

Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force: Comp Plan Implementation Review Summary: Year One, 1/1/17–12/31/17

Table 11. Milestones, Timelines and Effectiveness Metrics for Actions that Can Begin Being Implemented in the Short Term

Control Action	Milestone	Action Timeline	Measurement Metric	Lead Group	Status 12/31/17
PCB Product Testing	Provide comments on the PCB product testing report	Within public comment period for draft report	Were comments provided?	Full Task Force	No draft report; Ecology lead (on 12/15/17) states “I plan to write individual short reports on the results for each product category: Fish Hatchery, Janitorial Supplies, Lubricants, Medical & Hospital Supplies, Flooring Material, and Fabrics...[no] dates scheduled for each report...plan is for all the reports to be finalized by the end of summer 2018.”
	Provide input to Ecology in support of its efforts towards development of a clearinghouse	Initial effort within one year of issuance of Comprehensive Plan; evaluate effort needed annually	Was input provided? (see text for discussion)	Full Task Force or individual members	No draft product testing report yet; Ecology lead (on 12/15/17) states “I am not aware of a PCBs in products clearinghouse.” (With no report available on 12/31/17, Action Timeline to provide input to Ecology is not reachable.)
	Provide public education on PCB containing products	Annual review of outreach activity	Has outreach been conducted? (see text for discussion)	Education and Outreach (E&O) Work Group	<u>COMPLETE</u> : E&O Work Group produced SRRTTF poster (in Appendix). NPDES permittees conducted PCB outreach via multiple media. <i>NOTE: limited activities by SRRTTF or permittees as of 12/31/17 on PCBs in products due to lack of specific information; appendices below contain info on permittee outreach.</i>
Compliance with Existing PCB Regulations	Provide comments on identified regulatory issues	Within public comment period for issues that are identified	Were comments provided on identified issues?	TSCA Work Group or full Task Force as appropriate	<u>COMPLETE</u> : Meeting 4/26/17 (SRRTTF with EPA staff) on TSCA allowance for PCBs & water quality standard(s); SRRTTF response letter on Docket ID No. EPA-HQOA-2017-0190-TSCA Inadvertent PCB Allowance Discrepancy with Water Quality Standards, transmitted for SRRTTF to EPA by Ruckelshaus Center (submitted 5/11/17 online; hard copy mailed same day).
	Review Ecology’s atmospheric deposition study results	Within public comment period for draft report	Was report reviewed and input provided?	Technical Track Work Group	No draft report available as of 12/31/17; draft report available for external review in May 2018
	Support agencies on regulatory revisions that are driven by Ecology’s atmospheric deposition study	Within public comment period for draft report	Was input on regulatory revisions provided?	TSCA Work Group or full Task Force as appropriate	No draft report available as of 12/31/17; draft report available for external review in May 2018
Emerging Stormwater Technologies	Review of Phase 1 results	Within 12 months of receiving Phase 1 results report	Was report reviewed & comments provided?	Technical Track Work Group	<u>COMPLETE</u> : SRRTTF reviewed report, provided comments (12/2017 - 01/2018).
	Support Phase 2 if Phase 1 results warrant	Within 3 months of reviewing Phase 1 results report	Was support defined & provided if appropriate?	Technical Track Work Group	<u>COMPLETE</u> : SRRTTF decided 1/24/18 to allocate \$15,000 in support of Phase 2.

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Appendices: Information from NPDES Permittees on Outreach Related to PCBs (both in products and in general)

Appendix A: Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force Outreach



SPOKANE RIVER REGIONAL TOXICS TASK FORCE

The Challenge of PCBs in the Spokane River

What are PCBs?
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) comprise a family of toxic human-made compounds that persist in the environment and accumulate in animal tissue. There are 200 different PCB molecules, with differing toxicity. PCB mixtures vary from thin and light-colored liquids to yellow or even black waxy solids.

Background on PCBs
PCBs, first produced in 1927, became commercially manufactured in 1935 for their insulating and fire-resistant properties. They were used in many products, including oil-based paints, hydraulic fluids, electrical equipment (transformers, capacitors, light ballasts, switches, and electromagnets) as well as adhesives and tapes, cable insulation, ballpoint pens, and floor finish.

When it was found that PCBs build up in the environment and result in serious health effects in animals and humans:

- Commercial production of PCBs was curtailed in 1977.
- The uncontrolled use of PCBs was banned in the United States in 1979, via the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).
- There were no regulatory controls on PCB disposal before 1979, therefore legacy PCBs can still be found throughout the environment.
- In 1979, the estimated global inventory of PCBs was 1.5 million tons.

PCB Reduction Challenge
PCBs are more than a legacy pollutant. US EPA regulations, under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), still allow for the production of inadvertent PCBs as byproducts of chemical manufacturing. PCBs can also be found in some imported products. This Federal allowance of 50 parts per million (ppm) is much larger than the Washington water quality standard for PCBs of 0.00000007 ppm, and the Spokane Tribal water quality standard of 0.000000013 ppm. Recent testing by the Department of Ecology (Ecology) found PCBs in commonly-used consumer products. 49 of 68 products tested contained PCBs (Ecology, 2014). Ecology tested 133 more products in 2015 and found that 23% of the samples contained PCBs above 1 part per billion (Ecology, 2016). Outdated regulations regarding PCB cleanup standards, the mobility of PCBs in the environment, and possibly ongoing inadvertent production make comprehensive action plans and achieving water quality standards more challenging.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
PCBs are released from multiple sources into the Puget Sound.

Bioaccumulation
Bioaccumulation occurs when an organism accumulates a toxic faster than it can be excreted and thus concentrations increase over time as they get older.

Biomagnification
Biomagnification occurs as toxics build up in concentration up the food chain.

PCB Cleanup and Source Reduction
In the past 70 years, science, regulatory actions, and some natural attenuation have significantly decreased PCBs in the Spokane River:


- Remediation has directly removed significant sources of PCBs.
- Natural reductions in the magnitude of PCBs have occurred due to environmental attenuation on such as deep sediment burial.
- As existing products containing high levels of PCBs such as transformers, light ballasts, and capacitors have reached the end of their useful lives and been removed from service, the pool of PCB sources in the environment has declined.

