

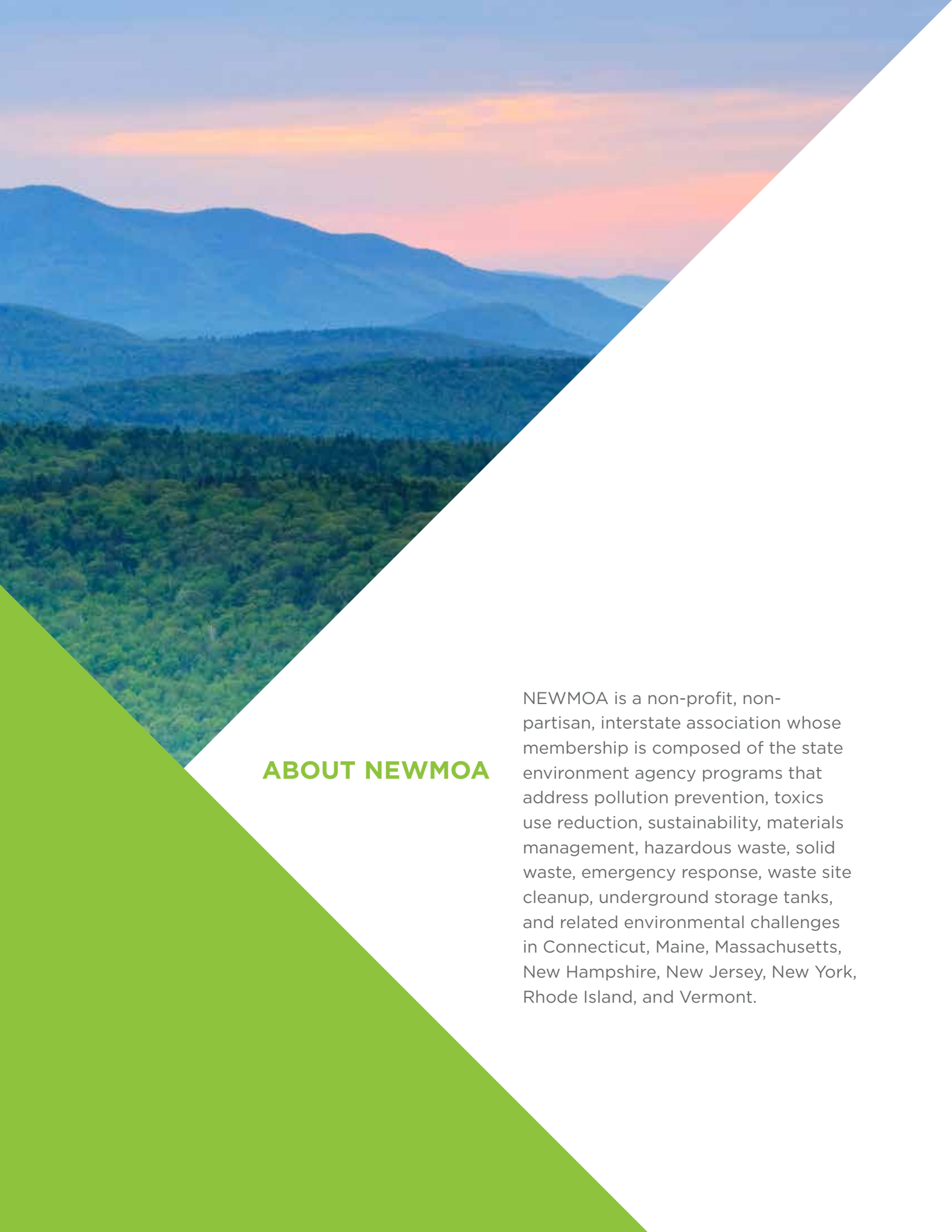


2017 ANNUAL REPORT

LEADING THE NORTHEAST TO A SUSTAINABLE, WASTE-FREE FUTURE

COLLABORATING TO ADVANCE
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES





ABOUT NEWMOA

NEWMOA is a non-profit, non-partisan, interstate association whose membership is composed of the state environment agency programs that address pollution prevention, toxics use reduction, sustainability, materials management, hazardous waste, solid waste, emergency response, waste site cleanup, underground storage tanks, and related environmental challenges in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

LETTER FROM NEWMOA'S 2017 CHAIR

LEADING THE NORTHEAST TO A SUSTAINABLE, WASTE-FREE FUTURE: COLLABORATING TO ADVANCE STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The year of 2017 was filled with planning for NEWMOA. The NEWMOA Board finished a multi-year strategic planning process. The result of this process was the Board revising NEWMOA's mission and goals, establishing a vision and set of priorities, developing a statement about NEWMOA's organizational culture, and reaffirming their commitment to the Association's program areas. The effort culminated in an approved [2018-2022 Strategic Plan](#), which establishes the following priorities:

- Identifying and assessing emerging contaminants
- Anticipating and mitigating the impacts of climate change
- Building the technical capacity of and ensuring adequate resources for programs

The Board also developed and adopted a new tagline for NEWMOA, "Leading the Northeast to a Sustainable, Waste-Free Future," to help people quickly grasp the mission of the organization.

At the same time, NEWMOA and the Northeast Recycling Council (NERC) engaged in a strategic planning effort that involved the boards and membership of both organizations. Engaging in this level of deep partnership and planning was a first in NEWMOA's more than 30-year history. The [NEWMOA and NERC Joint Strategic Action Plan](#) describes proposed initiatives for the next five years that seek to enhance the effectiveness of both organizations and provide value to their members in the following areas:

- Food scrap reduction, recovery, and management
- Recyclables collection and impacts on manufacturing and end-users
- Product stewardship
- Climate and impacts on the recycling and solid waste infrastructure
- Construction and demolition materials

NEWMOA also strengthened its partnerships with other organizations throughout the year, particularly the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO) and MassRecycle.

I am proud of the ways in which NEWMOA has evolved over the past year in its willingness and ability to undertake these planning efforts and renew its commitment to helping state agencies address critical environmental challenges under significant resource constraints.

I'm also happy about the way that NEWMOA continues to address the ongoing and emerging issue of community drinking water supplies that are contaminated with perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). EPA has set a limit of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for these chemicals in drinking water because of the potential neurologic and other health effects related to exposure to them. Some states have adopted even lower standards. State environmental agencies in the region have



RICHARD BIZZOZERO

MASSACHUSETTS OFFICE OF
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE,
2017 NEWMOA CHAIR

“I AM PROUD OF THE WAYS IN WHICH NEWMOA HAS EVOLVED OVER THE PAST YEAR IN ITS WILLINGNESS AND ABILITY TO UNDERTAKE THESE PLANNING EFFORTS AND RENEW ITS COMMITMENT TO HELPING STATE AGENCIES ADDRESS CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES UNDER SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS.”



Fact sheet on waste reduction for transfer station operators to use as a handout

undertaken extensive sampling of drinking water wells and are working on installing treatment systems or alternative water supplies to residents in areas where the results have exceeded the state’s action levels.

To support the states’ efforts to address this problem, NEWMOA organized well-attended regional workshops in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire and held monthly conference calls for state and federal officials across health and environmental programs. These activities were designed to facilitate regular communication about the most up-to-date scientific information and best practices for responding to public concern.

PFAS is just one of the issues that NEWMOA worked on in 2017. I invite you to learn about other examples of our initiatives by reviewing the rest of this Report. For a quick overview of our 2017 accomplishments, check out “NEWMOA by the Numbers” and the “Highlights.” Finally, I would like to extend my gratitude for two NEWMOA Board members who retired this year.

Sarah Weinstein, formerly with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP), led various MassDEP waste site cleanup and waste management programs starting in the early 1980s. She worked in various leadership capacities in the Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup until the late 1990s when she became the Deputy Assistant Commissioner in the Bureau of Waste Prevention. In that position, she managed stakeholder engagement and policy development for a wide range of emerging and cross-program issues. Sarah was an early participant in NEWMOA’s programs in the mid-1980s, including the annual conferences held in Waterville Valley, NH. She joined the NEWMOA Board of Directors in 1999 and became the chair of NEWMOA’s Solid Waste and Sustainable Materials Management Program in 2008. She has the distinction of being one of a handful of people who have chaired NEWMOA’s Board twice, in 2004 and 2011.

Stephanie D’Agostino, formerly with the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NH DES), ran the NH DES Pollution Prevention Program for about 25 years. She supervised the Pollution Prevention Section, which is part of the Planning, Prevention, and Assistance Unit in the Commissioner’s Office. Her responsibilities included overseeing the Pollution Prevention, Household Hazardous Waste, Used Oil Grant, Mercury Reduction, and Toxics in Packaging Programs. The focus of most of these programs has been to assist businesses, communities, and others in their efforts to be more efficient and to keep toxics out of the waste stream. During her tenure, Stephanie helped the Pollution Prevention Program grow and mature into one that is well respected within NH DES as well as the business community. Stephanie joined the NEWMOA Board in 2012 and chaired the Pollution Prevention and Sustainability Program for two years. She was NEWMOA’s Vice Chair in 2017.

NEWMOA’s Board misses Sarah’s and Stephanie’s numerous contributions to environmental protection and NEWMOA programs and wishes them well in their retirements.

NEWMOA’s model of collaboration and professional engagement provides a unique strategic forum for building the capacity of its members to effectively solve today’s emerging environmental problems. In my time with NEWMOA, it has been a privilege to work with NEWMOA’s knowledgeable and dedicated staff and with an active and informed Board. It’s this dedication that gives me confidence that NEWMOA will continue to operate at the forefront of waste management and pollution prevention.

