

6. MODERATE RISK WASTES (MRW)

6.1 DEFINITIONS

6.1.1 HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous waste means those solid wastes designated by 40 CFR Part 261 and regulated as hazardous by the United State Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

Hazardous wastes can be solid, liquid, or gaseous materials.

Hazardous wastes are divided into specific hazardous categories. These categories include:

- Explosives
- Flammable gases
- Flammable liquids
- Reactives
- Oxidizers
- Poisons
- Radioactive material
- Corrosive
- Marine hazard

6.1.2 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE (HHW)

HHW is hazardous waste generated by residents.

6.1.3 CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR (CESQG)

A **CESQG** is a generator of hazardous waste below the following thresholds:

Hazardous waste: less than 220 pounds per month or batch

Extremely hazardous waste: less than 2.2 pounds per month

6.1.4 MODERATE RISK WASTE (MRW)

MRW is hazardous waste generated by residents and small businesses, in small quantities, that may pose a threat to public health and the environment when not properly managed and disposed of.

6.2 GENERATORS NOT ADDRESSED IN THE SHWMP

Businesses and institutions producing hazardous waste over the regulatory limits are medium- or large-quantity generators, and these wastes are not addressed in this SHWMP.

6.3 POLITICAL AREA

The political area encompassed by this MRW Plan is described in detail in Chapter 1, which also discusses:

- Goals of MRW management,
- Political boundaries,

- The roles of local government in the planning process, and
- Public involvement in the planning process.

Information about geographic and economic conditions, including population, in the County planning area is included in Chapter 2.

Note: Public involvement for the MRW chapter included input into the writing the chapter and review of the final draft by members of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC).

6.4 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Implementation of local household hazardous waste (HHW) programs involves a two step approach. The first step informs the public about potentially hazardous wastes in their homes and offers safer alternatives. The second step informs as much of the community as possible in the proper management and disposal of hazardous materials. These topics, as well as a description of current conditions, are included below.

6.4.1 Moderate Risk Waste Inventory

Lewis County is a rural county with approximately 73,000 residents living in more than 32,000 residential dwellings. The majority of the residents reside within the limits of the following cities in the county: Centralia, Chehalis, Napavine, PeEll, Winlock, Toledo, Mossyrock, Onalaska, Winlock, and Packwood. The remainder of the population resides in the rural areas of the county.

Lewis County employment is found in the following categories: agriculture; light industrial; commercial services; professional services; retail; schools; and government.

Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) generated by residents is referred to as household hazardous waste (HHW). HHW is generated by the residential sector from three major sources: Paint; cleaning products; and lawn and garden chemicals and fertilizers. Paint is two types: oil based paint; and latex paint. The majority of the cleaning products used in residential dwellings contain chemicals including bleach, ammonia, ammonium chlorides, acids, and solvents. Lawn and garden chemicals contain the following chemicals: diazinon; malathion; carbaryl; chlorpyrifos; diaquat; 2,4-D; glyphosate; casoron; triclopyr; amitrole.

Every residential dwelling has accumulations of left over hazardous products. These products are designated as hazardous waste when the product will not be used for its intended purpose. This waste will be managed as HHW at some time in the future. Lewis County's Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, known as the Hazo Hut, is the main facility for the collection of HHW in the county. Over the last five years the accumulations of HHW are turned in at four distinct occurrences: the resident is moving and is choosing to dispose of the HHW; the resident has died or become infirm and the family is preparing the property for sale and must remove the HHW for disposal; a new owner has occupied the dwelling and has found HHW and desires to dispose of it; and the property has been acquired through foreclosure or abandonment and the HHW is being disposed of along with other solid waste. These four occurrences account for the majority of the HHW turned into the Hazo Hut.

The businesses in Lewis County, for the most part, do not create MRW in the course of doing business. A few dental offices generate amalgam and used fixer/developer. A few light industrial businesses generate used paint and thinner. Several automotive repair shops utilize

the Hazo Hut to dispose of used motor oil and spent antifreeze. Schools use the Hazo Hut to dispose of outdated lab chemicals and fluorescent lights. Government agencies use the Hazo Hut to dispose of left over paint and fluorescent lights. Businesses make approximately 100 visits each year to the Hazo Hut to dispose of MRW. Visits should increase slightly each year as more businesses turn in fluorescent lights. A significant shift in the number of visits should not occur unless small manufacturing businesses come to Lewis County and these businesses are generators of MRW.

