

CHAPTER 7: HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTES

Overview

Moderate risk waste (MRW) is hazardous waste produced by households and by businesses in small quantities. It is also referred to as Household Hazardous Waste, or HHW. Because this waste is generally exempt from hazardous waste regulation, a variety of methods are used to manage this waste.

Washington State requires all cities and counties in the State to develop plans for improving moderate risk waste management in their jurisdictions. In particular, moderate risk wastes should be diverted from disposal in transfer stations, sewer and septic systems, and indiscriminate disposal. Waste prevention, reduction, and recycling must be emphasized.

Mason County Utilities and Waste Management is the coordinating body for the development of this MRW chapter to address hazardous waste management for Mason County and the City of Shelton. The City and County have worked together and with the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) to create this chapter of the Solid Waste Management Plan. The interlocal agreement related to the development of this Plan is in Appendix G.

The most recent guidelines for planning suggest this document have two primary parts; a primary section, and an implementation schedule. There are six elements which are required to be addressed in the primary section.

Required Elements are discussed under the heading of **Goals and Objectives**:

- 1 *Public Education* can be found on page 2 of this chapter
- 2 *Collection* can be found on page 3 of this chapter
3. *Small business collection assistance* can be found on page 3 of this chapter
4. *Small business technical assistance* can be found on page 3 of this chapter
- 5 *Enforcement* can be found on page 3 of this chapter
- 6 *Used oil education and collection* can be found on page 4 of this chapter

The implementation schedule can be found on the last page of this chapter.

Recommendations begin on page 11.

Introduction

Currently, Mason County households generate approximately 210 tons of hazardous waste every year (based on State estimates. See Appendix H, *State Data Summary*). Of the materials properly managed, almost 50 % of the household hazardous waste is recycled, 25% is landfilled at an authorized hazardous waste disposal facility, while approximately 25% is buried. Landfilling and dumping hazardous wastes on the ground can result in serious contamination of the environment.

Businesses in the County currently generate an unknown amount of moderate risk waste every year, but based on State data, are probably about 78 tons per year (see Appendix H).

Like households, many business owners and operators are unaware of the hazards posed by the products they use. Additionally, people are often unaware of the regulations that affect the way these hazardous products are to be handled, stored, and disposed.

Washington State has identified as hazardous wastes:

- waste solvents
- oil-based paints
- cleaners
- auto batteries
- waste oil
- antifreeze

Along with other items, these wastes are noted because of the quantities in which they are available, generated and disposed. These quantities typically fall below thresholds requiring additional reporting. A more comprehensive list of materials can be found in Appendix I.

MRW Plan Revision and Update Process

During the MRW Plan's implementation, changes may occur in planned activities, assigned roles and responsibilities, and budget requirements. Changes may occur as new information is gathered, as state legislation or regulations are revised or adopted, and as other events occur that influence planned activities. Changes that are determined to be minor and consistent with the Plan will not require a plan amendment. Such changes will be documented, however, and provided to the City of Shelton, Mason County, the SWAC, and the Department of Ecology. Should an amendment be required, all parties will collaborate on the language and implementation of the changes.

Goals and Objectives

There are six required elements required in a Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Each is listed below, along with a brief statement for that element and a summary of the strategies considered.

1. Household hazardous waste and commercial hazardous waste education.

Educational objectives for households and businesses include providing information on product hazards, preferred moderate risk waste management methods, alternative products available, local recycling and disposal services, waste exchange programs, and specifically for businesses, how to determine their generator status.

The following strategies were considered to meet the objectives:

- Informing residents, community groups, and business groups through fact sheets, public service announcements, website links, and news articles via the internet and other technologies.
- Establishing or expanding school programs to educate children about household hazardous waste.
- Providing general moderate risk waste management information to businesses through fact sheets, website links such as <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/business/index.html> and other informational materials.
- Targeting educational activities to focus on specific groups of businesses
- Providing technical assistance through on-site visits and workshops.

2. Household hazardous waste collection.

The principal objective for household hazardous waste collection is to provide ongoing services via year-round facilities and other options to collect household hazardous waste.

The following strategies were considered for collecting household hazardous waste:

- Conducting collection events
- Establishing additional permanent collection facilities with convenient hours
- Collecting household batteries
- Providing for waste oil collection and recycling

3, 4 Moderate risk waste collection and technical assistance for businesses.

