



KING COUNTY
Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

February 20, 2009

R&R

Proposed No. BOH09-02.1

1 A RULE AND REGULATION relating to definitions in
2 the King County Board of Health solid waste regulations;
3 amending R&R 03-06, Section 2 (part), and BOH
4 10.12.010 173-350-100, enacted pursuant to RCW
5 70.05.060 and 70.95.160, including the latest amendments
6 or revisions thereto.

7

8 BE IT ADOPTED BY THE KING COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH:

9 SECTION 1. R&R 03-06, Section 2 (part), and BOH 10.12.010 173-350-100 are
10 each hereby amended to read as follows:

11 **Definitions.** When used in this chapter, the following terms have the meanings
12 given below.

13 "Active area" means that portion of a facility where solid waste recycling, reuse,
14 treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being, are proposed to be, or have been
15 conducted. Setbacks shall not be considered part of the active area of a facility.

16 "Agricultural composting" means composting of agricultural waste as an integral
17 component of a system designed to improve soil health and recycle agricultural wastes.
18 Agricultural composting is conducted on lands used for farming.

19 "Agricultural wastes" means wastes on farms resulting from the raising or
20 growing of plants and animals including, but not limited to, crop residue, manure and
21 animal bedding, and carcasses of dead animals weighing each or collectively in excess of
22 fifteen pounds.

23 "Agronomic rates" means the application rate (dry weight basis) that will provide
24 the amount of nitrogen or other critical nutrient required for optimum growth of
25 vegetation, and that will not result in the violation of applicable standards or requirements
26 for the protection of ground or surface water as established under chapter 90.48 RCW,
27 Water pollution control and related rules including chapter 173-200 WAC, Water quality
28 standards for ground waters of the state of Washington, and chapter 173-201A WAC,
29 Water quality standards for surface waters of the state of Washington.

30 "Air quality standard" means a standard set for maximum allowable
31 contamination in ambient air as set forth in chapter 173-400 WAC, General regulations
32 for air pollution sources.

33 "Below ground tank" means a device meeting the definition of "tank" in this
34 chapter where a portion of the tank wall is situated to any degree within the ground,
35 thereby preventing visual inspection of that external surface of the tank that is in the
36 ground.

37 "Beneficial use" means the use of solid waste as an ingredient in a manufacturing
38 process, or as an effective substitute for natural or commercial products, in a manner that

39 does not pose a threat to human health or the environment. Avoidance of processing or
40 disposal cost alone does not constitute beneficial use.

41 "Biosolids" means municipal sewage sludge that is a primarily organic, semisolid
42 product resulting from the wastewater treatment process, that can be beneficially recycled
43 and meets all applicable requirements under chapter 173-308 WAC, Biosolids
44 management. Biosolids includes a material derived from biosolids and septic tank
45 sludge, also known as septage, that can be beneficially recycled and meets all applicable
46 requirements under chapter 173-308 WAC, Biosolids management.

47 "Buffer" means a permanently vegetated strip adjacent to an application area, the
48 purpose of which is to filter runoff or overspray from the application area and protect an
49 adjacent area.

50 "Cab cards" means a license carried in a vehicle that authorizes that vehicle to
51 legally pick up waste tires and haul to a permitted, licensed facility or an exempt facility
52 for deposit.

53 "Captive insurance companies" means companies that are wholly owned
54 subsidiaries controlled by the parent company and established to insure the parent
55 company or its other subsidiaries.

56 "Channel migration zone" means the lateral extent of likely movement of a stream
57 or river channel along a stream reach.

58 "Clean soils and clean dredged material" means soils and dredged material ~~((that~~
59 ~~do not contain contaminants at concentrations which could negatively impact the existing~~
60 ~~quality of air, waters of the state, soils, or sediments; or pose a threat to the health of~~

61 ~~humans or other living organisms))~~ which are not dangerous wastes, contaminated soils,
62 or contaminated dredged material as defined in this section.

63 "Closure" means those actions taken by the owner or operator of a solid waste
64 handling facility to cease disposal operations or other solid waste handling activities, to
65 ensure that all such facilities are closed in conformance with applicable regulations at the
66 time of such closures and to prepare the site for the post-closure period.

