) programs provided ABAG staff with summaries of their hazardous waste disposal costs for common household hazardous wastes. Their information is summarized in a table that begins on page 4 of this memo. The cost/ton reported from three HHW programs varied from \$86/ton to recycle auto batteries to \$1,338/ton for flammable solids.

3) Who recycles compact fluorescents & where?

An EPA website refers to an industry listing of all the US fluorescent light recyclers <http://www.lamprecycle.org/>. A pdf of this listing is attached. Also attached is a US EPA fact sheet on compact fluorescents.

**Draft 2006/2007 Report**

The attached draft 2006/07 report has been revised to address these issues and others raised at the January 30, 2009 meeting. In the report, staff lists the following recommended actions. If approved, the actions will form the core of staff work plan for the 2009/10 fiscal year:

- ◆ Continue discussions with DTSC regarding pollution prevention initiatives (such as the Green Business Program) and their Green Chemistry Initiative. Per a recent report, DTSC's top recommended actions are to:
  - Expand pollution prevention and product stewardship programs to more business sectors

- Broaden technical assistance programs beyond hazardous and solid waste reduction by adding green chemistry and engineering lifecycle approaches
- Create incentive programs to assist California businesses that adopt green chemistry and engineering practices<sup>1</sup>
- ◆ Work with DTSC, California Integrated Waste Management Board, and the California Product Stewardship Council on development/ dissemination of information, tools and resources for local governments related to Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP), Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), and related topics.
- ◆ Track progress of local governments who are implementing EPP policies (as a follow up to the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Conference held in March of 2009). As appropriate, write case studies of local government success and report back to the Committee as well as the ABAG Executive Board.
- ◆ Host a follow-up EPP Conference in FY 2009/2010.
- ◆ Continue to monitor legislation pertinent to hazardous waste issues, and, when appropriate, seek support from ABAG's Legislation & Governmental Organizations Committee and Executive Board.
- ◆ Analyze the 2008 and 2009 Hazardous Waste Manifest data in 2010 (or when available from DTSC). Meet with TAC prior to presentation of report to Committee to discuss reformatting the report for accessibility and timeliness of issues for the committee's consideration.

**Action Requested:**

Approve the Revised 2006/2007 Hazardous Waste Report, including the facility allocations and recommended actions.

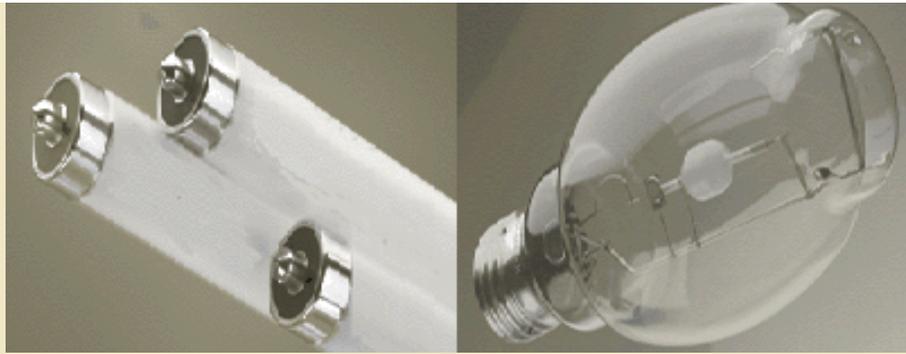
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<sup>1</sup> California Green Chemistry Initiative: SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED POLICY ACTIONS, December 2008, For more information please visit: [dtsc.ca.gov/GreenChemistry](http://dtsc.ca.gov/GreenChemistry)

<b>HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL COSTS</b>				
<b>Alameda</b>	Tons	Cost (2007/08)	cost/ton	Hauler
Largest Waste Stream: Latex Paint	507.80	\$ 140,884.00	\$277.44	Locally recycled or to Amazon in Riverside County, Fernley in Nevada or others
Number 2 Waste Stream: Oil Based Paint	490.35	\$ 229,125.00	\$467.27	Phillips, Kent Washington
Number 3 Waste Stream: Auto Batteries	52.78	\$ 4,560.00	\$86.40	Kinsbursky, Anaheim, CA
				Master Contract with Clean Harbors, San Jose

<b>Sonoma</b>	Tons	2008 Costs	cost/ton	Hauler
Largest Waste Stream: Oil Based Paint Related Material - Bulk 55Dm	251.99	\$ 45,600.00	\$577.81	Clean Harbors
Number 2 Waste Stream: Oil Based Paint Related Material - Qts. CUYD	70.89	\$ 88,800.00	\$1,252.62	Clean Harbors
Number 3 Waste Stream: Flammable Liquids - Bulk 55DM	36.78	\$ 24,940.00	\$678.17	Clean Harbors
Number 4 Waste Stream: Flammable Solids	34.98	\$ 46,800.00	\$1,338.06	Clean Harbors

<b>Marin</b>	Tons	Cost (2007/08)	cost/ton	Hauler
Largest Waste Stream: Oil Based Paints	214.45	\$ 161,640.00	\$753.74	Phillips Services Corporation (Kent, WA )
Number 2 Waste Stream: Latex Products	231.97	\$ 91,086.00	\$392.67	Phillips Services Corporation
Number 3 Waste Stream: Covered E-wastes	96.78	\$ 80,781.60	\$834.68	Alameda County Computer Resource Center
Oil and Antifreeze				Evergreen Oil, Newark
Auto Batteries				Simms Metals (San Jose & Rancho Cordova, CA)



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[State Lamp Recycling Regulations & Contacts](#)

[Lamp Recyclers \(U.S. & Canada\)](#)

[EPA Regulations](#)

[EPA Lamp Recycling Promotion](#)

[Lamp Distributor Requirements \(brochure\)](#)

[Recycling Household Lamps](#)

[Handling Broken Fluorescent Lamps](#)

[Massachusetts](#)

## List of Companies Claiming to Recycle or Handle Spent Mercury Containing Lamps (last update July 2007)

NEMA maintains these lists of companies in the United States and Canada that either claim to recycle spent mercury-containing lamps or claim to handle those lamps so that they end up at a recycling facility. Recyclers are companies that claim to conform to the RCRA 40 CFR §273.6 definition of a "Destination facility" and operate under a state permit or RCRA-equivalent authority to perform lamp recycling. Handlers are either generators or third party firms that claim to collect lamps and get them to recyclers.

