

Welcome!

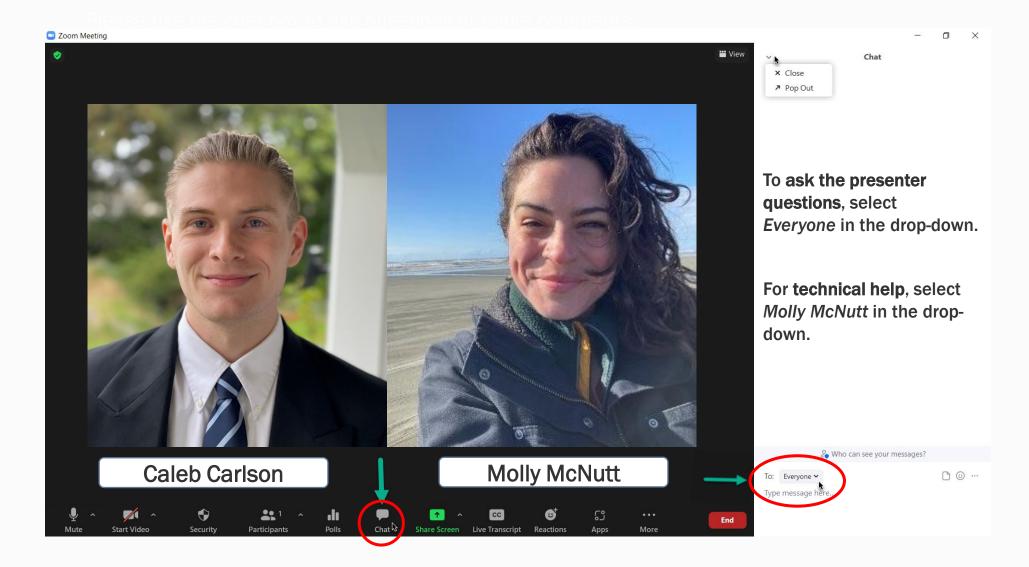
Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meeting

- Please keep your video off unless you are presenting this will help with internet connectivity.
- We are conducting sound tests before 9:30 am, if you cannot hear us, please connect your audio.
- If you have technical issues, please use the chat box and we will help you troubleshoot.





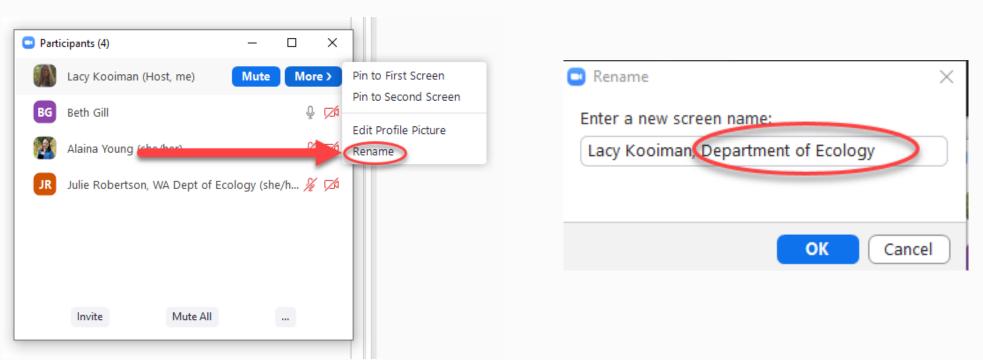
Assisting with this meeting:





Zoom Functions: Rename to Add Your Affiliation



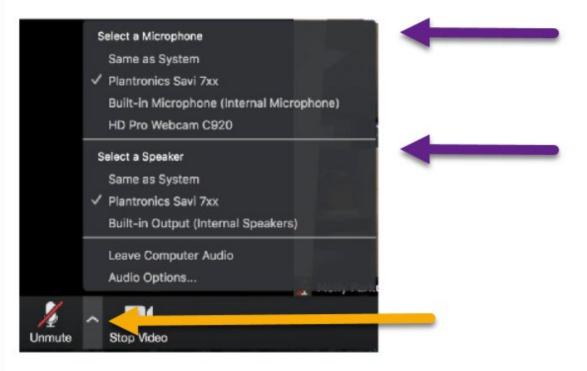




Zoom Functions: Audio Settings

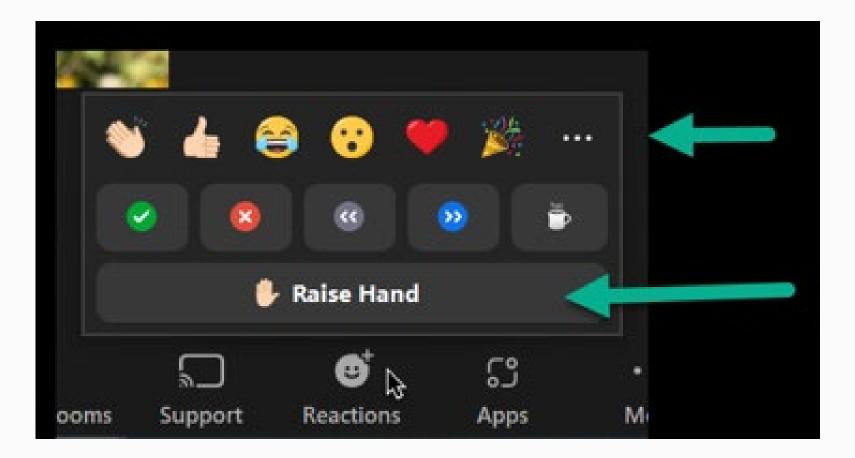
Mute/Unmute & Audio Settings

You can mute and unmute your microphone. If you click on the arrow next to the mute button (bottom left main Zoom screen), you have additional options for audio settings. You can change your microphone, leave the computer audio or access the audio options.





Zoom Functions: Raising Your Hand







Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meeting

May 8, 2024



Agenda Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meeting May 8, 2024 | 9:30 a.m. – 11:20 a.m.

Call to Order & Zoom Meeting Instructions

9:30 a.m. | 5 minutes | Jay Blazey (Vice Chair)

SWAC Update 9:35 a.m. | 5 minutes | Jay Blazey (Vice Chair)

Ecology Updates 9:40 a.m. | 10 minutes | Peter Lyon, Dept. of Ecology SWM

Battery Stewardship / Electric Vehicle Battery Report 9:50 a.m. | 20 minutes | Megan Warfield, Dept. of Ecology SWM **Waste & Toxics Reduction Laws**

10:10 a.m. | 35 minutes |

• Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) and Single-use Plastic Bag Ban – Lauren DiRe, Dept. of Ecology SWM

• Single-use Serviceware Law – Carolyn Bowie, Dept. of Ecology SWM

• PFAS in Food Packaging – Kathleen Gilligan, Dept. of Ecology HWTR

Compostable Products Advisory Committee

10:45 a.m. | 20 minutes | Cullen Naumoff Leese, Dept. of Ecology SWM

Member Updates & Roundtable

11:05 a.m. | 15 minutes | Jay Blazey (Vice Chair)

Adjourn





SWAC Update

Jay Blazey (Vice Chair)





Ecology Updates

Peter Lyon, Dept. of Ecology SWM



Agenda Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meeting May 8, 2024 | 9:30 a.m. – 11:20 a.m.

Call to Order & Zoom Meeting Instructions 9:30 a.m. | 5 minutes | Jay Blazey (Vice Chair)

SWAC Update 9:35 a.m. | 5 minutes | Jay Blazey (Vice Chair)

Ecology Updates 9:40 a.m. | 10 minutes | Peter Lyon, Dept. of Ecology SWM

Battery Stewardship / Electric Vehicle Battery Report 9:50 a.m. | 20 minutes | Megan Warfield, Dept. of Ecology SWM

Waste & Toxics Reduction Laws

10:10 a.m. | 35 minutes |

• Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) and Single-use Plastic Bag Ban – Lauren DiRe, Dept. of Ecology SWM

• Single-use Serviceware Law – Carolyn Bowie, Dept. of Ecology SWM

• PFAS in Food Packaging – Kathleen Gilligan, Dept. of Ecology HWTR

Compostable Products Advisory Committee

10:45 a.m. | 20 minutes | Cullen Naumoff Leese, Dept. of Ecology SWM

Member Updates & Roundtable

11:05 a.m. | 15 minutes | Jay Blazey (Vice Chair)