The objectives of providing moderate risk waste collection services for businesses include reducing the amounts of stored or mismanaged moderate risk waste and providing environmentally sound disposal options for moderate risk waste that cannot be prevented, recycled or reduced. This component has two parts: technical assistance and collection assistance. These two parts were identified on page 1, *Required elements* 3+4.

The following were considered for achieving these two objectives:

- Holding commercial collection events.
- Expanding collection service at the current permanent facility for CESQG's.
- Providing mobile collection for commercial moderate risk waste.
- Printed or internet based educational flyers or fact sheets with regular updates.
- Provide businesses with information on private hazardous waste service providers available to perform collection services for businesses. For example, <http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/hwsd/default.htm>
- Site visits focusing on best management practices and non-regulatory recommendations via the Local Source Control program.
- Recognition for those who earn it.

5. Compliance and enforcement activities include several objectives. They are:

- Determining the current level of compliance
- Encouraging future compliance
- Fostering improved moderate risk waste management

- Developing waste surveillance programs to remove targeted moderate risk wastes from the municipal solid waste stream
- Compliance at City and County facilities

The following are strategies for achieving compliance with moderate risk waste management programs:

- Improving signs at the transfer stations that address proper moderate risk waste disposal
 - Inspecting businesses generating moderate risk waste
 - Developing local ordinances governing moderate risk waste management.
 - Dedication of funds to bring County facilities into compliance, including the pursuit of grants from Ecology or other agencies.
6. Continue providing a convenient Used Oil Recycling Program to Mason County residents.
- Offer service at County sites
 - Support local business partners offering collection to the public
- In addition, health and safety are a priority. Objectives for the County include improving workers' awareness and understanding of the hazards associated with moderate risk waste.

The following were considered for improving health and safety practices:

- Providing additional health and safety training to public employees
- Supporting additional training of private solid waste haulers
- Supporting health and safety training among businesses generating moderate risk waste.

Evaluating Success

The objective of program evaluation is to measure the success of this Plan in solving the identified problems. The following alternatives were considered for evaluating the success:

1. Convene a technical advisory committee. This committee would review the success of individual program components in improving hazardous waste management in the County. Reviews could occur periodically, with recommendations for necessary adjustments to the plan made during its implementation.
2. Centralize program coordination and evaluation. This centralization could be done through one local agency to provide a focal point for tracking the overall progress of the program.
3. Track waste quantities, participation rates, expenses and income and implementation problems.
4. Conduct follow-up surveys. These surveys would measure changes in commercial and household hazardous waste management.

This Plan addresses Mason County's goals and meets the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Management Act and Ecology's planning guidelines. This plan also supports the State's Solid Waste Management Plan, now called *Beyond Waste*. The State vision provides a foundation for the development of a long-term strategy for improving moderate risk waste management in Mason County. It also addresses the County's immediate needs for improved moderate risk waste prevention, management, and increased public awareness.

The previous MRW Plan was approved by Ecology in 1991. Participants included Mason County and the City of Shelton; the same is this case in this version. An interlocal agreement (along with a resolution of adoption) between the county and its only incorporated city is attached in Appendices G and F respectively.

The Mason County Department of Utilities and Waste Management is the lead agency responsible for overseeing all aspects of the plan's development. This department will also be responsible for implementing specific recommendations and coordinating implementation by other local agencies. Other local agencies that may be designated lead for implementing a certain aspect of this plan are identified in the implementation schedule on the last page of this chapter. In addition, the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) has participated in the plans review and development. Along with other interested and affected parties, the SWAC will monitor and provide guidance for implementation of Mason County's MRW plan.

Public participation

Several strategies were used to involve interested and affected parties in the development of the plan. The Mason County planning staff divided the emphasis for public participation between:

- Obtaining public input on problem definition, priority setting, and proposed alternative solutions to identified problems
- Informing the public about moderate risk waste issues and activities.

In addition to taking the lead in implementing many of the MRW Plan's recommendations, the County will be responsible for tracking waste quantities collected and participation rates. This will include monitoring costs incurred during the MRW Plan's implementation. The Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) will review and evaluate program activities. Implementation plans for the various program components will be reviewed by staff. That review will encourage the use of similar methods for measuring program participation, waste quantities, income and expenditures, and other evaluation factors. This oversight will help the SWAC measure the success of the plan and allow the County to make any necessary adjustments to improve the MRW Plan and program effectiveness.

