

SRRTTF

Funding Work Group

SRRTTF Vision Statement for the first five years:

The Regional Toxics Task Force works (or "...is working...") collaboratively to characterize the sources of toxics in the Spokane River and identify and implement appropriate actions needed to make measurable progress towards meeting applicable water quality standards for the State of Washington, State of Idaho, and The Spokane Tribe of Indians and in the interests of public and environmental health.

Work Group Purpose Statement

To: Coordinate and support the Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force (SRRTTF) in providing consistent and predictable funding needed to accomplish the actions that will result in toxics reductions for the Spokane River.

In a way that:

- Is strategic, holistic, and forward thinking and compliments the vision and purpose of the SRRTTF.
- Serves as a clearing house that identifies, tracks, evaluates, prioritizes, and communicates funding opportunities in a timely manner.
- Responds to the technical and administrative needs of the SRRTTF.
- Leverages the value of monetary and in-kind contributions provided by SRRTTF members.
- Partners with outside organizations on opportunities that are of mutual benefit.

Strategic Direction

1) Identify Needs

The SRRTTF Vision Statement will serve as a fundamental guideline for identifying Task Force needs.

2) Identify Funding Sources

The SRRTTF will identify, evaluate, and pursue funding sources based on the ability of those sources to meet the Task Force needs.

- Task Force members direct funding of activities
- Task Force members in-kind funding¹
- Agency direct funding of Task Force activities

¹ **Federal Definition for grant applications:** Third party in-kind contributions may be in the form of real property, equipment, supplies and other expendable property, and the value of goods and services directly benefiting and specifically identifiable to the project or program.

- Agency in-kind funding
- Agency projects in support of effort
- Grants to nonprofit organizations in support of effort
 - Government (State, Federal)
 - Foundations
- Grants to Universities/Academia in support of effort
 - EPA Science to Achieve Results
 - P3 Award Program
- Professional organizations
 - ACS Green Chemistry Institute Grants
- Partnerships with research centers
 - Center for Sustainable Materials (University of Oregon)
- Partnerships with current and/or former toxics producers/suppliers

3) Reach Out to Potential Funding Organizations and Partners

Use the diverse strengths and professional networks of the organization to identify, communicate with, and engage potential funding organizations and partners.

4) Align SRRTTF Needs with the Funding Source Purpose and Mission

When communicating with the potential funding source, the SRRTTF will identify how the needs of the Task Force align with the purpose and mission of the funding organization.

5) Prioritize Funding Requests and Maximize Return on Effort

The SRRTTF will evaluate funding opportunities, identify strategy, and prioritize response based on

- Funding opportunity fulfills short term vs. long term need
- Ability of Task Force to access funding (level of effort needed)
- Match of the funder's mission with the Task Force mission
- Amount of funding available
- Competitiveness of funding opportunity

Funding Work Group Structure

It is envisioned that the Funding Work Group would include a variety of members responsible for a variety of tasks/roles, with some members being involved on a regular basis and others as needed. Examples include:

- Actively engaged in tracking and evaluating funding opportunities on behalf of the SRRTTF
- Assigned specific tasks to help position the SRRTTF for funding and collaboration opportunities (e.g., networking with University researchers, communication with legislators)
- As needed involvement to help write grant applications
- Assigned to develop public education approaches that can be incorporated into funding applications or implemented through in-kind efforts and/or collaboration with others

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Appendix A

Toxics Source Characterization

A1. Identify List of “Inadvertently Produced” PCBs

Problem Statement: Section [] in 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part [] states that “inadvertently produced” PCBs may be present in a manufacture process at an average concentration of 25 ppm up to 50 ppm maximum. This amount is 150,000,000,000 times the target water quality standard of []. A 1983 publication by USEPA cites a report from Versar, Inc. stating that there are more than 200 chemical processes that can result in the production of “inadvertently produced” PCBs. Appendix A in the publication provides a general list of the chemical intermediates which could contain PCB. It does not, however, contain a list of the 200 chemical processes. Further information is needed to identify the relevancy of this list and prioritize processes, chemicals, and products that could be contributing PCB to the environment.