2017 NEWMOA HIGHLIGHTS

Strategic Planning – Charting a New Course

NEWMOA's Board engaged in a two-year strategic planning initiative in FY 2016 and 2017. The effort began with a survey of NEWMOA's Workgroup members asking for feedback on the Association's activities and recommendations for the future. A series of phone interviews were conducted with Board members asking for feedback and ideas. The results of these were shared with the Board and informed its subsequent deliberations on the five-year Plan. The Board finalized the [Plan](#) in June 2017.

Joint Strategic Action Plan with NERC

NEWMOA and the Northeast Recycling Council (NERC) have extensive expertise and several decades of experience acting on materials management. At times, various entities have asked about "the distinctions between the organizations" and "opportunities to collaborate." The Strategic Action Plan that both groups jointly adopted in 2017 sets out to address these important questions, as well as to articulate a future vision of success in fulfilling each group's goals based upon cooperation and expertise sharing. The goal of the [Plan](#) is to further each group's mission and strengthen each organization through collaboration.

PFAS in the Northeast

PFOA and PFOS are perfluorooctanoic acid and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, respectively, and belong to the broader class of poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). These chemicals have been widely used to make carpet and fabric protection and food packaging and have been included in products with such familiar trade names as Teflon, Gore-Tex, Stainmaster, and Scotchguard. In addition, PFAS were key components of aqueous film-forming foams (AFFF) used for firefighting. Communities throughout the northeast have sites where drinking water is impacted above EPA's 70 parts-per-trillion health advisory level for PFOA and PFOS (combined). NEWMOA held well-attended [workshops](#), titled "PFAS in the Northeast: State of Practice and Regulatory Perspectives" in Danielson, CT; Westford, MA; and Lebanon, NH. The sessions covered background information on the chemicals and their uses, toxicology, fate and transport, treatment and remediation, policy developments, and lessons learned from communities that are facing this problem.

Training Transfer Station Operators

In many rural areas in the Northeast, towns operate transfer stations to provide waste management services to their residents. Transfer station operators and attendants report seeing all kinds of potentially dangerous and unwanted activities, such as residents throwing hazardous materials into the regular trash. Workers

also witness residents throwing away recyclable materials, such as milk jugs and aluminum cans, or items that are in good shape and could be reused by others. In 2017, NEWMOA partnered with waste management authorities and transfer stations in rural areas of New Hampshire and Vermont to improve employee safety and promote waste reduction. NEWMOA and its partners provided technical assistance and training by publishing and disseminating [outreach materials](#) and hosting workshops.

Wet Cleaning Demonstration Events for Garment Cleaners

There are more than 30,000 dry cleaning operations in the U.S., approximately 60 percent of which use perchloroethylene (perc) as the primary cleaning solvent. There are many adverse health effects associated with the use of perc, including dizziness, headaches, impaired judgment, and cancer. Fortunately, there is a safer alternative, known as professional garment wet cleaning. The most effective way to educate dry cleaners about wet cleaning is to provide opportunities for them to talk to others that have made the change and to see the process for themselves. In 2017, NEWMOA hosted two wet cleaning demonstration events at wet cleaning operations in New Hampshire and New York. The participating cleaners were educated about the environmental benefits, cost savings, and performance of wet cleaning technology and allowed to see and feel the results.

NEWMOA BY THE NUMBERS



35 NEWMOA-SPONSORED TRAINING EVENTS

including webinars and in-person workshops, involving more than **1,860 participants**

164

NEWMOA WORKGROUP AND PROJECT CONFERENCE CALLS

involving more than **1,550 participants**



More than **67,785 USER SESSIONS** on four of the NEWMOA-supported websites and approximately **185,000 page views** by those visitors



12 NEWMOA MEETINGS

involving approximately **220 people**



40 CONFERENCE CALLS

organized by partnering groups in which NEWMOA staff participated



2 PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL NETWORKS

developed and supported by NEWMOA, including SustainableLodging.org with **707 members**; and ZeroWasteConnection.org with **245 members**

13

FACE-TO-FACE MEETINGS

sponsored by other groups in which NEWMOA staff participated

7

WEBSITES

supported by NEWMOA, including NEWMOA.org, TheIC2.org, ERPStates.org, P2Rx.org, and GreenLodgingCalculator.org

4

MEETINGS

of the NEWMOA Board of Directors; **3 Board webinars**



**4 ISSUES OF
NEWS@NEWMOA**

distributed to approximately
2,400 readers each



More than
380 COMPANIES
reporting on their
mercury-added products
through the Interstate
Mercury Education and
Reduction Clearinghouse
(IMERC)

13

IMERC MEMBER STATES

**2 IMERC Supporting
Members**

34

**OTHER NEWMOA
PUBLICATIONS OR
DOCUMENTS**

developed and distributed



**32 WORKGROUPS OR
COMMITTEES**

involving approximately
656 participants and
5 networking groups
involving approximately
90 participants

14

IC2 MEMBERS

including state and
local governments;
**13 IC2 Supporting
Members**



10 ONLINE DATABASES

and other downloadable
tools and resources
developed and/or
maintained

8

**NEWMOA
MEMBER STATES**

6

NEWMOA STAFF

For more information,
visit www.newmoa.org.



EMERGING WASTE SITE CLEANUP ISSUES

TRISH COPPOLINO

VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
2017 WASTE SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM CHAIR

In FY 2017, NEWMOA's Waste Site Cleanup Program proved invaluable in providing coordination and training on poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination in water supplies and homeowner wells in the region. These situations greatly concern the northeast state environmental and health agencies, and NEWMOA has been focusing on this contaminant of concern over the past two years. In addition, NEWMOA organized waste site cleanup workshops and webinars on other priority topics and held its annual States/EPA Brownfields Programs meeting.

NEWMOA conducted a survey of state participants in its 2017 Waste Site Cleanup groups and received responses from 14 of them. 100 percent of those who reported that they participated in NEWMOA's Waste Site Cleanup conference calls, workshops, or webinars agreed that they use the information they learned from those activities. Respondents stated that they value the networking that NEWMOA provides, learn from the experience of other states, and use the material afterward.

Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

PFAS are a large class of chemicals that have been used in numerous consumer products and industrial processes due to their oil and water-resistant properties and their exceptional stability. The products include carpet and fabric protection, food packaging, and aqueous film-forming foams (AFFF) used for firefighting. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and

perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) are two of the most common PFAS found in the environment and in the human body. Many communities in the northeast have drinking water systems that are impacted by PFAS. EPA has issued a drinking water health advisory level of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and PFOS (combined), and some states have set lower standards. Detection at such low levels presents many challenges both in the field and in the laboratory.

PFAS are a diverse compound class, so they possess a range of fate and transport properties that depend heavily on the individual compound(s). Understanding fate and transport at a site is also dependent on the source(s) of the release to the environment and hydro-geologic and other physical and chemical conditions. The same properties that make PFAS so useful in consumer products and for firefighting make them challenging to remove from soil and water, including drinking water supplies. Remediation and treatment to meet state and federal drinking water guidelines is difficult.

PFAS is an emerging environmental and public health issue that regulators, consultants, and academic researchers are working hard to understand. To address this need, NEWMOA held [workshops](#), titled "PFAS in the Northeast: State of Practice and Regulatory Perspectives" in Danielson, CT; Westford, MA; and Lebanon, NH in 2017 that involved a total of 330 state and EPA staff, consultants, and other participants. The sessions covered background information on the

chemicals and their uses, toxicology, fate and transport, treatment and remediation, case studies, policy developments, and lessons learned from communities that are facing this problem. 100 percent of those who completed the evaluation form rated the workshops as excellent or good, and 92 percent reported that their participation will be useful in their work. Comments about the workshop included: "Good balance between technical detail and regulatory policy, case studies, and current technology" and "Comprehensive, excellent speakers; very knowledgeable."

In 2016, NEWMOA organized a PFAS Networking Group that includes approximately 60 members from states and EPA Regions 1 and 2. The Group holds monthly information-sharing conference calls that continued throughout 2017. After each call, participants shared additional information and resources. Two of the monthly sessions were webinars and included presentations by leading experts on:

- "Air Quality Modeling for PFOA Deposition in New Hampshire" in March for approximately 35 state and EPA participants
- "Plant Uptake Issues" in August for approximately 30 state and EPA participants

NEWMOA also held training [webinars](#) in 2017 in partnership with the Brown University Superfund Research Program (SRP) for local, state, and federal staffs and consultants from across the U.S. that focused on:

- “PFAS Toxicology: Understanding Why the 70 Parts Per Trillion (ppt) EPA Health Advisory Level is so Low” in October for more than 150 participants
- “Understanding PFAS Fate and Transport” in November for more than 220 participants
- “PFAS Treatment and Remediation” in December for more than 210 participants.

Training

When contamination migrates through groundwater and into fractures in the underlying bedrock, it is virtually impossible to remove. It is equally difficult to access and destroy it with in-situ treatment methods. The bedrock contamination releases back into the groundwater slowly through diffusion

and continues to pollute it for years. The traditional method used to control the migration of contaminants and reduce exposure is to pump the groundwater to the surface and run it through a treatment system. Due to the inefficiency at reducing pollutant levels in groundwater and the large expense associated with traditional pump and treat systems, practitioners are developing strategies to treat the contamination in the subsurface as it is diffusing out of the bedrock. NEWMOA held a [webinar](#) on “In-situ Treatment of Back Diffusion from Bedrock” in August for more than 90 local, state, and federal staff and consultants from across the U.S.

