

**MSWAC Advisory Committee Meeting**

Oct. 11, 2023 - 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m.

Virtual Meeting (Zoom)

<b><u>MSWAC Members</u></b>	
Troy Linnell	Algona
Joan Nelson	Auburn
Jon Gire	Bellevue
Steve Friedman	Clyde Hill
Chris Searcy	Enumclaw
Rob Van Orsow	Federal Way
Tony Donati	Kent
Jenna McInnis	Kirkland
Penny Sweet	Kirkland
Amy Shaw	Maple Valley
Alanna DeRogatis	Mercer Island
Micah Bonkowski	Redmond
Aaron Moldver	Redmond
Amy Tsai	Redmond
Meara Heubach	Renton
Linda Knight, Vice Chair	Renton
Mason Giem	SeaTac
Paige Scheid	Shoreline
Collen Minion	Tukwila
Alex Herzog	Woodinville

<b><u>King County Staff</u></b>
Alexander Berg, SWD staff
Brian Halverson, SWD staff
Karen Herndon, SWD staff
Morgan John, SWD staff
Kinyan Lui, SWD staff
Pat McLaughlin, SWD staff
Amy Ockerlander, SWD staff
Mary O’Hara, SWD staff
Elka Peterson Horner, King County PSB staff
Terra Rose, King County Council Staff
Andy Smith, SWD staff
Isabelle Trujillo, SWD staff
Dorian Waller, SWD staff
John Walsh, SWD staff
Dave Ward, King County Hazardous Waste staff
<b><u>Guests</u></b>
Logan Harvey, Recology
Jeanette Jurgensen, Epicenter Services
Brad Lovaas, WA Refuse and Recycling Association
Kazia Mermel, Sound Cities Association
David McConnell, Georgia Pacific
Laura Moser, Waste Management
Molly Paterson
Rick Thomas
Diana Wadley, Dept. of Ecology
Kaylie Wallin, Republic Services

**Call to Order and Introductions**

Chair Sweet called the meeting to order at 11:19 a.m.

**Meeting Minutes**

Searcy motioned to approve the September minutes. Knight seconded. Minutes passed unanimously.

**Public Comment**

Wadley shared a few comments beginning with the Re+ celebration event on Oct. 26. There is also a moderate risk technical session happening in Ellensburg that day. If interested, let Wadley know. The [Statewide Recycling Coordinators autumn meeting](#) is now Nov. 2, 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Lastly, the annual Washington State Recycling Conference is accepting proposals for speakers so [pitch your idea](#) if interested.

**SWD Updates**

Mclaughlin provided the SWD update.

## **The 2022 Waste Characterization and Transfer Station Customer Survey**

In 2022, King County generated and disposed 865,156 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW). Understanding the source and composition of this waste is critical for implementing effective waste management practices and for identifying diversion opportunities for recoverable materials, helping the County achieve its goal of zero waste of resources by 2030.

The Waste Monitoring Program regularly conducts waste studies and surveys to collect data on waste flows and composition throughout the County. As part of the Waste Monitoring Program, King County conducted a year-long waste characterization study and customer survey in 2022. The last time we took these numbers was in 2019.

The goal of this project was 1) to collect and analyze data on the source and composition of disposed waste and 2) to evaluate how residents engage with waste disposal facilities. Specific objectives for each component of the project are summarized below:

- Waste characterization studies use representative waste samples collected from the County's disposal facilities to calculate statistically reliable estimates of the quantity and composition of waste in King County. Estimates are calculated for each method of waste collection and delivery (commercially collected or self-haul) and for each generator type (residential or nonresidential). Ultimately, the waste was sorted into 115 materials.
- Customer surveys collect valuable data on who uses disposal facilities and for what purpose. They complement waste characterization studies by providing greater detail about where waste is generated at the sub stream level and how it arrives at a disposal facility. The more than 6,000 surveys also help the County identify ways to improve infrastructure, staffing, and policies at specific facilities to best meet customer needs.

