Annual Site Environmental Report

2014

Natural Resources Office – A7400

Western
AREA POWER
ADMINISTRATION

Contents

Executive Summary

This Annual Site Environmental Report summarizes the accomplishments of the Western Area Power Administration (Western) and provides the status of its environmental program for the 2014 calendar year.

Western complies fully with regulations from the Council on Environmental Quality and prepares National Environmental Policy Act documentation to assess the environmental impacts of its planned actions. Western was working on or completed 137 categorical exclusions, 15 environmental assessments, two findings of no significant impact, 18 environmental impact statements, and one record of decision. Under the Endangered Species Act, Western was working on or completed eight Section 7 consultations and received one Biological Opinion. Western also maintained one Programmatic Biological Opinion. Western's Environmental Management System continues to conform to the International Organization for Standardization's 14001:2004. The Performance Goals were evaluated and areas for improvement were identified.

Western prepares Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans as required by the Clean Water Act for sites that, due to their location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States in the event of a spill. Western has 157 SPCC plans in place in 13 states.

Western recycled approximately 1,395 metric tons of wood poles and cross arms, mineral oil dielectric fluid, capacitors, transformers, concrete/asphalt, and other items such as paper products and scrap metals. Western disposed of six metric tons of polychlorinated biphenyl contaminated equipment and materials.

Introduction

The Western Area Power Administration (Western) was established December 21, 1977 under the United States Department of Energy (DOE) Organization Act (Section 302 of Public Law 95-91). Western markets federal electric power in 15 western states and encompasses a 1.3 million-square-mile geographic area (Figure 1). Western operates and maintains an integrated 17,102 circuit-mile, high-voltage transmission system that includes 320 substations and various other power facilities within its service territory. Western markets about 28.6 billion kilowatt-hours of hydroelectric power generated at 56 plants in the western United States that are operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission. Western also markets the United States' entitlement from the Navajo coal-fired power plant near Page, Arizona.

In Fiscal Year 2014, Western sold 34.1 billion kilowatt (kW) hours of electricity and generated $1.36 billion in gross operating revenues. Western sells power to 684 wholesale power customers, who, in turn, provide service to millions of retail consumers. Western's customers include rural cooperatives, municipalities, public utility districts, federal and state agencies, irrigation districts, Native American tribes, and project use customers. Customers are located in Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

Western is managed from its Headquarters in Lakewood, Colorado; four Regional Customer Service Offices located in Billings, Montana (Upper Great Plains Region), Phoenix, Arizona (Desert Southwest Region), Loveland, Colorado (Rocky Mountain Region), Folsom, California (Sierra Nevada Region); and the Colorado River Storage Project Management Center (CRSP), in Salt Lake City, Utah, as shown in Figure 1. Through its power marketing and transmission program, Western secures revenues to recover operating, maintenance, and purchase power expenses and to repay the federal investment in generation and transmission facilities.

Western's environmental program spans a broad range of environmental concerns due to the varied geographical locations and types of activities routinely performed. Western falls within the jurisdiction of six Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regions, 15 states, and the numerous counties where its facilities are located.

Western's facilities generate hazardous and non-hazardous waste as a byproduct of maintaining electrical equipment, warehouses, and maintenance and office facilities. Western's substations and maintenance facilities house equipment containing dielectric oil, hazardous gasses, petroleum, and other pollutants that may affect water, soil, and air resources. Western's transmission lines cross a variety of ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, grasslands, and deserts. Maintaining these transmission lines could affect sensitive biological and cultural resources. Western's Environmental

Policy Statement directs employees to prevent, control, and abate environmental pollution at their facilities and enhance the environment when possible.

Western also provides environmental review for interconnections under its Open Access Transmission System Tariff (63 FR 521).

This Annual Site Environmental Report meets the requirements of DOE Order 231.1B, Environment, Safety, and Health Reporting.