In December 2007 the Washington State Department of Ecology released the Sixteenth Annual Solid Waste in Washington State Annual Status Report (Publication #07-07-048). In Chapter 6, Moderate Risk Waste Management, certain data was presented that helped determine past, present and future inventories of MRW in Lewis County for this plan. The key data points were from 2006 reports. In 2006 the number of residential units was 32,582. The population was 72,900. There were 1441 residential visits yielding a participation rate of 4.4%. Each visit brought in an average of 132.38 pounds of HHW. This data is used to make the inventory projections found in Table 6-1.

The following two tables give estimations of past, current and future inventories of MRW in Lewis County from residential and business sources.

Table 6-1 HHW Inventory

Waste Type	2005	2010	2015
Latex paint	525,000	1,225,000	2,000,000
Oil based paint	825,000	950,000	1,050,000
Cleaners	85,000	140,000	225,000
Garden chemicals	95,000	150,000	250,000
Used Oil	2,600,000	2,900,000	3,200,000
Fluorescent lights	170,000	200,000	230,000
Electronics	600,000	2,100,000	3,000,000

All data is in pounds

Table 6-2 Business MRW Inventory

Waste Type	2005	2010	2015
Latex paint	160,000	200,000	240,000
Oil based paint	80,000	100,000	120,000
Cleaners	5,000	6,500	8,000
Chemicals	8,500	10,000	11,500
Used oil	50,000	65,000	80,000
Fluorescent lights	75,000	100,000	125,000
Electronics	250,000	400,000	600,000

All data is in pounds

6.4.2 Educational and Informational Programs

There is a need for educational and informational programs. Lewis County has developed both of these programs. The CESQG collection awareness program is one of the most successful educational programs. The free material give-a-way program is a very successful informational program. The County dedicates time and resources to these programs to ensure the citizens and businesses in Lewis County are following local ordinances and regulations when it comes to managing MRW.

Educational programs are directed to specific target groups (ie. small businesses, schools). These programs are formal, ongoing and require feedback from participants. Target groups include teachers, business owners, school maintenance supervisors, trade organizations, and community groups. The program involves training. Training is usually provided through presentations. The presentations can be made to large groups, small groups, or individuals. Presentations can be made in person or by phone. County staff strives to make presentations worthwhile to participants. The staff encourages group presentations to maximize the synergy generated by the material presented. The staff uses the synergy to encourage action and to solicit feedback.

Informational programs continue to be fundamental to improving HHW management in Lewis County. Informational programs are very general. One goal is to reach as many people as possible with the information. A second goal is to increase participation in the HHW collection program. Informational programs are brief and concise. These programs are ongoing. The information always encourages people to take action.

The County's informational program: raises community awareness of the dangers associated with hazardous household products; encourages use of safer, alternative products; and informs residents of proper disposal methods for HHW. Public informational efforts include outreach to homes, schools, community groups, and businesses through direct contact and the media.

The Solid Waste Utility prepares and distributes a wide range of information on HHW. Information distributed addresses the dangers associated with hazardous household products, lists safer alternative products that can be used, provides "recipes" for less toxic cleaning products, describes safe lawn care and pest control methods, notes locations for recycling used motor oil, and lists services offered at the County's MRW collection facility. Although some of the information comes from outside sources, many brochures are prepared by the Solid Waste Utility's staff.

Informational materials are distributed at community events, as well as at numerous locations, including governmental offices, retail stores, drop-box stations, and the MRW facility.

The Solid Waste Utility also maintains an Internet site that includes directions to Hazo Hut, its hours of operation, and acceptable materials for disposal. The website also provides a list of safer alternatives to common household chemicals, as well as a list of locations that accept used motor oil. The website is located at:

<http://lewiscountywa.gov/publicworks/householdhazardous-waste-2>.

Lewis County has applied for a CPG from Ecology that includes \$10,000 for a Household Hazardous Waste Awareness Project. This project will promote green chemistry awareness (i.e., non-toxic or less toxic product alternatives) to Lewis County residents; the adverse impact of hazardous materials on public health and the environment; and the benefits of non-toxic or less toxic products at reducing the amount of synthetic chemicals entering the environment. Additional information will include correct recycling or disposal options for current inventories

of hazardous materials. Information will be disseminated through local media, presentations to schools and community organizations, and booths at community events.

In early 2007, over 100 new businesses were contacted about the availability of services through Lewis County. Industries contacted include dental, auto repair, auto body repair, and painting.