**INCLUSION ON THESE LISTS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN ENDORSEMENT OR RECOMMENDATION BY NEMA OF THE COMPANIES OR THEIR TECHNOLOGIES. NEMA RESERVES THE RIGHT IN ITS SOLE DISCRETION TO EXCLUDE COMPANIES FROM THIS LISTING. PERSONS CONTACTING THE LISTED COMPANIES SHOULD MAKE THEIR OWN INVESTIGATIONS AND DETERMINATIONS ABOUT THE COSTS AND APPROPRIATENESS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LISTED COMPANIES.**

The Association of Lighting and Mercury Recyclers (ALMR) is a national organization that represents lamp recyclers, Universal Waste Handlers and related equipment manufacturers. ALMR member companies network with each other so that lamps from anywhere in the country can be collected and recycled. Additional information about lamp recycling can be found at [www.almr.org](http://www.almr.org). The International Association of Lighting Maintenance Companies (NALMCO, [www.nalmco.org](http://www.nalmco.org)) represents lighting maintenance companies in the United States, which may provide spent lamp management recycling services as part of their lighting maintenance operations.

- 
- [ALMR Lamp Recyclers](#)
  - [Other Lamp Recyclers](#)
  - [ALMR Handlers \(Collect/Transport Lamps to Recycling Facilities\)](#)
  - [Other Handlers \(Collect/Transport Lamps to Recycling Facilities\)](#)
  - [Fluorescent Bulb Recyclers in Canada](#)
-

### **ALMR Lamp Recyclers**

ALMR map of country with locations and contact information see <http://www.almr.org/map2.html>

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### **AERC Recycling Solutions**

2591 Mitchell Avenue  
Allentown, PA 18103  
1-610 797-7608

[www.aercrecycling.com](http://www.aercrecycling.com)

Lamp recycling facilities in Allentown, PA, Ashland, VA., Hayward, CA, West Melbourne, FL, with customer service in Bollingbrook, GA and Flanders NJ.

### **CRT Processing Inc. (Uni Waste Services)**

125 Aviation Ave.  
Portsmouth, NH 03801  
603-422-7711

[www.uniwaste.com](http://www.uniwaste.com)

Lamp and electronic waste recyclers serving the Northeast

### **Earth Protection Services, Inc.**

10 South 48th Avenue, Suite 4  
PO Box 23820  
Phoenix AZ 85063-3820  
800-414-0443

[www.earthpro.com](http://www.earthpro.com)

Lamp recycling in Phoenix, AZ and Williamston, SC, with sales and storage locations in Lancaster, PA, Mira Loma and San Pedro, CA, Round Rock, TX, Tigard and Troutdale, OR, Sheridan, WY, Tampa, FL and Branford, CT.

### **Ecolights**

1915 S. Corgiat Dr.  
Seattle, WA 98108  
(888) 214-2327

[www.ecolights.com](http://www.ecolights.com)

Lamp recycling in Seattle, WA, with sales and collections facilities in Seattle, WA, Portland, OR and Anchorage, AK.

### **Environmental Light Recyclers**

2737 Bryan Avenue  
Fort Worth, TX 76104-6716  
817-924-9381

Email: [steve.remley@lightrecyclers.com](mailto:steve.remley@lightrecyclers.com)

Lamp recycling facility in Fort Worth, TX

### **Fluorecycle, Inc.**

27780 W. Concrete Drive, Unit A

Ingleside, IL 60041  
815-363-4411

[www.fluorecycle.com](http://www.fluorecycle.com)

Lamp recycling in Chicagoland, IL

**HTR-GROUP**

P.O. Box 185  
Lake Ozark, MO 65049  
888-537-4874

[www.htr-group.com](http://www.htr-group.com)

Lamp recycling in Lake Ozark, MO, with customer service in St. Louis, MO, Dallas, TX, Atlanta, GA, Troy, IL

**Lighting Resources Inc.**

805 East Francis St.  
Ontario, CA 91761  
800-572-9253

[www.lightingresourcesinc.com](http://www.lightingresourcesinc.com)

Lamp recycling in Greenwood, IN. (317-888-3889), and Ontario, CA. Sales/warehousing in Phoenix, AZ and Tampa, FL (866-961-9100).

**Luminaire Recyclers**

2161 University Avenue  
St. Paul, MN 55114  
1-800-553-8429

[www.luminairerecyclers.com](http://www.luminairerecyclers.com)

Ballast recycling in MN and handling service for lamps and universal wastes in FL.

**Mercury Waste Solutions**

302 N Riverfront Drive, Suite 100A  
Mankato, Minnesota 56001  
800-699-2895

[www.mwsi.com](http://www.mwsi.com)

Lamp recycling and Retort Facility in Union Grove, WI, with sales/Warehousing in Columbia, SC, Minneapolis/ST. Paul MN, Chicago, IL.

**MRT System AB**

Lumavagen,  
S- 371 47 Karlskrona  
Sweden  
+46 455 30 28 70

Manufacturer of recycling systems and technology for mercury recovery with distribution in Sweden, Bahrain, Brazil, China, France, Italy, Japan, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Thailand, USA, and Canada.