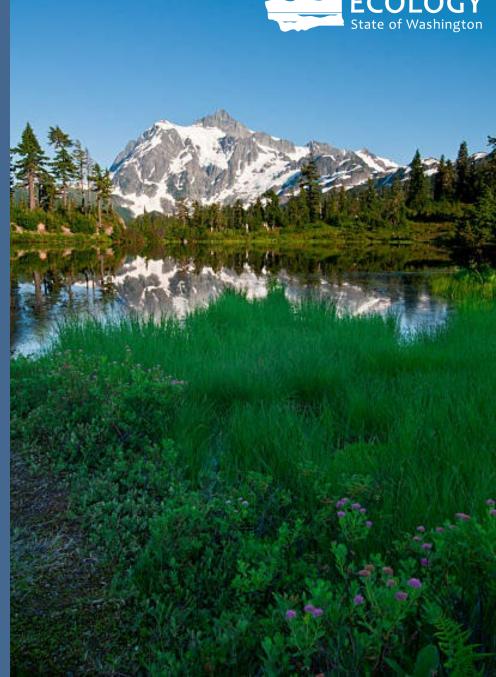
Adjourn



Battery Stewardship in Washington



Megan Warfield, Product Stewardship Lead Dept. of Ecology SWM May 8, 2024







Leading the Charge Battery Stewardship in Washington

Megan Warfield Solid Waste Management Program May 2024



Battery Product Stewardship

- E2SSB 5144 Providing for responsible environmental management of batteries
- Codified as Chapter 70A.555RCW
- Create a statewide system for the collection and recycling of batteries
 - FREE
 - Open to households & businesses
 - Many types of batteries covered
- Includes 2 studies
 - EV batteries
 - Excluded battery types



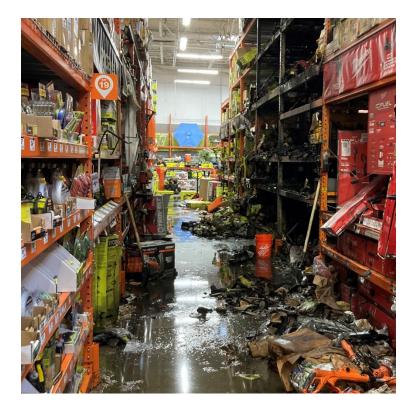
Why the Bill Passed

- Unprecedented fires and damage to solid waste infrastructure
- Increasingly difficult for solid waste facilities to obtain/afford insurance
- Valuable resources are wasted when batteries are not recycled
- Patchwork of access to recycling services



Source: The Columbian, November 21, 2019. Photo courtesy of Vancouver Fire Department.

Extreme Hazard Posed by Lithium-ion Batteries





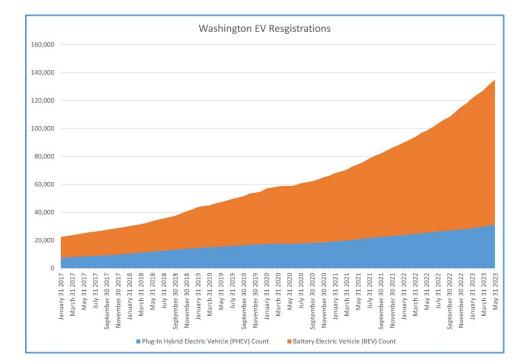
EV Battery Study & Report

- Recommendations for the collection and management of EV batteries. Study included:
 - Current practices in WA
 - Best practices in other jurisdictions
 - Volume and projections
 - Potential pathways for EV batteries
 - Regulatory landscape
 - Economics of battery management
 - Battery chemistries and value



EVs in Washington

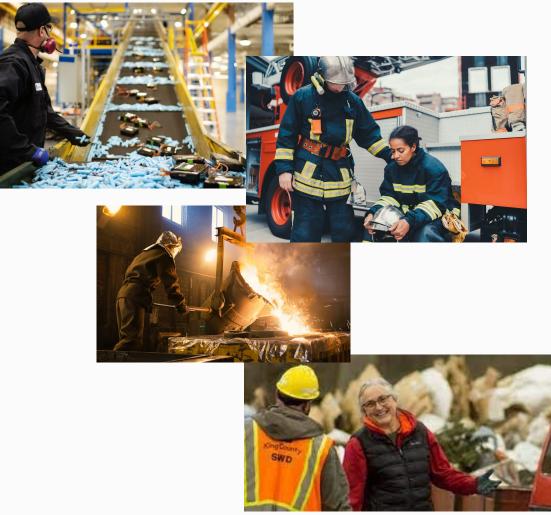
- Currently 135,038 EVs in WA
- EV market share of 16.9% in Q1 2023
 - +7.2% increase over 2022
 - Washington: 14% BEV, 2.9% PHEV
 - National: 8.6%
- 97 ZEV models available in Washington in all vehicle classes



Monthly EV and PHEV registrations in Washington

Source: Ecology's Climate Pollution Reduction Program

Interested Parties and Partners



Interviews, surveys, and webinars with:

- Wrecking and salvage
- Local governments
- Environmental organizations
- EV manufacturers
- Battery
 manufacturers
- Battery recyclers
- DIY community
- Emergency responders

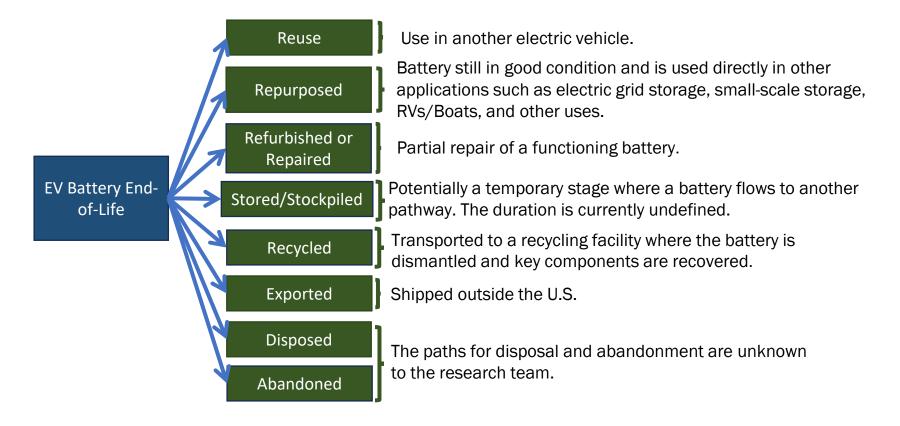
18



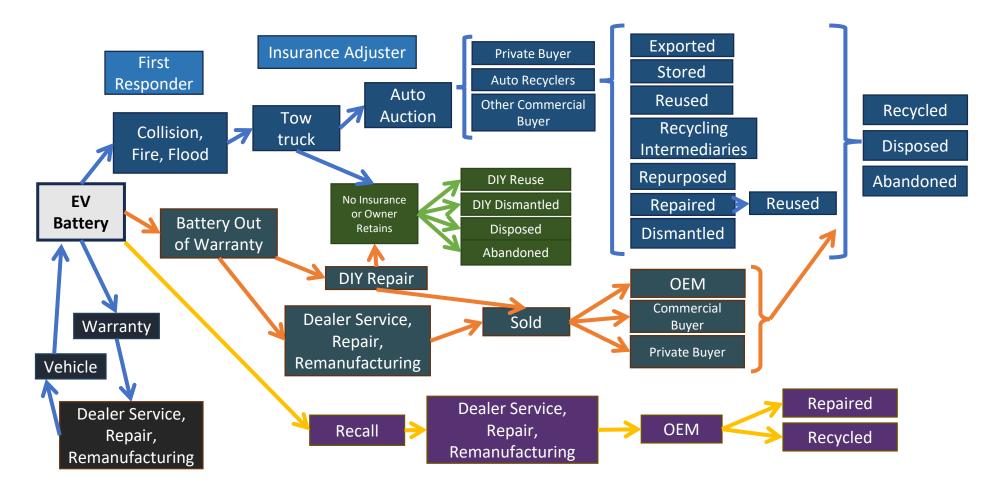
Emerging Themes

- Industry players are refining procedures to meet federal & state regulation harmonization is desired
- EV battery recycling is a nascent industry undergoing rapid growth & change
- An active market exists for used EV batteries
- Access to EV battery information would support safe collection, management and safety
- Training on best practices for EV incident response would help first responders
- Varying opinions regarding responsibility for end-of-life management

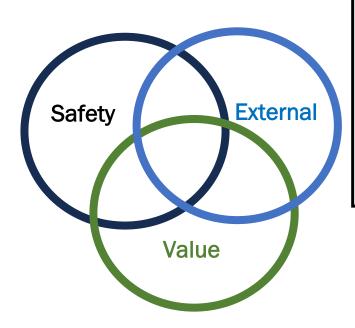
Simplified Potential Pathways



Overview of Potential Pathways



Potential Factors Determining EOL EV Battery Pathways



Safety Factors

- Visible battery characteristics
 - Physical damages or absence
 of damage
- Non-visible battery characteristics
 - State of health
 - Internal damage
- Battery chemistry
- Regulatory

Value Factors

- Visible battery characteristics
 - Physical damages or absence of damage
- Non-visible battery characteristics: battery health
- Battery chemistry
- Battery history
 - Manufacture recall
 - Vehicle history: collision, flood, other damage