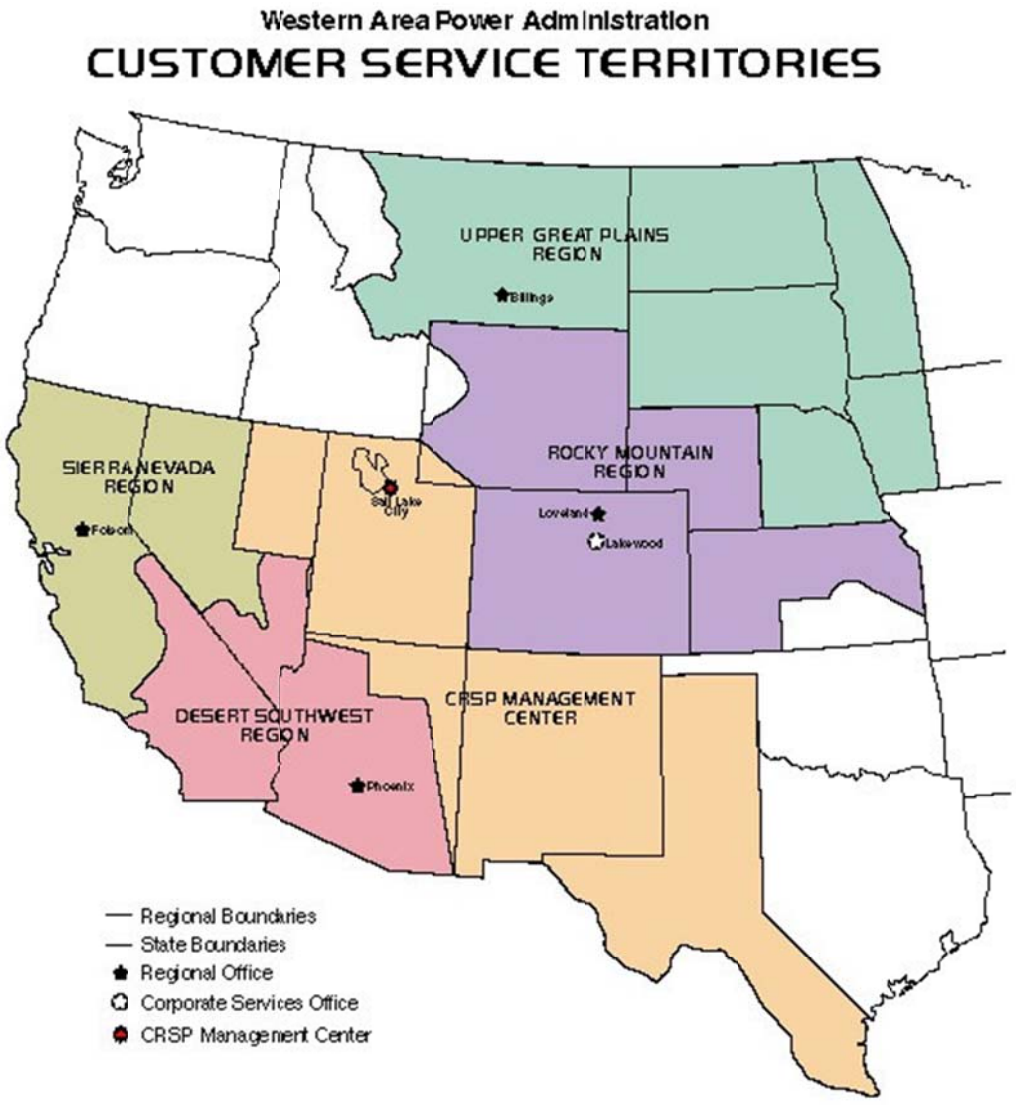

Figure 1. Western Area Power Administration Service Territories and Regions.

Compliance Status

This section provides an overview of Western's compliance status for calendar year 2014.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

CERCLA, referred to as Superfund, was designed to help ensure cleanup of inactive hazardous waste sites. CERCLA provided authorization for the EPA to respond to and remedy polluted sites. The Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket (Docket) is a list of facilities under federal control that have the potential for environmental releases that could adversely affect human health or the environment. Western has no sites on the Docket.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

SARA revised and extended CERCLA. The SARA Title III amendments contain requirements for the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). EPCRA encourages and supports emergency planning efforts at the state and local levels. Additionally, it provides public and local governments with information concerning potential chemical hazards present in their communities by requiring facilities to disclose hazardous substances they use or store.

Western conducts annual inventories of chemicals at facilities throughout its service area. The information gathered is used to prepare Tier II and/or Tier III reports for state and local emergency response entities in accordance with Sections 311, 312, and 313 of EPCRA. In 2014, Western submitted Tier II reports for 297 facilities, which are listed in Appendix A. Of these facilities, 57 are located in California, which uses Hazardous Material Business Plans to meet Tier II reporting requirements. Western did not prepare any Tier III reports because it did not manufacture, process, or otherwise use threshold quantities of the chemicals identified in that section.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

RCRA defines and regulates non-hazardous and hazardous solid waste. Non-hazardous solid waste includes municipal solid waste, industrial non-hazardous waste, and commercial non-hazardous waste. RCRA defines hazardous waste as listed wastes (F, K, P, U codes) or waste that exhibits characteristics of reactivity, ignitability, corrosivity, and/or toxicity. The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) regulates hazardous waste operations by establishing standards for the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste.

HSWA-based regulations affect Western facilities that are classified as conditionally exempt small-quantity generators of hazardous waste. HSWA also impacts Western operations by prohibiting the land disposal of hazardous waste and by setting standards for used-oil management, underground storage tanks (UST), and recycling hazardous waste. Western has five USTs; two in South Dakota (registration required), two in Arizona (one permit), and one in Colorado (one permit). Western

complies with the EPA's UST upgrade and monitoring requirements for these facilities. In 2014, Western continued recycling materials from its facilities under the Universal Waste Rule. Western has increased recycling of hazardous waste and continues to look for additional opportunities to recycle.

Western takes immediate action to clean up spills as required by Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), RCRA, and the Clean Water Act (CWA), and notifies the appropriate state and federal agencies for spills above reportable limits. Western also cleans up small leaks and drips around oil-filled equipment on an as-needed basis. Waste from spills is recycled, placed in a landfill, or disposed of at a RCRA-permitted facility. Western had two regulated material spills in 2014.

Summary of 2014 Regulated Material Spills

Facility	State	Material Spilled	Quantity	Containment Method and Mitigation
Valley City Substation	North Dakota	Transformer oil	100 gallons	Absorbent pads were placed on the ground
O'Neill Substation	California	Electrical insulating oil	40 gallons	The oil leaked into the surrounding soil. An emergency spill contractor was called to complete the initial cleanup by wiping down surrounding equipment. Oily debris was placed into drums for disposal. The waste soil was removed once an outage was scheduled and it was safe to do so.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

The TSCA regulations prohibit the manufacture, processing, and distribution of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in commerce, except as exempted by the EPA. The EPA, through the TSCA regulations, regulates the use, marking, and disposal of PCBs. Some states regulate PCB disposal and handling through their state RCRA Programs. The TSCA regulations also prescribe requirements for Western's radon, lead-based paint, and asbestos concerns.

Western continued the removal and proper disposal of mineral oil, dielectric fluid, soil, and equipment containing PCBs from facilities during 2014.

Western disposed of 6.04 metric tons of PCB-contaminated wastes (equipment, debris, and soil) in 2014. Low-level PCB contaminated oils were burned for energy recovery at EPA-permitted facilities

or were chemically treated and recycled. Oils with higher concentrations of PCBs were disposed of at EPA-certified incinerators. Contaminated equipment carcasses were decontaminated and sold as scrap when possible. Items too heavily contaminated for recycling as scrap were disposed of at permitted PCB waste landfills or incinerators.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

FIFRA directs EPA to register pesticides to ensure that they will not present unreasonable risks to human health or the environment when used according to label instructions. Pesticides include insecticides, anti-foulants, fungicides, rodenticides, disinfectants, and plant growth regulators. Depending on pesticide properties and use patterns, pesticides can leach through soils and contaminate groundwater. The potential for leaching is greatest in areas where the water table is close to the surface and/or soils are highly permeable.