[www.mrtsystem.com](http://www.mrtsystem.com)

[info@mrtsystem.com](mailto:info@mrtsystem.com)

**NLR, Inc: Next Level for Recycling (Formally Northeast Lamp**

**Recycling, Inc.)**

250 Main Street  
PO Box 680  
E. Windsor, Ct 06088  
[www.nlr-green.com](http://www.nlr-green.com)

888-657-5267

Lamp recycling in E. Windsor, CT with service center in Bronx, New York.  
Nationwide lamp recycling also available.

**Recycle Technologies, Inc.**

1480 N. Springdale Road  
Waukesha, WI 53186  
[www.recycletechnologies.com](http://www.recycletechnologies.com)

763-559-5130

Lamp recycler in Waukesha, WI, Customer service in Plymouth, MN

**Southeast Recycling, Inc.**

906 Chase Drive  
Johnson City, TN 37604  
800-592-3970  
[www.recyclebulbs.com](http://www.recyclebulbs.com)

Lamp destination facility, Sales and General Office in Johnson City, with  
service centers/ warehouses in Memphis, TN, Nashville, TN, Burlington, NC  
and Atlanta GA

**Veolia Environmental Services** 218 Canton Street

Stoughton, MA 02072  
800-478-6055  
[www.veoliaes.com](http://www.veoliaes.com)

Lamp recycler in Tallahassee, FL, Tampa, FL, Port Washington, WI,  
Stoughton, MA, Phoenix, AZ., with worldwide services.

**WM Lamp Tracker**

2007 W. County Road C-2  
Minneapolis/St. Paul MN 55113  
1-800-664-1434  
[www.wmlamptracker.com](http://www.wmlamptracker.com)

Lamp recycling facility in Minneapolis/St.Paul, MN, national collection and  
recycling services offered for most wastes.

**Other Lamp Recyclers**

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**A-Tec Recycling, Inc.**

PO Box 7391  
Des Moines, IA 50309  
800-551-4912

[www.a-tec-recycling.com](http://www.a-tec-recycling.com)

**American Lamp Recycling**

22 Stage Door Road  
Fishkill, NY 12524  
800-315-6262

**Bethlehem Apparatus Co. Inc.**

890 Front Street  
PO Box Y  
Hellertown, PA 18055  
610-838-7034

[www.bethlehemapparatus.com](http://www.bethlehemapparatus.com)

**Cleanlights Recycling, Inc.**

665 Hull Road  
PO Box 212  
Mason, MI 48854-0212  
517-676-0044

**Complete Recycling Solutions, LLC**

1075 Airport Road  
Fall River, MA 02720  
866-277-9797

[www.crsrecycle.com](http://www.crsrecycle.com)

**DAN-X INCORPORATED**

48 Trider Crescent, unit 1A5  
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada  
B3B-1R6  
Tel: 902-446-3950  
Fax: 902-468-2813  
Mobile: 902-456-3262

[www.danxonline.com](http://www.danxonline.com)

[www.bulbeater.com](http://www.bulbeater.com)

Service providers for fluorescent lamps disposal in Atlantic Canada. DAN-X offers the service to pick up and package all fluorescent lamps to be sent for recycling. Also provides a fluorescent lamp crushing technology known as the MARK 2000.

**Environmental Preservation Associates, dba USA Lights**

3408 52nd Avenue  
Hyattsville, MD 20781  
301-699-6244

**Environmental Recycling**

PO Box 167  
527 East Woodland Circle  
Bowling Green, OH 43402  
800-284-9107

[www.envrecycle.com](http://www.envrecycle.com)

**Green Lights Recycling Inc.**

10040 Davenport St. NE  
Blaine, MN, 55449-4423  
800-208-8340

[www.greenlightsrecycling.com](http://www.greenlightsrecycling.com)

Lamp recycling in Blaine, MN and Charleston, WV, with customer service in Loris, SC

**Lamp Recyclers, Inc.**

712 Packerland Drive  
Green Bay, WI  
920-592-1166

**Lamp Recyclers of Louisiana, Inc.**

46257 Morris Road  
PO Box 2962  
Hammond, LA 70404-2962  
800-309-9908

[www.lei-inc.net](http://www.lei-inc.net)

Lamp recycler serving Gulf Coast area

**Mercury Technologies of Minnesota**

Pine City Industrial Park  
1360 Holstein Drive  
Pine City, MN 55063-0013  
800-864-3821

[www.mercurytechnologies-mn.com](http://www.mercurytechnologies-mn.com)

**USA Lamp & Ballast**

7806 Anthony Wayne Ave  
Cincinnati, OH 45216  
(513) 641-4155

**ALMR Handlers (Collect/transport lamps to recycling facilities)**

ALMR map of country with locations and contact information see <http://www.almr.org/map2.html>

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**Air Cycle Corporation**

2000 S. 25th Avenue  
Broadview, IL 60155  
800-909-9709

[www.aircycle.com](http://www.aircycle.com)

Universal waste handler and equipment manufacturer of drum top crushing

devices.

**Everlights**

8500 W. 191st Street, Suite 1  
Mokena, IL 60448  
815-469-0631

[www.everlights.com](http://www.everlights.com)

Regional service provider for lamp and ballast recycling

**Mercury Safe Solutions LLC**

6772 Concord Road  
Delaware, Ohio 43015  
614-537-2781

[mercurysafesolutions@yahoo.com](mailto:mercurysafesolutions@yahoo.com)

**Resource Technology, Inc.**

Janesville , WI  
608-314-3999

[www.lampequipment.com](http://www.lampequipment.com)

Universal waste handler and recycling equipment manufacturer with worldwide distribution.

