

FINAL BILL REPORT

ESB 5577

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Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Concerning pharmaceutical waste.

Sponsors: Senators Braun and Cleveland.

Senate Committee on Health Care
Senate Committee on Energy, Environment & Telecommunications
House Committee on Environment

Background: The Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) directs the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to manage hazardous waste from point of generation, transport, and treatment, to storage and disposal. RCRA sets regulations for hazardous waste generators and transporters, as well as for treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. Treatment, storage, and disposal facilities managing hazardous wastes under RCRA must be permitted to operate. Businesses generating dangerous wastes are responsible for properly managing, labeling, packaging, and disposing of the wastes. RCRA allows states to implement stricter requirements as needed.

EPA defines hazardous waste as liquid, solid, contained gas, or sludge wastes that are dangerous or potentially harmful to public health or the environment. Hazardous wastes are divided into several categories, with the major categories being characteristic wastes and listed wastes. Characteristic hazardous wastes possess traits such as flammability, reactivity, corrosivity, and toxicity. Listed hazardous wastes are those that EPA identifies as hazardous waste from certain common industrial or manufacturing processes; waste stream; or commercial grade formulations of unused chemicals. Pharmaceuticals that are designated as hazardous waste under the criteria set in RCRA must be disposed as dangerous waste as required under RCRA. State-only hazardous wastes are designated as meeting certain state criteria for toxicity and persistence.

EPA delegated the primary responsibility for the hazardous waste program to the Department of Ecology (Ecology), which is implemented under the Dangerous Waste Regulations.

Ecology's dangerous waste rules contain a conditional exclusion for certain state-only dangerous wastes. The conditional exclusion allows waste pharmaceuticals that are not a RCRA hazardous waste but a dangerous waste under the state's criteria for toxicity and persistence to be excluded from the rest of the Dangerous Waste Regulations. The designated state-only pharmaceutical waste must be incinerated at a facility permitted to

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incinerate municipal solid waste or at a controlled combustion unit under specified heat and temperature requirements.

Ecology developed an interim enforcement policy for managing pharmaceutical waste from patient care facilities and retail pharmacies. The policy sets forth notice, labeling, disposal, staff training, waste management, recordkeeping, and transporter requirements.

Summary: By September 1, 2015, Ecology must convene a workgroup to identify problems with properly managing pharmaceutical waste, and to develop recommendations. Ecology must hire a consultant with expertise in RCRA to facilitate the workgroup. Workgroup members must include representatives of specified state agencies, state-qualified pharmaceutical waste handling facilities, statewide associations representing medical doctors, hospitals, and other health care providers, and entities with expertise in managing pharmaceutical waste.

Ecology may not use information provided by pharmaceutical waste generators or handling facilities during workgroup meetings for enforcement purposes unless an activity performed or conditions at a facility pose an imminent threat of danger of death or bodily harm, or have a probability of causing environmental harm. The Legislature encourages Ecology to exercise enforcement discretion with pharmaceutical waste during the workgroup process.

By December 31, 2015, the workgroup must recommend solutions to improve pharmaceutical waste management by generators and by treatment and disposal commercial facilities. The recommendations may include the following: new or revised policies issued by Ecology; consistent interpretation and implementation of existing rules; statutory amendments; and implementation of consistent regulatory oversight of pharmaceutical waste management facilities that receive waste.

Definition of terms are specified.

Votes on Final Passage:

Senate	48	1
House	97	0

Effective: July 24, 2015