Pesticides are used by Western to control plant and animal pests and for wood preservation. Western has two manuals for implementation of FIFRA: the "Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) Environmental Guidance Manual" and the "Pest Control Manual." Western's IVM program promotes the use of biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools to control unwanted vegetation and minimize economic, health, and environmental risks. The IVM program de-emphasizes the exclusive use of chemical control.

Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA)

The FFCA includes explicit authority to the Administrator of the EPA to commence administrative enforcement actions against any department, agency, or instrumentality of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the federal government that is in violation of requirements under RCRA. The FFCA also allows states to assess fines against federal facilities for RCRA violations. No FFCA actions were undertaken against Western in 2014.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NEPA requires all federal agencies to consider the potential environmental effects of their proposed actions during planning stages and document their actions. NEPA documentation includes Categorical Exclusions (CX), Environmental Assessments (EA), Findings of No Significant Impact (FONSI), Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), and Records of Decision (ROD). Western reports its NEPA activities annually to DOE in January, and the summary of the 2014 NEPA actions is as follows:

2014 Summary of NEPA Actions

NEPA Action	Total
CXs completed	137
EAs completed	2
EAs in progress	13
EISs completed	1

EISs in progress	17
RODs issued	1
FONSIs issued	2

Clean Air Act (CAA)

The CAA was promulgated "to protect and enhance the quality of the Nation's air resources so as to promote public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population." The EPA is required to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) that define clean air levels. The EPA set NAAQS for six "criteria" pollutants: carbon monoxide, lead, ozone, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter. The EPA also established New Source Performance Standards, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs), and standards for mobile sources. NESHAPS have been established for beryllium, mercury, vinyl chloride, benzene, arsenic, asbestos, radon, and other radionuclides. Air quality standards are achieved by the states through State Implementation Plans (SIP). The SIPs establish emission limits and compliance schedules for pollution sources.

Several potential sources of air emissions that are regulated under the CAA exist at Western facilities. These emissions include dust during construction activities, friable asbestos during building renovation or demolition, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) from gasoline-dispensing facilities. Western has taken steps to reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses from its facilities and operations by including the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, reducing vehicle emissions through the use of alternative fuels, and purchasing renewable energy credits.

In 2014, Western sampled for asbestos-containing material (ACM) in the Desert Southwest, Sierra Nevada, and the Upper Great Plains Regions. In the Desert Southwest Region, Western detected ACM in the Oracle Substation in the vinyl floor tile and mastic, joint compound, and wire insulation. At the Amargosa Substation, ACM was found in the vinyl floor and mastic while Knob Substation found ACM in the vinyl floor tile and mastic, ceiling panels, window putty and cove base mastic. Asbestos abatement of vinyl floor tile and mastic was conducted at Oracle, Tucson, and Amargosa Substations. In the Sierra Nevada Region, the Tracy Substation tunnel entrance tested positive for ACM with a result of 15 percent chrysotile. The transite panel where the ACM was located was removed and disposed according to State and Federal regulations. In the Upper Great Plains Region, Western detected and removed ACM in the floor tile of Valley City Substation and Buffalo Communication site. Removal of ACM floor tile was accomplished at both sites.

Western has diesel and gasoline dispensing facilities at four locations that require state permits. These facilities are inspected annually to ensure tank integrity and prevent the release of VOCs. The permitting program and annual inspections are intended to minimize VOC releases. In the Sierra Nevada Region, a leak was detected in the vapor recovery system at Tracy Maintenance Facility in late 2013, and repairs were made in January 2014. There may have been a small amount of VOCs

released from the vapor recovery system, but the amount is unknown. The permitting program and annual inspections are intended to minimize VOC loss, and no violations were cited.

The phase-out of ozone-depleting substances affects Western's operations associated with refrigeration and air conditioning, solvent use, and fire protection. As equipment is replaced, ozone-depleting substances are recovered from air conditioning, refrigeration systems, and fire suppression systems before final disposal or dismantling. Headquarters and most of the regional offices have phased out nearly all halon-containing fire extinguishing equipment. One facility in Watertown, South Dakota, still contains a large halon-based fire suppression system. The Rocky Mountain Region has had all air conditioners evacuated and certified empty by an HVAC contractor. All Freon was recycled before arranging for the disposal of air conditioners.

Western currently uses approximately 1,533 sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) gas-filled circuit breakers. In 2014, Western continued evaluating equipment to locate leaks and either immediately repair them or schedule repairs or replacement. Tracking systems have been developed at four regional offices to track the amount of SF_6 gas leaking to the atmosphere from Western's equipment, and Western is finalizing a database to improve the ease of tracking. The Rocky Mountain Region documented 2,302 pounds of SF_6 leakage from the operation and maintenance of high-voltage breakers and completed and submitted a report to the Headquarters. The Sierra Nevada Region also experienced a release of 31.5 pounds of SF_6 at the Tracy Substation due to a leaking breaker. Additionally, Western prepares an annual SF_6 emissions reduction report that is submitted electronically to the EPA. A synopsis of this report is included in Appendix B.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

The CWA regulates the discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States from any point source, including industrial facilities and sewage treatment facilities. The CWA also regulates storm water runoff from certain industrial sources, requires reporting and cleanup of oil and hazardous substance spills in waters of the United States, protects waters of the United States, requires a permit to adversely affect wetlands, and requires spill prevention plans for sites that store oil and other petroleum products. The EPA established a requirement to have a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the discharge of storm water from facilities with point sources. Storm water pollution prevention plans are prepared as part of the NPDES permit for maintenance and construction activities that disturb more than one acre.

Western continues to evaluate facilities to meet Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans (SPCC) requirements under the CWA. SPCC plans are developed for all new facilities and updated every 5 years for existing facilities or within 6 months of any facility changes that would affect oil spill potential. In 2014, Western had 157 SPCC plans in 13 states. Western periodically reviews SPCC plans and updates them, if necessary, to reflect new site-specific information, construction or other modifications to the sites, or revised inventories of oil-filled equipment. In 2014, Western updated 85 SPCC plans and did not prepare any new SPCC plans. In the Sierra Nevada Region, Western detected elevated levels of methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), a

component of gasoline, in one of the groundwater monitoring wells at the Elverta Maintenance Facility. The level of MTBE was slightly above the State of California's primary maximum contaminant level of 13 micrograms per liter. Western is continuing to perform groundwater monitoring while it pursues site closure. Given the contaminant levels in 2014, Sacramento County would not approve site closure and recommended continued monitoring in 2014.