67 "Closure plan" means a written plan developed by an owner or operator of a
68 facility detailing how a facility is to close at the end of its active life.

69 "Composted material" means organic solid waste that has undergone biological
70 degradation and transformation under controlled conditions designed to promote aerobic
71 decomposition at a solid waste facility in compliance with the requirements of this
72 chapter. Natural decay of organic solid waste under uncontrolled conditions does not
73 result in composted material.

74 "Composting" means the biological degradation and transformation of organic
75 solid waste under controlled conditions designed to promote aerobic decomposition.
76 Natural decay of organic solid waste under uncontrolled conditions is not composting.

77 "Conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG)" means a dangerous
78 waste generator whose dangerous wastes are not subject to regulation under chapter
79 70.105 RCW, Hazardous waste management, solely because the waste is generated or
80 accumulated in quantities below the threshold for regulation and meets the conditions
81 prescribed in WAC 173-303-070(8)(b).

82 "Conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) waste" means
83 dangerous waste generated by a conditionally exempt small quantity generator.

84 "Container" means a portable device used for the collection, storage, and/or
85 transportation of solid waste including, but not limited to, reusable containers, disposable
86 containers, and detachable containers.

87 "Contaminant" means any chemical, physical, biological, or radiological
88 substance that does not occur naturally in the environment or that occurs at
89 concentrations greater than natural background levels.

90 "Contaminate" means the release of solid waste, leachate, or gases emitted by
91 solid waste, such that contaminants enter the environment at concentrations that pose a
92 threat to human health or the environment, or cause a violation of any applicable
93 environmental regulation.

94 "Contaminated dredged material" means dredged material resulting from the
95 dredging of surface waters of the state where contaminants are present in the dredged
96 material at concentrations not suitable for open water disposal and the dredged material is
97 not dangerous waste and is not regulated by section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act
98 (P.L. 95-217).

99 "Contaminated soils (~~(and contaminated dredged material)~~)" means soils (~~(and~~
100 ~~dredged material that contain contaminants at concentrations which could negatively~~
101 ~~impact the existing quality of air, waters of the state, soils or sediments, or pose a threat~~
102 ~~to the health of humans or other living organisms)) removed during the cleanup of a~~

103 hazardous waste site, or a dangerous waste facility closure, corrective actions or other
104 clean-up activities and which contain harmful substances but are not designated
105 dangerous wastes.

106 "Corrosion expert" means a person certified by the National Association of
107 Corrosion Engineers (NACE) or a registered professional engineer who has certification
108 or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control.

109 "Crop residues" means vegetative material leftover from the harvesting of crops,
110 including leftover pieces or whole fruits or vegetables, crop leaves and stems. Crop
111 residue does not include food processing waste.

112 "Dangerous wastes" means any solid waste designated as dangerous waste by the
113 department under chapter 173-303 WAC, Dangerous waste regulations.

114 "Department" means the Washington state department of ecology.

115 "Detachable containers" means reusable containers that are mechanically loaded
116 or handled, such as a dumpster or drop box.

117 "Disposable containers" means containers that are used once to handle solid
118 waste, such as plastic bags, cardboard boxes and paper bags.

119 "Disposal" or "deposition" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping,
120 leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water.

121 "Domestic septage" means Class I, II or III domestic septage as defined in chapter
122 173-308 WAC, Biosolids management.

123 "Domestic wastewater facility" means all structures, equipment, or processes
124 required to collect, carry away, treat, reclaim, or dispose of domestic wastewater together
125 with such industrial waste as may be present.

126 "Drop box facility" means a facility used for the placement of a detachable
127 container including the area adjacent for necessary entrance and exit roads, unloading and

128 turn-around areas. Drop box facilities normally serve the general public with loose loads
129 and receive waste from offsite.

130 "Energy recovery" means the recovery of energy in a useable form from mass
131 burning or refuse-derived fuel incineration, pyrolysis or any other means of using the heat
132 of combustion of solid waste that involves high temperature (above twelve hundred
133 degrees Fahrenheit) processing.