6.4.3 Collection

6.4.3.1 Hazo Hut

Lewis County's Moderate Risk Waste Facility, Hazo Hut, which is located at the site of the CTS in Centralia, collects MRW from households and certain amounts of hazardous waste from qualifying businesses. The Hazo Hut accepts a full range of MRW, but does not accept ammunition or explosives, biomedical waste, critically unstable materials, or radioactive wastes. Waste acceptance policies are subject to revision periodically. The Lewis County Public Works, Solid Waste Utility website includes a complete list of materials accepted for free disposal, accepted for fee disposal, and not accepted for disposal. The Hazo Hut is open every Wednesday to, and the first and third Saturdays of the month to residential customers. In 2009, over 71 percent of residential customers came on Wednesday. The schedule is subject to periodic review and revision.

Businesses or schools that want to dispose of MRW at the Hazo Hut must first qualify as a CESQG and be approved to bring MRW to the Hazo Hut by the county's hazardous waste coordinator. After being qualified and approved, the business may bring MRW to the Hazo Hut by appointment only. Applicable fees will be paid at the time the material is brought in. A receipt for the MRW brought in will be given to the business to use for record keeping purposes.

The Solid Waste Utility staff processes and consolidates all MRW brought in to the Hazo Hut. The staff prepares the MRW for shipping by placing the MRW in drums, DOT boxes or other approved containers. The staff adds all shipping and identification labels to the containers. The county utilizes a contractor to transport the MRW to a Treatment and Disposal site for proper disposal or recycling of the MRW. Usable products received in good condition are set aside and available free to the public. Swapping products provides: an opportunity for the product to be used for its original intent; reduces the amount of hazardous materials sold and eventually disposed of; saves the County money; and meets Ecology's goal of reducing hazardous materials. In 2009, approximately 4,165 gallons of paint and 6,870 pounds of toxic and corrosive materials were swapped out.

By providing a material exchange program, Lewis County can save the hazardous waste collection program a significant amount of money. As the success of the exchange program continues to grow, Lewis County will see increased savings. The majority of the material for exchange is paint. In 2009, 4,165 gallons were exchanged. At the approximate cost of \$3.50 per gallon for disposal, the paint exchange saved over \$14,500. The second most popular exchanged item is cleaning products. In 2009, 3,515 pounds of cleaning products were exchanged. At the approximate cost of \$1.50 per pound, the cleaning product exchange saved over \$5,200 in disposal costs. In 2006, the Hazo Hut began seeing a decline in customers. This trend continued in 2009. Even though the Hazo Hut experienced a decline in customers, the amount of material the Hazo Hut processed increased. Two emerging waste streams, fluorescent lamps and computers, contributed to the increase. In 2010, the Solid Waste Utility, using state grant funds, began offering free fluorescent light recycling to residents, schools, and

CESQGs. The goal of the free recycling program is to encourage more recycling of these lights. The Utility maintains two collection sites: Central Transfer Station in Centralia and the East Lewis County Transfer Station in Morton. As collection increases the threat from mercury releases to the environment will decrease and human health in Lewis County will be protected.

Table 6-3 summarizes the participation and collection results.

Table 6-3. 2007 Hazo Hut Participation and Collection Summary

Activity	2000	2006	2009
Residential customers (visits)	947	1,442	1002
Business customers (visits)	30(est)	78	106
Latex paint recycled (gallons)	786	2,329	3,710
Latex paint disposed (gallons)	1,000	3,150	405
Oil-based paint recycled (gallons)	163	782	1,115
Oil-based paint disposed (gallons)	4,200	3,300	3,630
Used motor oil (gallons)	24,330	28,800	21,550
Spent antifreeze (gallons)	1,320	1,115	1,385
Lead acid batteries (pounds)	-	42,595	24,445
Toxics recycled (pounds)	200	1,050	1,625
Toxics disposed (pounds)	4,900	3,985	8,640
Corrosives recycled (pounds)	229	1,600	3,515
Corrosives disposed (pounds)	4,243	5,400	4,400
Fluorescent lamps (pounds)	0	3,070	10,900
Electronics (pounds)	0	60,524	118,600

In 2005, CESQGs brought MRW to the Hazo Hut in over 44 visits. In 2006, this number rose to 78 visits. Participation in 2009 increased to 106 visits.