Partner Organizations:

Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Ecology
Universities and Research Organizations

Funding Sources:

Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Ecology
Non-profit organizations and Foundations

Related Activities: A2, A3, A4

A2. Product List of Consumer Products that May Contain PCB

Problem Statement: Literature review and preliminary work done by SRRITF participants have identified that PCB may be present in consumer products that are routinely purchased through retail outlets and used in the Spokane watershed. Disposal of these products through the sanitary sewer or storm drain system is a conduit for introduction of PCB to the river. More information is needed to identify and quantify the levels of PCB in commonly used products. This information can be used for source assessment, development of Best Management Practices, consumer choice campaigns, health education, and support of the Toxics Substances Control Act regulatory reform.

Partner Organizations:

Municipal and industrial dischargers
Department of Ecology

Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Partner Organization in-kind contributions
Department of Ecology grants and loans
Ecology grant programs

Related Activities: A3, A4

A3. PCB in Caulks

Problem Statement: In recent years, EPA has learned that caulk containing potentially harmful PCB was used in many buildings, including schools, in the 1950s through the 1970s. Most schools and buildings built after 1979 do not contain PCBs in caulk. On September 25, 2009, EPA announced new guidance for school administrators and building managers with important information about managing PCBs in caulk and tools to help minimize possible exposure. More information is needed regarding the presence of PCB in caulk in schools, public buildings, and buildings undergoing demolition. Through [EPA PCB Regional Coordinators](#), the Agency plans to assist communities in identifying potential problems and, if necessary, developing plans for PCB testing and removal.

Partner Organizations:

Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Ecology
Spokane Regional Health District
Local School Districts

Funding Sources:

Partner Organization in-kind contributions
Department of Ecology grants and loans
Ecology grant programs

Related Activities: A3, A4

A4. Chemical Action Plan for PCB *Funded by Department of Ecology*

Problem Statement: Persistent, bioaccumulative toxics (PBTs) are a distinct group of chemicals that threaten the health of people and the environment. PCB is an example of a PBT. PBTs are considered the "worst of the worst" and raise special challenges for our society and the environment because:

- They remain in the environment for a long time without breaking down (persistent).
- Animals and people accumulate PBTs in their bodies. As these chemicals move up the food chain, they increase in concentration, and linger for generations in people and the environment (bioaccumulate).

- Exposure to PBTs has been linked to a wide range of toxic effects in fish, wildlife, and humans, including effects on the nervous system, reproductive and developmental problems, immune-response suppression, cancer, and endocrine disruption (toxic).
- PBTs can travel long distances and generally move easily between air, water and land, spanning boundaries of programs, geography, and generations.

The PBT Initiative focuses on one toxic substance at a time through the development of a Chemical Action Plan. A Chemical Action Plan (CAP) is a comprehensive plan to identify, characterize and evaluate all uses and releases of a specific PBT, a group of PBTs or metals of concern. A CAP is a plan, not legislation or a rule. It recommends actions to protect human health and the environment. Some of the recommendations may lead to new legislation or rules. These would go through the normal legislative or rulemaking process.

Ecology develops each CAP in collaboration with other agencies and experts representing various businesses, agricultural and advocacy sectors. PCBs are a current priority for Ecology in several geographic areas such as the Duwamish River and Spokane River. Concerns are growing about PCBs as a contaminant in products including inks and dyes. Ecology is also working to develop human health criteria for water quality standards, and PCBs are a key chemical of concern in this process. A PCB CAP will take an inclusive look at the sources of PCBs in Washington and make recommendations to reduce exposures.

Partner Organizations:

Municipal and industrial dischargers
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Partner Organization in-kind contributions
Department of Ecology grants and loans
Ecology grant programs

Related Activities: A1, A2, A3

A6. Identify Existing PCB Sources, Loads, and Sinks in the Spokane River Watershed.