134 "Existing facility" means a facility which is owned or leased, and in operation, or
135 for which facility construction has begun, on or before the effective date of this chapter
136 and the owner or operator has obtained permits or approvals necessary under federal,
137 state and local statutes, regulations and ordinances.

138 "Facility" means all contiguous land (including buffers and setbacks) and
139 structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for solid waste
140 handling.

141 "Facility construction" means the continuous on-site physical act of constructing
142 solid waste handling unit(s) or when the owner or operator of a facility has entered into
143 contractual obligations for physical construction of the facility that cannot be canceled or
144 modified without substantial financial loss.

145 "Facility structures" means constructed infrastructure such as buildings, sheds,
146 utility lines, and piping on the facility.

147 "Garbage" means animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling,
148 storage, sale, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods.

149 "Ground water" means that part of the subsurface water that is in the zone of
150 saturation.

151 "Holocene fault" means a plane along which earthen material on one side has
152 been displaced with respect to that on the other side and has occurred in the most recent
153 epoch of the Quaternary period extending from the end of the Pleistocene to the present.

154 "Home composting" means composting of on-site generated wastes, and
155 incidental materials beneficial to the composting process, by the owner or person in
156 control of a single-family residence, or for a dwelling that houses two to five families,
157 such as a duplex or clustered dwellings.

158 "Household hazardous wastes" means any waste which exhibits any of the
159 properties of dangerous wastes that is exempt from regulation under chapter 70.105
160 RCW, Hazardous waste management, solely because the waste is generated by
161 households. Household hazardous waste can also include other solid waste identified in
162 the local hazardous waste management plan prepared pursuant to chapter 70.105 RCW,
163 Hazardous waste management.

164 "Hydrostratigraphic unit" means any water-bearing geologic unit or units
165 hydraulically connected or grouped together on the basis of similar hydraulic
166 conductivity which can be reasonably monitored; several geologic formations or part of a
167 geologic formation may be grouped into a single hydrostratigraphic unit; perched sand
168 lenses may be considered a hydrostratigraphic unit or part of a hydrostratigraphic unit, for
169 example.

170 "Incineration" means reducing the volume of solid wastes by use of an enclosed
171 device using controlled flame combustion.

172 "Incompatible waste" means a waste that is unsuitable for mixing with another
173 waste or material because the mixture might produce excessive heat or pressure, fire or

174 explosion, violent reaction, toxic dust, fumes, mists, or gases, or flammable fumes or
175 gases.

176 "Industrial solid wastes" means solid waste generated from manufacturing
177 operations, food processing, or other industrial processes.

178 "Industrial wastewater facility" means all structures, equipment, or processes
179 required to collect, carry away, treat, reclaim, or dispose of industrial wastewater.

180 "Inert waste" means solid wastes that meet the criteria for inert waste in WAC
181 173-350-990.

182 "Inert waste landfill" means a landfill that receives only inert wastes.

183 "Intermediate solid waste handling facility" means any intermediate use or
184 processing site engaged in solid waste handling which is not the final site of disposal.
185 This includes material recovery facilities, transfer stations, drop boxes, baling and
186 compaction sites.

187 "Intermodal facility" means any facility operated for the purpose of transporting
188 closed containers of waste and the containers are not opened for further treatment,
189 processing or consolidation of the waste.

190 "Jurisdictional health department" means city, county, city-county or district
191 public health department.

192 "Land application site" means a contiguous area of land under the same
193 ownership or operational control on which solid wastes are beneficially utilized for their
194 agronomic or soil-amending capability.

195 "Land reclamation" means using solid waste to restore drastically disturbed lands
196 including, but not limited to, construction sites and surface mines. Using solid waste as a
197 component of fill is not land reclamation.

198 "Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a facility at which solid waste is
199 permanently placed in or on land including facilities that use solid waste as a component
200 of fill.

201 "Leachate" means water or other liquid within a solid waste handling unit that has
202 been contaminated by dissolved or suspended materials due to contact with solid waste or
203 gases.