In 2017 NEWMOA also planned a November 2018 [workshop](#) focused on “Combining Technologies to Improve Remedial Outcomes.”

Brownfields

In addition to technical training, NEWMOA’s Waste Site Cleanup Program helps members and EPA develop strategies to improve the effectiveness of their Brownfields redevelopment efforts. Since 2004, NEWMOA has organized at least one meeting annually of state and EPA Region 1 Brownfields program staff to discuss implementation challenges and solutions. The June 2017 [meeting](#) was attended by over 30 state and EPA staff and focused on area-wide planning experience and recommendations, trichloroethylene (TCE) and vapor intrusion, and PFAS and Brownfields.

NEWMOA’s Waste Site Cleanup Program provides vital support to help state programs address the challenges they face. The Association helps its members learn about emerging issues and develop responses more efficiently than they would if they operated separately. Organizing training through NEWMOA is more cost-effective than having each state develop this capacity. Bringing all the state programs together also enhances the training experience by involving people with different perspectives and a broad range of experience. As resources available for waste site cleanup programs continue to shrink, the efficiencies state programs gain through NEWMOA become even more valuable.

SOIL REUSE

Construction, utility, brownfields, and waste site cleanup projects can generate significant quantities of excess soil that cannot be reused at the project site and can contain contaminants at levels that are detectable but much below the standards for hazardous waste. The management of these mildly contaminated soils can significantly impact the cost of a construction or remediation project and therefore hinder economic development. In 2011, NEWMOA’s Waste Site Cleanup Program initiated a partnership with NEWMOA’s Solid Waste Program with a focus on improving the management and reuse of excess soil in the region. The goal of NEWMOA’s Soil Reuse Workgroup is to share information that helps state programs develop a framework that:

- Protects human health and the environment
- Provides clarity for utility; construction; other private developers; and municipal, county, and state government agencies
- Develops requirements that are not onerous for states or stakeholders to implement
- Preserves landfill capacity by allowing non-landfill uses, as appropriate
- Promotes cost effective alternatives to landfill disposal
- Advances consistency within each state
- Advances consistency among states in the region, where feasible

NEWMOA’s Soils Reuse Workgroup facilitates information sharing and consideration of programmatic and policy options. In 2017, the Workgroup held two information-sharing conference calls and provided updates for NEWMOA’s “Soil Reuse: State Information Resource” webpage (www.newmoa.org/cleanup/projects/soil-info.cfm).





SUSTAINABILITY & POLLUTION PREVENTION

STEPHANIE D'AGOSTINO

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,
2017 POLLUTION PREVENTION & SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM CHAIR

In 2017, NEWMOA's Sustainability and Pollution Prevention (P2) Program focused on supporting states' green business programs, managing virtual networks of professionals working on zero waste and sustainable lodging, and convening the states' programs through conference calls.

NEWMOA conducted a survey of state participants in NEWMOA's 2017 P2 and Sustainability groups and received a response from 24 of them. 94 percent of those who reported that they participated in NEWMOA's P2 conference calls, meetings, or webinars agree that they use the information they learned from those activities. Respondents stated that workgroup calls are always valuable; the conference calls and emails have given them the opportunity to learn what is happening in other states; and they were very pleased with the overall activities and breadth of program expertise shared among states.

Northeast P2 & Sustainability Roundtable

NEWMOA's Northeast Pollution Prevention and Sustainability Roundtable helps state and local government environmental officials implement effective multimedia source reduction and assistance programs to promote sustainability and improvement in public health and the environment. NEWMOA convened two P2 meetings in 2017. Approximately 20 P2 program managers or staff from the New England states and

EPA Region 1 met in January to discuss green business program engagement; opportunities for P2 programs under the Toxics Substance Control Act (TSCA); and EPA's National Emphasis Areas (NEAs) of climate change mitigation, food manufacturing, and the reduction of hazardous materials. NEWMOA convened another meeting in June for about 25 officials from P2 programs in New York, New Jersey, and EPA Region 2. This meeting focused on work under EPA's NEAs, as well as a demonstration of EPA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) P2 Assessment Tool. NEWMOA also convened the state program representatives quarterly by phone to share information and discuss program issues.

Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx)

NEWMOA supports a regional Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx) Center. P2Rx is a network of eight regional centers that advance P2 as a cornerstone of sustainability. The goals of P2Rx are to build networks, develop and deliver P2 information and training, and measure impacts resulting from P2 efforts. NEWMOA's P2Rx Center helps users connect with other P2 and sustainability practitioners, develops and delivers effective source reduction programs, finds useful information and tools, and measures impacts. In 2017, NEWMOA fulfilled its P2Rx goals by delivering services through professional social networks that it had developed and managed, including the:

- [Zero Waste Connection](#)
- [National Sustainable Lodging Network](#)

Through these professional social networks, members learn about events, trainings, resources, and emerging issues that help them develop and implement sustainability strategies.

Green Business Program Support

The northeast states have a rich history of supporting small businesses in their efforts to prevent pollution and become more sustainable. Through their green business and environmental leadership programs, states serve many small business sectors by providing educational resources, training, onsite assistance, and recognition to encourage more sustainable practices. In 2017, NEWMOA formed a Green Business Program Workgroup to create a forum for states to share information on program development and management. The mission of the Workgroup is to:

- Develop and implement an online green business app that enables businesses to apply online for recognition, allows programs to manage applications and outcome data, and enables consumers to find green businesses
- Enable programs to share information on project development and management, with a focus on growing business engagement

The Workgroup held a kick-off call in September to formalize the mission and discuss a schedule for the roll-out of a green business app. NEWMOA began work with its partners at the California Green Business Network to pilot the green business program app and roll the software out to state programs in 2018.

Professional Wet Cleaning

Most dry-cleaning operations in the U.S. use perchloroethylene (perc) as the primary cleaning solvent. However, there are many adverse health effects associated with the use of perc. Fortunately, there is a safer alternative known as professional garment wet cleaning. P2 programs have found that the most effective way to educate dry cleaners about wet cleaning is to provide opportunities for them to talk to others who have made the change and to see the process for themselves. In 2017, NEWMOA hosted two wet cleaning demonstration events at existing wet cleaning operations in New Hampshire and New York. Participating cleaners learned about the environmental benefits and performance of wet cleaning technology and were able to see and feel the results. NEWMOA reached out to hundreds of dry cleaners and hosted more than 30 cleaners at these demonstration events. Cleaners reported an improved understanding of the benefits of wet cleaning, an increased interest in implementing wet cleaning, and, in some cases, increased the number of garments they process through wet cleaning.

Food Manufacturing

NEWMOA initiated plans for sustainable food manufacturing roundtables to be held in 2018. The roundtables will provide a forum for government P2 program staff and food manufacturers to share successes and barriers and learn about innovative P2 technologies and strategies through interactive presentations and discussions. NEWMOA will hold two roundtables, one in New England and one in New York or New Jersey. The New England event will take place in Vermont with a focus on dairy processors.

“I WAS VERY PLEASED WITH THE OVERALL ACTIVITIES AND BREADTH OF PROGRAM EXPERTISE SHARED AMONG STATES AS OFFERED BY NEWMOA.”

Respondent to a survey about NEWMOA's 2017 P2 and Sustainability activities





STRATEGIC ACTION ON SOLID WASTE & SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT (SMM)

PETER PETTIT

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION,
2017 NEWMOA SOLID WASTE PROGRAM CHAIR

The major solid waste and materials management issues under discussion within NEWMOA in 2017 included increasing food waste recovery and diversion, disaster debris management planning, and understanding the impacts of new Chinese restrictions on contamination of paper and plastic recyclables shipped there for recycling. NEWMOA was busy working on these and other materials management topics throughout the year. In addition, NEWMOA also deepened its collaboration with its sister organization, the Northeast Recycling Council (NERC), in the development and adoption of a joint [Strategic Action Plan](#), which was approved by both Boards in June.

NEWMOA conducted a survey of state participants in NEWMOA's 2017 Solid Waste and SMM groups and received a response from 25 of them. 89 percent of those who reported that they participated in NEWMOA's solid waste conference calls, meetings, or webinars agree that they use the information they learned from those activities. Respondents stated that they value the connections they make with other states' staff, the data gathering and analysis projects, and the opportunity to learn about programs and initiatives in other northeast states and make improvements in their own.

Joint Strategic Action Plan

Materials management encompasses a wide spectrum of commodities, and there are times when certain ones demand focused attention, often due to the changing demands of the market, emerging environmental challenges, or technological advances. As a result, the NERC and NEWMOA Boards regularly identify priorities upon which the respective organizations decide to act.

To better serve and further their missions, and given the opportunities for action presented by the synergies between NERC and NEWMOA's interests, memberships, and activities, a [Joint Strategic Action Plan \(JSAP\)](#) was developed. This JSAP describes joint initiatives proposed for the next five years that seek to enhance the effectiveness of both organizations, as well as provide value to their members. The organizations agreed to collaborate in their efforts to address the following materials management issues:

- Food scraps reduction, recovery, and management
- Recyclables collection and impacts on manufacturing and end-users
- Product stewardship
- Climate impacts on the recycling and solid waste infrastructure
- Construction and demolition materials

Implementation of various strategies outlined in the Plan started immediately, some of which are reflected below.