****Funded by SRSP and Department of Ecology****

Problem Statement: The Spokane River has been the subject of toxics investigations for more than 20 years. The most recent assessment of the river noted that approximately half of the PCB inputs to the Spokane River are unaccounted for and the movement of PCB through the Spokane River Watershed is not well-understood. The SRRTTF desires to define the data needs for the watershed, and the ways in which the data needs can be satisfied. An initial step in the process is the collection of all available data in the watershed as well as other known and potential sources of data that can be used for

measurement, modeling and literature review. LimnoTech, Inc. has been hired by the SRRTTF as an independent consultant to assist in this process. Tasks 2, 4, 5, and 6 of Phase 1a of LimnoTech's scope of work is the listing all of the information required to define existing PCB and dioxin sources, loads and sinks; the collection of existing data; the evaluation of the quality and credibility of the data; and a data gaps analysis.

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology Interagency Agreement
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

A7. Ensure Quality of Source Characterization Activities *Funded by SRSP and Department of Ecology*

Problem Statement: The SRRTTF desires to have accurate, precise, and comparable data for evaluation of the sources of toxics (PCB and dioxin) in the Spokane River. LimnoTech, Inc. has been hired by the SRRTTF as an independent consultant to assist with the source characterization. Task 3 of Phase 1a of LimnoTech's Scope of Work is the review of standard operating procedures for data collection and analysis that is currently used by all agencies during the project. The deliverable of this task is a memo summarizing the standard operating procedures, identifying any procedures that will not produce suitable data quality.

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

A8. Identify the Appropriate Source Characterization Modeling Tool for the Spokane River Watershed

Problem Statement: Water quality modeling can be a cost effective tool that leads to an understanding of how toxic substances behave in the watershed. Water quality models have been used to simulate the major physical, chemical, and biological processes that occur in a system. LimnoTech, Inc. has been hired by the SRRTTF as an independent consultant to assist with identifying and summarizing the modeling tools that are suitable for use in evaluation of the watershed (Task 7, Phase 1b of the Technical Consultant Work Plan).

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

A9. Understand the Role of Atmospheric Deposition as a Source to the Spokane River from global, regional, and local sources.

Problem Statement: The Department of Ecology conducted a literature search identifying the potential for atmospheric deposition of PCB to the watershed. Environmental studies in the watershed have also shown correlations with snow, rainfall, stormwater, and seasonal relationships. These sources (global, regional, and local) are not well understood. A better understanding of the quantity and composition of atmospheric PCB deposition is needed.

Partner Organizations:

Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency
Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency

Funding Sources:

Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

A10. Understand the Fate and Transport of PCB in the Watershed

Problem Statement: There is an incomplete understanding about how PCB enters and moves through the Spokane River watershed. The application of a water quality model to the watershed can be used to describe the sources and sinks of PCB in the watershed. (Phase 3 of the Technical Consultant Work Plan).

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

A11. Collect Watershed Data Phase 1

Problem Statement: The Spokane River has been the subject of toxics investigations for more than 20 years. The most recent assessment of the river noted that approximately half of the PCB inputs to the Spokane River are unaccounted for and the movement of PCB through the Spokane River Watershed is not well-understood. The SRRTTF desires to collect the necessary data needed to characterize the inputs of PCBs and dioxins to the Spokane River. LimnoTech, Inc. has been hired by the SRRTTF as an independent consultant to assist with developing a data collection strategy, Quality Assurance Project Plan(s) in preparation for data collection (Tasks 8 and 9, Phase 1b and of the Technical Consultant Work Plan).

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

A12. Collect Watershed Data Phase 2

Problem Statement: The Spokane River has been the subject of toxics investigations for more than 20 years. The most recent assessment of the river noted that approximately half of the PCB inputs to the Spokane River are unaccounted for and the movement of PCB through the Spokane River Watershed is not well-understood. The SRRTTF desires to collect the necessary data needed to characterize the inputs of PCBs and dioxins to the Spokane River. This involves the collection of data in the Spokane Watershed in accordance with SRRTTF's data collection strategy, and approved Quality Assurance Project Plan(s). (Phase 2 of the Technical Consultant Work Plan)