**Other Handlers (Collect/transport lamps to recycling facilities)**

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**Atlantic-Inland**

Wayne, PA 19087  
Phone: 610-995-2791 Ext. 18  
Fax: 610-995-2792

[www.atlanticinlandenvironmental.com](http://www.atlanticinlandenvironmental.com)

**American Recyclight Inc.**

PO Box 345  
Lemont, IL 60439  
866-841-9139 Ext 3564

[www.americanrecyclight.com](http://www.americanrecyclight.com)

**Bellefontaine Recycling**

117 Buckingham Ave. W.  
Bellefontaine, OH 43311  
513-592-2514

**Corporate Lamp and Electronic Recycling, LLC**

503 N. Walnut Road, Suite 316  
Kennett Square, PA 19348

610-444-0688  
[www.gocler.com](http://www.gocler.com)

**Eastern Environmental**

47 Purdy Avenue  
Port Chester, NY  
914-934-2100

**Envirolight and Disposal, Inc.**

2840 Scherer Drive N., Suite 480  
St. Petersburg, FL  
727-556-2770

**Lamp and Ballast Services**

5172 E. 65th Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46220  
800-466-9106

**Lamp Recycling Co.**

PO Box 279  
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00919-0279  
878-792-4190

**Light Cycle, Inc.**

1222 University Ave.  
St. Paul, MN 55114  
651-649-0079

**Maintenance Solutions**

198 Donald Lane  
Campbellsville, KY 42718  
270-403-2888

**National Environmental Services LLC**

PO Box 390407  
Minneapolis, MN 55439-0407  
800-872-2226  
[www.nesllc.com](http://www.nesllc.com)

**Re-Light Recycling**

PO Box 673  
Parkersburg, WV 26102  
304-422-1380

**Retrofit Recycling**

3855 Highway 14 West  
Owatonna, MN 55060  
800-795-1230

**Safety Kleen (Ind.)**

2112 Production Road  
Ft. Wayne, IN 46808  
260-484-8034

**Springfield Electric**

11 Locations throughout Illinois  
Corporate Headquarters  
700 North Ninth Street  
Springfield, IL 62702  
1-800-747-2101  
[www.springfieldelectric.com](http://www.springfieldelectric.com)

**Transformer Service**

74 Regional Drive  
Concord, NH 03301  
603-224-4006

**We Recycle, Inc.**

500 South Broad Street  
Meriden, CT 06450  
877-937-3292  
[www.we-recycle.net](http://www.we-recycle.net)

**WESCO Distribution, Inc.**

80 Farm Road  
Bangor, ME 04401  
Phone: 207-942-6713  
Fax: 207-942-2583  
[www.wescodist.com](http://www.wescodist.com)  
Facilities in Bangor, Portland and Rockland, ME

**Wisconsin Ballasts Inc.**

West 193 South 6817 Hillendale Drive  
Muskego, WI 53150  
414-679-2080

**Fluorescent Bulb Recyclers in Canada**

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**Environmental Lamp Disposal-- Not operating yet 2/22/08**

15003 - 54A Street  
Edmonton, Alberta T5A 2M8  
Phone: 780-884-6518  
Fax: 780-456-1467  
Email: [envirolamp@yahoo.ca](mailto:envirolamp@yahoo.ca)

Contact: Kellan Scheiris  
[www.environmentallamp.com](http://www.environmentallamp.com)

**Fluorescent Lamp Recyclers Technologies (FLR) Inc.**

75 Wanless Court  
Ayr, Ontario N0B 1E0  
Phone: 800-324-9018 or 519-740-3334  
Fax: 519-740-2320  
Email: [flr2@contech.ca](mailto:flr2@contech.ca)

Contact: Tom Maxwell  
[www.contech.ca](http://www.contech.ca)

**Nu Life Industries Inc.**

#1, 3347 - 262nd Street  
Aldergrove, British Columbia V4W 3V9  
Phone: 800-247-6724 or 604-857-5588  
Fax: 604-857-5775  
Email: [info@nulife-ind.com](mailto:info@nulife-ind.com)

Contact: Tom Harris  
[www.nulife-ind.com](http://www.nulife-ind.com)

**Proeco Corporation-- Not operating yet 2/22/08**

7722 - 9th Street  
Edmonton, Alberta T6P 1L6  
Phone: 800-661-5792 or 780-440-1825  
Fax: (780) 440-2428  
[www.proeco.com](http://www.proeco.com)

Recyclers of fluorescent tubes and able to recycle PCB and non-PCB contaminated electrical equipment including ballasts, transformers and capacitors and other mercury contaminated waste material.

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© 2000-2008 [National Electrical Manufacturers Association](#). Questions or comments? Please email [lamprecycle@nema.org](mailto:lamprecycle@nema.org).

## Frequently Asked Questions Information on Compact Fluorescent Light Bulbs (CFLs) and Mercury July 2008

### Why should people use CFLs?

Switching from traditional light bulbs (called incandescent) to CFLs is an effective, simple change everyone in America can make right now. Making this change will help to use less electricity at home and prevent greenhouse gas emissions that lead to global climate change. Lighting accounts for close to 20 percent of the average home's electric bill. ENERGY STAR qualified CFLs use up to 75 percent less energy (electricity) than incandescent light bulbs, last up to 10 times longer, cost little up front, and provide a quick return on investment.

If every home in America replaced just one incandescent light bulb with an ENERGY STAR qualified CFL, in one year it would save enough energy to light more than 3 million homes. That would prevent the release of greenhouse gas emissions equal to that of about 800,000 cars.