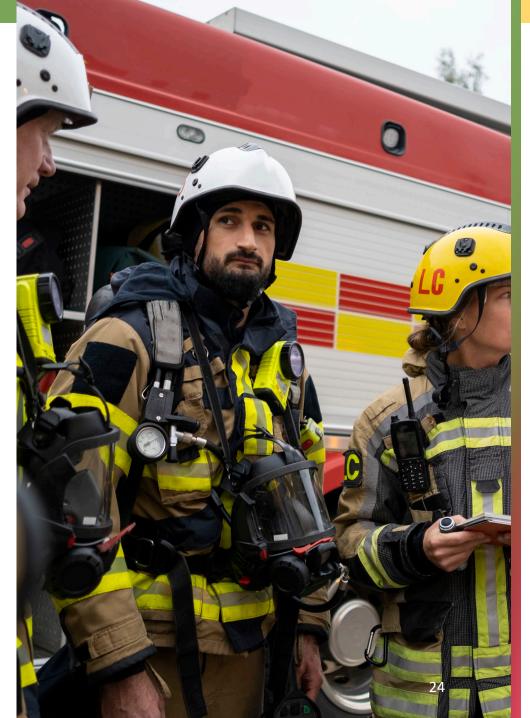
External Factors

- Battery Handler
 - Ability/authority to test battery
- Insured Vehicle
- Warranty
- Regulatory



Education, Training & Resources

- Create a clearing house
- First responders
 - Need information on how to respond in a variety of situations involving different Evs
 - Facility for testing and training
 - Ways to mitigate or deenergize Li-ion batteries
 - Reduce hazards of thermal runaway
- Second responders
 - Safe transport
- Recyclers
 - Safe dismantling and storage
 - Safe reuse



Financial Responsibility & Liability

- Pathway informs who may bear responsibility
 - Insurers
 - Vehicle Owner/consumer
 - Battery manufacturer
 - Vehicle manufacturer
 - EV Dismantler
- Potential models
 - Core exchange
 - Extended producer responsibility
 - Insurance requirements (financial assurance)
 - Others?



Legislative Proposals

SSB 5812 – An act relating to responding to EV fires

- WSP must study the following elements of EV fires:
 - Impacts to environment and proximate residential areas
 - Best practices for fire
 response
 - Best practices regarding clean-up and disposal efforts
- WSP must work with:
 - Ecology
 - Local fire protection districts
 - Towing and recovery industry
 - Other entities
- Legislative report due January 1, 2025

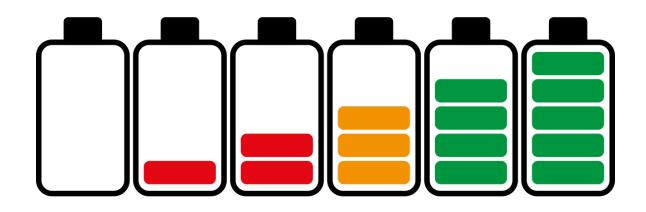


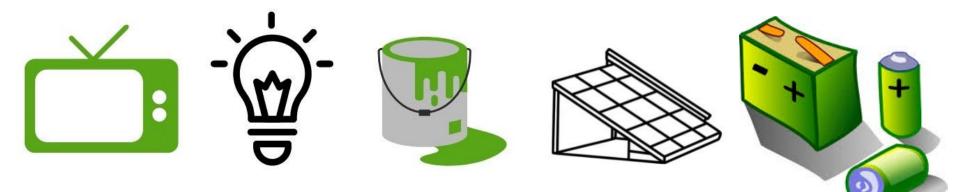
Photo credit: KTVL TV, Denver, CO



Program Milestones

- Rulemaking begins 2024
- Plans due July 1, 2026
- Program start July 1, 2027
- Medium format batteries included July 1, 2029
- Other tasks:
 - > Research and legislative report on EV batteries 2023 & 2024
 - Assessment on excluded battery types in 2027
 - > Legislative report in 2027





Thank you

https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-recycling-waste/Our-recyclingprograms



Megan Warfield 360-701-9683 megan.warfield@ecy.wa.gov



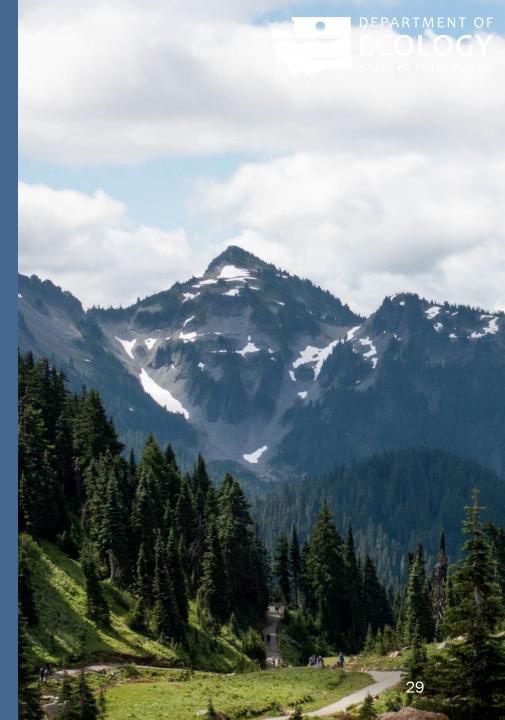
Waste & Toxics Reduction Laws







Lauren DiRe, Carolyn Bowie, & Kathleen Gilligan Dept. of Ecology SWM/HWTR May 8, 2024







Waste & Toxics Reduction Laws

Recent food packaging and single-use laws in Washington State May 8, 2024



Waste & Toxics Reduction Laws

- **1. NEW combined flyer: Waste & Toxics Reduction Laws**
- 2. Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) Ban
- 3. Single-use Serviceware Law
- 4. Single-use Plastic Bag Ban
- 5. Compostable Plastic Labeling Law
- 6. PFAS in Food Packaging Law

Waste & Toxics Reduction Laws Timeline

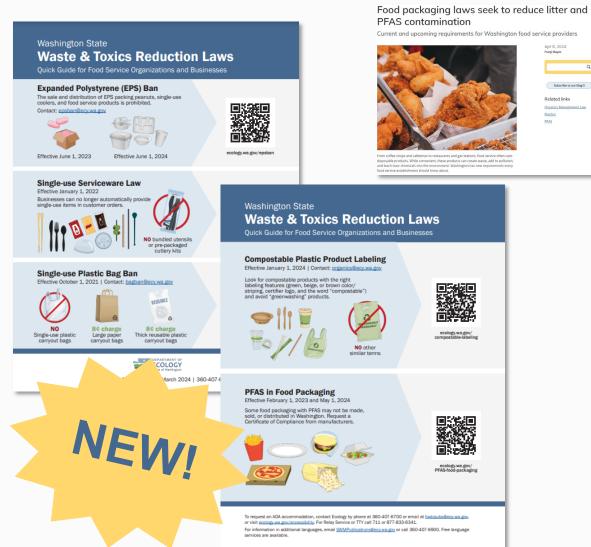




Waste & Toxics Reduction Laws



- Spanish
- Chinese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- <u>Blog post</u>: "Food packaging laws seek to reduce litter and PFAS contamination"
- GovDelivery
- Social media
 - TikTok
 - Instagram/Facebook
 - Twitter





Outreach through Associations

- Food service industry
 - Washington Food Truck Association
 - Washington Hospitality Association (hotels and restaurants)
- Retailers/grocers
 - Washington Food Industry Association (independent grocery stores)
 - Northwest Grocery Association
 - Washington State Farmers Market Association
 - Office of Regulatory Innovation and Assistance
 - Asian Small Business Fair
- Plastic and packaging associations
 - AMERIPEN
 - American Chemistry Council
 - Plastics Industry Association

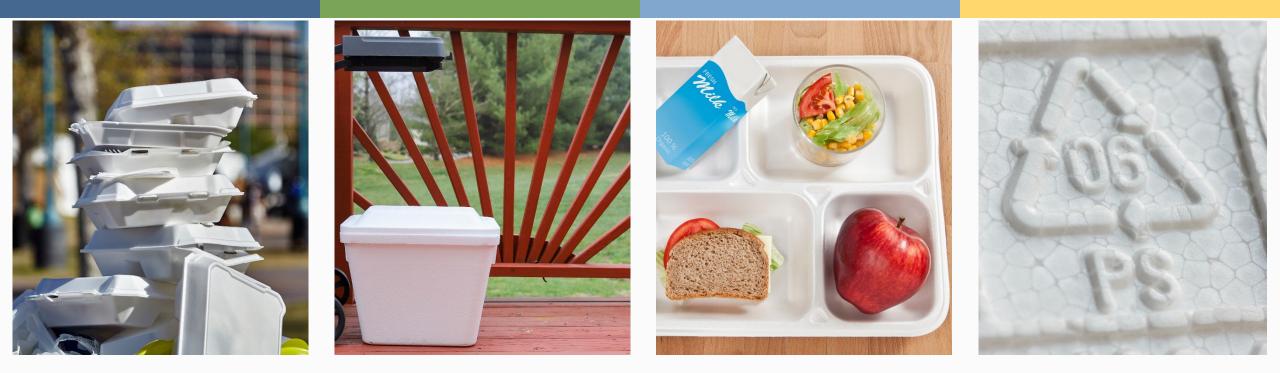




Additional Outreach

- Local Health Jurisdictions (LHJs)
 - Communication Managers
 - Environmental Health Directors
- Schools
 - OSPI (public schools)
 - Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges and the Student Services Commission (community and technical colleges, universities)
- Producers
 - Educational letters
 - Office hours/drop in sessions
- Large retailers
 - Emailed informational letters
- Direct mail campaign to businesses in later summer/early fall





Expanded Polystyrene Ban

Effective June 1, 2023 and June 1, 2024

- Details of the law
- Impacts
- Resources



June 1, 2023: Packing Peanuts

Expanded polystyrene packing peanuts are banned.