### **Results:**

- From 2019 to 2022 the amount of recoverable waste (recyclable, compostable or wastes with other recovery options) dropped from 72% of total waste to 67%. This is a 5% improvement.
- 20% of the garbage disposed is recyclable, 26% is compostable and about 21% of the waste has other recovery options (like take back programs, etc.). 33% of the waste is non-recoverable.
- For the first time we have data about the ethnicity of our customers.

## **Deconstruction training for frontline community members**

Our Construction and Demolition (C&D) Program hosted a three-week Building Salvage and Deconstruction training. Nine graduates successfully completed the training – benefiting from learning, and putting into practice, the basic principles required to salvage and deconstruct a house.

Graduates gained important skills that will contribute to the diversion of valuable materials from landfills. The training was in partnership with SPU and community-based organizations (CBO) serving frontline BIPOC communities. This effort supports building capacity in BIPOC organizations and communities to foster entrepreneurship, professional development, green jobs, and prosperous livelihoods.

## **City of Algona - Wetland Preserve - David E. Hill Land Dedication**

On Oct. 5, Solid Waste staff were among the many who attended the wetland dedication for former Mayor Hill (who was in attendance as well). Mayor Hill has been a staunch advocate for his community and a steadfast partner for the South County Recycling and Transfer Station (SCRTS) project over the years.

## **Re+ Update**

Ockerlander provided this Re+ update.

Since we last met, the City of Black Diamond signed the Re+ pledge. This means that 24/27 Interlocal Agreement (ILA) cities have signed the pledge. There is an event on Oct. 26 to celebrate the 1-year release of the Re+ plan and recognize the King County cities that have signed the Re+ pledge, showing the shared commitment of Cities and the County in

creating a more equitable and sustainable solid waste system. The event will include cities sharing their Re+ accomplishments, an award ceremony for our Re+ cities and the chance to celebrate the opportunities and achievements moving us toward a zero-waste future. We hope to have the cities most elected official or staff member present because the Executive will be there to hand out awards. Hopefully, we will also be at the point to celebrate the grant awardees. Please RSVP if you have not.

Moldver asked McLaughlin for a tonnage update. McLaughlin replied that we are coming in at 6% under forecast from last year. We attribute this decline to the economy and are anticipating a 3-4% decline under forecast for the year.

### **SWAC Update**

Sweet said they had the same agenda, but MSWAC had more in-depth discussions on topics.

### **Cedar Hills Regional Landfill Site Development Plan & Facilities Relocations**

Lui led this section.

Many things have happened in the last year, and this is just a brief update.

The current Cedar Hills Regional Landfill (CHRLF) filing plan set to begin in 2026 with Area 8, Area 5/6, and lastly Area 9. Before we can start excavating for Area 9 construction, we must move employees. This probably won't be done until 2028. The permanent facilities relocation preferred alternative was selected as the south end of the landfill, and the design and permitting efforts are underway.

Area 9 construction will be conducted in two phases.

- Phase 1 excavation scheduled for Spring 2024
- Phase 2 excavation scheduled for Q1 2025

Before the relocation, we need interim facility sites for staff with targeted move-in dates in 2024. We have identified four interim sites, with two in construction and two in final design.

### **Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station (NERTS) update**

O'Hara provided this update.

O'Hara introduced herself as the Project Manager for the Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station (NERTS). This is an update on what we completed in 2023 for the project and what is planned for 2024.

As a reminder of the purpose of this project, our current Houghton Transfer Station was built in the 1960s and has outlived its useful life. Unlike our modern stations, it is not enclosed. There are no high-tech odor or noise control systems. The size of the station really limits our ability to provide additional recycling and garbage services.