More work is needed, however, if we are to have a clean river and healthy aquatic life. To achieve the water quality goals for the River, we need to significantly reduce levels of PCBs. This will take a coordinated approach where everyone works together – locally, across the state, and at the national level – to achieve this goal. While wastewater treatment plants receive PCB-containing water from the communities they serve and are effective in removing significant amounts of PCBs, they are unable with current technology, to reach the low levels of the water quality standards. Reducing and/or eliminating PCBs entering the river is the key goal. This will require cleanup of legacy contamination on land, eliminating PCBs that are currently in use, controlling PCBs in wastewater, and preventing PCBs from being created and introduced into products we use.

SPOKANE RIVER REGIONAL TOXICS TASK FORCE

"Rivers and groundwater are connected; take care of both to ensure clean, plentiful water."

COLLABORATION INNOVATION PROGRESS



SPOKANE RIVER REGIONAL TOXICS TASK FORCE

Members of the Community, Stewards of the River

Our Vision: The Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force will work 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.

Direct-to-Implementation Approach to Toxics Reductions
To accelerate cleanup actions, interested groups and governments in the Spokane River basin are collaborating on a unique and innovative approach to reducing PCBs and dioxins in the River: a direct-to-implementation strategy that establishes a Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force (Task Force) to identify and reduce PCBs and dioxins at their source in the watershed.

The Task Force's current mission is to tackle the most difficult problem in the Spokane River: PCBs. This toxic chemical can be found in nearly every water body around the world.

The Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force
The Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force (SRRTF) was formed in 2012. In addition to the entities represented by the logos above, other participants include Post Falls and Hayden in Idaho. The Washington Department of Ecology, The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency serve in advisory roles for the SRRTF and are very supportive of this innovative and concerted approach as a direct means of improving the quality of our waters.

The SRRTF has worked hard to identify sources of PCBs that continue to enter the watershed and has developed a plan to address these sources. To develop the plan, the Task Force collected water quality data to better understand sources and pathways of PCBs in the Spokane River system.

- We are working together on a new approach that identifies sources of PCBs and dioxins, directly applies a plan for reduction and elimination, and results in improvements to the river.
- The Task Force is the only regional group in Washington and Idaho working to make measurable progress towards reducing PCBs, dioxins, and their sources.
- We expect this innovative approach to be faster and less expensive than the traditional method for improving the river, which involves a lengthy process of studies and negotiations prior to any cleanup activity.

Timeline of Work

- 2012: Task Force Formed
- 2013-2016: Water quality data collected, technical analysis performed.
- 2016: Task Force developed Comprehensive Plan for addressing PCBs in the River
- 2017 and on: Task Force implements Comprehensive Plan.
- 2021: Task Force conducts an Implementation Assessment

On-going PCB reductions of known sources: catch basin cleaning, street sweeping, treatment facility upgrades, community education, etc.

SPOKANE RIVER REGIONAL TOXICS TASK FORCE

Disclaimer: This display is a summary of the challenge of PCBs in the Spokane River and the purpose and activities of the Task Force. There is more to the story. For more information visit the Task Force website at www.srrtf.org or follow the QR code.

COLLABORATION INNOVATION PROGRESS

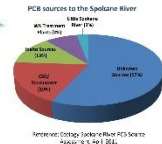
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SPOKANE RIVER
REGIONAL TOXICS TASK FORCE

The Comprehensive Plan to Reduce Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in the Spokane River

- ✔ Determined PCB source areas.
- ✔ Identified the delivery mechanisms of PCBs to the Spokane River.
- ✔ Identified the transport pathways between the sources and their delivery to the river.
- ✔ Identified actions to address sources and control PCBs in the Spokane River Watershed.



A PCB Source Assessment defined the magnitude of PCB sources and pathways in order to identify key sources that could be reduced by PCB Control Actions

PCB Sources and their transport and pathways to the Spokane River



PCB Control Actions for Implementation

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5.1 Wastewater Treatment | 5.6 Purchasing Standards |
| 5.2 Remediation of Known Contaminated Sites | 5.7 Support Green Chemistry Alternatives |
| 5.3 Stormwater Controls | 5.8 Product Testing |
| 5.4 Low Impact Development Ordinance | 5.9 Waste Disposal Assistance |
| 5.5 Street Sweeping | 5.10 Regulatory Rulemaking |

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For more specific information on the SRRTF Comprehensive Plan go to http://srrtf.org/?page_id=6228

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What Can I Do? How Can I Help?

Product Purchases and Spreading Awareness

Be a consumer and water advocate!

Refer to the section titled "PCB Reduction Challenge" on this page. A key strategy to eliminating PCBs is to STOP ALLOWING PRODUCTS TO CONTAIN THEM. Because products are still allowed to contain PCBs, ask product suppliers if they know if their products contain PCBs? If enough people are bringing attention to it, more corporations might evaluate their products by asking the same question of the manufacturers. Just like organic foods and cage-free eggs have reached market ubiquity, perhaps PCB-free products could reach the same point if the consumer demands it. When asking the question, anticipate that the employee won't know the answer but the question simply raises awareness.

- ✔ Ask if it change business you patronize if they would find out if their oil is PCB-free. If they say "it is," ask if they have documentation to show that.
- ✔ When purchasing paints or toys, check with them to see if they ask the product manufacturers about PCB content.
- ✔ Request plain packaging that uses less ink since a lot of common packaging contains PCBs due to inks and dyes.



Fish Advisory

A fish advisory – advising fish consumption in the Spokane River – exists because of known levels of PCBs and PBOs in fish tissue. Make yourself aware of fish advisories in the waters where you live and prepare and cook fish accordingly.

Safe Fish Flaking Guide

Follow These Guidelines to Enjoy Spokane River Fish & Protect Your Health

Health Benefits of Fish

Continue to eat fish to gain the health benefits. See [Health Benefits of Fish](#) for more information. Eat fish at least once a week.