Food Waste

EPA estimates that about 20 percent of the municipal solid waste stream is food waste. EPA and USDA have established a national goal to reduce this waste by 50 percent by 2030. NEWMOA supports actions to help achieve this objective in the northeast. Under the EPA "Food Recovery Hierarchy," priority for use of unwanted food should be first to feed people, then feed animals, and then be directed to anaerobic digestion facilities or composting; the least preferred management approaches are combustion and landfilling. When food waste is landfilled, it contributes to the production of methane, a potent greenhouse gas (GHG). By contrast, food waste that is captured before it is discarded can feed those in need or be transformed into value-added products, including nutrient rich soil through composting or energy through anaerobic digestion (AD).

There are significant opportunities to promote waste reduction and increase diversion of unwanted food from disposal in landfills and incinerators in the northeast. The technologies for converting these wastes to energy through AD are rapidly improving, and there is significant interest in expanding composting capacity. State environmental agencies in the region have been busy authorizing new AD and commercial composting operations. The agencies are also working with local governments and waste haulers to address challenges with food waste collection and storage.

NEWMOA's Food Waste Workgroup is a forum for interstate collaboration

and information sharing on methods for diverting food from disposal, siting and permitting of composting and AD facilities, and other regulatory and policy issues and challenges. Throughout 2017, the Workgroup, joined by staffs from EPA Regions 1 and 2, met regularly to share updates and information. The Food Waste Workgroup also held a [webinar](#) on the results of a MassDEP study of the impacts of the State's food waste disposal ban for more than 25 government participants. Toward the end of the fiscal year, the Workgroup expanded to include NERC's members and became a joint group with participants from both organizations.

Solid Waste Training

NEWMOA held a day-long Solid Waste [Workshop](#) in May at the CT DEEP Offices in Hartford, CT. The workshop focused on new solid waste processing technologies; state regulations and permits for AD facilities; post-closure care at landfills; and municipal solid waste disposal and construction and demolition (C&D) materials generation, processing, and disposal. The workshop was planned by NEWMOA's Solid Waste and Sustainable Materials Management Steering Committee.

The session involved 25 participants from all over the northeast. It received a 100 percent rating of excellent or good on the evaluation forms that were submitted. Participants reported that they plan to use the information they learned in their work to:

- Incorporate some concepts into procedures and apply knowledge of possible pitfalls
- Inform updates of state rules
- Prevent problems that have occurred in other states
- Make contacts for more detailed follow-up

- Help to inform rulemaking efforts
- Develop AD solid waste (construction/operation) permits

In addition to the workshop, NEWMOA organized two [webinar](#) presentations by David Allaway, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (OR DEQ) focused on their initiatives to mitigate climate change through sustainable materials management. The webinars involved about 30 state agency participants.

Transfer Station Operator Training

Communities in most rural areas operate transfer stations to provide waste management services to their residents. Many of these transfer stations have conditions that create potential hazards. Operators and attendants may not be aware of these dangers or ways to make improvements and prevent them. In addition, transfer station operators and attendants report all kinds of potentially dangerous and unwanted activities occurring onsite, including residents sneaking hazardous materials, such as liquid chemicals, live ammunition, and medical wastes, into their trash and recycling. They also witness residents throwing away materials that are recyclable, such as milk jugs and aluminum beer/soda cans, and good quality items that could be reused by others.

In 2017, NEWMOA collaborated with partner agencies in rural areas in New Hampshire and Vermont to provide [technical assistance and training](#) to help their communities reduce solid waste and operate environmentally sound and safe waste management facilities. To facilitate this effort, NEWMOA:

- Developed and published five handouts for residents on "Reducing Your Waste," "Why Recycle," "Benefits of Reuse," "Recycle Right," and "Don't Trash That"

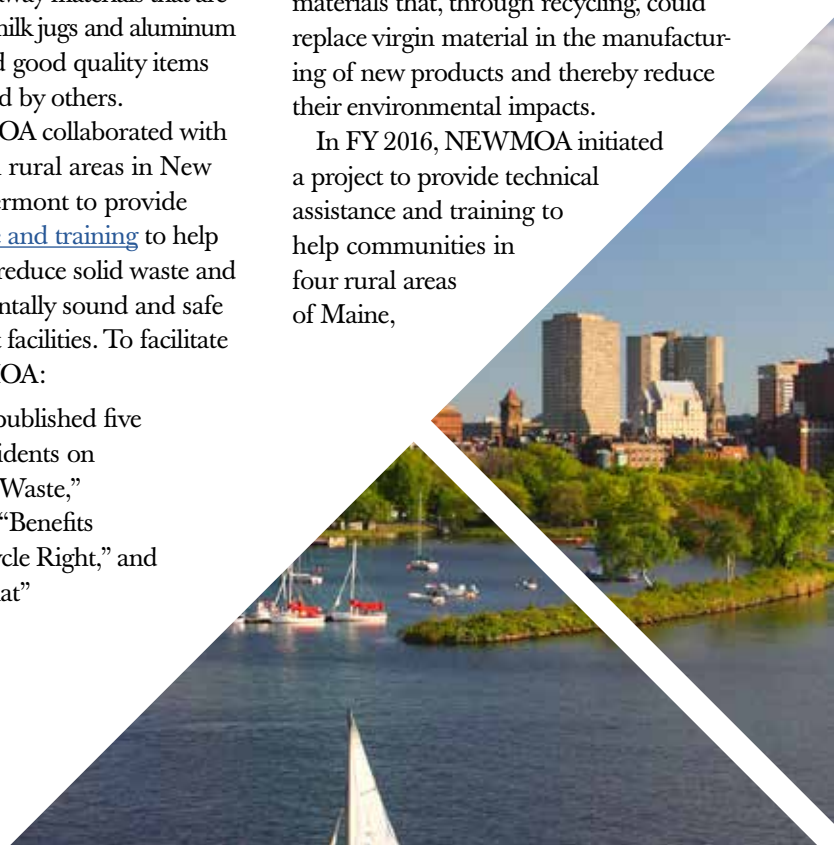
- Developed and published five posters to accompany the handouts for display at transfer stations
- Developed a training program and conducted workshops for the partners and transfer station staff in each targeted area, involving more than 55 participants
- Shared the project materials and results via two national webinars in September 2017, involving about 150 participants

For more information, visit: www.newmoa.org/solidwaste/projects/transferstations.

Bulky Waste Management

Bulky wastes include furniture, carpet, mattresses, and such large rigid plastic items as kiddie swimming pools and play structures. The predominant method of managing these items in the northeast is through landfill disposal. This method is expensive and challenging for homeowners and local waste authorities, particularly in rural communities, because bulky wastes are difficult to handle and transport, and they consume a large amount of increasingly scarce space in these facilities. Some of what is thrown away might be reusable or contain materials that, through recycling, could replace virgin material in the manufacturing of new products and thereby reduce their environmental impacts.

In FY 2016, NEWMOA initiated a project to provide technical assistance and training to help communities in four rural areas of Maine,



Massachusetts, and Vermont develop effective strategies to promote the reuse and recycling of bulky wastes and reduce the quantity that are thrown away. The project concluded in FY 2017 with the following [activities](#):

- Published “what to do with” handouts for residents of the targeted locations that provide information on available reuse, recycling, and disposal options
- Held a workshop for 10 state and town officials in another targeted area
- Observed a bulky waste collection event and made recommendations for diverting material from disposal
- Shared the project materials and results via a national webinar involving more than 100 participants in December 2016

For more information, visit: www.newmoa.org/solidwaste/projects/bulky/.

Disaster Debris Management

Safe, proper, and timely management of debris is an essential but often overlooked component of emergency response to a disaster. Disaster debris must be properly managed to protect human health, comply with regulations, conserve disposal capacity, and minimize or prevent environmental impacts. It involves advanced planning and coordination among individuals at various levels of government and the private sector with experience and expertise in waste management.


After a disaster occurs, communities are faced with the dilemma of how to use their existing capacities for recycling, composting, combustion, and disposal of disaster debris. The wastes generated during these events usually encompass a wide range of materials, including traditional municipal solid waste, construction and demolition debris, household hazardous waste, bulky waste, commercial waste, and industrial non-hazardous and hazardous waste. Relying on only one debris management option is usually not sufficient to handle

the diverse and overwhelming amount of material generated. Communities often need to develop additional staging and storage areas to store, separate, or process the debris before sending it for recycling, composting, combustion, or disposal. A disaster debris management plan can aid municipalities in determining the appropriate management options in advance of a disaster to avoid rushed decisions. Many state agencies in the northeast are assisting communities with development of these management plans. These efforts were accelerated after Super Storm Sandy in 2012.

NEWMOA's Disaster Debris Management Workgroup includes representatives of state and federal environmental and state emergency management agencies. The group met several times in FY 2017. The Workgroup's networking and information-sharing efforts has enabled member states, EPA, and others to leverage each other's resources and to share strategies that work.

Product Stewardship

Product stewardship shifts end-of-life financial and management responsibility, with government involvement, upstream to the producer and away from the public sector, thereby providing incentives to producers to incorporate environmental considerations in the design of their products and packaging. A form of product stewardship, called “Extended Producer Responsibility,” requires manufacturers to pay for all or some of the cost of collecting and recycling their products when they reach the end of their useful lives. During the past decade, northeast states have enacted more than 25 producer responsibility laws covering at least 7 categories of products, including electronics, paint, mattresses, mercury thermostats, mercury auto switches, fluorescent lamps, and batteries. State environmental agencies are usually responsible for implementing many of the requirements of the product stewardship laws, and



“LEARNING ABOUT PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES IN OTHER NORTHEAST STATES... TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS IN MY STATE.”