Coordination with the Solid Waste Advisory Committee

The SWAC is a standing citizen advisory group that represents a variety of interests within the County including private industry, citizens and public interest groups, and local officials. The committee meets monthly, and the meetings are advertised and open to the public. The membership of the SWAC is shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Membership of the Mason County Solid Waste Advisory Committee, 2010.

Name	Affiliation
Wendy Ervin	Citizen
Janet O'Connor (Chair)	Citizen
Rik Fredrickson	Mason County Garbage and Recycling
Vicki Rice	Citizen
Scott Wilson	Wilson Recycling
Sunny Richwald	Habitat for Humanity

County and city solid waste staff shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 County and City solid waste staff

Name	Affiliation
David Baker	Mason County Utilities and Waste Management
Jason Dose	City of Shelton
Rose Swier	Mason County Environmental Health

Generally, the SWAC assists with the development of programs and policies concerning solid waste handling and disposal. In addition, the SWAC typically reviews proposed rules, policies, and ordinances before being sent to the County for adoption.

The SWAC provided advice and comments throughout the planning process for the development of the plan, as well as the preliminary draft solid waste plan prior to its revision and submittal to Ecology.

Public Hearings, Meetings, and Workshops

Multiple meetings and workshops were used to solicit public and SWAC comment. Prior to adoption, several formal public hearings will be held by the City and County.

Involving the public through use of the media

A number of outreach tools are being used to inform the public and interested groups of the MRW plan's development and to encourage greater involvement with moderate risk waste issues. News releases and advertising encouraged attendance at the workshops and participation in the surveys conducted by Mason County. Throughout the implementation phase of the plan, press releases, internet, newspapers, public events and radio will also be used to increase awareness of Mason County's moderate waste risk problems and solutions.

Moderate Risk Waste Surveys

A survey of residents was mailed out in 2008. The focus was not exclusively about MRW, however, information about hazardous waste was recognized by respondents as an issue separate from disposal, and knowledge about where to go for assistance was well known (more than 90%).

MRW in Mason County

Moderate risk waste refers to two types of hazardous waste:

1. Household hazardous waste (residential).
2. Wastes produced by businesses below the (regulatory) threshold quantities.

These wastes, though just as hazardous as fully regulated wastes, are considered "moderate" because they are produced in small quantities relative to the amounts of hazardous waste generated by businesses fully regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Residential

Residents are often unaware of the potential hazards posed by many of the products used in their homes. Recognition of hazardous products and wastes is key to encouraging the safe and proper disposal of moderate risk waste. In addition, residents are often unaware of their options for reducing, recycling, and disposing of their household hazardous wastes. To maximize its effectiveness, this Plan's recommendations address the need for a public education program informing residents about the types of hazardous products likely to be found in their homes, the possible affects, and safer alternatives where such alternatives exist.

Household Hazardous Waste Generation

This section provides an overview of household hazardous waste management. The objective is to:

- Describe how household hazardous waste is being managed
- Estimate how much household hazardous waste will be produced in the next five years, the timeframe of this MRW Plan.

Assessing Household Hazardous Waste Generation

Methods for investigating household hazardous waste generation include solid waste sorting studies, collection programs, and phone or mail surveys of randomly selected households. The State data suggests that about 1% of the disposal tonnage is hazardous. Over the last few years, this works out to about 300 tons per year of household generation.

Household Hazardous Waste Management

Residentially generated waste is exclusively managed by residents. That is, residents are responsible for identifying and transporting their HHW to the fixed facility in Shelton. Once on site, trained staff can properly sort, categorize and containerize wastes to DOT specification for transport to a hazardous waste processing facility. Historically, this service was available daily at the transfer station in Shelton. As of January of 2010, HHW drop off is limited to Fridays only from 8-12; the only time staff is available to check in loads from the public. Another significant change is that along with the reduction in hours, latex paint is no longer accepted as HHW.

In addition to this service in Shelton, North Mason residents are encouraged to use the Kitsap County facility. Mason and Kitsap have developed an interlocal agreement allowing North Mason residents to utilize the Kitsap site for disposal of household hazardous wastes.

Household Hazardous Waste Projections

Results from recent data can typically be used to project household hazardous waste generation in Mason County for the near future. However, with the dramatic change in available service, it is challenging to project future quantities.

Commercial Moderate Risk Waste Generation

In 2008, Mason County partnered with Kitsap County to implement a Local Source Control grant. This grant funded two staff for 18 months to contact and inventory businesses in both counties. Funding for this project was renewed in 2009. In summary, this program was designed to send a non-regulatory staff to businesses and assess current practices. In addition, recommendations regarding options, BMPs (Best Management Practices) and alternatives are offered. In the first year, more than 60 technical visits were provided. The initial report will be included in the final version of this Plan as Appendix J.