Does not include:

- block or sheet expanded polystyrene foam
- compostable packing peanuts
 - labeled appropriately





June 1, 2024: Food Service Products

Expanded polystyrene food service products such as the following will be banned:

- Foam coolers
- Plates
- Bowls
- Cups

- Clam shell "to-go" containers
- Trays





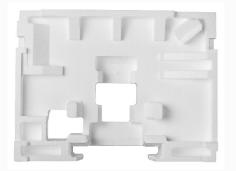
Exemptions/Not Covered

- Containers used for drugs, medical devices, or biological materials
- When shipping perishable commodities from a wholesale or retail establishment
- Packaging for raw, uncooked, or butchered meat, fish, poultry, or seafood, vegetables, fruit, or egg cartons
- Block or sheet expanded polystyrene foam
- Prepackaged food containers (ex. noodle cups)





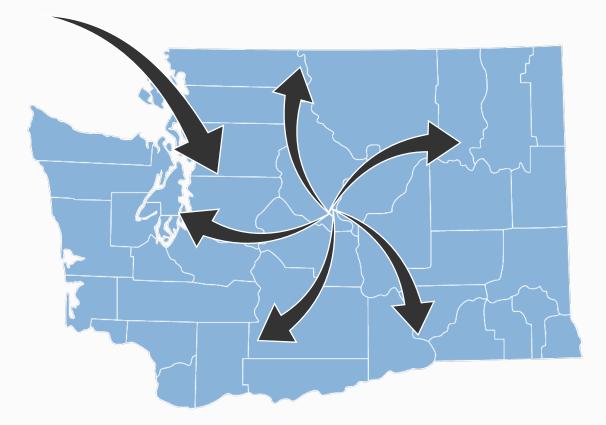








Who Will Be Impacted by This Law?



Manufacturers and producers of the covered EPS products will no longer be allowed to distribute or sell these materials within or into Washington State.



Also Impacted...

- Businesses that sell shipping/packaging materials
- Retail establishments (grocers, gas stations, etc)
- Restaurants, food trucks, fast food establishments
- Institutional cafeterias (such as schools or correctional facilities)
- Retirement homes
- Religious institutions
- Many others



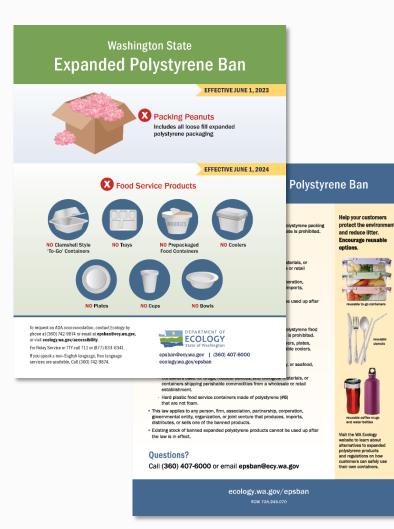




Resources

Ecology webpage: ecology.wa.gov/epsban

- Outreach Toolkit
- <u>Reference Guide of</u>
 <u>Alternatives</u>
- Review the Law Language:
 - <u>RCW 70A.245.070</u>



Translations

Complete Language Packages 🔁 .zip prəmou (Oromo) 🖸 .zip bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian) 🖸 .zip Español (Spanish) 🖸 .zip English 🕑 .zip Soomaali (Somali) C .zip Tagalog C .zip Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese) 🕑 .zip русский язык (Russian) 🔁 .zip zip. 2 (Arabic) اللغة العربية हिंदी (Hindi) 🕑 .zip <u>ไทย (Thai)</u> 🔁 .zip ລາວ (Lao) 🕑 .zip ខ្មែរ (Khmer) 🖸 .zip አማርኛ (Amharic) 🕑 .zip <u>한국어 (Korean)</u> C .zip 中文 (Chinese) C .zip 日本語 (lapanese) C .zip

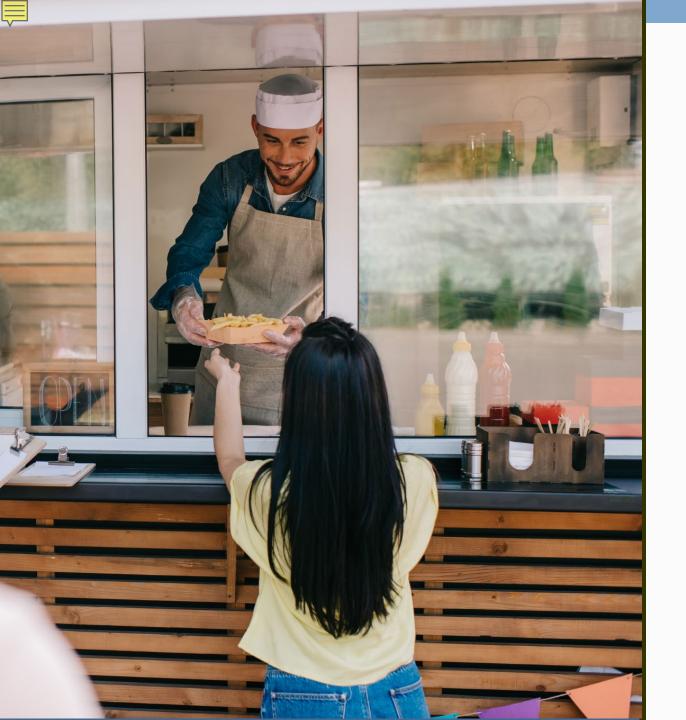
> • •

Help Spread Awareness

- Look for violations
 - Email me with business name, address, and description of violation (EPSban@ecy.wa.gov)
 - Future: report observations of noncompliance using the EPS Ban Observation Form
- Help us spread awareness
 - Print & share flyers from our websites:
 - Expanded Polystyrene Ban Toolkit
 - Sign up for updates
 - Join our EPS Ban e-mail subscriber list







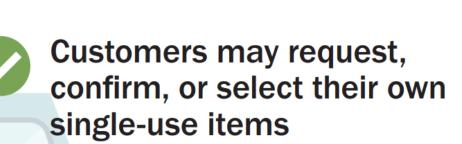
Single-use Serviceware Law

Effective January 1, 2022

- Overview of the law
- Outreach resources
- Updates







Reusables can help reduce business waste and costs



Business may not provide single-use items by default

Single-use Serviceware Items Include:





Pre-packaged single-use utensils are not allowed





DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY State of Washington

Automatically Bassived St

Waste Reduction Programs

Single-use Serviceware Online Observation Form

- Report non-compliance
- Ecology will send an educational letter or phone call

This form is for reporting any violation of the Sing	gle-use Serviceware Law 🚺 requirements you have obse
The following are examples of Single-use Service	ware violations that can be reported:
 Customer automatically received single-us Utensils (knives, forks, spoons, cocl Straws Sauce or condiment packages Cup lids for cold beverages (Drive- 	ttail picks, chopsticks, splash sticks, and stirrers)
Business provided bundled utensils	
Diagon do not conoct cituations that are not in vio	lation of the law (i) The Decuding Worth and Litter Deduction Law does where a
Please do not submit complaints about businesse Thank you for taking the time to notify Ecology. V assistance to comply with the law. Per RCW 70A . day to the owner or operator of a food service bu The contents of this form, once submitted, may b	lation of the law. The Recycling, Waste, and Litter Reduction Law does a papply on the se located on tribal lands. We will follow up by contacting the observed business, educating them about the law, and offeri 245.080, Ecology may issue a civil penalty of no less than \$150 per day and no more than \$2,00 isiness for each day single-use food service products are provided in violation of this section. e subject to public disclosure under the Public Records Act (RCW 42.56).
Please do not submit complaints about businesse Thank you for taking the time to notify Ecology. V assistance to comply with the law. Per RCW 70A . day to the owner or operator of a food service bu	es located on tribal lands. We will follow up by contacting the observed business, educating them about the law, and offeri 245.080 , Ecology may issue a civil penalty of no less than \$150 per day and no more than \$2,00 isiness for each day single-use food service products are provided in violation of this section.
Please do not submit complaints about businesse Thank you for taking the time to notify Ecology. V assistance to comply with the law. Per RCW 70A day to the owner or operator of a food service bu The contents of this form, once submitted, may be About You	es located on tribal lands. We will follow up by contacting the observed business, educating them about the law, and offeri 245.080, Ecology may issue a civil penalty of no less than \$150 per day and no more than \$2,00 isiness for each day single-use food service products are provided in violation of this section. e subject to public disclosure under the Public Records Act (RCW 42.56).