### Do CFLs contain mercury?

CFLs contain a very small amount of mercury sealed within the glass tubing – an average of 4 milligrams. By comparison, older thermometers contain about 500 milligrams of mercury – an amount equal to the mercury in 125 CFLs. Mercury is an essential part of CFLs; it allows the bulb to be an efficient light source. No mercury is released when the bulbs are intact (not broken) or in use.

Most makers of light bulbs have reduced mercury in their fluorescent lighting products. Thanks to technology advances and a commitment from members of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, the average mercury content in CFLs has dropped at least 20 percent in the past year. Some manufacturers have even made further reductions, dropping mercury content to 1.4 – 2.5 milligrams per light bulb.

### What are mercury emissions caused by humans?

EPA estimates the U.S. is responsible for the release of 104 metric tons of mercury emissions each year. Most of these emissions come from coal-fired electrical power. Mercury released into the air is the main way that mercury gets into water and bio-accumulates in fish. (Eating fish contaminated with mercury is the main way for humans to be exposed.)

Most mercury vapor inside fluorescent light bulbs becomes bound to the inside of the light bulb as it is used. EPA estimates that the rest of the mercury within a CFL – about 14 percent – is released into air or water when it is sent to a landfill, assuming the light bulb is broken. Therefore, if all 290 million CFLs sold in 2007 were sent to a landfill (versus recycled, as a worst case) – they would add 0.16 metric tons, or 0.16 percent, to U.S. mercury emissions caused by humans.

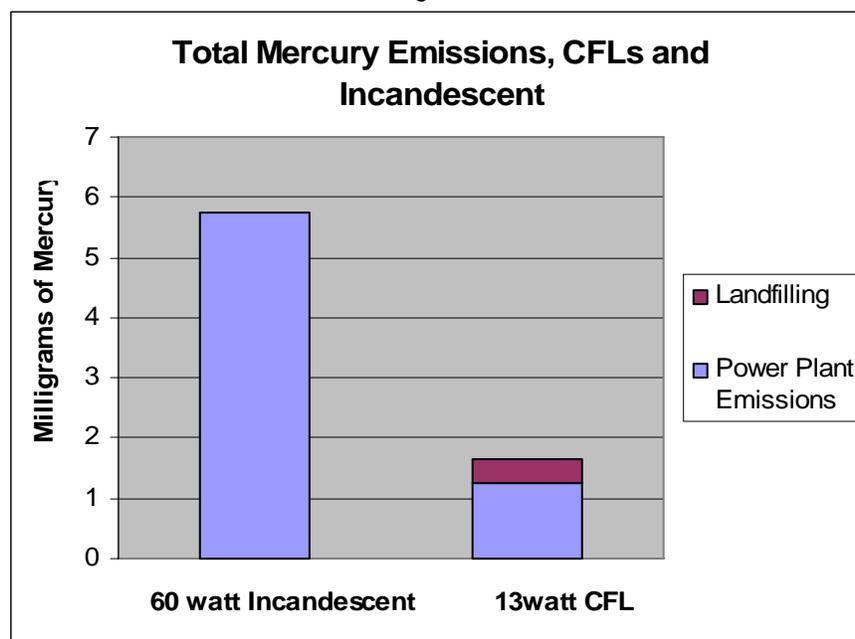
### How do CFLs result in less mercury in the environment compared to traditional light bulbs?

Electricity use is the main source of mercury emissions in the U.S. CFLs use less electricity than incandescent lights, meaning CFLs reduce the amount of mercury into the environment. As shown in the table below, a 13-watt, 8,000-rated-hour-life CFL (60-watt equivalent; a common light bulb type) will save 376 kWh over its lifetime, thus avoiding 4.5 mg of mercury. If the bulb goes to a landfill, overall emissions savings would drop a little, to 4.0 mg. EPA recommends that CFLs are recycled where possible, to maximize mercury savings.

Table 1

Light Bulb Type	Watts	Hours of Use	kWh Use	National Average Mercury Emissions (mg/kWh)	Mercury from Electricity Use (mg)	Mercury From Landfilling (mg)	Total Mercury (mg)
CFL	13	8,000	104	0.012	1.2	0.6	1.8
Incandescent	60	8,000	480	0.012	5.8	0	5.8

Figure 1



Because CFLs also help to reduce greenhouse gasses, other pollutants associated with electricity production, and landfill waste (because the bulbs last longer), they are clearly the environmental winner when compared to traditional incandescent light bulbs.

### **What precautions should I take when using CFLs in my home?**

CFLs are made of glass and can break if dropped or roughly handled. Be careful when removing the bulb from its packaging, installing it, or replacing it. Always screw and unscrew the light bulb by its base (not the glass), and never forcefully twist the CFL into a light socket. If a CFL breaks in your home, follow the clean-up recommendations below. Used CFLs should be disposed of properly (see below).

### **What should I do with a CFL when it burns out?**

EPA recommends that consumers take advantage of available local recycling options for compact fluorescent light bulbs. EPA is working with CFL manufacturers and major U.S. retailers to expand recycling and disposal options. Consumers can contact their local municipal solid waste agency directly, or go to [www.epa.gov/bulbrecycling](http://www.epa.gov/bulbrecycling) or [www.earth911.org](http://www.earth911.org) to identify local recycling options.

If your state or local environmental regulatory agency permits you to put used or broken CFLs in the garbage, seal the bulb in two plastic bags and put it into the outside trash, or other protected outside location, for the next normal trash collection. Never send a fluorescent light bulb or any other mercury-containing product to an incinerator.

If your ENERGY STAR qualified CFL product burns out before it should, look at the CFL base to find the manufacturer's name. Visit the manufacturer's web site to find the customer service contact information to inquire about a refund or replacement. Manufacturers producing ENERGY STAR qualified CFLs are required to offer at least a two-year limited warranty (covering manufacturer defects) for CFLs used at home. In the future, save your receipts to document the date of purchase.