We worked with our regional partners to develop 2019 solid Waste Division Comprehensive Plan and outlined the need for a new transfer station in the northeast county. A new station will come with a variety of benefits including more services:

- Dust and odor control
- Noise control
- Mitigation of traffic at the station
- Dedicated space for recycling
- Sustainability features
- Community amenities and more

Transfer stations play a central role in reducing a community's environmental impacts by reducing waste and increasing possibility for recycling. Modern stations are design to fit the feel of their neighborhood and reflect their surroundings. Buildings can look like business facilities or even community centers and offer neighborhood amenities.

When NERTS is moved to the design phase, we will work with the community to get input on what you want to see aesthetically so our transfer station serves the community they are sited in.

Enacted in 1971, the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) is a law that requires state and local agencies to identify the potential environmental impacts of proposed actions and plans through a formal review process. When potentially significant impacts are anticipated, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required. Environmental impacts to be analyzed could include such things as Noise, Odor, Surface Water, Wildlife, Human Health Transportation, and others relevant to the specific project and location. The SEPA review process is designed to help agency decision-makers and the public understand how a proposed action will affect the environment.

King County announced three alternatives and a no action alternative summer 2022. Scoping for the EIS began in late 2022 and concluded in early 2023. Community members, Tribes, and public agencies were invited to comment on the range of alternatives, areas to study and possible mitigation measures.

We made the decision to remove the Houghton Park and ride as an alternative in Q1 2023 and initiated a second scoping period and public comment period.

The project team has been studying two action alternatives and a no action alternative. The two action alternatives are:

- The current Houghton Transfer station property in Kirkland.
- A sit comprised of six properties in Woodinville off Woodinville-Redmond Road (SR 202).
- The no action alternative is the current Houghton transfer station and assumes that no action is taken, and nothing changes.

As noted previously, the initial scoping period started late 2022 and extended into January 2023. A second 30-day scoping period took place in late March through early April 2023. The bulk of the activities for the remainder of the year have been dedicated to a technical analysis that will be used to build the draft EIS.

The Draft EIS will be formally issued during the first quarter of 2024. There will be a 60-day public comment period where the community, Tribes, and other public agencies will have the opportunity to review and submit comments on the analysis and any mitigation measures that are proposed. The comments will be responded to in the final EIS and information offered may be incorporated into the text of the final EIS.

The final EIS will be issued late Q2 and early Q3 of 2024 and a final site decision will follow in Q3 of 2024. Preliminary design of the facility is anticipated to begin late 2024.

Sweet wanted to know if the no-action alternative will be analyzed in the EIS too. O'Hara answered that the no-action alternative will be analyzed along with the other two options.

### **South County Recycling and Transfer Station (SCRTS) update**

Herndon provided this SCRTS Construction update with information from May to September.

We issued the Notice to Proceed on May 1.

Since the groundbreaking on May 18, Major construction activities at SCRTS have been to establish the new stream channel and to excavate and construct site retaining walls. This work included:

- Site Clearing

- Mobilization
- Remove existing soils stockpiles from its previous use of a quarry.
- Excavate footings for retaining walls.
- Import backfill.
- Install 62 dewatering wells.
- Form and pour site walls.
- Grade new stream channel
- Install large woody material.
- Install temp winter stream channel at West Valley Highway (WVH).
- Install culvert across Iowa Drive.

The site clearing activities was a full-blown logging operation. Any high value trees onsite were cut to specifications provided by the Muckleshoot Tribe and donated to their cultural division for art, including a totem to be constructed for the facility.

The site has wetlands that must be excavated to remove unsuitable soils and then backfilled with strengthening materials of better soils, or more often rock in the form of gravel barrow or quarry spalls. The total tons of unsuitable soils that have been removed, including a stockpile onsite, was more than 38 thousand tons removed in nearly a thousand truckloads. The unsuitable materials went to the subcontractor's SR 167 project for reuse, or to the King Creek Pit in Orting where we have disposed of soils that cannot be utilized for construction. The wetland area on the right was at the toe of the western slope and required more than 5-feet of quarry spall backfill to establish an appropriate condition for Wall 5 footings. In total, we used more than 30 thousand tons of backfill onsite, with more than half of it being imported gravel barrow or quarry spalls rock.