Respondent to a survey about how they applied the knowledge they gained from participating in NEWMOA's 2017 Solid Waste and SMM Program

NEWMOA supports a Workgroup that provides a forum for the state officials who manage these programs to share information and best practices. This group expanded in FY 2017 to include representatives of NERC and convened several times during the year to share updates and strategies and discuss challenges and solutions.

Coordination in New York & New Jersey

NEWMOA facilitated information-sharing conference calls and an annual meeting for about ten EPA Region 2, New Jersey, and New York SMM staff and managers. These meetings provided an opportunity for updates and coordination on such topics as food waste, solid waste data, disaster debris planning and management, and other materials management topics like product stewardship.

The activities of NEWMOA related to solid waste and sustainable materials management, as described above, have continued to form and develop new and expanded policies in our member states to better protect the health of our citizens and our environment. Without the guidance and collaboration efforts of NEWMOA, along with the participation of state members, many of these programs and issues would remain unresolved. Much more still needs to be done, but through these efforts, NEWMOA and member states are tackling these difficult and important issues.



HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

MICHAEL WIMSATT

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,
2017 NEWMOA HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM CHAIR

Discussions among hazardous waste program officials throughout 2017 focused on e-waste management; compliance at Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs); pharmaceutical waste management; and implementing EPA's Generator Improvement Rule.

NEWMOA conducted a survey of state participants in NEWMOA's 2017 Hazardous Waste groups and received a response from 46 of them. 94 percent of those who reported that they participated in NEWMOA's hazardous waste conference calls, workshops, or webinars agree that they use the information they learned from those activities. Respondents stated that they value hearing from EPA during calls, review information provided by others states after calls, and apply what they learned during inspections.

Training on the Generator Improvement Rule

In October of 2016, EPA finalized its Generator Improvement Rule, which was a comprehensive rewrite of the requirements for generators of hazardous waste. This Rule made the requirements easier to understand and provided greater flexibility in how hazardous waste is managed. According to EPA, the revisions will "protect Americans by enhancing the safety of facilities that create hazardous waste and the response capabilities of emergency responders by improving risk communication. The new Rule responds to feedback from the regulated community, states, communities, and other stakeholders and

represents a significant investment in evaluating and addressing the challenges in the hazardous waste generator program."

The hazardous waste generator regulatory program was originally promulgated in 1980. Since then, EPA learned about ambiguities, inconsistencies, gaps, and a lack of flexibility in the regulations that it addressed in its 2016 rulemaking. EPA proposed changes to address these concerns in September 2015 and received more than 200 comments from the state and local governments implementing hazardous waste regulations, the generating industry, the hazardous waste management industry, academia, the energy sector, retailers, and others. NEWMOA submitted comments to EPA along with several northeast state environmental agencies.

The final Rule included over 60 changes to the hazardous waste generator regulations that clarified existing requirements, increased flexibility, and improved environmental protection. These changes made technical corrections and reorganized the regulations to make them easier to follow.

To assist states' efforts to apply for authorization to implement the newly revised regulations, NEWMOA held a successful workshop involving about 65 participants in February 2017 that featured presentations by the rule writers that covered:

- The goals and background of the Rule
- Hazardous waste determinations, counting, marking, and labeling

- Revisions that apply to very small quantity generators, small quantity generators, and large quantity generators
- Reporting and record-keeping
- Implementation


The workshop received a 100 percent rating of excellent or good overall and for the agenda from the evaluation forms that were submitted. Participants reported that they plan to use the information they learned in their work in the following ways:

- Assist others in understanding the Rule
- Consider clarifications to the regulations our agency is now drafting to allow the federal and state requirements to mesh in a more cohesive manner
- Instruct inspectors on new Rule changes.

Training Hazardous Waste Inspectors

NEWMOA's Hazardous Waste Training Workgroup provides ideas and oversight on the Association's training activities, and this group was busy in 2017 planning workshops. In June and September, NEWMOA held sessions for state hazardous waste inspectors in New England and New Jersey that covered:

- Approaches to reviewing and interpreting lab reports
- Financial assurance
- Interesting enforcement cases
- The results of an evaluation of the NH DES generator training program



“GIVES ME MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE DIFFERENT FACETS OF A PROBLEM OR AN INDUSTRY THAT WE ARE REGULATING.”

Respondent to a survey about how they applied the knowledge they gained from participating in NEWMOA's 2017 Hazardous Waste activities

- The results of the EPA Region 2 state review framework (SRF) evaluation of NJ DEP's hazardous waste program
- Health and safety plans
- Tools for targeting hazardous waste inspections

These workshops involved over 50 participants and received a 100 percent rating of excellent or good overall and for the agenda from the evaluation forms that were submitted. Participants reported that they plan to use the information they learned in their work to:

- Help identify waste streams
- Evaluate lab results and improve enforcement/cleanup cases
- Share information with others and apply to future cases where applicable

Throughout FY 2017, NEWMOA also provided training for hazardous waste program staff through monthly information-sharing conference calls or webinars. These sessions focused on:

- Hazardous waste compliance at Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs)
- Mixed hazardous and radioactive waste from nuclear power plants and hospitals
- Issues facing communities that have PFAS contamination
- Tank integrity assessments
- E-waste and cathode ray tube stockpiles
- Inspections of vape shops and e-juice labs
- Hazardous waste issues facing retailers
- Controlled substances that are also hazardous waste at pharmacies and health care facilities
- Education and outreach on pharmaceutical waste management compliance for pharmacies and health care facilities
- EPA's Solvent Wipes Rule

An average of about 36 participants from the northeast states and EPA Regional Offices and Headquarters joined these calls.

NEWMOA's calls and workshops are for state and federal hazardous waste inspectors and other compliance and enforcement staff and regulatory development staff. The evaluations from participants in the workshops and calls emphasized how important these opportunities are for state program staff. These programs are the primary training that they receive, and they help to facilitate ongoing information sharing and networking.

Coordination in New York & New Jersey

NEWMOA collaborated with EPA Region 2 to plan and hold a meeting of state and EPA hazardous waste program managers in EPA Region 2 in New York City in July. NEWMOA held a conference call of representatives of the agencies to plan the meeting in the spring. The meeting focused on EPA's and states' priorities and updates; the results of EPA Region 2's inspections of facilities for compliance with the Air Emissions Rule (AA, BB, CC); an electronic platform for targeting; the Federal Imports/Exports Rule; compliance assistance activities; and financial assurance issues. The meeting involved over 20 participants and received a 100 percent rating of excellent or good overall and for the agenda from the evaluation forms that were submitted. Participants reported that they plan to use the information they learned in their work for:

- Better coordination
- Bringing various updates back to their staff
- Performing their jobs



INTERSTATE CHEMICALS CLEARINGHOUSE (IC2)

KARL PALMER

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL,
2017 IC2 CHAIR

The IC2 held webinars, supported its Workgroups, and planned for development of online data systems in 2017.

The IC2 also welcomed several important new Supporting Members in 2017, including the National Tribal Toxics Council (NTTC), Costco Wholesale, and Clean Water Action Minnesota. NTTC is an EPA Tribal Partnership Group that is focused on providing Tribes with an opportunity for greater input on issues related to toxic chemicals and pollution prevention. Costco Wholesale is a multi-billion-dollar global retailer with warehouse club operations in eight countries. Costco works with the chemical and consumer product industries to find appropriate replacements for many chemicals of concern. Clean Water Action Minnesota collaborates with other organizations in Minnesota and across the country to reform chemical policies.

NEWMOA conducted a survey of state participants in the IC2's groups in 2017 and received a response from 15 of them. 100 percent of those who reported that they participated in IC2's conference calls or webinars agree that the information that was shared was directly applicable to their work. Respondents also stated that the IC2 has enabled them to collaborate more with state and local agencies, tribes, non-governmental organizations, businesses, and EPA.

Webinars

The IC2 held three [webinars](#) for its members in 2017 focused on:

- Evaluating product performance during alternatives assessment
- A sports turf alternatives assessment
- "Greening" procurement in New York State

There were about 75 participants in these three webinars, and the feedback was positive. In addition to webinars, the IC2 held roundtable calls to provide an opportunity for members to learn about each other's priorities and activities.

Supporting Procurement of Less-Toxic Products

The IC2 Procurement Workgroup brings together a lively, engaged, and committed group of its members interested in finding ways to improve state and local government procurement policies to grow markets for manufacturers committed to using safer chemistries, including green chemistry, and in reducing products' chemical and carbon footprints. The group held two conference calls during the year to share information, strategies, and lessons learned.