- ✔ Eat fish at least once a week.
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How to Clean & Cook Fish to Reduce Contaminants

Plan a fish meal and wash your hands before and after handling fish. Wash the fish thoroughly with water and a brush. Soak the fish in a milk-water solution for 30 minutes. Wash the fish again. Rinse the fish with water. Cook the fish thoroughly.

Product Use and Proper Disposal

- ✔ Maintain your vehicles and especially don't let fluids leak onto your driveway or garage floor. If you change your own oil, dispose of it properly.
- ✔ Don't reuse chemicals, solvents, oil, paints, etc. down your home drains or into stormwater drains.
- ✔ Properly store and dispose of business and household waste. Learn what, why and where to dispose of hazardous waste at www.spokane-waste.com.

Changing one's personal lifestyle can feel overwhelming at times. Focus on one small personal action each month and layer them into your habits slowly.

Share this information with friends and family to have a greater overall impact.

PAINTING THE BIG PICTURE...

Each one of us contributes to pollution. Our daily choices impact our contribution to all pollution. We can choose whether or not to apply educational information to our personal consumption habits and purchases.

PCBs are just one of many toxics in our environment. Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs) are chemicals and other substances with no regulatory standard and whose presence and significance are only now being recognized. These include, but are not limited to:

- ✔ Personal care products which contain both chemicals and microbeads
- ✔ Pesticides/fertilizers
- ✔ Pharmaceuticals
- ✔ Household chemicals
- ✔ Hormonal and steroidal chemicals
- ✔ Veterinary medicines including growth hormones

www.spokaneiverpcbfree.org

PCBs are one of many CECs about which industry, scientists and researchers are gaining knowledge. More work is being done to determine their impact on our natural environment. In the meantime, individual efforts to reduce consumption and spread awareness is a valuable personal contribution.

SPOKANE RIVER
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Be careful of what you put down drains – both indoor wastewater and outdoor stormwater.

COLLABORATION INNOVATION PROGRESS

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Appendix B: Spokane County Toxics Management Plan Sections on Public Outreach/Education

3.1.2 Application of Best Management Practices

Spokane County's accomplishments during 2016 included public education, participation in the SRRTTF, and other activities as follows:

- Public education on toxics management: Public education is a critical component of the County's ongoing efforts to reduce toxic pollutant loadings to the Facility. The County is an active participant in the SRRTTF, which is developing a targeted, regional public education program. In addition, the County has developed its own targeted, multimedia public outreach program for residential and commercial/industrial sewer customers. The program identifies commonly used products known to contain PCBs and informs customers about the existing health advisories, effects of PCBs on public health, and measures that they can take to reduce PCB releases to the environment. The education program also promotes proper handling and disposal practices of materials that are known to contain PCBs. Information has been disseminated via various mailings and utilities billings inserts, the County Utilities website, and public events at the Spokane County Water Resource Center. Product-specific information is limited but is developed and disseminated when appropriate and reliable information is available. The following specific activities were accomplished by the County in 2016:
 - Updated a PCB informational poster for display in the Water Resource Center and other venues (approximately 200+ 8.5" x 11" versions of the poster were distributed in the community)
 - Coordinated an open house event at the Water Resource Center, including PCB information
 - Presented at several area conferences regarding the results thus far of the track-down sampling and treatment efficiency
 - Provided input to the Washington Legislature regarding the Toxics Management Act
 - Provided in-kind and financial support to the local EnviroStars program, a local source control/waste minimization program aimed at businesses
 - Provided financial support for PCB monitoring and education by the SRRTTF
- Reformation of products: Supported industry-wide reformulation of products that can contain elevated concentrations of PCB-11 (e.g., diarylide yellow and other pigments used in printing and textiles), as well as commercial products that contain elevated PBDE concentrations (e.g., Bromkal).
- Elimination of older, County-owned, mechanical and electrical machinery: The County removed all known PCB-containing light ballasts and transformers from County-owned facilities in 1993 and 1995. The County Facilities Department will continue to remove and dispose of the remaining PCB-containing materials and equipment as they are encountered. These materials are profiled and disposed of during annual hazardous waste identification and disposal activities.
- SRRTTF Support: Played an active role in the SRRTTF, including financial support for administrative and technical tasks.
- Regional clearinghouse: The County continued to contribute data on observed PCB concentrations and patterns from the County's monitoring program to the SRRTTF's regional clearinghouse. The County data, in combination with data submitted by others, will increase understanding of the potential sources of PCBs in the region and help focus regional management efforts.
- Procurement policies: The County supported the SRRTTF in identifying commercial products that could contain inadvertently produced PCBs. In 2014, the County passed a revised procurement practices ordinance that allows for PCB testing of products and preferential purchasing of non-PCB equivalents within cost controls, similar to the city of Spokane and state of Washington.
- Regional PCB Reduction Plan: County staff helped SRRTTF develop the *Comprehensive Plan to Reduce PCBs in the Spokane River*. The plan was adopted by SRRTTF in November 2016.

Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force: Comp Plan Implementation Review Summary: Year One, 1/1/17–12/31/17

Figure 1: Spokane County PCB Poster

PCBs
polychlorinated biphenyls

THE PCB CHALLENGE
PCBs CAN BE FOUND IN EVERYDAY PRODUCTS

paint, printing inks, clothing pigments & dyes, pesticides, old fluorescent light ballasts, lubricants & hydraulic fluids

How Do PCBs Enter the Wastewater System?

- Atmospheric deposition: RESIDUE RINSED OFF IN SHOWERS AND THROUGH HUMAN WASTE
- Consumer products used in our homes: DYES WASHED FROM CLOTHING AND FIRE RETARDANT MATERIALS
- Stormwater runoff: PIGMENTS FROM RECYCLED NEWSPRINT

DID YOU KNOW?
YELLOW DYES HAVE HIGHER CONCENTRATIONS OF PCBs!