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

Appendix B

Identification of Best Management Practices

B1: Identification of Best Management Practices for Reducing PCB Sources

Problem Statement: The identification and implementation of Best Management Practices can be effective in reducing the input of PCBs to the river. BMPs, which are source-specific, can be identified from scientific literature. A range of BMPs are needed, which can vary in the cost of implementation and expected pollutant removal efficiency. Modeling can be used to simulate a range of combinations of BMPs, and determine which specific mix of BMPs is required to meet pollutant targets. Based on modeling results, the specific mix of BMPs can be identified and included in a comprehensive source reduction plan. The plan would summarize the sources of PCBs in the Spokane River, identifies potential BMPs, and recommends an implementation plan for measures (BMPs) to reduce PCBs in the Spokane River watershed. (Phase 4 of the Technical Consultant Work Plan)

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

B2. Research: Biochar Treatment Technology

Problem Statement: Urban stormwater runoff has been identified as a source of PCB. Unless PCB is removed from the stormwater, it continues to remain in the environment. Biochar has been identified as a waste product that can be put to use in stormwater treatment. Further research is needed to find ways to use biochar in the treatment of stormwater, for removal and potential destruction of PCBs.

Partner Organizations:

Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Environmental Protection Agency
Washington State University

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

B3: Research: Algae Treatment Technology

Problem Statement: Industrial and municipal wastewater require treatment to remove PCB. Algae can potentially be used to remove both PCB and phosphorus from wastewater. Further research is needed to identify how this technology can be used to reduce the loading of PCB to the Spokane River.

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

B4: Green Chemistry: PCB Free Pigments

Problem Statement: Diaryl (yellow, red, orange) and phthalocyanine (green, blue) pigments can contain PCB as a manufacturing by-product. The production of yellow pigment alone results in 1.5 million tons a year of PCB being introduced to the global environment. Alternative methods of synthesis are needed to produce PCB-free pigments. The use of green chemistry principles are needed to avoid creating replacement chemicals that are also toxic.

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners

Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

B5: Best Management Practice: Demolition standards

Problem Statement: PCB has been identified as a contaminant in concrete and caulk. The introduction of PCB to the environment can be mitigated by implementing best management practices for demolition. Once Best Management Practices have been identified for this PCB source, a combination of technical, regulatory, and local ordinances can be used to implement them within the Spokane watershed.

Partner Organizations:

Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

Appendix C

Implementation: Strategic Actions

C1. Facilitation of the Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force

Problem Statement: The Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force is an organization that is administered under a Memorandum of Agreement. A diverse set of organizations participate on the Task Force. Organizations that have a water discharge permit to the river are required to participate in the Task Force. Resources are needed to facilitate the meetings and activities of the organization, maintain communications, document Task Force activities, and maintain the public website.

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

C2. Evaluation of Regulatory Barriers to PCB Source Reduction

Problem Statement: PCB is regulated by a variety of agencies with differing and conflicting regulatory standards. Some regulatory standards at the state and federal level are not as stringent as the water quality standard. As a result, they can be barriers to achieving source reduction. Efforts are needed to identify and remove these barriers.

Partner Organizations:

Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

C3. Education and Outreach

Problem Statement: PCBs are ubiquitous in the environment. Education and outreach is needed to inform consumers about the presence of PCB in products that are used and disposed of in the watershed. A variety of education and outreach tools can be created depending on the desired message and target audience: health education, consumer education, etc.

Partner Organizations:
Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:
Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

C4: Integrated Clean Water Planning

Problem Statement: The reduction of sources of PCB should be in concert with local watershed planning efforts. Best Management Practices and engineering solutions need to be incorporated into integrated watershed plans.

Partner Organizations:
City of Spokane
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:
City of Spokane

Department of Ecology

Environmental Protection Agency

Partner Organization in-kind contributions

Related Activities:

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Appendix D

Implementation: Watershed Actions

D1. Agency Messaging

Problem Statement: State and federal agencies play an important role in the public message surrounding PCB. The manner in which PCB is presented on many websites does not include the topic of inadvertently produced PCB. As a result, the misleading message is that PCB is a “legacy” pollutant that results from the mismanagement of PCB wastes. A concerted effort is needed to modify the public information.