Single-use Serviceware Ads for Social Media

It's against the law for businesses

to automatically give out certain

single-use serviceware items.



Customers can still request or grab single-use serviceware items as needed.

Anyone can report noncompliant businesses.

Knowing the law and choosing to reuse items cuts down on waste and business expenses.

Resources

Ecology webpage: ecology.wa.gov/serviceware

- Outreach toolkit
- Online Obsetvation form

Review the law language: <u>RCW 70A.245.080</u>

Questions? <u>carolyn.bowie@ecy.wa.gov</u>



Translations

prəmou (Oromo) 🖸 .zip bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian) 🖸 .zip Español (Spanish) 🖸 .zip English 🕑 .zip Soomaali (Somali) C .zip Tagalog 🔁 .zip Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese) 🖸 .zip русский язык (Russian) 🕑 .zip zip. 2 (Arabic) اللغة العربية हिंदी (Hindi) 🕑 .zip ไทย (Thai) 🔁 .zip ລາວ (Lao) 🖸 .zip <u>ខ្មែរ (Khmer)</u> 🖸 .zip <u>ትግርኛ (Tigrinya)</u> 🖸 .zip አማርኛ (Amharic) 🖸 .zip <u>한국어 (Korean)</u> C .zip 中文 (Chinese) C .zip 日本語 (Japanese) C .zip

Help protect the environment and reduce plastic litter, use reusable bags.

WASHINGTON STATE **PLASTIC BAG BAN**

BY() **Bring Your Own Bag**



NO SINGLE-

USE PLASTIC

CARRYOUT BAGS



RECYCLABLE

PAPER BAG, 8¢

CHARGE



PRODUCE, BULK

ALLOWED



THICK PLASTIC FILM FOOD, MEAT BAGS+ BAG. 8¢ CHARGE

KEEP REUSABLE **DON'T FORGET BAGS CLEAN** YOUR BAG!

Statewide Single-use **Plastic Bag Ban**

Effective October 1, 2021

- Overview of the law
- Outreach resources
- Report to the legislature 2024



Law Details

- Single-use plastic bags are banned
- Fee of at least 8 cents
- Post consumer recycled content and thickness requirements for compliant bags

NO Single-use Plastic Carryout Bags 8¢ charge Large Paper Carryout Bags

2

Made with 40% recycled content. Charge is retained by the business.

8¢ charge Thick Reusable Plastic Carryout Bags

-

REIISABLE

Made with 20% recycled content and a minimum of 2.25 mil thick film. Charge is retained by the business.

Information graphics and further details are available on Ecology's website:

ecology.wa.gov/bagban







For Restaurants and other Food Service Businesses

Clean Reusable Tote

Small Paper Bags

Small Bags for Moisture Control



Exemptions

Bags ALLOWED with no fee







Small Paper Bags

Produce, Meat, Bulk Foods, Bakery Goods, etc.

COMPOSTABLE

Flowers, Drycleaning, Newspaper bags, etc.

News



Available Resources

ecology.wa.gov/bagban

- Outreach Toolkit
- Bag Ban Online Observation Form
- <u>Review the Law Language:</u> <u>RCW 70A.530</u>
- Questions? <u>Carolyn.bowie@ecy.wa.gov</u>



Bag Ban Report to the Legislature

- Final report due December 1, 2024
- Lead agency: Department of Commerce
 - Coordinating a research advisory committee with representative stakeholders
- Evaluates the impact of the single-use bag ban:
 - Mil thickness requirement
 - Pass-through charge
 - Volume of bags purchased
 - Recommendations for revision to the law
- <u>RCW 70A.530.060</u>





Compostable Plastic Product Labeling Law

Effective January 1, 2024

- Overview of the law
- Outreach resources
- Updates

Labeling Rules for Compostable Products

By **January 1, 2024**, all compostable products sold and distributed in WA must:

Meet ASTM D6400 or D6868 specifications.	Have logo from 3 rd -party certifier verifying ASTM.	Use green, beige, or brown labeling, striping, or other patterns to help differentiate compostable items.	Display the word "compostable".
AGGA INTERNATIONAL Standards Worldwide	Be included on the producer declaration submitted to Ecology's database.	Meet labeling requirements under the <u>U.S. Federal</u> <u>Trade Commission's</u> <u>guides.</u>	Feature labeling that meets industry standards for being distinguishable.

Specifics Vary by Product Type

Exempt

- 100% wood
- At least 98% fiber with no plastic additives

Special sections (ASTM only)

- Film Bags
- Food Service Products
- Other film products

Labeling, printing, embossing, stickers, and combos are all OK

Film Bags

- Meet scientific standard ASTM D6400 for composting in industrial settings.
- Have a logo from third-party certifier.
- Have a green, beige, or brown color signal and the written word "compostable" (three options):
 - a) Colored or tinted completely and has the word "compostable" in 1-inch text on one side.
 - b) Labeled with the word "compostable" on both sides in at least 1-inch text, written in green, beige, or brown.
 - c) Labeled with a green, beige, or brown band on both sides at least 1-inch in height with the word "compostable" written within the band in a contrasting color and at least ½-inch text.
 Film bags smaller than 14-inches by 14-inches may have smaller text and color bands, if they are in proportion to the bag's size.
- No use of the chasing arrow or other recycling symbols.
- Listed on a producer's declaration of compliance.

Other film products

- Meet scientific standard ASTM D6400 or D6868 for composting in industrial settings.
- Have a logo from third-party certifier.
- Food contact films:
 - Be completely or partially tinted green, beige, or brown. At minimum, must have a green, beige, or brown stripe at least ¼-inch wide.
 - o Labeled with the word "compostable," where possible.
- Non-food contact films:
 - Be completely or partially tinted green. At a minimum, must have a green stripe at least 0.25-inch wide.
 Labeled with the word "compostable."
- Listed on a producer's declaration of compliance.

Food service products

- Meet scientific standard ASTM D6400 or D6868 for composting in industrial settings.
- Have a logo from third-party certifier.
- Labeled with the word "compostable," where possible.
- Be completely or partially tinted green, beige, or brown. At minimum, must have a green, beige, or brown stripe at least ¼-inch wide.
- Listed on a producer's declaration of compliance.

Other products

- Meet scientific standard ASTM D6400, D6868, D8410, ISO17088, EN13432 or another similar standard for composting in industrial settings.
- Have a logo from third-party certifier.
- Labeled with the word "compostable," where possible.



58

See Ecology Pub 23-07-022

(apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2307022.html)

Prohibited in Washington





- Terms other than "compostable" ex. biodegradable, degradable, decomposable, oxo-degradable, etc.
- For plastics that do not meet ASTM standards D6400 or D6868:
 - Use of labeling or terms required on compostable products.
 - For film bags includes using tinting and color schemes required for compostable products, and recycling symbols (new clarification added)



Resources

- ecology.wa.gov/compostable-labeling
 - FAQs
- Producer Focus Sheet (Pub 23-07-022)
- Producer Declaration Walkthrough (Pub 23-07-059) and video demo (YouTube)
- Food service law flyer
- GovDelivery email updates

Resources

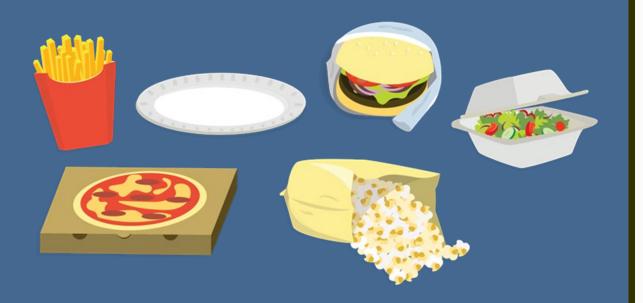
- Producer Focus Sheet (Pub 23-07-022) 🖻
- <u>Washington Waste & Toxics Reduction Laws Quick Guide for Food Service Organizations and</u>
 <u>Businesses (Pub 24-04-013)</u>
 □
- Producer Declaration Walkthrough (Pub 23-07-059) C
- Producer Declaration Demonstration (YouTube) 🕑
- <u>Sign up for Organics Management email updates</u> : Enter your email, choose Solid Waste Management, then Organics Management.

Translated content



Updates/Coming Soon

- Updated publications for changes in most recent session
- New blog and GovDelivery updates (in May)
- Social media targeted to businesses and consumers (this summer)
- Enforcement begins in July
 - Mislabeled products, greenwashing products
 - Both Ecology and local governments
 - Producers are responsible (not businesses)
 - Look for report form in July (like bag ban's)



Examples of food packaging that may contain PFAS.

PFAS in Food Packaging

Effective February 1, 2023 And May 1, 2024

- Overview of the ban
- Types of containers
- What it means





Overview of the ban

 Certain types of food packaging that have per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) intentionally added to them may not be manufactured, sold, or distributed in Washington.