The majority of the waste processed at the Hazo Hut is paint. Currently, 47 percent of the paint goes back out through the redistribution (swapping) program.

6.4.3.2 Morton Collection Trailer

In May 2008 an MRW trailer was placed at the East Lewis County Transfer Station. During 2008 the trailer was used exclusively for the electronics collection program. Customers in the east county did not have to drive to Centralia to recycle their TVs and computers. The program was well received.

Beginning in 2009, the trailer was also used for the collection of latex paint and fluorescent lights. These materials were collected and transported to the Hazo Hut for processing. This change in the program was also well received by the residents of east Lewis County.

6.4.3.3 Special Collection Events

The Hazardous Waste Program sponsored six rural hazardous waste collection events and two used television collection events in 2007 between March and November. The locations chosen for

the collection events included Centralia, Morton, Packwood, Toledo, and Winlock. Table 6-4 summarizes the results of the events.

Table 6-4. 2007 Special Collection Event Summary

Activity	Location				
	Centralia	Morton	Toledo	Winlock	Packwood
Customers	130	42	14	14	10
Latex paint (gallons)	-	225	150	60	280
Oil-based paint (gallons)	-	60	39	-	115
Toxics (pounds)	-	20	25	-	10
Corrosives (pounds)	-	25	-	-	30
Lead acid batteries (pounds)	-	420	20	200	420
TVs (each)	130	12	-	-	-

In 2009 only two rural collection events were held. The decline in the participation at these events as well as the high labor cost made these events impractical. The two collection events were held in PeEll and Packwood. Both events were well attended. The material was brought back to the Hazo Hut for processing.

6.4.3.4 Drop-Off Collection

In 2006, the Hazardous Waste Program added two more used oil collection sites in Toledo and Pe Ell. The number of County-sponsored sites was eleven at the end of 2006. In 2007, one tank site was closed and a second site was moved. The possible sites for placement of future tanks include northwest Centralia, south Chehalis and Adna. Table 6-5 summarizes the activity at the County-sponsored sites in 2000, 2006 and 2009.

Table 6-5. Used Oil Collection at County-sponsored Sites (gallons)

Location	2000	2006	2009
Central Transfer Station, Centralia	9,130	13,470	13,525
State Street Shell, Chehalis	3,815	4,425	(closed)
PeEll Recycle, PeEll	0	125	325
Fire District #5, Napavine	2,775	2,925	1,925
Stilleaves, Winlock	3,005	1,725	2,125
S. County Airport, Toledo	0	280	425
Onalaska Drop Box, Onalaska	1,360	1,625	325(closed)
Dave's Repair, Mossyrock	1,650	925	1,200
Wolfe's Supply, Morton	1,335	1,750	(closed)
E Lewis Co. Transfer Station, Morton	860	975	1,550
Packwood Drop Box, Packwood	400	575	150(closed)
Total	24,330	28,800	21,550

Business-sponsored collection sites also exist in Lewis County. O'Reiley Auto Part stores (formerly Schucks) and the Wal-Mart store in Chehalis take used oil from customers. No data are available from these collection sites.

6.5 NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

A key focus of the state's Beyond Waste Plan is to decrease the amount of MRW disposal, by decreasing the use of hazardous substances in products and increasing the amount of MRW recycled. Several regional and national initiatives are already underway. By advancing these initiatives at a local level, Lewis County can reduce the amount of MRW it processes.

In March 2010 the governor of the State of Washington signed into law the mercury recycling act. This law mandates a manufacturer paid for recycling program for mercury containing lights beginning in January 2013. This is a significant program due to the fact that many local governments don't have the financial means to start a local recycling program. In the interim Lewis County will continue the current free fluorescent light recycling program.

There is also a national movement requiring retailers and manufacturers to take back certain items, such as latex paint. If even a portion of the paint currently brought to the Hazo Hut was redirected to retailers and manufacturers, the operations of the Hazo Hut could benefit from a reduction in the cost of processing and/or disposal and the ability to focus on more environmentally hazardous wastes.

6.6 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

6.6.1 Mission Statement

The Solid Waste Utility will utilize all available resources to: interdict hazardous waste from disposal in the solid waste stream and direct this waste to safe use, recycling, or approved disposal; disseminate information on alternative products that contain safer or non-toxic chemicals and encourage residents and businesses to buy these products and for retailers to sell them.

6.6.2 Guiding Principle

The Solid Waste Utility will consider best management practices when determining the proper course of action to take in managing specific hazardous waste streams.