204 "Limited moderate risk waste" means waste batteries, waste oil, and waste
205 antifreeze generated from households.

206 "Limited moderate risk waste facility" means a facility that collects, stores, and
207 consolidates only limited moderate risk waste.

208 "Limited purpose landfill" means a landfill which is not regulated or permitted by
209 other state or federal environmental regulations that receives solid wastes limited by type
210 or source. Limited purpose landfills include, but are not limited to, landfills that receive
211 segregated industrial solid waste, construction, demolition and landclearing debris, wood
212 waste, ash (other than special incinerator ash), and dredged material. Limited purpose
213 landfills do not include inert waste landfills, municipal solid waste landfills regulated
214 under chapter 173-351 WAC, Criteria for municipal solid waste landfills, landfills
215 disposing of special incinerator ash regulated under chapter 173-306 WAC, Special
216 incinerator ash management standards, landfills regulated under chapter 173-303 WAC,
217 Dangerous waste regulations, or chemical waste landfills used for the disposal of

218 polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) regulated under Title 40 CFR Part 761,
219 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in
220 Commerce, and Use Prohibitions.

221 "Liquid" means a substance that flows readily and assumes the form of its
222 container but retains its independent volume.

223 "Liquid waste" means any solid waste which is deemed to contain free liquids as
224 determined by the Paint Filter Liquids Test, Method 9095, in *Test Methods for*
225 *Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods*, EPA Publication SW-846.

226 "Lithified earth material" means all rock, including all naturally occurring and
227 naturally formed aggregates or masses of minerals or small particles of older rock that
228 formed by crystallization of magma or by induration of loose sediments. This term does
229 not include man-made materials, such as fill, concrete or asphalt, or unconsolidated earth
230 materials, soil or regolith lying at or near the earth's surface.

231 "Local fire control agency" means a public or private agency or corporation
232 providing fire protection such as a local fire department, the department of natural
233 resources or the United States Forest Service.

234 "Lower explosive limits" means the lowest percentage by volume of a mixture of
235 explosive gases that will propagate a flame in air at twenty-five degrees centigrade and
236 atmospheric pressure.

237 "Material recovery facility" means any facility that collects, compacts,
238 repackages, sorts, or processes for transport source separated solid waste for the purpose
239 of recycling.

240 "Mobile systems and collection events" means activities conducted at a temporary
241 location to collect moderate risk waste.

242 "Moderate risk waste (MRW)" means solid waste that is limited to conditionally
243 exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) waste and household hazardous waste (HHW)
244 as defined in this chapter.

245 "MRW facility" means a solid waste handling unit that is used to collect, treat,
246 recycle, exchange, store, consolidate, and/or transfer moderate risk waste. This does not
247 include mobile systems and collection events or limited MRW facilities that meet the
248 applicable terms and conditions of WAC 173-350-360 (2) or (3).

249 "Municipal solid waste (MSW)" means a subset of solid waste which includes
250 unsegregated garbage, refuse and similar solid waste material discarded from residential,
251 commercial, institutional and industrial sources and community activities, including
252 residue after recyclables have been separated. Solid waste that has been segregated by
253 source and characteristic may qualify for management as a non-MSW solid waste, at a
254 facility designed and operated to address the waste's characteristics and potential
255 environmental impacts. The term MSW does not include:

256 · Dangerous wastes other than wastes excluded from the requirements of chapter 173-303
257 WAC, Dangerous waste regulations, in WAC 173-303-071 such as household hazardous
258 wastes;

259 · Any solid waste, including contaminated soil and debris, resulting from response action
260 taken under section 104 or 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response,
261 Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601), chapter 70.105D RCW,
262 Hazardous waste cleanup — Model Toxics Control Act, chapter 173-340 WAC, the

263 Model Toxics Control Act cleanup regulation or a remedial action taken under those
264 rules; nor
265 · Mixed or segregated recyclable material that has been source-separated from garbage,
266 refuse and similar solid waste. The residual from source separated recyclables is MSW.