(RCW 70A.222.070)

- The ban applies to food packaging made of:
 - paper or other plant fiber

and

has PFAS intentionally added



Types containers and when

As of Feb. 1, 2023:

Food packaging manufacturers, distributors, and retailers may not manufacture, sell, or distribute:

Wraps*

Plates*

Food boats*

Pizza boxes*





*That contain intentionally added PFAS



As of May 1, 2024:

Bags and sleeves*

Bowls*

Flat serviceware,* including items like plates and trays

Open-top containers,* including items like french fry cartons and food cups

Closed containers,* including items like clamshells

*That contain intentionally added PFAS



What it means

- Food packaging made of plant fiber (i.e., paper) with PFAS intentionally added to them may not be manufactured, sold, or distributed in Washington.
- Businesses that purchase any of these products can ask the manufacturer for their certificate of compliance.

- Manufacturers that make food packaging items on the banned list must develop a <u>certificate of</u> <u>compliance</u>.
- Keep the certificate as long as the packaging is in use, and for three years after its last sale or distribution.
- This certificate must be provided if requested.



Certificate of Compliance

Example



Certificate of Compliance: For Compliance Deadline: February 1, 2023 Per-and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS)

in Plant Fiber-Based Food Packaging

As of February 1, 2023: Manufacturers that produce wraps, plates, food boats, or pizza boxes must fill out this certificate and:

- Keep this certificate as long as the packaging is in use.
- For three years after its last sale or distribution.
- This certificate must be provided if requested.

Our food packaging or packaging component is in compliance with the Washington State RCW 70A.222.070 as described in Ecology's First Alternatives Assessment.

- Attached to this certification is a list of all products included in this certification, including the brand, product name, and UPC or similar identifying code under which it is sold.
- (Optional) Attached to this certification is a documentation that the packaging or packaging components do not contain any intentionally added PFAS chemicals.

Food packaging manufactured by our company is not sold in Washington State.

сомра			
ADDRE	SS:		
CERTIFI	ICATION:		
under p	penalty of perjury ur	(legibly print name), am(and I am duly authorized to make this certification. I certi nder the laws of the State of Washington that the informa form is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge.	
Dated .	(Day/Month/Year)	, at City, State	
Signatu	ire:		

Ecology website

https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-toxic-chemicals/Addressing-priority-toxicchemicals/PFAS/Food-packaging

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY State of Washington

Questions?

- Expanded Polystyrene
 <u>Lauren.DiRe@ecy.wa.gov</u>
- Single-use Serviceware & Bag Ban: <u>Carolyn.Bowie@ecy.wa.gov</u>
- Compostable Plastic Product Labeling Law <u>Patrick.Merscher@ecy.wa.gov</u>
- PFAS in Food Packaging
 <u>Camille.Bennett@ecy.wa.gov</u>











HB 1085

- Requires a bottle filling station for each drinking fountain required in new buildings
- Requires expanded polystyrene overwater structures or docks to be fully enclosed and contain a shell of at least .15 inches thick plastic, or concrete, aluminum, or steel
- Bans lodging establishments from automatically providing personal beauty products in single-use plastic packaging

Resources for Schools

- <u>Waste Not Washington School</u> <u>Awards Program</u>
 - Awards up to \$5,000 in funding towards waste reduction, recycling, or composting projects or curricula
 - Employees of K-12 schools or school districts can apply
 - Application deadline: October 31st at 5pm
- Plastic Free Restaurants
 - Nonprofit offers subsidies to transition to reusable cafeteria items





Compostable Products Advisory Committee



Cullen Naumoff, Organics Lead, Dept. of Ecology SWM May 8, 2024

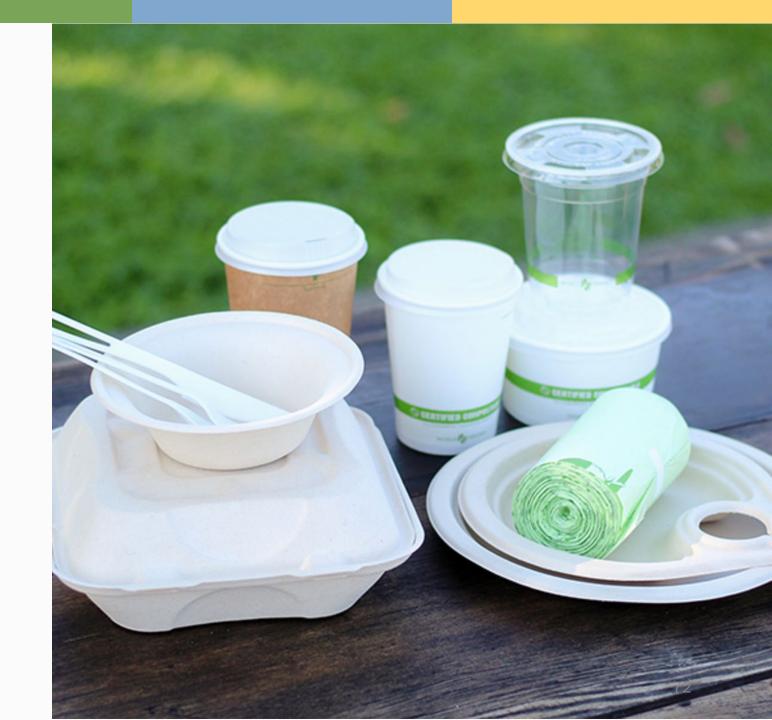


Advisory Committee on Compostable Products -

An Update on HB 1033



Cullen Naumoff Organics Lead May 8, 2024





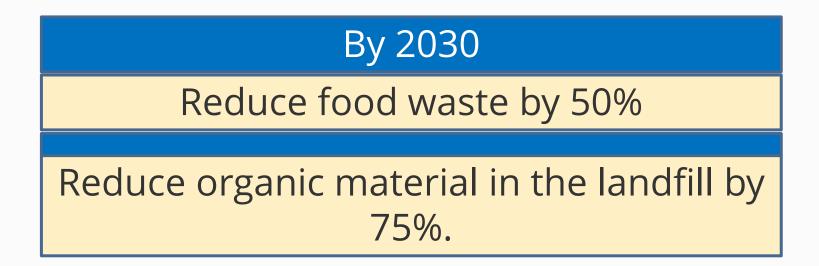
KEY GOAL

In developing recommendations, the stakeholder advisory committee must, at a minimum, consider:

• The state's goals of managing organic materials, including food waste, in an environmentally sustainable way that increases food waste diversion and ensures that finished compost is clean and marketable.



Recall Washington's Bold Goals



*Based on 2015 baselines.



Re-Cap

Oct - Nov 2023 10/2: Kick-off meeting Build shared vision	Dec 2023 - Mar 2024 Hear research presentations; discuss and interpret available research Build and refine an understanding of key challenges, or gaps between current system and desired future system	Apr - May 2024 Discuss and interpret any final research outcomes Identify potential solutions and recommendations; explore implementation considerations	Jun - Jul 2024 Refine, prioritize, and finalize recommendations	August 2024 Cascadia finalizes report to the legislature
and working definitions; confirm				September 15, 2024
research plan				Final Report Due To the Legislature



Members of the Advisory Committee

- Alli Kingfisher, Ecology
- Kate Kurtz, City of Seattle
- Ron Jones, City of Olympia
- Chris Averyt, City of Spokane
- Gena Jain, City of Kirkland
- Pete Rogalsky, City of Richland
- Travis Dutton, WSAC
- Patti Stacey, Kittitas County
- Ryan Dicks, Pierce County
- Zonell Tateishi, Yakima County
- Lewis Griffith, City of Tacoma
- Dan Corum, City of Tacoma
- Wendy Weiker, Republic Services
- Samantha Winkle, Waste Connections
- Jay Blazey, Cedar Grove
- Scott Deatherage, Barr-Tech

- Reingard Rieger, Tilth Alliance
- Shannon Pinc, NatureWorks
- Jenny Slepian, Eco Products
- Brad Christie, Sysco
- Amanda Dalton Pres, NW Grocery Association
- Brandon Houskeeper, NW Grocery Association
- Alex Truelove, BPI
- Janet Thoman, CMA
- Amy Clow, WSDA
- Liv Johansson, WORC
- Heather Trim, Zero Waste WA
- Samantha Louderback, Washington Hospitality Association
- Peter Godlewski, Association of WA Businesses
- Rod Whittaker, WRRA



Research Topics

(1) The types of compostable products, and amounts if known, sold or distributed in Washington	(6) The status of acceptance of compostable products by organic materials management facilities in Washington, including consideration of organic certifications	
(2) Consumer confusion caused by noncompostable products that can lead to contamination issues	(7) Financial incentives for organic materials management facilities accepting compostable products	
(3) Compostable standards related to the breakdown of products in facilities and home composting	(8) Current laws related to compostable products and the enforcement of these laws	
(4) Estimates of the percentage of compostable products used in Washington that are disposed of at organic materials management facilities	(9) Policy options addressing contamination of organic waste streams and to increase the use of reusable and refillable items	
(5) Any work product from other contemporaneous stakeholder advisory committees currently discussing similar topics in other jurisdictions or nationwide	 Additions recommended by the committee: GHG emissions related to composting compostable products Toxic chemical contamination (PFAS) 	

Challenges for compostable products management



- There is a lot of complexity in the goal.
- Variety of compost techniques and parameters: Facilities use different composting techniques and even within composting techniques, there are many parameters that influence how quickly items break down.
- Compost standards may not reflect conditions on the ground at facilities; not all composters trust the standards.
- Consumer confusion is a major issue and cause of contamination.
- Education is difficult in multi-family settings and commercial sectors.
- Lookalike products cause issues: Compostable products that look like non-compostable plastic alternatives increase consumer confusion, contaminate compost, and obscure the extent to which compostable products break down.
- There is not yet enough funding for HB1799 and composting education and measures.