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The ESA was established to protect aquatic and land animals and plant species that are likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future (threatened) or are in danger of extinction (endangered). Federal agencies are required to ensure that any of their associated actions do not adversely impact threatened or endangered species. Section 7 of the ESA requires federal agencies to determine if their actions may affect listed species or their habitat. If a potential effect is determined, then the agency must consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), whichever is appropriate. In 2014, Western was working on or had completed eight Section 7 consultations under the ESA.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

The MBTA prohibits the taking, possessing, or transporting of any migratory bird, nest, egg, or part of a migratory bird without a permit. The protected list of migratory birds includes 1,007 species and appears in Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in section 10.13.

In 2014, Western continued the process of revising its Avian Protection Plan (APP). The APP provides a mechanism for tracking bird loss, defining troubled equipment, and implementing corrective actions. In the Desert Southwest Region, one special use relocation permit was issued for a great horned owl nesting at the Lone Butte Substation. In the Rocky Mountain Region, 14 Routine MBTA surveys were completed during the 2014 general nesting season. In addition, a dead red tail hawk and mourning dove were reported at Ault Substation. This region did not apply for any MBTA permits in 2014. In the Upper Great Plains Region, one bald eagle nest was moved off a transmission line structure in Montana, transmission lines crossing the Missouri River at Oahe Dam were outfitted with marker balls to serve as bird flight diverters in an area of known bird strikes, and a rebuilt section of Havre-Rainbow transmission line was outfitted with bird flight diverters. In the Sierra Nevada Region, one emergency permit was issued for the removal of a magpie nest but the permit was not used because the crews were able to work around the nest. The CW-RSC line needed to be kept clear of bird nests prior to optical ground wire work. During the nesting season and prior to work, the line was patrolled twice per week, and nests or nest starts were removed prior to egg laying. Patrols for each tower were discontinued after work was complete.

Western, as part of the DOE Migratory Bird Working Group, helped to develop the final revision of DOE's Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the USFWS regarding the implementation of Executive Order (EO) 13186: Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds. Western continues to follow the recommendations and minimization measure of the updated MOU and complies with the permitting requirements of MBTA. As such, Western is operating under a

MBTA Purposeful Eagle Nest Take Permit (50 CFR § 22.23 and § 22.27) issued to Western on December 6, 2003.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

All federal agencies have responsibilities under the NHPA of 1966. Under Section 106 of the NHPA, all federal agencies are required to take cultural resources into account during agency project planning. The intent is to ensure that agency actions do not inadvertently disturb or destroy significant cultural resources. Cultural resources can include, but are not limited to: prehistoric and historic archaeological materials and sites located on or below the ground surface; historic structures (buildings, sites, structures, or objects) that are more than 50 years old; cultural and natural places; and sacred objects important to a group or groups of Native Americans. A compliance process was established by the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800) that, if followed, ensures compliance with provisions of the NHPA. The NHPA and the regulations do not mandate an outcome, but rather only that an agency considers the effect its actions may have on significant resources.

Western complies with the NHPA by performing cultural and historical resource inventories for construction, maintenance, and interconnection activities. These inventories include record searches for previously-identified resources and, where necessary, on-site surveys. In 2014, Western engaged in government-to-government consultations and coordinated with more numerous tribes as part of preservation and cultural compliance. In areas where significant cultural resources are identified, monitors work with Western staff to assure that cultural and/or historical resources are not disturbed. The Desert Southwest Region was working in the Black Point Mesa area when work damaged an archaeological site. Consultations regarding this damage are ongoing with the Tribe, SHPO, and the BLM in effort to arrive at a mitigation plan. In the Upper Great Plains Region, issues were reported regarding good faith efforts during consultations on interconnection projects. Western will continue to consult in a reasonable and good faith manner with all Tribes.

In Arizona, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, Western and SHPOs have agreed on Section 106 measures for routine maintenance activities through programmatic agreements. These agreements streamline the consultation process for projects with a “no effect” determination. On large projects, Western and other affected parties, along with the SHPOs and Native American Tribes, enter into project-specific programmatic agreements. These agreements outline actions to be taken during construction activities to comply with cultural and historical resource preservation laws. Western’s Rocky Mountain Region is in the process of renewing the Programmatic Agreement for Routine Maintenance Activities while programmatic agreements were put into place in Nevada for the Desert Southwest Region and for the Antelope Valley Station-Neset 345-kilovolt Transmission Line Project in North Dakota for the Upper Great Plains Region.

Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" and Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands"

Under DOE's Floodplain and Wetland Regulations (10 C.F.R. §§ 1022 et. seq.), Executive Order (EO) 11988 and EO 11990, Western evaluates the impact of its actions on floodplains and wetlands. These evaluations are usually performed as part of the NEPA impact analysis for projects. Western completed three floodplain/wetland evaluations as part of its NEPA analysis. In April 2014, the Corps of Engineers determined that a site in North Dakota was not a wetland. In September 2014, UGP completed a floodplain evaluation for a proposed construction project in Rapid City, South Dakota. In the Desert Southwest Region one evaluation was completed.

Executive Order 13423 "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management"

EO 13423 instructs federal agencies to conduct their environmental, transportation, and energy-related activities under the law in support of their respective missions in an environmentally, economically and fiscally sound, integrated, continuously improving, efficient, and sustainable manner. Western complies with this EO through its Sustainability Plan, reports, and affirmative procurement actions. Western has established goals and procedures to minimize internal use of energy, maximize the use of green energy, and evaluate various sources of energy to determine relative environmental impacts. Western leases alternative fuel vehicles and stocks renewable-based fuels at some locations.