### **How should I clean up a broken fluorescent bulb?**

Because CFLs contain a small amount of mercury, EPA recommends the following clean-up and disposal guidelines:

#### **1. Before Clean-up: Air Out the Room**

- Have people and pets leave the room, and don't let anyone walk through the breakage area on their way out.
- Open a window and leave the room for 15 minutes or more.
- Shut off the central forced-air heating/air conditioning system, if you have one.

## **2. Clean-Up Steps for Hard Surfaces**

- Carefully scoop up glass fragments and powder using stiff paper or cardboard and place them in a glass jar with metal lid (such as a canning jar) or in a sealed plastic bag.
- Use sticky tape, such as duct tape, to pick up any remaining small glass pieces and powder.
- Wipe the area clean with damp paper towels or disposable wet wipes. Place towels in the glass jar or plastic bag.
- Do not use a vacuum or broom to clean up the broken bulb on hard surfaces.

## **3. Clean-up Steps for Carpeting or Rug:**

- Carefully pick up glass fragments and place them in a glass jar with metal lid (such as a canning jar) or in a sealed plastic bag.
- Use sticky tape, such as duct tape, to pick up any remaining small glass fragments and powder.
- If vacuuming is needed after all visible materials are removed, vacuum the area where the bulb was broken.
- Remove the vacuum bag (or empty and wipe the canister), and put the bag or vacuum debris in a sealed plastic bag.

## **4. Clean-up Steps for Clothing, Bedding, etc.:**

- If clothing or bedding materials come in direct contact with broken glass or mercury-containing powder from inside the bulb that may stick to the fabric, the clothing or bedding should be thrown away. Do not wash such clothing or bedding because mercury fragments in the clothing may contaminate the machine and/or pollute sewage.
- You can, however, wash clothing or other materials that have been exposed to the mercury vapor from a broken CFL, such as the clothing you are wearing when you cleaned up the broken CFL, as long as that clothing has not come into direct contact with the materials from the broken bulb.
- If shoes come into direct contact with broken glass or mercury-containing powder from the bulb, wipe them off with damp paper towels or disposable wet wipes. Place the towels or wipes in a glass jar or plastic bag for disposal.

## **5. Disposal of Clean-up Materials**

- Immediately place all clean-up materials outdoors in a trash container or protected area for the next normal trash pickup.
- Wash your hands after disposing of the jars or plastic bags containing clean-up materials.
- Check with your local or state government about disposal requirements in your specific area. Some states do not allow such trash disposal. Instead, they require that broken and unbroken mercury-containing bulbs be taken to a local recycling center.

## **6. Future Cleaning of Carpeting or Rug: Air Out the Room During and After Vacuuming**

- The next several times you vacuum, shut off the central forced-air heating/air conditioning system and open a window before vacuuming.
- Keep the central heating/air conditioning system shut off and the window open for at least 15 minutes after vacuuming is completed.

## **What is mercury?**

Mercury is an element (Hg on the periodic table) found naturally in the environment. Mercury emissions in the air can come from both natural and man-made sources. Coal-fired power plants are the largest man-made source because mercury that naturally exists in coal is released into the air when coal is burned to make electricity. Coal-fired power generation accounts for roughly 40 percent of the mercury emissions in the U.S.

The use of CFLs reduces power demand, which helps reduce mercury emissions from power plants.

For more information on all sources of mercury, visit <http://www.epa.gov/mercury>

For more information about compact fluorescent bulbs, visit <http://www.energystar.gov/cfls>

EPA is continually reviewing its clean-up and disposal recommendations for CFLs to ensure that the Agency presents the most up-to-date information for consumers and businesses.
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**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  
510/464-7961

**Proposed Budget & Workplan FY 2009/2010  
May 15, 2009**

**Overview**

This Budget and Workplan for the Hazardous Waste Management Facility Allocation Committee (Committee) includes a summary of work accomplished in fiscal year 2008/09, and outlines proposed activities for fiscal year 2009/2010. Anticipated revenues of \$106,240 include \$10,360 from each of the 9 member counties, and a \$10,000 grant from the Bay Area Air Quality Management District for Green Business Program outreach. Revenues also include estimated registration fees of \$3,000 for a proposed Environmentally Preferable Purchasing conference.

**Hazardous Waste:** Based on the discussion at the January 2009 meeting, staff proposes to analyze the 2008 and 2009 hazardous waste manifest data in 2010 or whenever it becomes available from DTSC. Staff will consult with the Technical Advisory Committee on how to reformat the report to improve accessibility and ensure the analysis addresses issues of concern. Recognizing the relevance and importance of the Green Chemistry Initiative and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) efforts currently underway, staff will continue to monitor and report on those initiatives and inform the Committee and TAC members when there are opportunities to comment or take other actions. Given the ongoing interest in promoting Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP), and the success of the conference we held on March 18, 2009, we have plan to organize and host another EPP event in the coming year, and consider other ways to support ABAG members' interest in implementing EPP.

**Green Business Program:** With continued expansion of the Green Business Program, staff will focus significant time on related activities. During 2009/10, in addition to regular coordination duties, we will facilitate discussions with county coordinators, regional and state partners on ways to increase capacity through a combination of additional funding and program efficiencies. We will launch an updated website, that will refresh the look and include new feature. We will manage the conversion of our business listings from the current system to a searchable database format. This will expedite listing updates, and make it easier for potential customers to find certified businesses not just in the Bay Area, but throughout California. The listings database will be a complement to the measurement system that has been developed with funding from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).