By weight, compostable products are a small fraction of material

Single Use Food Service Compostable Paper and Compostable Paper Products: **1.2%** (7,322 tons annually)

PLA Compostable Materials (mostly plastic bags & film): 0.1% (899 tons annually)

NOTE:

- These products are lightweight
- Commercial sector data not available

2022-2023 Washington Statewide Organics Characterization Data



Efficacy of Food Waste Diversion

- Several studies completed at sports and food service venues (examples of closed-loop systems) in the U.S. show that compostable service ware increases food waste diversion.
- We have not found any municipal studies of curbside organics collection and the correlation between compostable products and food waste diversion.

We know there is potential to increase the capture of food waste into the organics stream.

20% of residential garbage is food waste*

2020-2021 Washington Statewide Organics Characterization Data*



Compostable Products in WA

Compostable bags make up most of the compostable products sold or distributed in Washington state currently registered through the Department of Ecology.

PLA is the most common material type of the products registered.



Capture Rates

Data for King County and the City of Seattle shows that the capture rate of compostable products is below 65% & 2% for single-use food service compostable paper in Seattle.

In Washington, 25% of compostable products are incorrectly sent to recycling stream

2024 *Draft* Recycling & Organics Characterization Study



Facilities' Perspectives

- 9 out of 14 facilities interviewed do **NOT** accept compostable products citing:
 - Compostable products are the gateway to contamination
 - Their finished compost would then not meet OMRI standards for application in certified organic agriculture
- All facilities that accept compostable products require them to certified by BPI or CMA
 - Compostable products do perform as "advertised."
 - Fiber based products were those that were showing up in finished compost and in overs vs. PLA products (Closed Loop Partners March 2024 Study)
 - According to WA-based facilities, compostable products comprise a very small amount of incoming feedstock and do not pose visible issues in finished compost

Top Named Contaminants

- 1. Film Plastic
- 2. Plastic
- 3. Dog Toys
- 4. Metal Glass
- 5. Garbage
- 6. Lookalike Compostable Products

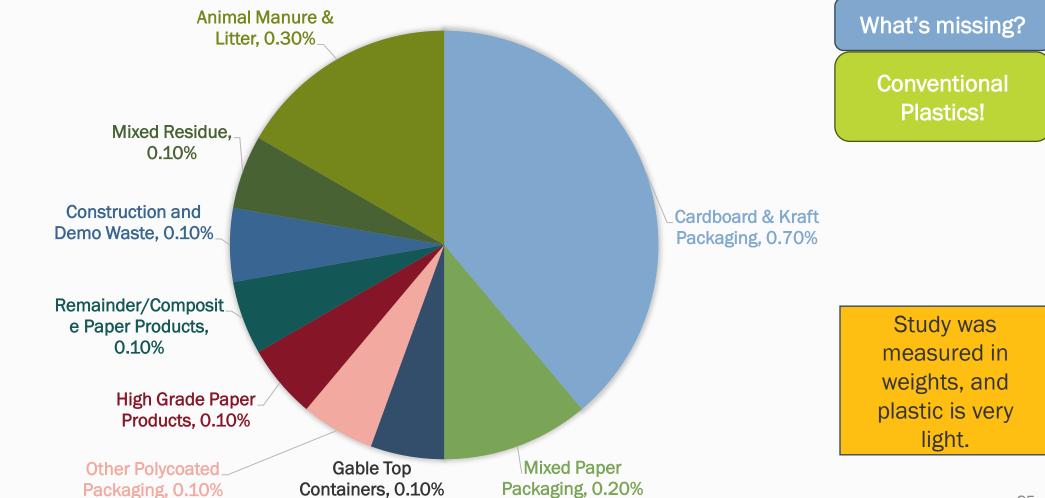
HB 1033 Advisory Council on Compostable Products Research Memo, April 2024





Contaminants Composition

1.8% of the Recovered Organics Stream





Needs to accept compostable products

- To accept compostable products in the future, these facilities stated that significant infrastructure changes would be required, specifically citing:
 - Updated equipment
 - More staff Findings
 - Increased space
 - Additional screening equipment



Emerging Key Themes

1) Compostable products may not break down in real facility conditions.

2) Consumer confusion leading to increased contamination.

3) Lack of jurisdictional consistency across the state.

4) Concerns over facility capacity

5) Look-alikes cause contamination in compost

6) Diversion rate of organics (food waste/compostable products/organics) are low

7) Concerns over enforcement of labeling and/or use of products

8) Concerns over funding

9) Lack of consistency across facilities in what they accept and their compost practices

1) Contamination at compost bins leads to contamination at facilities.

2) Concerns over facility capacity to accept compostable products and food waste.



3) Capture rates of food waste and compostable products are low.

4) Concerns over enforcement of labeling and/or use of products.

5) Lack of consistency across facilities in what they accept and their compost processing conditions.



Organics Management Laws!



Business Organics Requirements	Residential Organics Requirements	Compostable Product Labeling
Compost	Compost Facility	Food Waste
Procurement	Siting	Recovery
Ordinance	Requirements	Workgroup

Due to OMLs we expect to see total organic tonnages increase, thus we anticipate contamination will as well



Next Steps

- Join the conversation: <u>Department of Ecology Committees</u>, <u>Boards, and Workgroups (wa.gov)</u>
- Advisory Committee is currently developing recommendations
- A report to the legislative with these recommendations and supporting evidence will be delivered in Sept.2024





ECOLOGY

State of Washington

Cullen Naumoff 564-233-1419 Cullen.Naumoff@ecy.wa.gov

APPENDIX

Callen Martin

No.

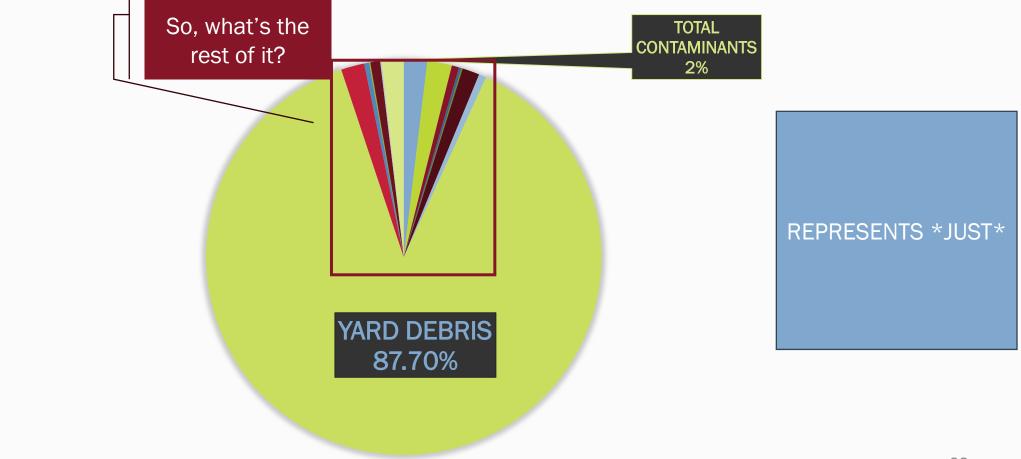
.TTT

11-18



Composition of Organics Recovered

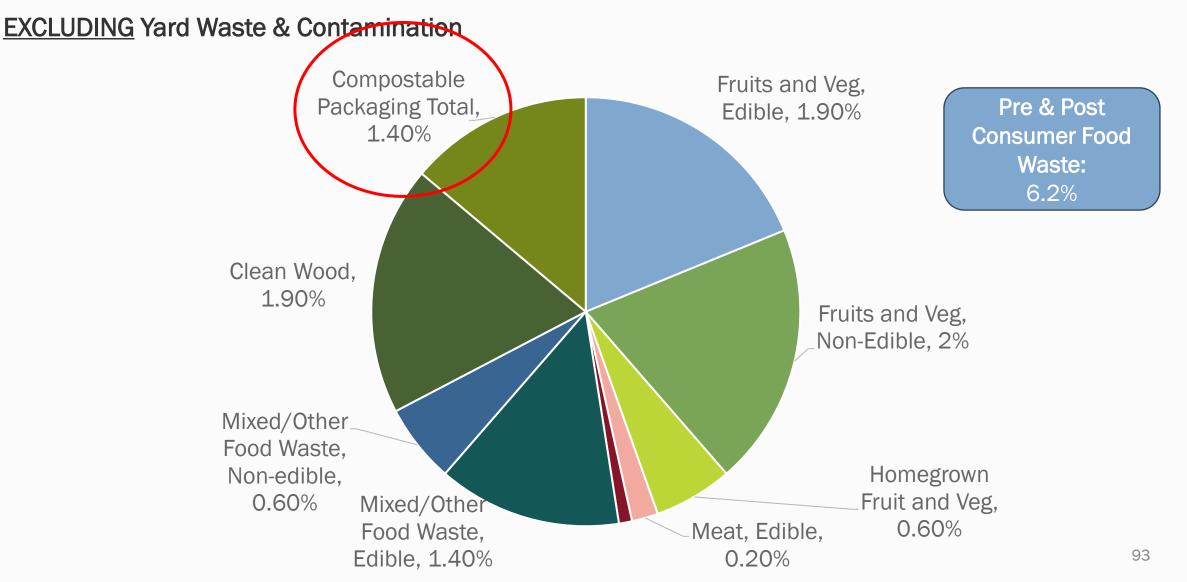
A characterization of the organics stream that reach organics management facilities