Executive Order 13514 "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance"

EO 13514 expands on the energy reduction and environmental performance requirements for federal agencies identified in EO 13423. The goal of EO 13514 is to establish an integrated strategy towards sustainability and to make a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions a priority for federal agencies. In 2014, Western reviewed the target agency-wide reductions relative to their activities and baseline.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Western's EMS ensures that Western implements environmental requirements while seeking to continually improve. In early 2014, Western updated its Environmental Policy Statement and made it available to all employees on the Headquarters internal website. Western's goals, objectives, and targets for 2014 were reviewed and approved by the Environmental Managers for implementation.

The EMS continues to be suitable to Western's mission, culture, and strategic plan. Feedback was provided by the environmental managers to maintain the EMS in order to fulfill the requirements of EO 13423, DOE Order 436.1, and International Organization for Standardization's 14001.

EO 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy and Transportation Management," set increased standards mainly related to Western's Sustainability Plan, including energy, water, and

fleet management. As part of EO 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance," and DOE Order 436.1, "Departmental Sustainability," Western issued the third Annual Sustainability Plan Performance Report.

In 2014, Western achieved many successes relative to the Sustainability Plan. For example, as part of the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative (FDCCI), Western has created a primary and secondary data center, with Folsom housing the primary data center and Phoenix housing the secondary data center. This has allowed Western to reduce the footprint and energy use in the data centers at Lakewood and Billings. In addition, these two data centers provide higher reliability of IT services. Western successfully finalized cap and trade procedures for its Purchase Power Program to meet California greenhouse gas emission requirements and successfully used long-line maintenance procedures to complete Cottonwood-to-Roseville transmission line maintenance activities, which reduced the environmental footprint of maintenance activities. Western has achieved an SF_6 leakage rate of less than 6 percent despite an increase in total capacity. Western reached a milestone with the completion of half of a new 230-kilovolt transmission line for the Electrical District 5-to-Palo Verde Hub Project. The project will increase transmission capacity to deliver renewable energy, primarily solar, to consumers in Arizona, southern Nevada and southern California. Western replaced two rooftop air conditioning units with new energy efficient units at the Loveland facility to reduce energy usage. Western installed two new energy efficient boilers, a new heat exchanger, automated the irrigation system and installed rain sensors, and upgraded the lighting system with high and low bay light-emitting diode (LED) light fixtures and LED parking lot lighting at the Montrose facility.

Self-Assessments or Audits

Western established an environmental auditing and inspection program in 1980. The major purposes of the auditing program are to:

- Discover noncompliance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
- Reduce environmental risks.
- Improve communication with facility staff.
- Improve overall environmental performance.
- Provide assistance and discuss compliance alternatives for problem areas.
- Accelerate development of good environmental management practices.
- Ensure worker safety when working with hazardous materials.
- Provide management with a tool for evaluating the priority of compliance issues.

Existing Permits

Western is required to obtain a variety of permits, including those for above-ground storage tanks and USTs, PCB transportation and storage, hazardous waste storage, gasoline dispensing, and NPDES permits for point source and storm water discharge. A full list of Western's permits is listed in Appendix C. The table below summarizes the list by type and number.

Summary of 2014 Permits by Type

Type of Permit	Number
404 Permit (Clean Water Act)	3
NPDES Permits (Clean Water Act)	1
Hazardous Waste Transportation	1
Underground Storage Tanks	2
Hazardous Materials	66
Water Quality	1
Air Quality	6
Fuel Dispensing	1
FIFRA	1
Total	**81**

Waste Minimization, Pollution Prevention, and Affirmative Procurement

Recycling

In 2014, Western recycled approximately 1,395 metric tons of wood poles and cross arms, mineral oil dielectric fluid, capacitors, transformers, concrete/asphalt, and other items such as paper products and scrap metals. Western replaced oil-filled circuit breakers with SF_6 breakers at several sites and recycled the oil and metal from these replacements. Western collected quantities of hazardous waste and recycled and reused waste and reported them in the 2014 Annual Report on Waste Generation and Pollution Prevention Progress in Appendix D.

Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Wastes

Since 1977, Western has reduced the use of PCBs and minimized waste generation by retro-filling equipment, processing to remove PCBs, and reusing the oil. Although Western has not completely eliminated PCBs, it continues PCB removal as opportunities are found and budget considerations permit. In 2014, Western disposed of 6.04 metric tons of PCB-contaminated waste. Changes in EPCRA Section 313 regulations, regarding persistent bio-accumulative toxics, have added impetus to this removal.

Appendix A: Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans and EPCRA Tier II Reporting for Western in 2014

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2014	New SPCC
Arizona					
Coolidge Substation	Pinal	Yes			
Davis Dam Substation	Mohave		Yes	Yes	
ED-2 Substation	Pinal	Yes			
Gila Substation	Yuma	Yes			
Glen Canyon Substation	Coconino	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Griffith Substation	Mohave	Yes			
Harcuvar Substation	La Paz	Yes			
Headgate Rock Substation	La Paz	Yes			
Kayenta Substation	Navajo	Yes			
Liberty Substation	Maricopa	Yes			
Lone Butte Substation	Maricopa	Yes	Yes		
McConinico Substation	Mohave	Yes			
Nogales Substation	Pima	Yes			
North Havasu Substation	Mohave	Yes			
Oracle Substation	Pinal	Yes			
Peacock Substation	Mohave	Yes			
Phoenix Operations and Maintenance Facility	Maricopa	Yes			
Pinnacle Peak Substation	Maricopa	Yes			
Prescott Substation	Yavapai	Yes			
Rattle Snake Substation	Pima	Yes			
Signal Substation	Pinal	Yes			
Sonara Substation	Yuma	Yes			
Spook Hill Substation	Maricopa	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sundance Substation	Pinal	Yes			
Test Track Substation	Pinal	Yes			
Topock Substation	Mohave	Yes			
Tucson Substation	Pima	Yes			
Welton-Mohawk	Yuma	Yes			
California[1]					
Airport Substation	Shasta	HMBP	Yes	Yes	
Arvin Edison Metering Unit	Kern	HMBP			

[1] Hazardous Material Business Plans required by the State of California meet the EPCRA reporting requirements and separate Tier II reports are not required. Western has 57 facilities in California that submit Business Plans.