PCB Regulatory Relationships (in parts-per-million)

Federal Allowance in Products	50 ppm
Federal Allowance in Drinking Water	0.0005 ppm
WA State Human Health Water Quality Criteria (allowable in lakes and streams)	0.000000007 ppm
Federal Human Health Water Quality Criteria (allowable in lakes and streams)	0.000000064 ppm
Spokane Tribe Water Quality Standard (allowable in lakes and streams)	0.00000000137 ppm

THIS IS OFTEN REFERRED TO AS "PCB-FREE".

IMAGINE...
1 part-per-million =
1 inch in 16 miles
1 minute in two years
1 ounce in 32 tons
\$0.01 in \$10,000

WHAT CAN I DO?

Visit the PCB page at www.spokanecounty.org/water for general consumer awareness. The science community is still learning too, so stay tuned!

Be a consumer advocate for plain packaging that uses less ink since a lot of common packaging contains PCBs due to inks and dyes.

Don't rinse chemicals, solvents, oil, paints, etc. down your home drains or stormwater drains. "Only rain down the storm drain."

Learn what, why and where to dispose of hazardous waste at www.spokane.wastedirectory.org.

Be aware of fish consumption advisories since PCBs can bio-accumulate in them. Allow fatty tissue to drip away when grilling/cooking.

ADVANCED TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES USED BY THE SPOKANE COUNTY REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY ARE PART OF THE SOLUTION.

Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force

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Table 11. Milestones, Timelines and Effectiveness Metrics for Actions that Can Begin Being Implemented in the Short Term

Spokane County 3.2 Toxics Management Action Plan for 2017

In 2017, the County will continue sampling of the two influent trunk lines (NVIPS and SVIPS) and the Facility effluent per the terms of the current Permit, and continue chemical fingerprinting analysis of the sample results.

The County will continue to apply the BMPs summarized in Section 3.1.2. These actions include active participation in the SRRTTF, implementing the targeted public education program, and ongoing removal of PCB-containing equipment and machinery.

The County plans to continue its public education program. Planned education activities for 2017 include:

- Having open houses at the Water Resource Center
- Ongoing collaboration with non-dischargers to disseminate toxics management information (e.g., Spokane Riverkeeper)
- Providing updates as warranted to wastewater treatment customers regarding new and useful PCB information that can provide consumer guidance
- Updating PCB information on the County website
- Presenting at area conferences and to citizen groups
- Providing input to the Washington Legislature regarding impending legislation regarding PCBs
- Continuing in-kind and financial support to the local EnviroStars program

Additionally, the County plans to:

- Continue to support industry-wide reformulation of products that can contain elevated concentrations of PCB-11 as well as commercial products that contain elevated PBDE concentrations (e.g., Bromkal)
- Continue to contribute data on PCB concentrations and sources to the SRRTTF's regional clearinghouse to help increase understanding of the potential sources and to help regional management efforts
- Continue to play an active role in the SRRTTF including financial support for administrative and technical tasks
- Continue to support the SRRTTF in identifying commercial products that could contain inadvertently produced PCBs
- Begin implementing the applicable measures described in Section 5 of the *Comprehensive Plan to Reduce PCBs in the Spokane River*.

Appendix C: City of Spokane Toxics Management Plan Sections on Public Outreach/Education

The City of Spokane accomplishments during 2017 included public education, participation in the SRRTTF, and other activities as follows:

Public Education. “The City has completed several public education efforts which in turn should lead to increased protection of the Spokane River. The first of these was the promotion of Low Impact Development (LID). A utility bill insert, a brochure handed out with commercial building permit applications and available in the City’s permit center, and an associated web page on Wastewater Management’s web site (<http://www.spokanewastewater.org/LID.aspx>), highlighted ways to use natural features within development projects in order to filter and retain stormwater as close to where it falls as possible. An LID demonstration site was constructed at the Hazel’s Creek regional stormwater facility, where the public can take a self-guided tour to learn about the natural hydrology and LID. A brochure can be downloaded on our website at <http://www.spokanewastewater.org/HazelsCreek.aspx>. Implementation of LID will prevent PCB-contaminated runoff from entering both the CSO and MS4 systems within Spokane.

Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force

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Table 11. Milestones, Timelines and Effectiveness Metrics for Actions that Can Begin Being Implemented in the Short Term

Storm drain markings continue to be installed throughout the city. The markings give a phone number to report illicit discharges and encourage “only rain down the drain.” Priority areas were developed where the markers would have the most effect. The markers were installed in these priority areas and are now being installed throughout the City as part of Wastewater Management’s maintenance activities.

A stormwater educational guide was developed by the City in collaboration with the Spokane Riverkeeper and Spokane River Forum. This guide informs industry and the public about how the stormwater system works, what can be done to prevent pollution from entering the system, and how to address stormwater requirements in the City’s commercial building permit and Ecology’s stormwater permit processes. It is available on the Spokane River Forum website (http://www.spokaneriver.net/?page_id=7688) and in hard copy at the City’s Development Services Center.

A public education presentation has been developed by the collaborating public information officers for the entities that make up the SRRRTF. This presentation was designed to be used for public meetings, presentations at schools, and possibly the city government cable TV station. The presentation will inform the public of the PCB issue, describe what actions the SRRRTF is doing to help combat the problem, and offer suggestions on how the public can help.

City staff and SRRRTF members have contributed to Spokesman Review newspaper articles surrounding PCBs and toxics in the river. Taskforce members have also made presentations at conferences and taken part in discussion panels surrounding the issue. A media specialist for the City has been working solely with the Utilities division on PCB and other related public outreach activities.

City staff participated in educating a group of WSU students in February 2014 on the PCB issue in the Spokane River. The students were part of a multidisciplinary competition entitled *Saving the Spokane*. The goal of the competition was to look for innovative ways to reduce PCBs and other pollutants from entering the Spokane River. City staff led a group of students on a tour of the Union Basin and City Parcel cleanup site, Cochran Basin outfall, and the RPWRF outfall. Discussions on the tour centered on the background of the PCB issue and the City’s efforts in this area. A PCB information page was added in 2015 to the City’s website: <https://my.spokanecity.org/publicworks/wastewater/pcbs>. The page outlines the PCB issue in the Spokane River, what the City is doing about it, and how the public can help.