We are seeking Committee approval for the 2009 – 20010 Budget and Work Plan. In summary, staff proposes to:

- Staff the Committee, Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), and Green Business Coordinators TAC.
- Work with TAC to improve format and content of future Hazardous Waste data reports.
- Analyze 2008 and 2009 manifest data if available.

- Follow the State Green Chemistry Initiative (GCI); apprise Committee and TAC of opportunities to comment/get involved.
- Pursue opportunities for Bay Area representatives to participate in GCI-related discussions on ways to expand California's pollution prevention programs.
- Track Extended Producer Responsibilities (EPR) activities in Sacramento; work with the California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC) and others to apprise Committee of legislative and other initiatives.
- Report on regulatory / other changes pertaining to universal and electronic wastes.
- Work with TAC and others to follow up on successful Environmentally Preferable Purchasing conference; identify ways to motivate/assist local jurisdictions interested in implementing EPP programs, which may include hosting presentations to the Committee and ABAG Executive Board, and organizing a conference or series of trainings.
- Coordinate, expand and promote the Green Business Program.
- Improve Green Business Program listings and web resources.
- Identify opportunities to increase funding and improve efficiency to increase local and regional Green Business Program capacity.

## **2008/09 ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

The following section, which describes 2008/09 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 2009-2010 Objectives/Activities, 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.

In pursuit of those objectives, during 2008-09, staff worked to accomplish the following:

- Analyzed 2006/2007 data, in consultation with TAC, to review local data and the draft report, and identify proposed source reduction projects for Committee review. Following initial presentation of the report in January 2009, staff researched questions, convened the TAC, and revised the report for Committee consideration at the May 2009 meeting.
- Monitored and reported on Green Chemistry-related activity in Sacramento, in consultation with DTSC, and developed recommendations for Committee review.
- Worked with TAC, the California Product Stewardship Council, California Integrated Waste Management Board and others to stay apprised of emerging issues and opportunities to support Extended Producer Responsibility related legislation and other initiatives.

- Convened a work group of local, regional, and state agency stakeholders that helped to organize and present a successful Environmentally Preferable Purchasing conference, attended by over 100 local government staff and elected officials, co-sponsored by StopWaste.Org, in partnership with Department of Toxic Substances Control.
- Compiled responses from more than 60 conference attendees and convened a Work Group debriefing to discuss next steps.
- 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, which was launched by the Committee in 1996, continues to pick up momentum. The number of certified businesses grew by 40% in the past year. As of May 1, 2009, there were 1,755 Bay Area Green Businesses, an increase of 495 businesses since May 1, 2008. At the current pace, we expect to have 2,000 Bay Area Green Businesses by December 2009.

The accelerated pace reflects two primary factors: 1) continued strong interest from businesses; and 2) increased availability. All 9 Bay Area counties now participate. The newest to join, Solano and San Mateo counties, launched their programs on July 1, 2007. In addition, Sonoma County's program, which had focused exclusively on wineries for many years, forged a partnership with the Sonoma County Economic Development Board that allows it to serve the full range of industries. Napa County similarly established a relationship with the Napa County Transportation Planning Agency to expand their capacity and scope. Those 4 counties now account for close to 200 businesses.

**Checklists:** To ensure that Program checklists reflect the most up-to-date recommendations and standards, a comprehensive update of the energy sections of all checklists was completed in 2008/09. The pollution prevention section of the office/retail checklist was recently completed, and updates of that section in the other checklists will be undertaken soon.

Two new checklists have been under development during this fiscal year. Checklists for Janitorial Services and Small Manufacturers will be presented for Committee approval later this year.

**Outreach:** The Program completed a regional marketing strategy in 2006. A postcard that includes the graphics and tagline developed in that process was printed and distributed to green businesses by the county programs. During 2008, Contra Costa County pursued another recommendation from our marketing consultant, completing the development of an online marketing toolkit for Green Businesses. That work led to the decision to undertake a more comprehensive update of the website to refresh its look. The design work has been completed, and the programming will be undertaken in the new fiscal year, with an anticipated launch date of July 15th.

The regional website is a key marketing tool for the Program and its businesses. In particular, the site houses the listings of all the Green Businesses in the region, validating a business's claim that it meets our Program standards. To better manage the addition of new Green Businesses to the website, and provide more descriptive listings, staff recommended that the listings pages be converted to a searchable database format. Research indicated that the project could be accomplished most effectively by integrating the listings into the measurement/management system currently being developed.

***Measurement/Management System:*** Thanks to the \$90,000 grant received in 2007 from DTSC, and contributions from many counties around the state, the measurement /program management system is now close to complete. Beta testing should be underway in June, and the system will be operational soon after. The system will collect, analyze, aggregate and report on environmental benefits, including greenhouse gas emissions reductions. As an added feature, the system will streamline the certification process by allowing online tracking of all businesses from application through certification and beyond, allowing the Program to operate more efficiently and go paperless. The efficiencies that will be gained will enable county programs to serve more businesses with existing staff.

California Green Business Network members (see below) have collaborated in the development of the common metrics that will underlie the measurement system, and the design of the system's features. Members have also identified additional features that will make the system more robust, and have initiated fundraising to cover the costs.

***Program Expansion – Bay Area:*** Many county programs are operating at capacity. Some have waiting lists. The increased interest in certification is compounded by the need to recertify businesses every three years. While the Program has garnered attention from a variety of public and private sector 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.

During 2008/09, some county Programs have considered whether to establish a fee for businesses to participate in the Program. The approved Policy Guidelines for the Bay Area Green Business Program discourage charging a fee, to avoid discouraging businesses from participating. However, with the increased interest in green practices, the potential cost savings businesses can realize from more efficient operations, and the marketing value that some may gain from green certification, a fee may no longer be a barrier. At the Committee's direction, staff drafted revisions to the Guidelines that would permit counties to charge a fee. The revised Guidelines will be presented to the Committee for consideration at the May 29, 2009 meeting.