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2014	New SPCC
Bear Springs Microwave Facility	Shasta	HMBP			
Berryessa Peak Microwave Facility	Yolo	HMBP			
Big Valley Microwave Facility	Lassen	HMBP			
Blythe Substation	Riverside	HMBP			
Buck Boulevard Substation	Riverside	HMBP			
Carr Substation	Shasta	HMBP			
Corning Microwave Facility	Tehama	HMBP			
Corning Substation	Tehama	HMBP	Yes	Yes	
Coyote Substation	Santa Clara	HMBP			
Elverta Maintenance Facility, Substation and Microwave Facility	Sacramento	HMBP	Yes	Yes	
Folsom Substation	Sacramento	HMBP	Yes		
Happy Camp Microwave Facility	Modoc	HMBP			
Highland Peak Microwave Facility	Contra Costa	HMBP			
Hooker Creek Microwave Facility	Tehama	HMBP			
Howard Ranch Microwave Facility	Merced	HMBP			
Keswick Substation	Shasta	HMBP	Yes	Yes	
Knob Substation	Imperial	HMBP			
Lawrence Livermore Substation	Alameda	HMBP			
Logan Creek Microwave Facility	Glenn	HMBP			
Manzanita Lake Microwave Facility	Shasta	HMBP			
Maxwell Substation	Colusa	HMBP			
Mount Oso Microwave Facility	Stanislaus	HMBP			
New Melones Substation	Calaveras	HMBP			
O'Banion Substation	Sutter	HMBP			
Olinda Substation	Shasta	HMBP			
Pacheco Substation	Merced	HMBP			
Parker Substation	San Bernadino	HMBP	Yes	Yes	
Pleasant Valley Substation	Fresno	HMBP	Yes	Yes	
Pixley Microwave Facility	San Joaquin	HMBP			
Redding Maintenance Facility	Shasta	HMBP	Yes	Yes	
Roseville Substation	Placer	HMBP			
Round Mountain Microwave Facility	Tehama	HMBP			
Rumsey Microwave Facility	Yolo	HMBP			
Sacramento Power Operations Facility/Substation	Sacramento	HMBP	Yes		
San Luis Transformers	Merced	HMBP			
Shasta Substation	Shasta	HMBP			
Sites Microwave Facility	Colusa	HMBP			

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2014	New SPCC
Southfork Microwave Facility	Shasta	HMBP			
Sugarloaf Microwave Facility	Napa	HMBP			
Timber Mountain Microwave Facility	Modoc	HMBP			
Tracy Substation and Maintenance Facility	Alameda	HMBP	Yes		
Trinity Substation	Trinity	HMBP	Yes		
Vollmer Peak Microwave Facility	Contra Costa	HMBP			
Weaverville Substation	Shasta	HMBP			
Westlands Transformer MP 114.0	Fresno	HMBP			
Westlands Transformer MP 114.9	Fresno	HMBP			
Westlands Transformer MP 116.91	Fresno	HMBP			
Westlands Transformer MP 119.63	Fresno	HMBP			
Westlands Transformer MP 120.86	Fresno	HMBP			
Westlands Transformer MP 122.04	Fresno	HMBP			
Westlands Transformer MP 122.59	Fresno	HMBP			
Westlands Tranformer MP 124.16	Fresno	HMBP			
Westlands Transformer MP 124.19	Fresno	HMBP			
Westlands Transformer MP 128.49	Fresno	HMBP			
Westlands Transformer MP142.6	Fresno	HMBP			
Westlands Transformer MP 7-0.5	Fresno	HMBP			
Whiskeytown Substation	Shasta	HMBP			
Widow Mountain Microwave Facility	Lassen	HMBP			
Wintu Substation	Shasta	HMBP			
Colorado					
Animas River Substation	LaPlata	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ault Substation	Weld	Yes			
Bald Mountain Microwave	Larimer	Yes			
Bears Ears Substation	Moffat	Yes			
Blue Mesa Substation	Gunnison	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Brighton Substation	Weld	Yes			
Brush Maintenance Office and Beaver Creek Substation	Morgan	Yes			
Brush Substation	Morgan	Yes			
Buffalo Head Switching Station	Natrona	Yes			
Cathedral Bluff Microwave	Rio Blanco	Yes			
Collbran Substation	Mesa		Yes		
Curecanti Substation	Montrose	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Deer Peak Microwave	Custer	Yes			
Derby Hill Substation	Larimer	Yes			

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2014	New SPCC
Dove Creek Pumping Plant Substation	Dolores	Yes			
Estes Substation	Larimer	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Flatiron Substation	Larimer	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fleming Substation	Logan	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fort Morgan West Substation	Morgan	Yes			
Frenchman Creek Substation	Phillips	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Granby (Farr) Pumping Plant Switchyard	Grand	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Granby Substation	Grand	Yes			
Great Cut Pumping Plant Substation	Montezuma	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Haxtun Substation	Phillips	Yes			
Hayden Substation	Routt	Yes			
Holyoke Substation	Phillips	Yes			
Hoyt Substation	Morgan	Yes			
Hygiene Substation	Boulder	Yes			
Island Lake Microwave Site	Mesa	Yes			
Julesburg Substation	Sedgwick	Yes			
Kersey West Switching Station	Weld	Yes			
Kiowa Creek Substation	Morgan	Yes			
Kremmling Substation	Grand	Yes			
Magnetic Mountain Microwave	Rio Blanco	Yes			
Mary's Lake	Larimer		Yes		
Midway Substation	El Paso	Yes			
Montrose Craft Training Center	Montrose	Yes			
Montrose Maintenance Office	Montrose	Yes	Yes		
North Park Substation	Jackson	Yes			
Nunn Substation	Weld	Yes			
Pole Hill Substation	Larimer	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Poncha Springs Substation	Chaffee	Yes	Yes		
Poudre Substation	Larimer	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Prospect Valley Substation	Weld	Yes			
Rifle Substation	Garfield	Yes	Yes		
Rocky Mountain Region - Power Marketing and Operations Center (Loveland)	Larimer	Yes	Yes		
Salida Substation	Chaffee	Yes			
Sheeps Knob Microwave Site	Montrose	Yes			
Sterling Substation	Logan	Yes	Yes		
Wauneta Substation	Yuma	Yes			