Many businesses are aware they produce moderate risk waste. Most of the wastes are self-hauled to a treatment or recycling facility, or picked up by a hazardous waste service provider. Auto-related businesses, such as vehicle maintenance and gas stations, wholesale, and retail trades generated the largest quantities of moderate risk waste. As a result, these have been the primary focus of the Source Control Specialist.

In addition, County and City facilities should be encouraged and supported in pursuing less toxic products. For example, there are many alternatives to vehicle maintenance products as well as custodial cleaners and sanitizers.

Regulated Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities

No treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facilities have been permitted in Mason County.

Transporters will travel to the County and pick up hazardous wastes which must be transported to their TSD. Multiple vendors for these services are available, and several may be used for different materials at any one time.

Health and Safety Training

Employees who could potentially come into contact with moderate risk wastes receive the levels of training required by WISHA and OSHA, and have a 40 hour HAZWOPER certification.

Mason County Health Department

The Health Department receives funding through the County's general fund and the tip fees collected by the solid waste program. The Health Department provides technical assistance, regulatory oversight, site inspections, as well as managing the operating permits for the County's MRW facility. Staff is also available as a resource to other departments in and outside the County.

State of Washington Grants Program

As mentioned earlier, State funding for several projects, including the update of this MRW Plan, is obtained through grants administered through Ecology. These grants typically operate on a matching funds basis. Ecology can also help in financing implementation of MRW programs listed in adopted local hazardous waste plans.

Overall Improvements to Hazardous Waste Management

The MRW Plan needs to promote less hazardous product use and waste disposal practices that minimize human exposure and environmental risks. Many people frequently exposed to these hazardous products are unaware of their potential hazard to health and safety, safer alternatives, or the threats to the environment posed by their improper use and disposal.

The MRW Plan needs to promote increased hazardous waste reduction and recycling among residents and businesses. Waste reduction strategies-such as substituting safer alternative products for their hazardous counterparts-involve preventing the production of hazardous waste. Increased recycling of hazardous waste, such as recycling automobile batteries or automotive oil, preserves resources and keeps these wastes from contaminating the environment through improper disposal. Nonetheless, some moderate risk waste will be generated and require disposal.

Improving Household Hazardous Waste Management

The MRW Plan needs to inform residents about the following:

- What household hazardous wastes are, by better defining and regularly updating information available through fliers, workshops, and websites.
- How hazardous household products should be handled and stored,
- What safer alternatives, waste reduction, recycling, and preferred disposal options are available locally for household hazardous wastes.

In addition to emphasizing public information, the MRW Plan needs to ensure that proper disposal options are available to residents who have hazardous wastes that cannot be reduced or recycled.

Local Government Support for Improving Hazardous Waste Management

The role of local governments in improving moderate risk waste management should include five functions. First, local governments need to provide residents and businesses with information about moderate risk waste management. This includes information on:

- Hazardous product and waste identification ,and safer alternatives
- Proper handling and storage practices
- Opportunities for waste reduction and recycling
- Regulatory compliance
- Proper disposal methods and locally available options.

Second, local governments need to assist residents and businesses with moderate risk waste disposal.

Third, local governments will encourage residents and businesses comply with programs established to:

- Reduce the amounts of moderate risk waste generated, and
- Improve the management of moderate risk waste businesses and residents cannot avoid generating.

Fourth, local governments need to ensure that their workers routinely exposed to moderate risk wastes, such as refuse collectors, HHW facility operators, and transfer station operators, take adequate precautions to minimize their exposure to moderate risk waste.

Fifth and finally, local governments need to track the MRW Plan's programs to ensure these programs are meeting their objectives, and to measure changes in moderate risk waste generation and disposal.

Permanent collection facility

An additional, permanent, permitted facility could accept both household hazardous waste and small quantity generator wastes. Mason County should explore this option, and pursue additional, outside funding to realize this goal.