There have been more than 50 personal vehicles onsite now that we're fully ramped up. Now that we have constructed the retaining walls that will comprise the transfer station trailer yard, the construction trailers are being moved from their current location adjacent to WVH to the more permanent construction location on the west, in the trailer yard, next to the Iowa Drive entrance. The trailers are being moved Friday, Oct. 13.

Every day, the site looks drastically different as grading and soils stockpiles are changed on an hourly basis. Many thousands of tons of soils have been moved onsite. Again, the topographic changes are nearly hourly.

Groundwater is very high on the site, requiring dewatering before excavation needed for retaining wall footings. 62 groundwater wells have been drilled and 55 million gallons of groundwater have been pumped from the soil so that wall footings can be excavated. The water is pumped into the existing WVH culvert, into the existing channel that runs north along HWY 167. The discharge point for all the site dewatering is a culvert just behind the fountain of water. It's no longer running like that because we have finished dewatering around the north end of the site where walls 5, 6, and 7 have been excavated and constructed.

Digging the new stream channel was the first order of business and heavy equipment tracks remain visible. The trees that line the new stream bed had to be imported because the site trees were not the right kind of large woody material needed for the habitat improvement.

Here we see the stream channel, marked by the large woody material, running adjacent to a retaining wall for the trailer yard, and you can see all the dewatering wells needed to excavate the footings for the retaining wall.

Each tree placed was surveyed for location and was overseen by the project biologist and stream designer. The stream has been released into this new channel and is showing itself in some locations. As the rain commences, we will see the water level in the stream increase. We will hopefully share photos of that next quarter.

The Iowa Drive culvert is a bridge for the Iowa Drive entrance for King County Haul. While this culvert was being installed, we had to enter and exit the site from WVH and drive through the site to the trailers. It was very dicey at times with it being very muddy due to many huge earth movers moving in various directions. Thankfully, the culvert is complete, and we are now using the road being constructed over the culvert, to enter the site.

Contractors excavated the footings for walls 3, 5, 6, and 7 and have poured the walls. The project schedule critical path runs through the construction of these walls, and they've lost about two weeks in their construction due to the need for additional soils removal and backfill. The project has poured nearly 2000 cubic yards of concrete to date, via 167 concrete truck trips. All concrete has been tested for quality and every pour has exceeded requirements for quality.

The new site trailer location is going to be inside the curved retaining wall. The entire site has been cleared and graded but all the vertical construction has been on the north end of the site, driven by the construction of the new stream channel and the establishment of the trailer yard retaining walls.

Next up, over the fall and into the winter we will:

- Complete dewatering and excavation for retaining walls.
- Complete retaining walls
- Install aggregate piers to stabilize unsuitable soils.
- Excavate for and fabricate stormwater detention vaults at north and south ends of the site.
- Complete design of transfer building and place order

The project construction is going very well, with the only notable deviation being a larger number of unsuitable soils to be excavated and more required backfill than planned.

Linnell thanked Herndon and the team for the work they've done and said it has been a pleasure working together.

Knight was curious about the vision for SCRTS and if there will be Living Building Challenge (LBC) awards like the Factoria Transfer Station. She is concerned about the amount of concrete being used.

Herndon said that Factoria is a LEED-certified facility and SCRTS will be the first LBC of its type in the country. Every bit of concrete on the project must have a proposal to it. The LBC is an opportunity for projects to create a positive impact on the human and natural systems that interact with them. Structures that adhere to the LBC design framework don't just focus on one area of environmental impact, but instead benefit their surroundings through a variety of categories. The SCRTS project is hoping to receive certifications on the Energy, Place, Equity, and Beauty categories. We will know if we receive them after ~12 months of operations.