Draft Recycling and Organics Characterization (ROCS) Study, 2024



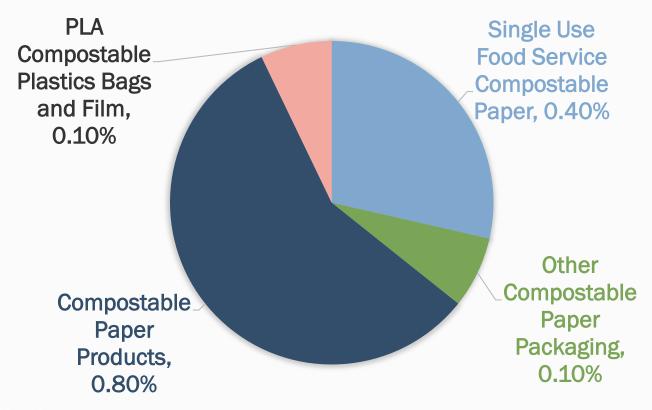
Composition of the Organics Stream





Composition of Compostable Products

1.4% of the Recovered Organics Stream





HB 2301 ("OML 2.0") Impact to Compostables

Produce Sticker Technologies Study Updates to Compostable Product Labeling Requirements

Compostable Product Labeling Enforcement



Produce sticker technologies study

- Ecology and WSDA must study produce sticker technologies
 - Include options without plastic or that otherwise meet compostability standards.
- Ecology will hire a consultant to conduct the study.
- Legislative report is due September 1, 2025.
- Shannon Jones, Ecology Lead (shannon.jones@ecy.wa.gov)





Compostable product labeling changes

1. Products made from wood and products made from at least 98% fiber with no plastic additives, polymers, etc. \rightarrow do not need to follow labeling standards

2. Film bags, other film products, food service products → Still must meet ASTM D6400 or D6868 standards and be certified by third-party

3. Other products (packing peanuts, mailers, etc.) → Must be certified to meet the **same or a significantly similar standard** for industrial composting (ASTM D8410, ISO 17088, and EN 13432)



Compostable product labeling changes

4. Clarification to non-compostable film bags (i.e., lookalikes) and prohibited use of colors green, beige, and brown

- Does NOT include stripes smaller than ¹/₄-inch and used as visual aids
- Does NOT include lettering and logos used solely for brand identity purposes
- DOES include the use of botanical motifs like vines and leaves
- 5. Recognition of 'Home Compostable'
 - Allowed if producer has valid scientific evidence AND
 - Product must be certified for industrial composting (no Home Compostable Only)



Compostable product labeling enforcement

- Ecology, cities, and counties are all co-authorized enforcement but cannot duplicate penalties
 - OML 2.0: Local governments who want to do their own enforcement will send a letter to Ecology with dates, boundaries, and any help/assistance requests.
- Max penalties: 1st offense \$2,000 | 2nd offense \$5,000 | 3rd or more \$10,000
- Ecology will open an **online public form** for people to report noncompliant products in July
 - Tied to the producer declaration database



required on

Enforcement Criteria

Misleading or "Greenwashing"	 Compostable film bag uses chasing arrows or other recycling symbol. Product uses a term other than compostable ("biodegradable," etc.) Non-compostable film bag uses green, beige, or brown tinting/color schemes compostable film bags. Non-compostable product is labeled or uses term compostable. 	
Mislabeled Compostable	 Missing the word "compostable." Labeled or implied product is "Home Compostable Only." 	

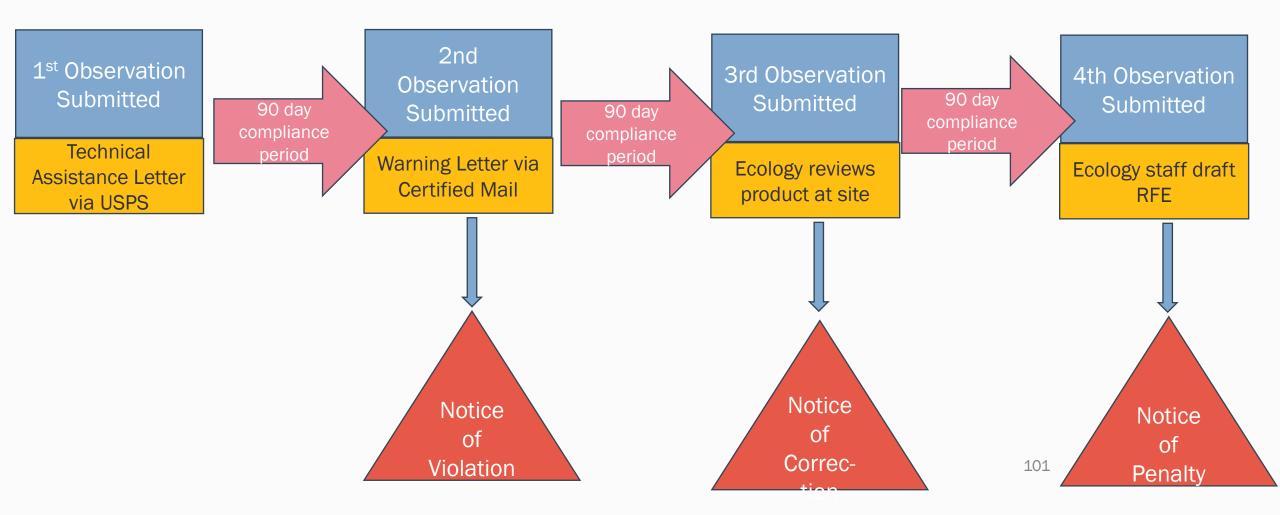
- Improper or no use of green, beige, or brown as a color signal for compostable products.
- Missing or invalid certification logo.
- Product is undeclared or not up to date on the producer's certified declaration with Ecology.
- Other: _____

Other/Misc

Product



General Enforcement Action





Where's the opportunity?

	Collected for Recovery (Tons)	Total Generated (Tons)	Recovery Rates
Yard	1,176,673	1,423,966	83%
Food Waste	306,808	1,134,323	27%
Wood Waste	272,079	1,055,675	26%



Agenda Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meeting May 8, 2024 | 9:30 a.m. – 11:20 a.m.

Call to Order & Zoom Meeting Instructions 9:30 a.m. | 5 minutes | Jay Blazey (Vice Chair)

SWAC Update 9:35 a.m. | 5 minutes | Jay Blazey (Vice Chair)

Ecology Updates 9:40 a.m. | 10 minutes | Peter Lyon, Dept. of Ecology SWM

Battery Stewardship / Electric Vehicle Battery Report 9:50 a.m. | 20 minutes | Megan Warfield, Dept. of Ecology SWM Waste & Toxics Reduction Laws 10:10 a.m. | 35 minutes |

• Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) and Single-use Plastic Bag Ban – Lauren DiRe, Dept. of Ecology SWM

• Single-use Serviceware Law – Carolyn Bowie, Dept. of Ecology SWM

• PFAS in Food Packaging – Kathleen Gilligan, Dept. of Ecology HWTR

Compostable Products Advisory Committee 10:45 a.m. | 20 minutes | Cullen Naumoff Leese, Dept. of Ecology SWM

Member Updates & Roundtable 11:05 a.m. | 15 minutes | Jay Blazey (Vice Chair)

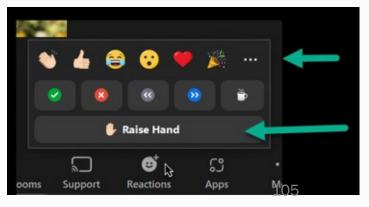
Adjourn



We want to hear from you!

- If you would like to provide comments, please write your name in the chat or raise your hand.
- We will call on you to speak in the order that we see names in the chat or hands raised.
- Please turn on your camera and unmute yourself when it's your turn.
- You may also write your comment in the chat and we will read it for you.





Member Updates & Roundtable





Thank you for joining us today!