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2014	New SPCC
Weld Substation	Weld	Yes	Yes		
Wiggins Substation	Morgan	Yes			
Wildhorse Creek Substation	Logan	Yes			
Willoby Substation	Weld	Yes			
Willow Creek Pumping Plant Switchyard	Grand	Yes	Yes		
Woodrow Substation	Washington	Yes			
Wray Substation	Yuma	Yes			
Yuma Substation	Yuma	Yes			
Iowa					
Creston Substation	Union	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Dennison Substation	Crawford	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sioux City (230-kV yard) Substation	Plymouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sioux City (345-kV yard) Substation	Plymouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Spencer Substation	Clay	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Minnesota					
Appledorn Substation	Lac Qui Parle	Yes	Yes		
Granite Falls Substation	Chippewa	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Morris Substation	Stevens	Yes	Yes		
Montana					
Bole Substation	Teton	Yes	Yes		
Circle Substation	McCone	Yes	Yes		
Conrad Substation	Ponder	Yes	Yes		
Crossover Substation	Big Horn	Yes	Yes		
Custer Substation	Yellowstone	Yes	Yes		
Dawson County Substation	Dawson	Yes	Yes		
Fairview West	Richland	Yes			
Fallon Pump	Prairie		Yes		
Fallon Relift	Prairie		Yes		
Frazer Substation	Valley		Yes		
Glendive Substation	Dawson	Yes	Yes		
Glendive Pump 1	Prairie		Yes		
Glendive Pump 2	Prairie		Yes		
Great Falls Substation	Cascade	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Havre Substation	Hill	Yes	Yes		
Miles City 1 Substation	Custer	Yes	Yes		
Miles City 2 Substation	Custer	Yes	Yes		
Miles City 4 Substation (Miles City Converter)	Custer	Yes	Yes		
O'Fallon Creek Substation	Prairie	Yes	Yes		

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2014	New SPCC
Richland Substation	Richland	Yes	Yes		
Rudyard Substation	Hill	Yes	Yes		
Savage Pump	Richland		Yes		
Shelby Substation	Toole	Yes	Yes		
Shelby Substation #2	Toole	Yes	Yes		
Shirley Substation	Custer	Yes	Yes		
Terry Pump	Prairie		Yes		
Terry Tap	Prairie	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tiber Dam Substation	Liberty	Yes	Yes		
Valley Pump Substation	Valley		Yes		
Whatley Substation	Valley	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Wolf Point Substation	Roosevelt	Yes	Yes		
Yellowtail Substation	Big Horn	Yes	Yes		
Nebraska					
Alliance Substation	Box Butte	Yes			
Bridgeport Substation	Morrill	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Chadron Substation	Dawes	Yes			
Chappell Substation	Deuel	Yes			
Dunlap Substation	Dawes	Yes			
Gering Substation and Maintenance Facility	Scotts Bluff	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Grand Island Substation	Merrick	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Kimball Substation	Kimball	Yes			
Ogallala Substation	Keith	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sidney Substation	Cheyenne	Yes			
Stegall Substation	Scotts Bluff	Yes			
Virginia Smith Converter Station	Cheyenne	Yes			
New Mexico					
Shiprock Substation	San Juan	Yes			
Waterflow Substation	San Juan	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Nevada					
Amargosa Substation	Clark	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Henderson Switchyard	Clark	Yes			
Mead Substation	Clark	Yes			
North Dakota					
Belfield Substation	Stark	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bisbee Substation	Towner	Yes	Yes		
Bismarck Substation	Burleigh	Yes	Yes		

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2014	New SPCC
Buford-Trenton Substation	Williams	Yes	Yes		
Carrington Substation	Foster	Yes	Yes		
Custer Trail Substation	Morton	Yes	Yes		
Denbigh Tap	McHenry				
DeVaul Substation	Grant	Yes	Yes		
Devils Lake Substation	Ramsey	Yes	Yes		
Edgeley Substation	LaMoure	Yes	Yes		
Elliot Substation	Ransom	Yes	Yes		
Fargo Substation	Cass	Yes	Yes		
Foreman Substation	Sargent	Yes	Yes		
Hilken Switching Station	Burleigh	Yes			
Killdeer Substation	Dunn	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Jamestown Substation	Stutsman	Yes	Yes		
Lakota Substation	Nelson	Yes	Yes		
Leeds Substation	Benson	Yes	Yes		
Penn Tap	Ramsey				
Rugby Substation	Pierce	Yes	Yes		
Snake Creek Substation	McLean	Yes	Yes		
Valley City Substation	Barnes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ward Substation	Burleigh	Yes	Yes		
Washburn Substation	McLean	Yes	Yes		
Watford Substation	McKenzie	Yes	Yes		
Williston Substation	Williams	Yes	Yes		
Williston 2 Substation	Williams	Yes	Yes		
South Dakota					
Armour Substation	Charles-Mix	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Beresford Substation	Union	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bonesteel Substation	Gregory	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Brookings Substation	Brookings	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Carpenter Substation	Beadle	Yes	Yes		
Eagle Butte Substation	Ziebach	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ellsworth Air Force Base Substation	Pennington	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Faith Substation	Meade	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Flandreau Substation	Moody	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fort Thompson Substation	Buffalo	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Gregory Substation	Gregory	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Groton Substation	Brown	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Huron Substation	Beadle	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Irv Simmons Substation	Stanley	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2014	New SPCC
Letcher Substation	Davidson	Yes	Yes		
Martin Substation	Bennett	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Maurine Substation	Meade	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Midland Substation	Haakon	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Mission Substation	Todd	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Mount Vernon Substation	Davison	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Newell Substation	Meade	Yes	Yes	Yes	
New Underwood Substation	Pennington	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Philip Substation	Haakon	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Pierre Substation	Hughes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Rapid City Substation	Pennington	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sioux Falls Substation	Minnehaha	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Summit Substation	Roberts	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tyndall Substation	Bon Homme	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Utica Junction	Yankton	Yes	Yes		
Wall Substation	Pennington	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Watertown 345-kV Yard	Codington	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Watertown Substation 115/230-kV	Codington	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Watertown Substation (Static Var)	Codington	Yes	Yes	Yes	
White Substation	Brookings	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Wicksville Substation	Pennington	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Winner Substation	Tripp	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Witten Substation	Tripp	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Woonsocket Substation	Jerauld	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Utah					
Cliff Ridge Microwave	Uintah	Yes			
Flaming Gorge Switchyard	Daggett	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tyzack Substation	Uintah	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vernal Substation	Uintah	Yes			
Wyoming					
Alcova Switchyard	Natrona	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Archer Substation	Laramie	Yes			
Badwater Substation	Fremont	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Basin Substation	Big Horn	Yes			
Big George Substation	Park	Yes			
Boysen Substation	Fremont	Yes			
Casper Field Office	Natrona	Yes			
Casper Mountain Microwave Site	Natrona	Yes			
Casper Substation	Natrona	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2014	New SPCC
Cheyenne Substation	Laramie	Yes	Yes		
Copper Mountain Substation	Fremont	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Garland Substation	Park	Yes			
Glendale Substation	Park	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Glendo Substation	Platte	Yes	Yes		
Heart Mountain Substation	Park	Yes	Yes		
Limestone Substation	Platte	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Lingle Substation	Goshen	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Lovell Substation	Big Horn	Yes			
Lusk Rural Substation	Niobrara	Yes			
Lusk Town Substation	Niobrara	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Lyman Substation	Goshen	Yes			
McCullough peak Microwave Site	Park	Yes			
Medicine Bow Substation	Carbon	Yes			
Meeteetse Substation	Park	Yes	Yes		
Miracle Mile Substation	Carbon	Yes			
Muddy Ridge Substation	Fremont	Yes			
North Cody Substation	Park	Yes			
Pilot Butte Substation	Fremont	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Pinebluffs Substation	Laramie	Yes			
Raderville Substation	Natrona	Yes			
Ralston Substation	Park	Yes			
Snowy Range Substation	Laramie	Yes			
Spence Substation	Natrona	Yes			
Thermopolis Substation	Hot Springs	Yes			
Torrington Substation	Goshen	Yes			
Warren Air Force Substation	Laramie	Yes			
Whiterock Substation	Platte	Yes			
TOTAL		**297**	**157**	**85**	**0**