Chemical Hazard Assessment Database

The IC2 added 8 new GreenScreens® and 13 Quick Chemical Assessment Tool (QCAT) assessments to the [Chemical Hazard Assessment Database \(CHAD\)](#). The assessments provide detailed hazard information for the following chemicals, which are used in a variety of applications, including antimicrobial preservatives, cosmetics; medical disinfectants;

dry cleaning solvents; and specialty solvents:

- Ammonium Bifluoride
- DCOIT
- EcoSolv Dry Cleaning Fluid
- Bumetrizole
- Amorphous fumed silica, nano
- Acetonitrile
- Ethyl silicate
- Dibutyltin dilaurate
- Sodium azide
- Methyl acetate
- 2-Methyltetrahydrofuran
- 1-Methoxy-2-propanol
- Methyl isobutyl ketone
- n-Hexane
- Butyl paraben
- ortho-Phthalaldehyde
- Rosin 8050
- Epichlorohydrin-Bisphenol Resin
- HeiQ AGS-20
- Silver
- Silver, nanoscale

Alternatives Assessment

The Alternatives Assessment (AA) Workgroup finalized and published version 1.1. of the [Alternatives Assessment Guide](#). This version includes an updated comparative exposure assessment module to better align it with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) "A Framework to Guide Selection of Chemical Alternatives."

The group also submitted comments to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) on sections of the draft California *Alternatives Assessment Analysis Guide* for their consideration.

During 2017, the Workgroup weathered the departure of its long-term leader, Alex Stone, who retired from the Washington Department of Ecology. Workgroup members welcomed new co-chairs, Brian Pentilla, Washington Department of Ecology and Pam Eliason, Massachusetts Toxics Use Reduction Institute.

Chemicals of Concern Database

Various IC2-member states have developed and published lists of priority chemicals to fulfill the requirements of their chemical policy legislation. To provide support and assistance to these efforts and to those of states in the process of developing similar lists, the IC2 developed an online, searchable system, called the Chemicals of Concern Database that allows users to:

- Search for chemicals on one or more state lists
- Identify source lists
- Identify hazards and toxicity characteristics associated with the chemicals
- Find useful information resources

In 2017, IC2 added Oregon's High Priority Chemicals of Concern for Children's Health list to the [Database](#). The Database now covers the chemicals of concern lists published by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Minnesota Department of Health, Oregon Health Authority, Vermont Department of Health, and Washington State Department of Ecology.

Chemicals Policy Database

The State Chemicals Policy Database is a searchable database of enacted state-level chemical legislation and policies that was originally developed by the Lowell Center for Sustainable Production.

Users can search the Database by state, policy category, chemical, product type (e.g., children's products, cleaning products), and year. In 2017, the IC2 implemented upgrades and improvements to the [Database](#) and added legislation passed in 2015, 2016, and 2017.

High Priority Chemicals Data System

Throughout 2017, the IC2 staff worked on some of the essential building blocks for what will become the High Priority Chemicals Data System (HPCDS). This System will help Oregon, Washington, and Vermont to fulfill the requirements under their children's product disclosure laws for reporting by manufacturers on the presence of a set of high priority chemicals of concern.

These three states are collaborating through the IC2 to develop a single online portal for manufacturers to report on the use of high priority chemicals in children's products. The HPCDS will set the standard for reporting chemicals-in-products data and create the framework for additional states to implement similar reporting programs at greatly reduced cost. Product manufacturers and distributors will benefit from a reduced burden through "one-stop" reporting that satisfies multiple state requirements. Compared with independent systems in multiple states, a single system is likely to result in fewer reporting errors and inconsistencies and thus a higher-quality dataset. A shared system will also remove the need for other states to build and maintain their own systems. Ultimately, the HPCDS will provide ready public access to this data through a flexible Web-based search interface, allowing perspectives on the presence of chemicals of concern in

products nationally. Analyses of these data could lead to reductions in exposures to chemicals of concern, with resultant benefits to human and ecological health, including reduced potential risk, health care costs, and preservation of valuable ecosystem services. Finally, a national dataset of this type will help reveal insights regarding the movement of chemicals through manufacturing supply chains.

In 2017, the IC2's Database Workgroup worked on several key elements of this interstate data system, including a data dictionary and business process documentation. The IC2's efforts to develop the HPCDS will be in high gear during 2018.

e-Bulletins

The Clearinghouse published three IC2 *e-Bulletins* in 2017. IC2 *e-Bulletins* are distributed to all IC2 Members and Supporting Members, colleagues at EPA, other interested groups, and anyone who expresses an interest in the work of the Clearinghouse.



The October 2017 IC2 e-Bulletin published by the Clearinghouse.



INTERSTATE MERCURY EDUCATION & REDUCTION CLEARINGHOUSE

TOM METZNER

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
2017 IMERC CHAIR

NEWMOA conducted a survey of state participants in IMERC’s groups in 2017 and received a response from 8 of them. 100 percent of those who reported that they participated in IMERC’s activities agree that it provided substantial benefit to their work. All of them also reported that IMERC has enabled them to collaborate more with state and local agencies, non-governmental organizations, businesses, and EPA.

Supporting Membership

IMERC formally launched a [Supporting Membership](#) policy in FY 2017 and over the past year has invited manufacturers, distributors, and importers of mercury-added products, trade associations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to join as Supporting Members. Modeled after the IC2’s approach, IMERC Supporting Members must support the mission to help states implement laws and programs aimed at getting mercury out of products, the waste stream, and the environment. They must complete an Application Form and sign a Memorandum of Agreement.

Benefits of IMERC Supporting Membership include:

- Technical assistance with notification, labeling, and phase-out requirements
- Participation in webinars and discussions related to the results of mercury reduction efforts, new programs and legislation, and other important topics

- Participation in conference calls to discuss ways to improve effectiveness of IMERC’s programs
- Participation in review of outreach and educational materials related to mercury-added products data analysis
- Wider access to mercury-added products data reported through the e-filing system
- Prioritization of IMERC’s review of submittals and requests
- Promotion of their efforts to develop and use non-mercury alternatives

In its first year, two non-profit organizations joined as Supporting Members. The Mercury Policy Project, located in Vermont, and Clean Water Fund – Massachusetts Chapter. IMERC continues to reach out to various groups working on mercury initiatives and in FY 2018 will consider expanding Supporting Membership to include waste incinerators and wastewater treatment facilities.

International Conference on Mercury as a Global Pollutant

IMERC participated in the 13th International Conference on Mercury as a Global Pollutant (ICMGP), held in Providence, RI in July 2017.

The theme of the conference was improving “understanding of the multiple factors that accelerate and attenuate recovery of mercury contamination in response to environmental inputs on local to global scales.” It included presentations

on topics related to the science, technology, and management of mercury, and its effects on human health and the environment.

IMERC participated in the public information session and displayed two posters during the conference, focused on trends in mercury use in products in the U.S. and the importance of mercury product labeling.

IMERC Members and Supporting Members attended the conference, and they convened in person to network and share information, in some cases for the first time.

2016 Triennial Notification

[Online reporting](#) for the 2016 Triennial Mercury-Added Product Notification opened on January 1, 2017. Notification through the e-filing system enables companies to comply with the Mercury-added Product Notification and Labeling requirements of Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota (labeling only), New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina (notification for autos only) Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington (labeling for lamps only). Reporting is required for any company that sold or distributed mercury-added products into the states listed above during calendar year 2016.

In January and February of 2017, IMERC conducted four e-filing system demonstration webinars to review the basic functionality and features of the online reporting system and answer

“IMERC’S COORDINATION OF STATES’ MERCURY REDUCTION PROGRAM ACTIVITIES SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCES... STAFF TIME NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS.”

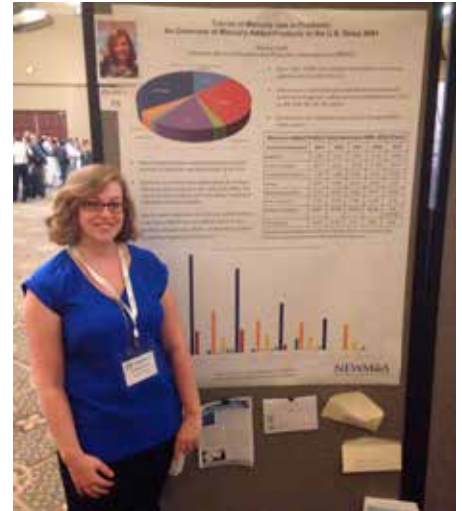
Respondent to a survey about IMERC’s 2017 activities

companies’ questions. Participants learned how to update their contact information, reset passwords and other user credentials, report on the phase-out of mercury-added products, and enter the total mercury content for their products based on sales. More than 50 companies attended these webinars.

The deadline for companies to file their 2016 Mercury-Added Product Triennial Notifications was April 1, 2017. The IMERC Notification Workgroup has been reviewing the forms and approved more than 135 reports in FY 2017. As of April 1, 2018, more than 275 companies have submitted their 2016 triennial applications through the e-filing system. At the end of FY 2017, IMERC’s Notification Committee estimated that there were another 55 companies that should have filed and had not. It is likely that some of these companies have closed or phased-out their mercury products and have not yet alerted IMERC. IMERC will pursue them for reporting in FY 2018. Overall, there is an approximately 84 percent reporting compliance rate (16 percent non-compliance), which is on track with IMERC’s performance goals outlined in the NEWMOA 2018-2022 Strategic Plan. Some mercury-added product categories are estimated at 100 percent reporting compliance (based on known company reporting history).

Product Labeling

IMERC focused on product labeling in FY 2017. Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington (lamps only) prohibit the sale of mercury-added products unless they have a label indicating that the product contains mercury and informing users about proper disposal. The label must meet certain specified standards regarding wording, size, location, visibility, and durability unless the states listed above have approved an alternative labeling plan that allows the manufacturer to vary from one or more of the specified



Rachel Smith, NEWMOA, showing IMERC’s poster at the ICMGP.