6.6.3 Strategic Goals

Encourage retailers to remove toxic products from inventory.

Support all efforts at the state level to pass legislation to begin producer funded take back programs for hazardous materials.

6.6.4 Household Collection

Continue the existing operations of the Hazo Hut at the Central Transfer Station and the satellite collection site at the East Lewis County Transfer Station.

Continue periodic collection events in west and east communities of Lewis County.
Become a Lewis County collection site for the state-wide mercury light recycling program.
Become a Lewis County collection site for a future state-wide paint collection program.

6.6.5 Household and Public Information

Continue disseminating information on the proper management of hazardous waste to residents. Utilize the County's web site, printed material, printed advertizing, and radio advertizing.

6.6.6 Small Business Technical Assistance

Expand the technical assistance program to reach more schools and businesses. Update the county-wide CESQG data base.

Validate those CESQGs still in business. Add additional businesses to the data base as needed.

Make periodic contact with businesses in the data base with new program information.

6.6.7 Small Business Collection Assistance

Make periodic contact with businesses that have participated in the program when new program collection information is available.

Validate businesses that have not participated each year to determine if the businesses has a need for collection services.

6.6.8 Enforcement

Prohibit the disposal of lights containing mercury in the solid waste system in January 2013. Utilize existing enforcement infrastructure to uphold the ban.

Provide additional resources to ensure businesses are properly managing their hazardous waste.

6.6.9 Used Oil Recycling Information & Collection

Continue the existing program.

Add tanks to the communities of Adna, Packwood, Chehalis, and northwest Centralia.

Publicize the volunteer oil filter recycling program. Consider making this program mandatory for businesses.

6.6.10 Objectives

6.6.10.1 Eliminate toxic pesticides

Toxic pesticides are one of the major contributors to poor health in the home and a major contributor to damage to the environment.

Toxic pesticides are still used in schools and many businesses.

Educate homeowners, school officials and business owners on the use of an Integrated Pest Management program.

Voluntarily eliminate the use of toxic pesticides in home, schools and businesses.

Encourage retailers to voluntarily end the sale of toxic pesticides.

Encourage the immediate turn in of remaining supplies of toxic pesticides from homes, schools, and businesses to the Hazo Hut.

6.6.10.2 Promote Green Cleaning Products

Toxic and corrosive cleaners are a major cause of poor indoor air quality leading to breathing problems in young children and elderly adults.

Educate homeowners, school officials, and business owners on the use of green cleaners.

Eliminate the use of toxic and corrosive in homes, schools, and businesses.

Encourage the immediate turn in of remaining supplies of toxic and corrosive cleaners from homes, schools, and businesses to the Hazo Hut.

6.6.10.3 Eliminate the surplus storage of leftover paint in homes and businesses

Inform residents and businesses that paint has a shelf life and becomes an unusable waste when it is left in storage for too many years.

Encourage residents and businesses to buy only the paint needed to do a project and to use it all for that project eliminating leftover paint.

Inform residents that the Hazo Hut has a free program for the collection of unused paint. Encourage residents to use the program to turn in leftover paint.

Inform businesses that the Hazo Hut can manage their leftover paint, in many cases for free, if the paint is turned in disposable in usable condition. A small fee will be charged for unusable waste paint.

Inform residents and businesses of the free paint give-a-way program. This program is a great benefit to Lewis County and saves the HHW program thousands of dollars in disposal costs each year.

6.6.10.4 Recycling of lights containing mercury

Help implement the state law for the recycling of lights containing mercury by participating as a collector at the both the Hazo Hut and the East Lewis County Transfer Station.

Inform residents, schools, and business that fluorescent lights contain mercury. These lights need to be recycled and not thrown in the garbage.

Provide free recycling of fluorescent lights to residents, schools, and small businesses until the state recycling law takes effect.

6.6.11 Programs and Milestones

6.6.11.1 Used oil and spent antifreeze collection program

Provide free spent antifreeze collection to residents at the following locations: Hazo Hut and East Lewis County Transfer Station.

Collect 2000 gallons of spent antifreeze from residents annually.

Provide free used oil collection to residents and businesses at the following location: Hazo Hut.

Provide free used oil collection to residents at the following transfer station: East Lewis County Transfer Station.

Provide free used oil collections in the following communities using self-service used oil collection tanks: Chehalis, Adna, PeEll, Napavine, Winlock, Toledo, Mossyrock, Packwood.