A PCB information packet was developed in 2017 for distribution to City of Spokane Pretreatment Significant Industrial Users (SIUs). This info is attached in Appendix I. The packet is being mailed out and discussed with SIUs during the annual inspection process. The main goal with providing this information is to increase awareness among the City’s permitted industrial users of the PCB issue in Spokane, the steps that are being taken to address PCBs, and how dischargers to the sewer system can reduce PCBs. The packet was compiled from information developed by Ecology, Spokane County, SRRRTF, and the City of Spokane.”

Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force

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Table 11. Milestones, Timelines and Effectiveness Metrics for Actions that Can Begin Being Implemented in the Short Term

Appendix D: Hayden Area Regional Sewer Board

PCBs and 2,3,7,8 TCDD Public Education Program

HARSB is an active participant and paying sponsor in the Spokane River Toxic Task Force (SRTTF). HARSB is not required to be a member of any nonprofit organization or other business entity affiliated with the Task Force a member. HARSB has supported the SRTTF public education program. HARSB has also developed and distributed its own PCB public education information and to educate the public about the following: The difference between products free of PCBs and those labeled non-PCB but which contain PCBs below the TSCA regulatory threshold of 50 ppm. Proper disposal of waste products that may contain PCBs including those containing PCBs below the TSCA regulatory threshold of 50 ppm and the hazards associated with improper disposal.



PCBs polychlorinated biphenyls
FYI for Sewer Users

THE PCB CHALLENGE
PCBs CAN BE FOUND IN EVERYDAY PRODUCTS

- paint
- pesticides
- old fluorescent light ballasts
- lubricants & hydraulic fluids
- Printing inks
- Clothing Pigments & dyes

How Do PCBs Enter the Wastewater System?

- Atmospheric deposition
- Consumer products used in our homes
- Stormwater runoff

ACTIVE RINSED OFF IN SHOWERS AND THROUGH HUMAN WASTE

DYES WASHED FROM CLOTHING AND FIRE RESTAURANT MATERIALS

PIGMENTS FROM RECYCLED NEWSPRINT

DID YOU KNOW? YELLOW DYES HAVE HIGHER CONCENTRATIONS OF PCBs!

The "PCB Regulatory Paradox".
While EPA allows PCB levels up to 50 ppm in products, Federal PCB water quality regulations allow only 0.00000064 ppm for any wastewater discharge

PCB Regulatory Relationships (in parts-per-million)	
Federal Allowance in Products	50 ppm
Federal Allowance in Drinking Water	0.0025 ppm
ID State Human Health Water Quality Criteria (allowable in lakes and streams)	0.0000019 ppm
Federal Human Health Water Quality Criteria (allowable in lakes and streams)	0.00000064 ppm
Spokane Tribe Water Quality Standard (allowable in lakes and streams)	0.000000137 ppm

THIS IS OFTEN REFERRED TO AS "PCB-FREE"

IMAGINE...
1 part-per-million =
1 inch in 16 miles
1 minute in two years
1 ounce in 32 tons
\$0.01 in \$10,000

What can I do?
Visit the PCB page at www.harsb.org for general consumer awareness. The science community is still learning too, so stay tuned!

Be a consumer advocate for plain packaging that uses less ink since a lot of common packaging contains PCBs due to inks and dyes.

Don't rinse chemicals, solvents, oil, paints, etc. down your home drains.
Learn what, why and where to dispose of hazardous waste at www.kg.gov.us/departments/solidwaste/hazmat.asp.

HARSB PCB PUBLIC OUT REACH FLYER

HARSB has distributed the educational materials its entity offices as part of the public outreach to the wastewater system users.



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HARSB prepared and distributed PCB information and published it in the local newspaper for general circulation.

PCB ANNUAL REPORT

The Hayden Area Regional Sewer Board (HARSB) Treatment Plant has a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the Spokane River. The NPDES permit requires a Toxics Management Plan (TMP) to reduce Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and 2,3,7,8 TCDD (Dioxin) going to the Spokane River to the maximum extent practicable. Once per year, HARSB must prepare and distribute appropriate information relevant to the TMP to a newspaper of general circulation within the area that provides meaningful public notice. The information presented here is to meet the HARSB TMP distribution requirements.

PCB Update: In 1978, EPA terminated the manufacturing and distribution of PCB-containing products in the United States. PCBs are a suspected carcinogen and were used in many fluids and products including: hydraulic oils, transformers, paints, glues, and insecticides. Today PCBs are inadvertently produced in manufacturing products that are heated which contain carbon and chlorine. Paints, printing ink, dyes, colored chalk, caulking and petroleum oils are some of the new PCB sources. Paints and dyes or colors containing Yellow have higher PCB levels. When the materials enter the wastewater system from residences or non-residences, they flow to the wastewater treatment plant. The treatment plant removes some but not all PCBs because the current treatment system is not designed to remove PCBs. Below is the PCB data for the HARSB treatment plant.

Plant influent PCBs range from 7,000 picograms per liter to 12,000 picograms per liter. Plant effluent PCBs range from 52 picograms per liter to 79 picograms per liter. For reference, a picogram is \$1 in \$1,000,000,000,000. The current Idaho PCB water quality standard is 190 picograms per liter. Therefore the HARSB treatment plant is meeting the Idaho water quality standards for PCBs. As an FYI, the EPA allows 50,000,000 picograms of inadvertently produced PCB in manufactured products to-day.

What can you do to help control PCBs: Don't Dump Chemicals, Solvents, Oil, Paints, etc. down your drain and into the sewer.

Dioxin Update: Dioxins are environmental pollutants and are known as persistent organic pollutants. Dioxins are of concern because of their highly toxic potential. Experiments have shown they affect a number of human organs and systems. The NPDES permit requires HARSB to monitor for Dioxins. The good news is the HARSB treatment plant data results document Dioxins are below the non-detectable level in the plant influent and plant effluent.

LEGAL 8309
SEPTEMBER 15, 2017

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF IDAHO,
County of Kootenai,

} ss.