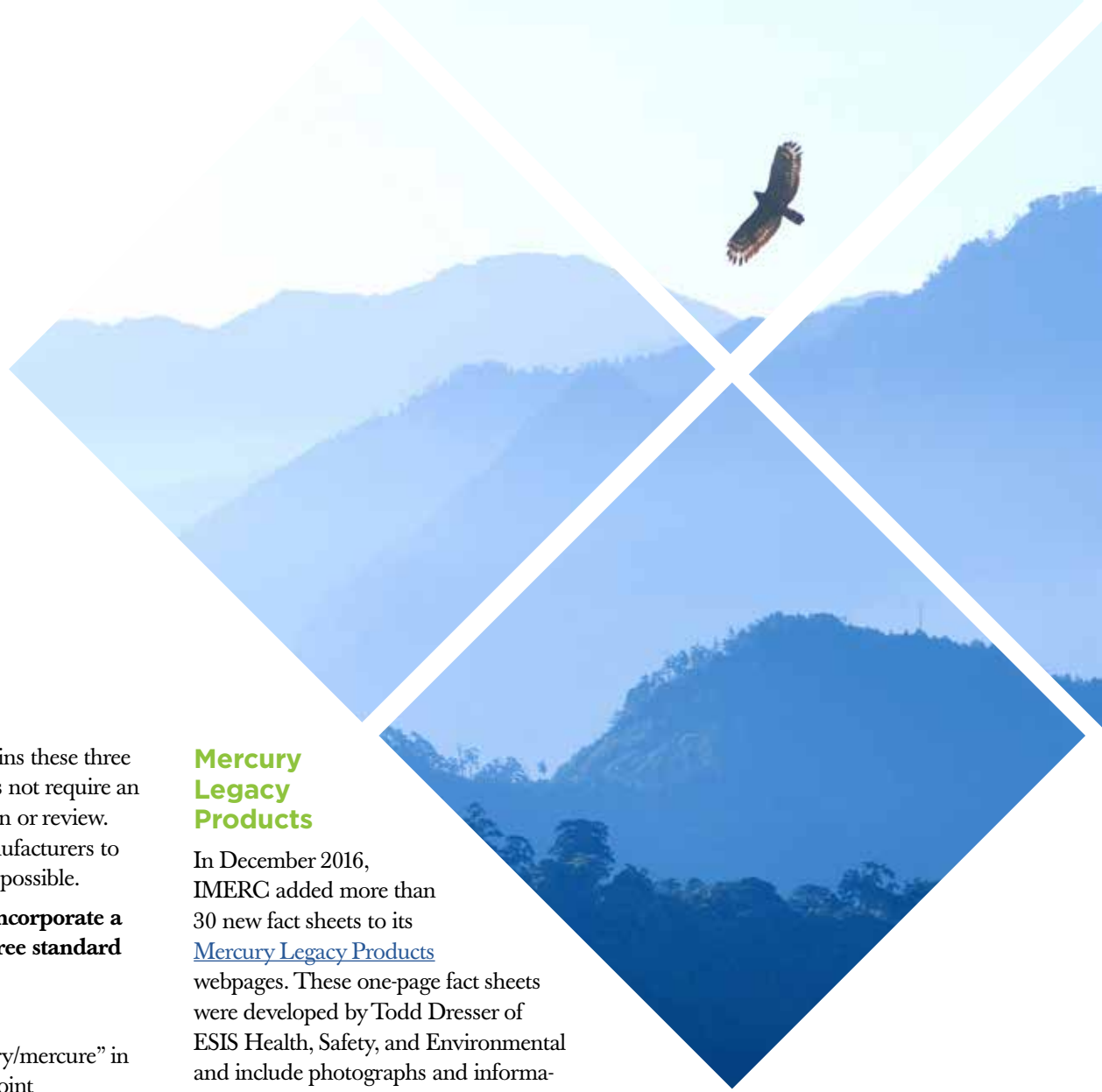
standards. A manufacturer may apply through IMERC for states’ approval of an alternative labeling plan where:

- Strict compliance with the requirements is not technically feasible
- The proposed alternative would be at least as effective in providing presale notification of mercury content and instructions on proper disposal
- Federal law governs labeling in a manner that preempts state authority

The IMERC Labeling Workgroup finished its extensive review of alternative labels for lamps in FY 2017. As part of this effort, the Workgroup developed the following [tiered labeling approach](#) to ensure consistency among product labels and simplify the review process for mercury-added product labeling proposals.

Tier 1 (Standard Label) – Product labels include all three standard labeling elements:

- (Hg) in a circle symbol (Hg is the chemical abbreviation for mercury)
- Text that states “contains mercury” in 10-point font (in English and French translation if shipping to Canada)
- Crossed-out wheelie bin symbol



A product label that contains these three pieces of information does not require an alternative label application or review. The states encourage manufacturers to utilize this label whenever possible.

Tier 2 – Product labels incorporate a slight variation of the three standard labeling elements:

- (Hg) in a circle symbol
- Text that states “mercury/mercure” in font sizes less than 10 point
- Crossed-out wheelie bin symbol

Tier 3 – Product labels include two of the standard labeling elements:

- (Hg) in a circle symbol
- Crossed-out wheelie bin symbol

Tier 4 – Product labels include the (Hg) in a circle symbol

Tier 5 – Product labels include the (Hg) symbol underlined

There are scenarios that fall outside of these tiers; however, the IMERC state programs have reported that they found it helpful to have these as guidance as they work through the application review process. IMERC has utilized a similar approach when providing information on states’ product phase-outs and bans.

Mercury Legacy Products

In December 2016, IMERC added more than 30 new fact sheets to its [Mercury Legacy Products](#) webpages. These one-page fact sheets were developed by Todd Dresser of ESIS Health, Safety, and Environmental and include photographs and information about mercury devices that he found while conducting mercury surveys of numerous public buildings.

The term “legacy product” covers items that may no longer be sold as a new product but may still be in use; may be resold as a used or antique product; or may be stored in homes, schools, hospitals, or businesses. The webpages were first developed by NEWMOA in 2008 and include photographs and information about past and current uses of mercury-added legacy products, such as the situations in which the products were typically used; the location of mercury within the product; and information on their proper handling, removal, and disposal.

IMERC Alerts

IMERC published three [IMERC Alerts](#) in 2017 mainly focused on the 2016 triennial reporting cycle. These electronic newsletters are distributed to the manufacturers included in the mercury-added product e-filing system, IMERC Members and Supporting Members, colleagues at EPA, other interested groups, and anyone who expresses an interest in the work of the Clearinghouse.

“NEWMOA’S MODEL OF COLLABORATION AND PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEMENT PROVIDES A UNIQUE STRATEGIC FORUM FOR BUILDING THE PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY OF ITS MEMBERS TO EFFECTIVELY SOLVE TODAY’S EMERGING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS.”

*Richard Bizzozero
2017 NEWMOA Chair*



NEWMOA FUNDING

NEWMOA relied on dues, grants, contracts, and special contributions for funding in 2017. Its original source of funding was state dues. The New England states requested that EPA Region 1 make a portion of their RCRA hazardous waste program assistance funds available as dues and general support in the form of a grant to NEWMOA. The NEWMOA Board of Directors determined the specific amount in consultation with EPA Region 1. New York and New Jersey paid their annual dues directly to NEWMOA. IMERC and IC2 members also paid annual dues directly to NEWMOA to fund those activities.

EPA and U.S. Department of Agriculture competitive grants supported pollution prevention and sustainable materials management projects. Grants for these activities were awarded by a combination of EPA Region 1 and Headquarters and occasionally by other agencies and institutions. The USDA provided grant support for solid waste education projects in rural communities.

Contributions from member states in the form of contracts make up another important source of funding. Several states contribute directly to fund projects of particular interest, as well as to support NEWMOA’s IMERC, IC2, and Brownfields programs.

NEWMOA’s Financial Activity

October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017

Revenues

State Dues, Contracts, Fees, Contributions, & In-Kind Services/Match	\$ 411,796
Federal Grants	384,102
Miscellaneous	885
Total Revenue	\$ 796,783

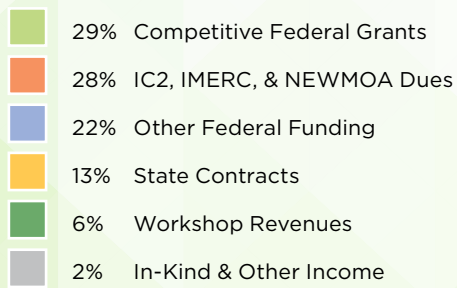
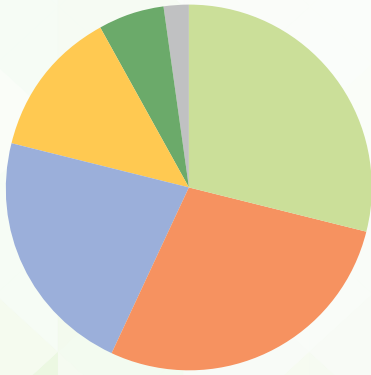
Expenditures

Staff Salaries & Benefits	\$ 550,714
Travel & Meetings	48,295
Other Direct Program Expenses	26,381
General & Administrative	151,570
Contracts	15,007
Total Expenditures	\$ 791,967