267 "Natural background" means the concentration of chemical, physical, biological,
268 or radiological substances consistently present in the environment that has not been
269 influenced by regional or localized human activities. Metals at concentrations naturally
270 occurring in bedrock, sediments and soils due solely to the geologic processes that
271 formed the materials are natural background. In addition, low concentrations of other
272 persistent substances due solely to the global use or formation of these substances are
273 natural background.

274 "New solid waste handling unit" means a solid waste handling unit that begins
275 operation or facility construction, and significant modifications to existing solid waste
276 handling units, after the effective date of this chapter. "Nuisance odor" means any odor
277 which is found offensive or may unreasonably interfere with any person's health,
278 comfort, or enjoyment beyond the property boundary of a facility.

279 "One hundred year flood plain" means any land area that is subject to one percent
280 or greater chance of flooding in any given year from any source.

281 "Open burning" means the burning of solid waste materials in an open fire or an
282 outdoor container without providing for the control of combustion or the control of
283 emissions from the combustion.

284 "Overburden" means the earth, rock, soil, and topsoil that lie above mineral
285 deposits.

286 "Permeability" means the ease with which a porous material allows liquid or
287 gaseous fluids to flow through it. For water, this is usually expressed in units of
288 centimeters per second and termed hydraulic conductivity.

289 "Permit" means an authorization issued by the jurisdictional health department
290 which allows a person to perform solid waste activities at a specific location and which
291 includes specific conditions for such facility operations.

292 "Person" means an individual, firm, association, copartnership, political
293 subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry, public or private corporation, or
294 any other entity whatever.

295 "Pile" means any noncontainerized accumulation of solid waste that is used for
296 treatment or storage.

297 "Plan of operation" means the written plan developed by an owner or operator of
298 a facility detailing how a facility is to be operated during its active life.

299 "Point of compliance" means a point established in the ground water by the
300 jurisdictional health department as near a possible source of release as technically,
301 hydrogeologically and geographically feasible.

302 "Post-closure" means the requirements placed upon disposal facilities after
303 closure to ensure their environmental safety for at least a twenty-year period or until the
304 site becomes stabilized (i.e., little or no settlement, gas production, or leachate
305 generation).

306 "Post-closure plan" means a written plan developed by an owner or operator of a
307 facility detailing how a facility is to meet the post-closure requirements for the facility.

308 "Premises" means a tract or parcel of land with or without habitable buildings.

309 "Private facility" means a privately owned facility maintained on private property
310 solely for the purpose of managing waste generated by the entity owning the site.

311 "Processing" means an operation to convert a material into a useful product or to
312 prepare it for reuse, recycling, or disposal.

313 "Product take-back center" means a retail outlet or distributor that accepts
314 household hazardous waste of comparable types as the products offered for sale or
315 distributed at that outlet.

316 "Public facility" means a publicly or privately owned facility that accepts solid
317 waste generated by other persons;

318 "Putrescible waste" means solid waste which contains material capable of being
319 readily decomposed by microorganisms and which is likely to produce offensive odors.

320 "Pyrolysis" means the process in which solid wastes are heated in an enclosed
321 device in the absence of oxygen to vaporization, producing a hydrocarbon-rich gas
322 capable of being burned for recovery of energy.

323 "Recyclable materials" means those solid wastes that are separated for recycling
324 or reuse, including, but not limited to, papers, metals, and glass, that are identified as
325 recyclable material pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan.

326 "Recycling" means transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable
327 or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or incineration. Recycling
328 does not include collection, compacting, repackaging, and sorting for the purpose of
329 transport.

330 "Representative sample" means a sample that can be expected to exhibit the
331 average properties of the sample source.

332 "Reserved" means a section having no requirements and which is set aside for
333 future possible rule making as a note to the regulated community.

334 "Reusable containers" means containers that are used ore than once to handle
335 solid waste, such as garbage cans.

336 "Runoff" means any rainwater, leachate or other liquid that drains over land from
337 any part of the facility.

338 "Run-on" means any rainwater or other liquid that drains over land onto any part
339 of a facility.