Geni Hagler

being first duly sworn

upon oath deposes and says:

1. I am now and at all times hereinafter mentioned was a citizen of the United States, resident of the State of Idaho, over the age of twenty-one years and not a party of the above entitled action.

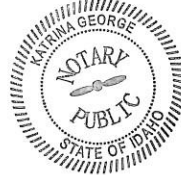
2. I am now and at all times hereinafter mentioned was the printer (principal clerk) of the "Coeur d'Alene Press," a newspaper printed and published daily except Sunday in Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai County, Idaho, and having a general circulation in said county.

3. The Legal notice

of which the annexed is a printed copy, was published in the regular Friday issue of said newspaper for 1 consecutive day commencing on the 15 day of September, 2017, and ending on the 15 day of September, 2017, and such publication was made as often during said period as said daily newspaper was regularly issued.

4. That said newspaper has been continuously and uninterruptedly published in said Kootenai County, during a period of more than seventy-eight consecutive weeks immediately prior to the first publication of said notice Geni Hagler. On this 15 day of September in the year of 2017, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared Geni Hagler, known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Katrina George
Notary Public for the State of Idaho,
residing at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.



MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 8/29/23

Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force

Comp Plan Implementation Review Summary: Year One, January 1 – December 31, 2017

Table 11. Milestones, Timelines and Effectiveness Metrics for Actions that Can Begin Being Implemented in the Short Term

Appendix E: City of Coeur d'Alene accomplishments during 2017 included public education, participation in the SRRTTF, and other activities as follows:

The City of Coeur d'Alene developed educational materials as part of their TMP see below:

The City of Coeur d'Alene engaged in outreach through their amendment of Municipal City Code 13.20.2.1 (B) signed on February 7th, 2017. See below:

13.20.2.1: PROHIBITED DISCHARGE STANDARDS:

- A. General Prohibitions: No user may introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater which causes pass-through or interference. These general prohibitions apply to all users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other national, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.
- B. Specific Prohibitions: No user may introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:
 1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than one hundred forty degrees Fahrenheit (140°F) (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21; or
 2. Wastewater having a pH less than 6 or more than 12, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the POTW or equipment; or
 3. Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in interference but in no case solids greater than one-half inch ($\frac{1}{2}$ "); or
 4. Pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the POTW; or
 5. Wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed one hundred four degrees Fahrenheit (104°F) (40°C) unless the approval authority, upon the request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits; or
 6. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass-through; or
 7. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; or
 8. Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the City in accordance with section [13.20.2.12](#) of this chapter; or
 9. Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair; or
 10. Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the City's NPDES permit. Color (in combination with turbidity) shall not cause the treatment plant effluent to reduce the depth of the compensation point for photosynthetic activity by more than ten percent (10%) from the seasonably established norm for aquatic life; or
 11. Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except as specifically approved by the Superintendent in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations; or

Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force

Comp Plan Implementation Review Summary: Year One, January 1 – December 31, 2017

Table 11. Milestones, Timelines and Effectiveness Metrics for Actions that Can Begin Being Implemented in the Short Term

12. Stormwater, surface water, groundwater, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, condensate greater than twenty (20) gallons per day, deionized water, noncontact cooling water greater than twenty (20) gallons per day, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the Superintendent; or
 13. Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes; or
 14. Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Superintendent; or
 15. Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test; or
 16. Detergents, surface active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW; or
 17. Any liquid, solids, or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. At no time shall two (2) successive readings on an explosion meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system), be more than five percent (5%) nor any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter; or
 18. Grease, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dusts, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, wastepaper, wood, plastics, gas, tar asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes; or
 19. Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES and/or other disposal system permits; or
 20. Any wastewater, which in the opinion of the Superintendent can cause harm either to the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment; have an adverse effect on the receiving stream; or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance, unless allowed under special agreement by the Superintendent (except that no special waiver shall be given from categorical pretreatment standards); or
 21. Wastewater containing substances not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such a degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharges to the receiving waters; or
 22. The contents of any tank or other vessel owned or used by any person in the business of collecting or pumping sewage, effluent, septage, or other wastewater unless said person has first obtained testing and approval as may be generally required by the City and paid all fees assessed for the privilege of said discharge; or
 23. Persistent pesticides and/or pesticides regulated by the Federal Insecticide Fungicide Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); or
 24. Any hazardous wastes as defined in rules published by the State of Idaho or in 40 CFR part 261; or
 25. Discharge of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in excess of 0.003 mg/l or any concentration of PCBs or 2,3,7,8-TCDD that causes pass through or interference; or
 26. Wastewater containing fats, oils or grease (FOG) that causes or contributes to pass through, interference or otherwise causes the City to clean the collection system more frequently; or
 27. Wastewater which contains grease or oil or any other substances that will solidify or become discernibly viscous at temperatures between thirty two degrees Fahrenheit (32°F) (0° Celsius) and one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F) (65.5° Celsius); or
 28. Wastewater containing free or floating oil and grease, or any discharge containing animal fat or grease by-product in excess of one hundred fifty milligrams per liter (150 mg/l). This limit will not apply if the industrial user has installed and is properly operating and maintaining a gravity grease interceptor and implementing all required BMPs; or
 29. Wastewater generated as a result of wastes pumped from gravity grease interceptors, hydromechanical grease interceptors or grease traps, sand-oil separators or other storage tanks or treatment units back into the POTW, either directly or indirectly, without approval of the City.
- Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this section may not be processed or stored in a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW. (Ord. 3558, 2017: Ord. 3374 §2, 2010)

Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force

Comp Plan Implementation Review Summary: Year One, January 1 – December 31, 2017

Table 11. Milestones, Timelines and Effectiveness Metrics for Actions that Can Begin Being Implemented in the Short Term

The City of Coeur d'Alene also developed and distributed the following flyer to its customers:



Too Precious to Pollute

What should you know about PCBs?

Polychlorinated Biphenyls or PCBs were used from the 1920s through the 1970s in product manufacturing. Examples include fluids in electrical equipment, carbonless copy paper, electrical insulators, and electric appliances such as television sets and refrigerators. Broad use resulted in PCBs being present in the air, water, and soil.