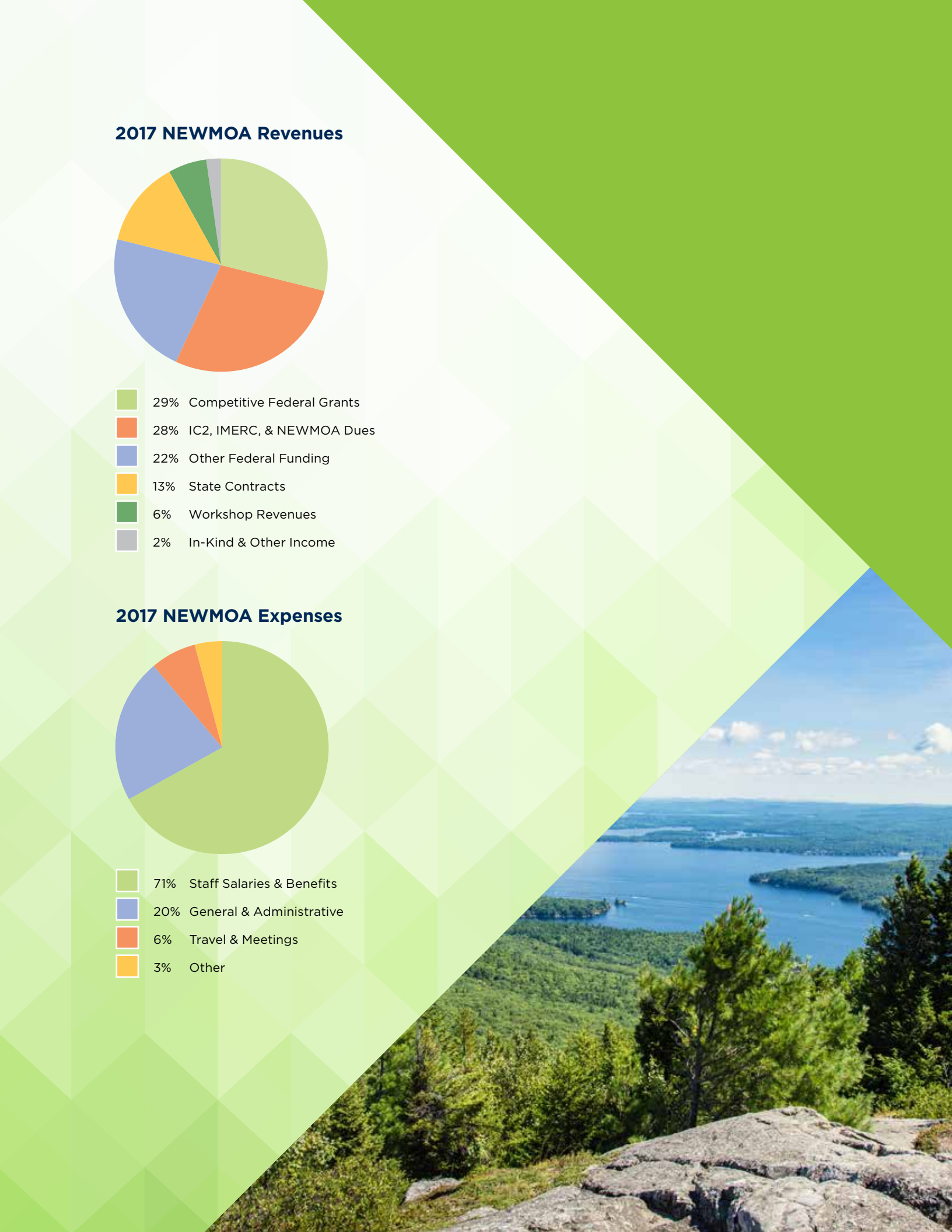
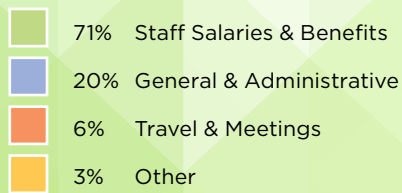
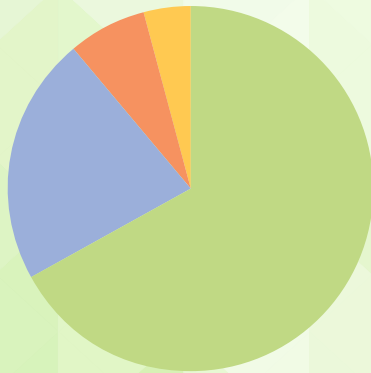
Net Assets

Net Assets at Beginning of Year	\$ 202,865
Net Assets at End of Year	207,681
Net Change in Assets	\$ 4,816

2017 NEWMOA Revenues



2017 NEWMOA Expenses





NEWMOA 2017 Staff

Terri Goldberg
Executive Director

Andy Bray
Project Manager

Topher Buck
Project Manager

Jennifer Griffith
Project Manager

Lois Makina
Office Manager

Rachel Smith
Project Manager

NEWMOA 2017 Board of Directors & Officers

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*Bureau Chief, Bureau of Materials
Management & Compliance
Assurance, CT DEEP*

Robert Kaliszewski
*Director/Ombudsman, Planning &
Program Development, CT DEEP*

Patrick Bowe
*Director, Remediation Division,
CT DEEP*

Dave Burns
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Waste Management, ME DEP*

Paul Locke
*Chief, Bureau of Waste Site
Cleanup, MassDEP*

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Richard Bizzozero
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Michael Wimsatt
*Director, Waste Management
Division, NH DES*

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& Assistance Unit, NH DES
(2017 NEWMOA Vice Chair)*

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Mike Hastry
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Pesticides, & Release Prevention,
NJ DEP*

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NJ DEP*

John Vana
*Director, Pollution Prevention Unit,
NYS DEC*

Peter Pettit
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Reduction & Recycling, NYS DEC*

Ronald Gagnon
*Director, Office of Technical &
Customer Assistance, RI DEM
(2017 NEWMOA Treasurer)*

Leo Hellested
*Chief, Waste Management Division,
RI DEM*

Chuck Schwer
*Director, Waste Management
Division, VT DEC*

Kim Greenwood
*Director, Environmental
Compliance Division, VT DEC*

THANK YOU

NEWMOA greatly appreciates the financial support provided by the following agencies in FY 2017:

California Department of Toxic Substances Control (CA DTSC)
Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP)
Delaware Department of Health and Social Services (DDHSS)
Environmental Protection Agency Region 1
Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters
King County Local Hazardous Waste Management Program
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LA DEQ)
Maine Department of Environmental Protection (ME DEP)
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)
Metro (Portland, Oregon)
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MI DEQ)
Minnesota Department of Health (MN DoH)
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NH DES)
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJ DEP)
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC)
North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NC DENR)
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (OR DEQ)
Oregon Health Authority (OHA)
Pollution Prevention Institute (P2I) at the Rochester Institute of Technology
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RI DEM)
San Francisco Department of the Environment (SF DoE)
University of Nevada (UNO)
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VT DEC)
Washington Department of Ecology (WA Ecology)

IC2 Supporting Members:

Citizens' Environmental Coalition
Clean and Healthy New York
Clean Production Action
Clean Water Action Minnesota
Clean Water Fund
Costco
Environmental Health Strategy Center
Lowell Center for Sustainable Production
at UMass Lowell
Maureen Gorsen (Alston & Bird)
National Tribal Toxics Council (NTTC)
Northwest Green Chemistry
Oregon Environmental Council
Walmart

IMERC Supporting Members:

Clean Water Fund – Massachusetts Chapter
Mercury Policy Project

Sponsors of the waste site cleanup workshops:

Alpha Analytical
Arcadis
Brown & Caldwell
Con-Test Analytical Laboratory
ECT2
Eurofins Lancaster Laboratories Environmental
Golder Associates
SGS Accutest
Test America
Vista Analytical Laboratory



NEWMOA'S MISSION

NEWMOA provides a strategic forum for effectively solving environmental problems through collaborative regional initiatives that advance pollution prevention and sustainability, promote safer alternatives to toxic materials in products, identify and assess emerging contaminants, facilitate adaptation to climate change, mitigate greenhouse gas sources, promote reuse and recycling of wastes and diversion of organics, support proper management of hazardous and solid wastes, and facilitate clean-up of contaminant releases to the environment.

GOALS

NEWMOA's long-term goals are to:

- Support and strengthen state efforts to implement policies, regulations, and programs
- Promote interstate coordination and develop innovative strategies to solve critical and emerging environmental problems
- Develop and enhance the capabilities and knowledge of state officials so that they are well trained, able to adjust to rapid changes in technology, and respond effectively to emerging environmental challenges
- Articulate state program views on federal policy developments, programs, and rulemakings
- Cultivate and enhance relationships among member states, federal agencies, colleges and universities, and stakeholders
- Engage with and educate the regulated community and the public

PRIORITIES

- Identifying and Assessing Emerging Contaminants
- Anticipating and Mitigating the Impacts of Climate Change
- Building the Technical Capacity of and Ensuring Adequate Resources for Programs

CORE PROGRAMS

- Pollution Prevention and Sustainability
- Hazardous Waste
- Solid Waste and Sustainable Materials Management
- Waste Site Cleanup
- Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC)
- Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse (IC2)
- Cross-Program Initiatives

NEWMOA is an equal opportunity employer and provider.





Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association

89 South Street, Suite 600

Boston, Massachusetts 02111-2747

Tel: 617-367-8558

Fax: 617-367-0449

TDD/TTY: 857-265-3934

www.newmoa.org



*Graphic design by Fineline Communications.
Printed on 100% PCW paper manufactured
with Green-e certified windpower.*