### **Resource Recovery and Mixed Waste Processing in King County**

John presented on this topic.

We've been exploring "resource recovery" options which means pulling resources from the garbage, and trying to get those valuable materials that are in the trash out of it. We also have numerous existing and new waste prevention and recycling programs to keep stuff out of the trash but we working to find ways to get them out of the trash once they're in there.

Mixed Waste Processing (MWP) is not usual, and John went over examples of different approaches to MWP.

As many of you know, Re+ is the new county program focused on improving waste diversion and recycling. It's partly about managing resources, rather than waste disposal which means managing resources at many stages – including once they're in the garbage. About 70% of what gets thrown away every year could have been reused or repurposed in other ways, like cardboard, metal, food, etc. And MWP can help us get to Zero Waste Recovery (ZWR).

Some estimated impacts from Re+ actions and ZWR include:

- Much less material going to the landfill, almost half a million tons.
- Fewer trees being cut down each year to make paper.
- A portion of the food that is thrown away is still edible and there's enough to feed ~92k people.
- More jobs - Re+ is a job growth engine. We need more people to collect materials, process materials, build capital infrastructure, etc.

With Re+, we could save disposal costs in the future. A decision has not been made about what to do after the landfill closes. If we can harvest all the plastic that gets thrown away, this can save ~150k barrels of oil from being burned.

Re+ includes several "fast start actions" that we can take:

- Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging and Paper Products
- Statewide Organics Policy Legislation
- Single-Family Organics Collection
- Community Panel
- Re+ Grants and City Grants
- City/County Collaboration
- Non-Residential Food Waste Recycling
- Mixed Waste Processing (MWP)
- Innovation Platform and Re+ Circular Economy Grants

MWP Includes many approaches that uses technology and automation to process typical garbage, separates resources out for re-use, and then directs the remaining "residuals" to the landfill. It's important to clarify that we consider MWP as a last resort to keep the materials out of the trash and back into the circular economy. It's complex and expensive, and we want to encourage less consumption, less packaging, more re-use, etc. But it is a way, a "last screen" to capture the good stuff out of the trash.

We've been keeping an eye on several MWP options. In 2021, we started working with Georgia Pacific's (GP) Juno team to set up a test run of their Juno facility. There's only one commercial-scale Juno facility in Toledo, Oregon, and we figured out a way to try it out on King County's garbage. Since Toledo, Oregon is far away, we wouldn't ship waste there on a long-term basis. But for facility testing, it was an opportunity. In June, SWD shipped about 740 tons of MSW to the Juno Mixed Waste Processing Facility over ~10 weeks. Mixed Solid Waste (MSW) was shredded, baled, and processed, and residuals came back to Cedar Hills. We chose the MSW from the Renton Transfer Station both for operational reasons and because of the type of waste that is generally dropped at Renton – it is a pretty good example of the overall King County waste sort.

See the [Juno Facility](#).

We hired Cascadia Consulting to do a customized waste characterization study, so we know what's going into Juno vs. what's getting diverted. In Spring 2023, Cascadia Consulting performed a custom waste characterization of typical MSW at Renton Transfer Station. While this is not from the actual Juno waste, it is statistically valid.

Estimated Tons Sent to Juno		
Material	Est. Tons	Est. Percent
Organics	297	40%
Plastic	156	21%
Paper	141	19%
Other	104	14%
Metal	30	4%
Glass	15	2%

“Organics” includes many items including food, wood, textiles, leather, etc.:

- **Organics** means compostable items not elsewhere defined. Examples include food, yard debris (including woody debris under four inches in diameter), hair, wine corks, rubber, animal carcasses, animal feces, animal bedding, soap, cosmetics, and wax.
  - This portion accounts for 32% of the total waste, or 237 tons estimated.
- **Wood** means all items made of wood-natural, dimensional, or engineered. Examples include tree branches and stumps (greater than four inches in diameter), lumber, pallets, plywood, wood furniture, popsicle sticks, chopsticks, shingles. Includes any wood that has been painted, stained, or treated.
- **Textiles & Leather** means natural and man-made textile materials such as cottons, wools, silks, woven nylon, rayon, polyesters leather and other materials. This category includes clothing, rags, curtains, cloth diapers, upholstery, and shoes.