Research showed PCBs impacting human health and the health of our environment. PCBs are a problem because they are toxic, persist in the environment, and accumulate in the tissues of fish, wildlife, and humans. PCBs were banned in the U.S. in 1979.

PCBs continue to be present in our environment. The City of Coeur d'Alene has taken proactive steps to remove PCBs from the environment:

- **Advanced Wastewater Treatment** - The City's treatment plant does an excellent job removing PCBs.
- **Educational Programs** - The City provides information on PCB reduction during school and adult learning tours at the treatment plant.
- **Street Sweeping** - The City keeps debris out of storm drains by sweeping the street and cleaning catch basins, along with the annual Leaf Fest pick-up program.

For more information on PCBs go to:

City of Coeur d'Alene Wastewater Treatment:
<https://www.cdald.org/index.php/departments/wastewater>

Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force:
http://srtrf.org/?page_id=1114

Environmental Protection Agency:
<https://www.epa.gov/pcbs>

What can you do to reduce PCB's and Toxins?

Don't ever flush chemicals or solvents down toilets or sinks. Don't use the storm drain for waste disposal, such as rinsing paintbrushes or used motor oil.

Take your chemical wastes to the Ramsey Road Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection facility.
<http://www.kcgov.us/departments/solidwaste/hazmat.asp>

- **Home:** Oil-based paint, thinners, solvents, cleaning chemicals, stains, oil, insulation, fluorescent light ballasts, caulking, pool supplies, and some electrical equipment.
- **Lawn/Garden:** Pesticides, herbicides, rodent poison, garden dusts, and tree spray.
- **Auto:** Gasoline, diesel, antifreeze, contaminated oil, and carburetor cleaners.

Helpful Tips

- Know that common packaging often contains PCBs because of inks and dyes (the color yellow can have higher concentrations).
- PCBs have been found to accumulate in fish and animal fats. Choose lean cuts of fish and meat and allow the fat to drip away when cooking. Low-fat dairy products are also a good choice.
- Ask retailers about the paint, motor oil, and inks you are buying to see if they've been tested for PCBs. Retailers may not be able to answer that question, but inquiries may increase awareness about PCB content in commercial products. Although PCBs are banned, products labeled non-PCB can contain PCBs below the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) regulatory threshold.

This informational flyer is brought to you by the City of Coeur d'Alene. If you have any questions, or would like more information, please contact Torri Green at tgreen@cdald.org

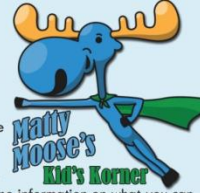


What are PCBs and Toxins?

Hi, I'm Matty Moose. You might call me an environmental mooscat (get it) because my number one concern is making sure we all have a healthy place to live—whether it's our city, the forest, or the lakes and streams my fish friends call home. I want to tell you a story and share some information on what you can do to protect our environment.

A long time ago, before you were born, the United States made products like light bulbs, televisions, refrigerators, and paint using chemicals called Polychlorinated Biphenyls or PCBs. At the time, PCBs seemed harmless but scientists later discovered that PCBs were really bad for people and the environment including fish and wildlife...like me.

PCBs were banned in 1979 but are still present in some products today and trace amount of toxics are found throughout our environment in soils, air, and water. But it's not too late to clean up and protect the environment.



Want to learn more about PCBs and Toxins?

The City of Coeur d'Alene offers tours for schools and private groups to demonstrate how the Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant works, and the work they are doing for the environment. To schedule a tour call 208.769.2281.



Tours of Coeur d'Alene's Advanced wastewater facility, where students and groups learn about clean water and what the City is doing to remove PCBs



Local plumbers who also enjoyed tours of the City's Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility

How can you reduce PCB's and toxins in the environment?

Coeur d'Alene is a beautiful place to live and we want to keep it that way for people and wildlife, like me. There are lots of things you can do to protect our environment and minimize the spread of toxins and PCBs.

The easiest is something you **don't** do, don't flush the wrong things down the toilet other than the 4 P's (Poo, Pee, Puke, Paper). Putting the wrong things down the drain can damage the sewer system, cause sewer backups in your home, and sewer releases to the environment.



Take this quiz to see how waste-wise you are. See answers on at the bottom of the page.

1. **What are the best ways to stay away from PCBs?**
 - a. Don't eat dirt.
 - b. Wash your hands.
 - c. Don't play with old appliances or electrical equipment.
 - d. Eat more vegetables.
2. **Your parents have several half-used paint cans in the garage. To get rid of it you should:**
 - a. Throw it in the trash.
 - b. Pour it down the sink or toilet.
 - c. Take it to the transfer station to be disposed of properly.
 - d. Mix all the colors together and repaint your bike or room.
3. **True or False: Yellow inks, dyes, and pigments may contain tiny amounts of PCBs.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. No way!
 - d. All of the above

Matty's Quiz Answers:

1. b, c, d 2. c 3. a

Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force

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Table 11. Milestones, Timelines and Effectiveness Metrics for Actions that Can Begin Being Implemented in the Short Term

Appendix F: Liberty Lake Sewer and Water District

Liberty Lake Sewer & Water: “District has not done any education on PCBs in products specifically. We have done some education on PCBs in our wastewater, NPDES permitting, and removal.”