Collect 25,000 gallons of used oil from residents annually.

6.6.11.2 HHW collection program

Serve 1500 customers per year at the Hazo Hut and rural collection events. Collect 200,000 pounds of HHW annually.

Collect 30,000 linear feet of fluorescent lamps and 1500 compact fluorescent lamps from residents annually.

6.6.11.3 HHW awareness program

Inform 10,000 residents each year on the HHW collection program and the free give-a-way program.

Educate 100 residents each year on green cleaners and the integrated pest management program.

6.6.11.4 CESQG collection program

Serve 150 businesses each year. Collect 60,000 pounds of MRW from businesses each year.

Collect 100,000 linear feet of fluorescent lamps from businesses and schools annually.

6.6.11.5 CESQG education program

Update the business data base for Lewis County. Identify the businesses that qualify as CESQG.

Make a presentation on the SQG collection program to 50 businesses each year.

6.6.11.6 Electronics recycling program

Collect electronics from residents and businesses at the Central Transfer Station and the East Lewis County Transfer Station for a fee.

Maintain a contract with a transporter/processor to recycle the material collected. Utilize a transporter/processor that will allow for the free collection of TVs and computers.

Collect and recycle 150,000 pounds of electronics from residents, schools and businesses annually.

6.6.12 Alternative Programs

6.6.12.1 Medicine take back program

Work with state and local agencies to find alternative solutions that will not involve the Hazo Hut in the collection of unused/out-of-date medications.

Work with local and state officials to pass legislation to create a free prescription medication take back program. Drop off locations would be primarily pharmacies and medical facilities.

6.6.12.2 Agricultural Pesticide Disposal Program

The Hazo Hut will not collect restricted use agricultural pesticides or commercial grade pesticides.

Users of these materials will be directed to contact the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) Pesticide Disposal Program. This program holds occasional free collection events for these materials. More information is available by contacting the WSDA:

By Phone: 360-902-2056

By Mail: WSDA Pesticide Disposal Program, P.O. BOX 42560, Olympia, WA 98504-2560

By e-mail: WastePesticide@agr.wa.gov

6.6.12.3 Paint take back program

Work with local and state officials to pass legislation to create a free paint collection and recycling program.

The Hazo Hut and the East Lewis County Transfer Station would be drop off locations.

6.6.13 Annual Budgets

The MRW program costs approximately \$120,000 per year to run. Future savings will be realized when free recycling programs become available including fluorescent lights recycling, electronics recycling, and paint recycling. Future cost increases may occur if more hazardous material is turned in that must be disposed of. The MRW disposal contract will be renegotiated in the next 5 years. This could have a significant budget impact if costs fluctuate upwards significantly. The Hazo Hut is constructed with a geotextile skin. In the event this skin has to be replaced before the end of its 20 year life (2023) this would be a significant expenditure. It is recommended that a 2% increase be given to the budget each year from 2010 levels as the minimum for maintaining the program at current service levels.

Past, present and projected budgets:	Actual Expenditures :
2007: \$113,004	\$121,657
2008: \$120,531	\$124,253
2009: \$109,000	\$120,827
2010: \$ 90,650	
2011: \$ 92,500	
2012: \$ 94,350	
2013: \$ 96,250	
2014: \$ 98,200	
2015: \$100,200	
2016: \$102,200	
2017: \$104,250	
2018: \$106,500	
2019: \$108,650	
2020: \$111,000	

6.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

Continue existing operations at Hazo Hut and periodic collection events in outlying areas, as well as associated educational efforts. Monitor the need to hold special collection events more frequently or at different locations, as funding allows and the need arises.

Keep informed of research and initiatives at the state level and review them for potential application in Lewis County. In particular:

Continue to investigate alternatives and options for pushing back the management of MRW to the manufacturers and retailers of products containing toxic or hazardous materials.

Continue to promote the use of alternative products (green products) to those containing toxic or hazardous materials. Inform the public on the proper disposal method of products containing toxic or hazardous materials.

Build an MRW collection and storage facility if or when a new transfer station is developed and built in South Lewis County (as described in Chapter 3).

As economic development is pursued in South Lewis County, monitor the types of businesses and industry coming into the County and work with these companies to identify, reduce, and properly manage MRW.

Work with retailers locally to establish and promote latex paint take-back programs. Promote programs similar to the very successful free paint give-a-way program.