Health and Safety

Health and safety objectives for Mason County include improving workers' awareness and understanding of the hazards associated with moderate risk waste. The following are considerations for improving workers' awareness and understanding of hazards:

1. Provide additional training to public employees. These employees would be solid waste and wastewater facility workers who may be routinely exposed to moderate

- risk waste. Those workers usually receive health and safety training that includes information on hazardous substances. They could also be given additional training to provide more in-depth information on recognizing and responding to chemical hazards.
2. Encourage and support additional training of private solid waste haulers. Training materials developed for public employees could be shared with private' waste collectors. The private waste collectors could be encouraged to participate in public employee training sessions or vice versa.
 3. Support and advocate increased health and safety training among commercial waste generators. Many commercial waste generators may not be receiving the health and safety training they should. Education and technical assistance programs could be used to help employers provide any necessary training.

State Actions

Mason County recommends that Ecology continue and expand grant programs and technical assistance to improve moderate risk waste management. In addition, the State should review the feasibility of legislation which would establish a voluntary program or require retail establishments to accept from the public specific moderate risk wastes which are created from products sold by those establishments. This strategy is already effective for auto batteries, motor oil, and in some cases, electronic wastes, fluorescent lamps, and potentially paint products. This *Beyond Waste* goal is also known as Product Stewardship or manufacturer responsibility. Mason County should actively support these goals and efforts to further these goals.

Schedule

The schedule, budget and capital facility plan for the next five years can be found in the County's Comprehensive Plan.

For Mason County, funding for the program will be derived locally, and may be supplemented by available grants from the State of Washington. Special projects may be eligible for grants from other entities.

Plan Recommendations

The Mason County MRW Plan recommendations fall into the program areas defined in the requirements and goals section. Each area is listed below with a summary of the recommendations made in that area. Full implementation of the recommendations will depend upon the availability of adequate funding through local and state sources.

1. Hazardous waste education

The primary objective of hazardous waste education is to inform people of:

- The dangers of hazardous products.
- The availability of alternative products.

- Best Management Practices for residents and businesses.
- Local recycling and disposal services.

The following ideas should be considered for education of households:

Provide information to residents or community groups. As an example, activities could include:

- Post information on-line and provide links to other information
- Sending information to residents through mailings, or radio ads.
- Posting and distributing information in retail stores.
- Encouraging environmental organizations to conduct educational activities.
- Locally advertising and distributing educational materials.

Conduct school programs to educate children about household hazardous waste. The options could include:

- Incorporating household hazardous waste education into school curriculums
- Conducting classroom presentations or assemblies.

Provide educational services to community groups. The activities could include:

- Developing a display to take to community events.
- Establishing information centers at community gathering places, such as libraries.
- Providing speakers' to community groups.

Moderate risk waste educational activities will be developed and implemented primarily by County staff. Other agencies, such as Ecology, will be requested to assist in providing information on moderate risk waste management. The County will develop and publicize informational material on moderate risk wastes. This material will include such items as fact sheets and brochures, specifically for Mason County's residents and businesses. The material will stress identification of hazardous products, use of safer alternatives, proper management of moderate risk wastes, and locally available management options. Waste reduction and recycling opportunities will be emphasized.

Informational material can be publicized through the media, in mailings to residents and businesses, in retail stores, and through government offices and websites. Educational material already available through Ecology or other public and private individuals will be reviewed and also made available. This type of information will allow consumers to make more informed choices in purchasing, and should encourage use of safer alternative products which are less hazardous.

The County will coordinate providing speakers to address interested local public groups on moderate risk waste reduction, storage, and disposal. Access to informational materials, videos, presentations, and speakers will be available to the public through libraries, fairs, and other events and public buildings.

The County will work with the various school districts to incorporate educational programs in a manner which is applicable to the Mason County area.

The County will assist small quantity generators through the ongoing support of the Source Control Specialist.

2. Collection of household hazardous waste

A permanent facility for the collection and storage of household hazardous waste has been established at the Transfer Station. This site collects waste motor oil, antifreeze, pesticides and other poisons, paints, auto batteries, and other typical home-generated wastes.

Opportunities for additional collection of household hazardous wastes include:

- A feasibility study to assess the need for one or more permanent facilities at other areas to serve residents further than 12 miles from the Transfer Station. The study will consider costs, and the types and sources of waste such a facility could accept. Opportunities to collect household and commercial moderate risk waste will be considered, along with hours of operation and other aspects of convenient service.
- Provide collection events to outlying communities who are a distance from the fixed facility.
- Continue to provide waste oil collection facilities at the Transfer Station, the Belfair, Hoodspout and Union drop boxes, and at other locations convenient to residents.
- The feasibility of a voluntary point-of-sale or other collection program for dry cell batteries.
- Continuing an agreement with Kitsap County to serve Mason's north county residents.