The results of the Juno Project varied from batch to batch. What went in resulted in what came out. Loads that come from commercial and residential collection routes are generally wetter and have a higher amount of paper fiber. Roll-off loads generally have less organics and paper, and more furniture, wood, C&D, bulky metal, etc. Juno batches that are mostly from those route truck loads are closer to 60% diversion, while batches with loads from roll-offs can be under 40% diversion.

King County’s overall results are:

- Paper fiber: 18%
- Metals: 3%
- Water/Organics: 25%
- Residuals: 54%

From 737 tons sent to Juno, about 342 tons diverted (46%), and about 395 tons residuals (54%).

The water and organics are not being measured or weighed like the other materials. Instead, Juno calculates its volume based on tonnage in and out. We sent 737 tons in, captured 21% of solid diverted material, weighed the residuals, and calculated that the water and organics made up the rest.

Some of the water is used as industrial process water, which helps to lessen the facility’s need for fresh water. The rest is currently directed to the paper mill’s wastewater treatment plant and is treated like any other wastewater. From there, it is cleaned and released back in the system as clean water. We count that as “diversion” because it is not in the “residual” tonnage that is landfilled. Future Juno plants will feed an anaerobic digestion (AD) facility that provides some water treatment and makes energy. We are excited by these results as Juno staff continue to pursue other ways to divert resources.

We are curious about institutions that handle a lot of food-soiled paper waste, and to see what Juno diversion rates would be for them.



## MSW PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM



DNRP [video](#). Georgia Pacific [video](#).

Juno, and few others, use water-based sorting that rely on wet waste to sort and separate.

We want to share a few other examples and different approaches to MWP.

MWP technologies include:

- Water-based sorting
- Dry MRF-style sorting
- “Garlic Press” separation

### [Santa Barbara: ReSource Center](#)

- Advanced MRF, or “dirty” MRF, facility and Anaerobic Digester.
- Opened in 2021 at the Tajiguas Landfill.
- 180,000 ton-per-year (TPY) MRF capacity: MSW and comingled recyclables.
- 80,000 TPY AD capacity.
- Plastics, metals, and energy are revenue sources.
- ~\$135 million facility costs (not including land).
- Claims a diversion rate of 60%. This bumps their overall rate to 70-80%.

Santa Barbara collects food waste with garbage. Yard waste and garbage waste is collected separately to limit contamination in the green bins and improve compost quality.

### [San Jose: Green Waste Materials Recovery Yard](#)

- Opened in 2008, upgraded in 2018.
- 3 separate MRF facilities:
  - Comingled Recyclables
  - MSW
  - Yard Waste
- MSW line handles 90 tons per hour.
- Claims a recovery rate up to 75%.

San Jose has been running for a long time now and there is a lot of good experience regarding what works and what does not work. They are also a good example of how all the pieces of the system – education, collection, treatment, etc. -

must work together.

#### Irwindale CA: Material Recovery Facility

- Advanced MRF facility.
- Expected opening in late 2023.
- 6,000 tons per day capacity.
- 250,000 square foot facility.
- MSW, organics, and C&D waste.

#### Anaergia: OREX Press

- Presses MSW with hydraulics to separate wet waste from dry waste.
- Wet waste goes to Anaerobic Digestion.
- Dry waste can be further sorted or disposed.
- Currently challenged with technology and with getting adequate organics feedstock quantities.

They have different business lines including organics extraction AND a proprietary AD system.