340 "Scavenging" means the removal of materials at a disposal facility, or
341 intermediate solid waste-handling facility, without the approval of the owner or operator
342 and the jurisdictional health department.

343 "Seismic impact zone" means an area with a ten percent or greater probability that
344 the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material, expressed as a percentage
345 of the earth's gravitational pull, will exceed 0.10g in two hundred fifty years.

346 "Setback" means that part of a facility that lies between the active area and the
347 property boundary.

348 "Sewage sludge" means solid, semisolid, or liquid residue generated during the
349 treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not
350 limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced
351 wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage
352 sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage
353 sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated.

354 "Soil amendment" means any substance that is intended to improve the physical
355 characteristics of soil, except composted material, commercial fertilizers, agricultural
356 liming agents, unmanipulated animal manures, unmanipulated vegetable manures, food
357 wastes, food processing wastes, and materials exempted by rule of the department, such
358 as biosolids as defined in chapter 70.95J RCW, Municipal sewage sludge – Biosolids and
359 wastewater, as regulated in chapter 90.48 RCW, Water pollution control.

360 "Solid waste" or "wastes" means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid and
361 semisolid wastes including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes,
362 swill, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts
363 thereof, contaminated soils and contaminated dredged material, and recyclable materials.

364 "Solid waste handling" means the management, storage, collection, transportation,
365 treatment, use, processing or final disposal of solid wastes, including the recovery and
366 recycling of materials from solid wastes, the recovery of energy resources from such
367 wastes or the conversion of the energy in such wastes to more useful forms or
368 combinations thereof.

369 "Solid waste handling unit" means discrete areas of land, sealed surfaces, liner
370 systems, excavations, facility structures, or other appurtenances within a facility used for
371 solid waste handling.

372 "Source separation" means the separation of different kinds of solid waste at the
373 place where the waste originates.

374 "Storage" means the holding of solid waste materials for a temporary period.

375 "Surface impoundment" means a facility or part of a facility which is a natural
376 topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen

377 materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), and which is designed to
378 hold an accumulation of liquids or sludges. The term includes holding, storage, settling,
379 and aeration pits, ponds, or lagoons, but does not include injection wells.

380 "Surface water" means all lakes, rivers, ponds, wetlands, streams, inland waters,
381 salt waters and all other surface water and surface water courses within the jurisdiction of
382 the state of Washington.

383 "Tank" means a stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of liquid
384 or semisolid materials meeting the definition of solid waste or leachate, and which is
385 constructed primarily of nonearthen materials to provide structural support.

386 "Transfer station" means a permanent, fixed, supplemental collection and
387 transportation facility, used by persons and route collection vehicles to deposit collected
388 solid waste from off-site into a larger transfer vehicle for transport to a solid waste
389 handling facility.

390 "Treatment" means the physical, chemical, or biological processing of solid waste
391 to make such solid wastes safer for storage or disposal, amenable for recycling or energy
392 recovery, or reduced in volume.

393 "Twenty-five-year storm" means a storm of twenty-four hours duration and of
394 such intensity that it has a four percent probability of being equaled or exceeded each
395 year.

396 "Type 1 feedstocks" means source-separated yard and garden wastes, wood
397 wastes, agricultural crop residues, wax-coated cardboard, preconsumer vegetative food
398 wastes, other similar source-separated materials that the jurisdictional health department

399 determines to have a comparable low level of risk in hazardous substances, human
400 pathogens, and physical contaminants.

401 "Type 2 feedstocks" means manure and bedding from herbivorous animals that
402 the jurisdictional health department determines to have a comparable low level of risk in
403 hazardous substances and physical contaminants when compared to a type 1 feedstock.

404 "Type 3 feedstocks" means meat and postconsumer source-separated food wastes
405 or other similar source-separated materials that the jurisdictional health department
406 determines to have a comparable low level of risk in hazardous substances and physical
407 contaminants, but are likely to have high levels of human pathogens.