The County will examine the feasibility of establishing a permanent moderate risk waste collection facility accept wastes from small quantity generators (SQG). The current facility is limited in capacity, staff, and safety equipment to effectively provide this service to the business community at this time. When circumstances permit, this should be implemented.

3.4 Business technical assistance and collection

Ongoing support for the Local Sources Control Specialist has been and likely will be the best strategy to address this area.

- Collection and technical assistance for businesses (required elements 3 & 4).
- Continuing an agreement with Kitsap County to serve all Mason County SQGs.

5. Enforcement and Compliance

Enforcement and compliance activities have three components:

- increasing the information on moderate risk waste available at the transfer stations
- coordinating an inspection program for small quantity generators, and developing regional ordinances
- Ensuring the collection facility at the transfer station is in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The recommendations listed above are designed to help Mason County and the City of Shelton meet the stated goals for the plan. These recommendations are designed to protect natural resources and human health by improving moderate risk waste

management in Mason County. Such improvements are fostered by education, training, collection services, and compliance activities. The Hazardous Waste Management Act's waste management priorities are also promoted, with emphasis on waste prevention, reduction, and recycling. Recommendations from the state's Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan, *Beyond Waste*, will be implemented where possible.

The following ideas are recommended for achieving compliance with and enforcement of moderate risk waste programs and ordinances:

Posting of signs. Existing signs can be revised and new signs posted that specifically address proper disposal of moderate risk wastes.

Waste surveillance. Waste can be surveyed to remove potential sources of heavy metals and other toxic substances from the waste stream.

Commercial generator facility inspections and permitting. Moderate risk waste, inspections could be incorporated into existing inspection activities, such as building, health district, or fire inspections. Existing permit or licensing programs could be expanded to include moderate risk waste.

Ordinances. County and municipal ordinances could be enacted to specifically prohibit the disposal of moderate risk wastes into wastewater treatment and municipal solid waste facilities, storm sewers, other collection systems, onto the land, or into ground or surface waters.

6. Used Oil Recycling Program

- Continue providing a convenient service at County sites
- Support local business partners offering collection to the public

7. Health and safety

Operating staff at the facility shall have the required training and certification to handle hazardous materials. Training opportunities, both required and elective, shall be attended as needed or possible. Appropriate signage and other methods of raising awareness about the potential hazards should be explored and implemented.

County staff should work to develop a training program for employees. This health and safety information will be made available to all public workers potentially exposed to moderate risk waste. This should be provided to all personnel at the Mason County transfer stations, as well as other County staff who may have hazardous materials in their workplace. Assistance will be requested from the Washington Departments of Ecology, and Labor and Industries in performing this task.

The recommendations are coordinated with existing and planned solid waste management activities. Thus, the MRW Plan relies on coordination among state and local governments, citizens, and businesses. Most activities recommended in this Plan will be implemented by local agencies relying on interlocal agreements. Funding will be from local resources, such as tip fees, and additional support from grants.

Plan Implementation

The Mason County Department of Utilities and Waste Management will take the lead in coordinating implementation of the MRW Plan. It is also responsible for implementing most of the specific programs. These programs include the following:

- Providing household hazardous waste education and moderate risk waste education for businesses and residents *Ongoing*.
- Providing moderate risk waste education for businesses, including technical assistance. *Source Control position, ongoing*
- Conducting household hazardous waste collection events and evaluating the need to expand these events to other areas of the county. *Will consider*
- Providing for collection of household hazardous wastes at the Mason County transfer station and at other locations within the County. *Ongoing*
- Evaluating the feasibility of establishing additional permanent collection facilities for moderate risk wastes produced by households and businesses. *Will consider*
- Developing a moderate risk waste health and safety training program for workers. *Future implementation*
- Developing model local ordinances controlling moderate risk waste management. *Will consider*
- Working with the Mason County Health Department in expanding compliance and enforcement activities to encourage businesses to improve their moderate risk waste management practices. *Source Control position, ongoing*
- Supporting program evaluation. Mason County and the City of Shelton will assist with moderate risk waste education for households and businesses, and promote participation in moderate risk waste collection activities. They will review and, as appropriate, adopt ordinances for regulating moderate risk waste management. *Ongoing*

Ecology will be involved in implementation of the MRW Plan's programs, particularly concerning moderate risk waste education, technical assistance, and compliance. Other local agencies will also be involved in the implementation process.