Appendix G: Post Falls

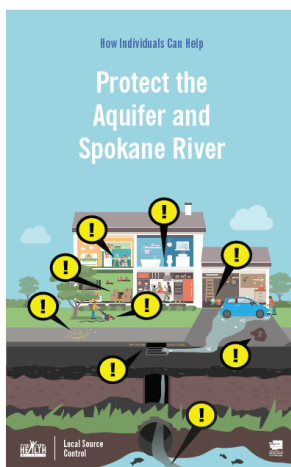
In addition to participation in The Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force the City of Post Falls also maintains an information page on PCBs at <http://www.postfallsidaho.org/departments/public-services/pcb/>. The City of Post Falls 2017 Toxics Annual Report states the following about their education materials on Toxics in 2017:

The 2017 public outreach activities included maintaining the City’s PCB educational webpage and participation in the local high school’s Chemistry in the Community field day. Some elements of the webpage are PCB history, sources, regulations, and safety. This webpage was created to satisfy permit condition II.I.1.f. Early in 2017, the City partnered with Kootenai 2017 Toxics Annual Report NPDES Permit ID0025852 5 Environmental Alliance to provide grant money for local environmental science education in schools. Post Falls High School was a winner of this grant and used it to fund a Chemistry in the Community field day. City staff participated in this field day by setting up a “learning station” to teach students about PCBs. The lesson plan included: bioaccumulation of PCBs, the regional history of PCBs, the difference between products free of PCBs and those labeled non-PCB but which contain PCBs below the TSCA limit of 50 ppm, which products are known to contain PCBs, and proper disposal methods of all waste including possible PCB containing products.

A PCB educational website is under development by the SRRTTF, with inputs and guidance from participants, including the City. This website focuses on work that is being done to reduce PCBs in the Spokane River and provides resources that businesses and individuals can use to help source reduction.

Appendix H: Spokane Regional Health District

In addition to participation in the Spokane River Regional Toxics Task Force, the Spokane Regional Health district also has developed a webpage for disseminating information about PCBs. <https://srhd.org/programs-and-services/pcb/>. They have also developed a brochure for the website.



The Spokane River
It flows 112 miles from Lake Coeur d'Alene in Idaho to Lake Roosevelt in Washington. It flows past a half-million people – through cities, towns, farms and industrial areas.

The Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer
This is the area's sole source of drinking water. Water flows from the aquifer into the river and from the river into the aquifer.

How does pollution enter the aquifer and river?
Anything that is spilled or poured onto the ground can seep into the aquifer below us. Pollution enters the river through stormwater pipes and as runoff from farms, lawns and gardens. Pollutants found in the river include lead, arsenic, zinc, PCBs, flame retardants (PBDEs), oils, and furans. These pollutants can cause harm to humans and the environment.

What can people do to help protect the river and aquifer?

- In general**
 - Buy and use products that are safe and environmentally friendly, such as phosphate-free soaps.
 - Report materials being dumped into storm drains. Stormwater reporting hotline phone numbers are listed on the back of this handout.
 - Use a garbage can for trash and recycle useable materials. Improperly discarded trash can be carried by runoff into storm drains.
 - Never allow roof gutters to drain directly to the street or storm drains. Allow stormwater to flow onto the lawn instead.
 - Never dump anything into storm drains, dry wells or drainage swales. This includes chemicals, pool water, car wash water and yard wastes.
- Auto maintenance**
 - Take cars to a commercial car wash where the waste water is either recycled or sent to the sewer for treatment. If you must wash a car at home, wash with biodegradable soap on a grassy area.
 - Fix leaking cars. If oil or antifreeze leaked onto the ground, double-bag the polluted soil and dispose of it in the garbage can. Kitty litter can be used to soak up spilled oil and fluids.

Household hazardous waste

- Dispose of household hazardous wastes properly. Paints, solvents, cleaners, fertilizers, fluorescent bulbs, batteries and pesticides can be disposed of for free at a regional solid waste disposal site.
- Choose water-based paints, such as latex, instead of oil-based paints.
- Never flush prescription or over-the-counter medications down toilets or drains. First remove any personal information from the label. Then make the medicine unusable - dissolve pills, mix liquids with kitty litter or dirt. Lastly, seal the container and hide it in the trash. Or, take it to a solid waste disposal site.

Use oil and antifreeze
Recycle at a regional solid waste site. Used oil may also be recycled at approved waste oil drop sites, such as automotive shops.

Lawn and garden

- Fertilizers & pesticides: follow the directions – do not over-apply.
- Avoid spilling or applying fertilizers to driveways and sidewalks.
- Use slow-release, environmentally friendly fertilizers.
- Pull weeds by hand when possible, and plant disease-resistant plant species.
- Consider using natural pest control such as lady-bugs. Water lawns and gardens only as much as necessary. Over-watering can allow fertilizers to reach ground water or flow into storm drains and surface water.
- Mow the lawn 2-3 inches high and leave the clippings on the grass. Less water will be needed to maintain the lawn and fewer weeds will grow.
- Control soil erosion on property by planting ground cover and stabilizing erosion-prone areas.
- Scoop pet waste and put it in garbage. Cover and control animal manure on small farms.

Everyone has a responsibility to protect Spokane's water.

Questions?

Spokane Regional Health District (SRHD)
509.324.1460, ext. 3
509.324.1464 TDD
srhd.org

All SRHD materials are available in an alternate format, upon request, by contacting the Communications team at 509.324.1601.

Resources

City of Spokane Wastewater Management
509.625.7900
509.625.7989 stormwater hotline
spokanewastewater.org

City of Spokane Valley Stormwater Utility
509.477.3600
509.477.7525 stormwater hotline
spokanevalley.org

Spokane County Stormwater Utility
509.477.3604 stormwater hotline
spokanecounty.org/stormwater

Liberty Lake Sewer and Water District
509.922.5443
libertylake.org

Ecycle Washington
1-800-RECYCLE
ecycle.washington.org

Light Recycle WA
lightrecycle.org

The River Forum
spokaneriver.net

Spokane Aquifer Joint Board
spokaneaquifer.org

Washington State Department of Ecology
509.329.3400
ecology.wa.gov

Spokane Regional Solid Waste System
Household Hazardous Waste and Recycling
509.477.6800
spokanecountysolidwaste.org

Valley Transfer Station
3841 N. Sullivan Rd.
Waste to Energy Facility
2900 S. Geiger Blvd.
North Transfer Station
22123 Elk-Charteray Rd.

Spokane-National Waste Directory
spokanewastedirectory.org

Spokane County - WSU Agricultural Master Gardener Cooperative Extension
Get information on low water and native plants
509.477.2181
extension.wsu.edu/spokane/
mastergardener-program/
mastergardener@spokanecounty.org