408 "Type 4 feedstocks" means mixed municipal solid wastes, postcollection
409 separated or processed solid wastes, industrial solid wastes, industrial biological
410 treatment sludges, or other similar compostable materials that the jurisdictional health
411 department determines to have a comparable high level of risk in hazardous substances,
412 human pathogens and physical contaminants.

413 "Universal wastes" means universal wastes as defined in chapter 173-303 WAC,
414 Dangerous waste regulations. Universal wastes include, but may not be limited to,
415 dangerous waste batteries, mercury-containing thermostats, and universal waste lamps
416 generated by fully regulated dangerous waste generators or CESQGs.

417 "Unstable area" means a location that is susceptible to forces capable of impairing
418 the integrity of the facility's liners, monitoring system or structural components.
419 Unstable areas can include poor foundation conditions and areas susceptible to mass
420 movements.

421 "Vadose zone" means that portion of a geologic formation in which soil pores
422 contain some water, the pressure of that water is less than atmospheric pressure, and the
423 formation occurs above the zone of saturation.

424 "Vector" means a living animal, including, but not limited to, insects, rodents, and
425 birds, which is capable of transmitting an infectious disease from one organism to
426 another.

427 "Vermicomposting" means the controlled and managed process by which live
428 worms convert organic residues into dark, fertile, granular excrement.

429 "Waste tires" means any tires that are no longer suitable for their original intended
430 purpose because of wear, damage or defect. Used tires, which were originally intended
431 for use on public highways that are considered unsafe in accordance with RCW
432 46.37.425, are waste tires. Waste tires also include quantities of used tires that may be
433 suitable for their original intended purpose when mixed with tires considered unsafe per
434 RCW 46.37.425.

435 "Wetlands" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground
436 water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances
437 do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil
438 conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

439 "Wood derived fuel" means wood pieces or particles used as a fuel for energy
440 recovery, which contain paint, bonding agents, or creosote. Wood derived fuel does not
441 include wood pieces or particles coated with paint that contains lead or mercury, or wood
442 treated with other chemical preservatives such as pentachlorophenol, copper naphthanate,
443 or copper-chrome-arsenate.

444 "Wood waste" means solid waste consisting of wood pieces or particles generated
445 as a by-product or waste from the manufacturing of wood products, construction,
446 demolition, handling and storage of raw materials, trees and stumps. This includes, but is
447 not limited to, sawdust, chips, shavings, bark, pulp, hogged fuel, and log sort yard waste,
448 but does not include wood pieces or particles containing paint, laminates, bonding agents
449 or chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copperchrome-
450 arsenate.

451 "Yard debris" means plant material commonly created in the course of
452 maintaining yards and gardens and through horticulture, gardening, landscaping or
453 similar activities. Yard debris includes, but is not limited to, grass clippings, leaves,
454 branches, brush, weeds, flowers, roots, windfall fruit, and vegetable garden debris.

455 "Zone of saturation" means that part of a geologic formation in which soil pores
456 are filled with water and the pressure of that water is equal to or greater than atmospheric
457 pressure.

458 SECTION 2. Severability. If any provision of this rule or its application to any
459 person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the rule or the application of the

460

461 provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

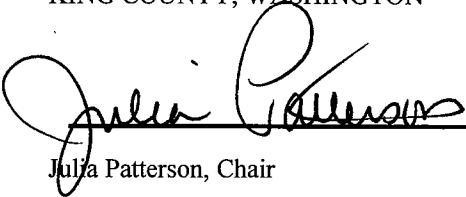
462 SECTION 3. Effective date. This rule takes effect thirty days after its adoption.

463

R&R was introduced on and passed by the Board of Health on 2/19/2009, by the following vote:

Yes: 13 - Ms. Lambert, Ms. Patterson, Ms. Clark, Mr. Rasmussen, Dr. Sherman, Mr. Hutchinson, Dr. Nicola, Dr. Counts, Mr. Gossett and Mr. Licata
No: 0
Excused: 3 - Mr. Conlin, Ms. Frisinger and Ms. Manning

BOARD OF HEALTH
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON


Julia Patterson, Chair

ATTEST:



Anne Noris, Clerk of the Board

Attachments None