The next steps for MSW processing include:

- Pursue other Re+ actions – (like EPR, food waste reduction) which will change the quantity and the composition of MSW.
- Work with Resource Recycling Systems consultants to help assess mixed waste processing options:
  - Different MWP technologies/approaches
  - Ownership and operation options
  - Flexibility with changing the waste stream
  - Marketability of diverted materials
  - Scale of MWP facilities

Ultimately, we want to emphasize the implementation of Re+ actions. We want to reduce waste and keep materials out of the trash in the first place. We consider MWP to be a “last screen” before disposal. The other important part of Re+ actions are that they will change our waste stream.

Moldver asked if the Juno facility sorts plastics and if there were conversations around it. John answered that they have had conversations with the local jurisdictions and are exploring other options. They are currently a commercial scale facility but can test different processes and orders to better extract materials.

Moldver wanted to know if there was a way to count the amount of plastic in the residuals going back to the landfill. John replied that this information is most likely on the Cascadia Consulting Waste Characterization study.

McConnell added that they put in optical sorting and removed the polyethylene terephthalate plastic and looked at the high-density polyethylene plastic. They take the residuals and run it through several Mixed Recycling Facilities. They just don't do it at the Juno facility.

Van Orsow wanted to know how the Santa Barbara facility recovers the organics if they exclude food in the yard waste and encourage residents to place it in their trash. John said this work is done through the MWP system as they have various sorters and screens that pull the food waste out. The primary reason for that is to lessen the risk of contamination in the compost. Once things looked contaminated, it is hard to tell if it's contaminated or if it will compost. The MWP facilities can pull out the food waste that's separated from things like cardboard and plastic.

Van Orsow wondered about how much contamination Cedar Grove or other composting facilities can manage without causing the system to collapse. Hopefully, Re+ will consider this as this system is implemented. Van Orsow followed up asking if this was really a fast start action. John said we are interested in working with our consultants and seeing what our

options are to plan. We don't have the information right now to get something going. We are in frequent communication with Cedar Grove over contamination issues, so it is part of our planning.

### **Rate Restructure Check-in**

Waller wanted to check in with some cities and see how things are going. Most cities have finished their process.

Giem said the City of SeaTac has gotten it past their council and are in the process of getting the contract amended.

Linnell stated that the City of Algona's upcoming council meeting will be the second touch and there will be a third one before they approve it.

Donati said that the City of Kent are set to go to their council on Oct. 17 and it should get approved by the full council on Nov. 7.

Gire stated that the City of Bellevue is good to go and have a true up that was extracted from the county's approach with the consultant.

Friedman commented that the City of Clyde Hill is done. Waller will check in with their clerk.

Scheid said the City of Shoreline has passed it, and she will send the amendment to Waller.

### **Member Comment**

Moldver said that he has been working with several cities on the used cooking oil collection issue. There is no one to take the oil from a public location due to the traceable issues from the low carbon food initiative standards. Bonkowski has contacts with the EPA, and they are aware of the issue. Redmond is instructing residents to put the used cooking oil in a watertight container and place it in the garbage.

Van Orsow made an inquiry to the EPA staff about the cooking oil issue too. They are trying to avoid the contaminated oil that could ruin the system. There is a parallel because we collect motor oil and cooking oil at the curb but now haulers are saying no because cooking oil is not being accepted. Van Orsow requested that SWD reach out to the EPA to find out more information. Smith stated that the team has been in contact with several MSWAC members about what to do and has also been in contact with the EPA and are waiting for an answer with next steps. We will let everyone know once we have that answer. The haulers have also been reaching out for potential alternatives and we have our recycling coordinators group. We will push information to them as soon as we know. If someone has an idea that's consistent with the regulation, please reach out to Andy Smith or Alex Erzen.

Moldver clarified that it is not the contamination issue that was mentioned earlier but the issue of the low carbon fuel feedstock coming from a low carbon source.

### **Adjourn**

Meeting adjourned at 12:41 p.m.