In the past year, some have suggested another type of expansion – the introduction of a second tier that would recognize businesses willing to meet a higher standard of environmental performance. The San Francisco Green Business Program has established a higher standard that all San Francisco businesses must meet. Marin County has an optional Sustainable Partners program. This topic will be discussed in greater depth in the coming fiscal year.

***Program Expansion – California Green Business Network:*** The Program continues to serve as a model elsewhere in the state and nation. San Benito County has joined Santa Cruz and Monterey, expanding the 5-year old Monterey Bay Area Green Business Program. San Diego County and the City of Santa Monica launched programs several years ago. Santa Barbara recently launch a program, and the City of Los Angeles is hiring a consultant team to help organize a program that Los Angeles hopes to launch by the end of 2009. The City of Torrance and surrounding south bay cities are also starting to organize.

To ensure consistent program implementation throughout California, the Bay Area joined with colleagues in other programs, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control to form the California Green Business Program Network. Several meetings were convened during the 2008/09 fiscal year. Many of those meetings focused on the measurement/management system that will be used by all Programs in the state.

During 2008-2009 staff accomplished the following:

- Convened and staffed county coordinator meetings.
- Facilitated updates of energy and pollution prevention sections of Program checklists, and development of janitorial and small manufacturers checklists.
- Assisted with expansion of Program in Sonoma County.
- Consulted with City of Los Angeles, City of Torrance and other jurisdictions on program development.
- Contributed to the development of the California Air Resources Board’s Small Business Climate Protection Toolkit.
- Maintained and enhanced website, updating county information and business listings.
- Managed development of updated website design.
- Researched how to implement a searchable database for green business listings.
- Managed contract with database consultant to update listings categories.
- Updated Program policies to address fees.
- Initiated discussion of adding an optional second tier to the Program model.

## **PROPOSED 2009 / 2010 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. A slightly higher percentage of time is planned for Hazardous Waste Management Planning/Source Reduction activities this year. Switching the Green Business listings to a searchable database format will reduce the amount of staff time needed to update the Program listings. Staff proposes to devote those hours to organizing an Environmentally Preferable Purchasing conference, and related EPP activities.

### **▪ Hazardous Waste Management Planning**

- Work with TAC to improve format and content of future Hazardous Waste data reports.
- Analyse 2008/2009 hazardous waste data if available.
- 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.
- Work with TAC members and other stakeholders to follow up on the successful Environmentally Preferable Purchasing conference; identify ways to motivate/assist local jurisdictions interested in implementing EPP programs, which may include hosting presentations to the Committee and ABAG Executive Board to gain policymakers support, and organizing a conference or series of trainings to share practical information and tools.
- 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 and move into new sectors.
- Seek funding to support web updates, marketing efforts and accomplish other program objectives.
- Participate in ongoing effort to develop/implement measurement/management searchable database system.
- Enhance/maintain Program website.

- Seek and develop relationships with new partners to sustain current operations and expand program capacity.
- Coordinate development and purchase of collateral materials.
- Foster relationships with regional media outlets to market green businesses to consumers and the Program to potential green businesses.
- 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.

## **2009/2010 BUDGET**

### **Anticipated Revenue**

**County Contributions:** **\$93,240**

On March 23, 2007, the Committee approved annual cost-of-living adjustments to the county fee. ABAG bases the percent increase for membership dues and this Committee on the 12-month moving average of the Bay Area Consumer Price Index. For the 2009/10 Fiscal Year, the Executive Board approved a membership dues percentage increase of 3.6%. That yields an increase of \$360 for an adjusted annual Committee fee of \$10,360.

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

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District has supported Program outreach for several years. In 2008, the District contributed \$10,000. We expect a contribution of \$10,000 for Fiscal Year 2009-010.

**Registration Revenues:** **\$3,000**

To help defray the costs of hosting the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Conference in March 2009, we charged a \$30 registration fee. We anticipate charging a fee for the proposed conference in 2009-10, and estimate that 100 people will register. The fees will cover cost of refreshments and contribute towards staff time.

**Total anticipated revenue:** **\$106,240**

### **Budgeted Expenses:**

<b>Personnel and Overhead</b>	<b>\$99,659</b>
<b>Consultants, Materials, Conferences, Miscellaneous Expenses</b>	<b><u>\$6,581</u></b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$106,240</b>

## **PROPOSED STAFF ALLOCATIONS**

### **1. Committee administration. Staff time: 84 hours**

Task Summary: Schedule meetings, develop agenda packets, write minutes, staff meetings, report to ABAG Executive Board, prepare annual budget and work plan.  
(Krebs – 20 hours; Honoré – 40 hours; Scandone – 24 hours)

### **2. Hazardous waste facility siting / source reduction/ EPP. Staff time: 276 hours**

Task Summary: Improve format and content of hazardous waste data report; if available, analyze 2007 and 2008 data from state manifests; organize and implement EPP activities; identify/scope Green Chemistry, EPR, and other source reduction opportunities; monitor legislation; maintain website.  
(Krebs – 80 hours; Honoré – 100 hours; Scandone – 80 hours; Support Staff – 16 hours)

### **3. Bay Area Green Business Program Coordination. Staff time: 543 hours**

Task Summary: Support county coordinators; manage development/implementation of searchable database; identify resources/efficiencies to improve capacity; purchase materials/implement outreach; update website; maintain checklists; ensure consistent application of standards; support expansion into new industries.

(Scandone – 416 hours; Honoré – 60 hours; Adams 40 hours; Communications/Web/Support staff 20 hours; Legal staff – 7 hours)