Partner Organizations:

Department of Ecology

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Department of Ecology

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Environmental Protection Agency

D2. Consumer Choice Education and Labeling

Problem Statement: Most consumers are not aware that PCB-containing products are still sold and routinely used. In addition, most consumers are unaware of the impact their purchasing decisions have on the environment, in particular the Spokane River. The current regulations for managing PCB under the Toxic Substances Control Act and the solid waste regulations are inadequate at protecting the river and those relying on the fish in the river. The most effective way to control PCB pollution is to reduce the inputs of PCB at the source. Unless steps are taken to reduce PCB at the source, the economy of the local region could be impacted by expensive end-of-pipe treatments for municipal facilities and loss of economic competitiveness for local recycling businesses. Consumer awareness and market incentives can be created through the development of a “PCB Free” label program that can be adopted for use within the watershed.

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners

Department of Ecology

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

D3. Elimination of PCB from Pigments

Problem Statement: The Environmental Protection Agency rules allow for PCB to be present as a inadvertently produced by-product of manufacture. Diaryl (yellow, red, orange) and phthalocyanine (green, blue) pigments can contain PCB. The production of yellow pigment alone results in 1.5 million tons a year of PCB being introduced to the global environment. A regulatory incentive is needed to produce PCB-free pigments.

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency
Other stakeholder organizations

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

D4. Elimination of PCB from other sources

Problem Statement: The Environmental Protection Agency rules allow for PCB to be present as a inadvertently produced by-product of manufacture. In 1982, the EPA identified that there are more than 200 industrial processes that produce PCB. EPA's information from that era is in summary format with little detail as to how and where these products are produced, what the residual PCBs are, and whether they are introduced to the environment through normal use. More research is needed to identify former, current, and potential future sources of inadvertently produced PCBs, their use and fate in the environment.

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency
Other stakeholder organizations

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

D5. Align Analytical Methodologies

Problem Statement: There are a variety of analytical methodologies that can be used to measure PCB in the environment. Different methodologies have different uses for the purposes of detecting PCB in the forms of Aroclors, homologs, and congeners. A better understanding is needed of these methods and how they relate to the water quality goal for the Spokane River.

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Environmental Protection Agency
Partner Organization in-kind contributions

D6. Align PCB Standards between Environmental Programs

Problem Statement: PCB in the environment is regulated by a variety of regulatory programs, all with a specific set of PCB standards. Different methodologies are used to detect PCB in the forms of Aroclors, homologs, and congeners. These methodologies are then used to interpret compliance with PCB requirements. A better understanding is needed of PCB standards and program-specific methodologies and how they relate to the water quality goal for the Spokane River.

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners
Department of Ecology
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners

Department of Ecology

Environmental Protection Agency

Partner Organization in-kind contributions

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Appendix E

Assessment of Progress

E1. Environmental Assessment and Toxics Monitoring

Problem Statement: Ongoing Environmental Assessment and toxics monitoring is needed to assess the quality of the water in the Spokane River and the progress made in toxics reduction.

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners

Department of Ecology

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Department of Ecology

Environmental Protection Agency

Partner Organization in-kind contributions

E2. Toxics Management Plans: Implementation

Problem Statement: Organizations that hold wastewater permits for the Spokane River are required to prepare an implement Toxics Management Plans. The plans are one tool in the overall strategy to achieve the water quality goals. The Toxics Management Plans identify specific actions that can be taken to reduce toxics to the Spokane River. These actions may be done by individual organizations or collaboratively as part of the Task Force efforts.

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners

Department of Ecology

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners

Partner Organization in-kind contributions

E3. Installation of Enhanced Treatment Technology

Problem Statement: End of pipe solutions are needed to achieve the PCB water quality goal in the Spokane River. Organizations that have wastewater permits are required to install enhanced treatment technology.

Partner Organizations:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners

Department of Ecology

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources:

Spokane River Stewardship Partners

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