Appendix B: 2014 SF_6 Emissions Report to the EPA

INTRODUCTION:

In 2014, Western has continued to progress in its SF_6 emission reduction program. The summary below includes data from all four of Western's regions. Western is committed to reducing emissions to protect the environment and to provide top service to our customers through minimization of electrical outages.

SUMMARY OF SF_6 EMISSIONS

In 2014, Western's total SF_6 emissions were 1,175 pounds, or 12,736 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. The total nameplate capacity is 182,650 pounds. The leakage rate is 1,175/182,650 or 0.64 percent.

Appendix C: List of 2014 Permits

NAME	ISSUING AGENCY	STATUS	EXPIRATION DATE
404 Permit (Clean Water Act)			
Fort Randall – Sioux City transmission line bank stabilization (Big Sioux River)	USACOE and IA DNR	Ongoing	December 2015
Medina transmission tower replacement	USACOE	Ongoing	TBD
Mead-Davis	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, USACOE	Open	Annually
NPDES (Clean Water Act)			
Basin – Lovell Transmission Line Rebuild Project	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality	Ongoing	3/15/2016
Lovell – Yellowtail Phase I Transmission Line Upgrade Project	Montana Department of Environmental Quality	Terminated	11/28/2014
Hazardous Waste			
Hazardous Waste Hauling Permit	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	Ongoing	Annually
Permit to Operate UST			
Underground Storage Tank	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	Ongoing	Annually
Diesel Tank for Backup Generator	Colorado State Inspector of Oil	Ongoing	Annually
Hazardous Materials Permit			
Hazardous Materials Business Plans (separate permits for 57 facilities)	Various California Counties: see Appendix A for HMBP list	Ongoing	Annually
Hazardous Waste Generation Permit (separate permits for 6 facilities)	Arizona State Department of Environmental Quality	Ongoing	Annually

NAME	ISSUING AGENCY	STATUS	EXPIRATION DATE
HazMat Storage Permit	Nevada State Fire Marshall	Ongoing	Annually
Amargosa Substation Waste Management Permit	Clark County Health District	Ongoing	Annually
Henderson Substation Waste Management Permit	Clark County Health District	Ongoing	Annually
Water Quality			
Septic Tank Permit	Nevada Bureau of Water Pollution Control	Ongoing	Annual
Clean Air Permits			
Facility Permit – Sacramento Power Operations Emergency Generator	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, California	Ongoing	Annually
Air Quality Permit – Elverta Maintenance Facility ACC Emergency Generator	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, California	Ongoing	Annually
Air Quality Permit – Logan Creek Microwave Facility	Glenn County Air Pollution Control District, California	Ongoing	Annually
Air Quality Permit – O'Banion Substation Emergency Generator	Feather River Air Quality Management District, California	Ongoing	Annually
Air Quality Permit – Phoenix	Maricopa County, Arizona	Ongoing	Annually
Dust Control Block Permit – Maricopa County	Maricopa County, Arizona	Ongoing	Annually
Gasoline Dispensing			
Facility Permit – Elverta Maintenance Facility	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District	Ongoing	Annually
FIFRA			
San Bernardino Pesticide Permit	San Bernardino County	Ongoing	Annually

Appendix D: 2014 Pollution Prevention and Waste Minimization Report

Recycling Data Report (by site) for 2014 Year

Displaying Sites: Western Area Power Administration

Western Area Power Administration for 2014

Recycle Category	Quantity in metric tons (mt)
Paper Products:	
Office and Mixed Paper	53.34 mt
Corrugated cardboard	29.89 mt
Phone Books	0.33 mt
Newspapers/Magazines	1.31 mt
Scrap Metals:	
Stainless steel	0.1 mt
Copper	53.47 mt
Iron/Steel	433.36 mt
Aluminum	18.96 mt
Aluminum Cans	0 mt
Lead	0 mt
Zinc	0 mt
Other: (see discussion below)	6.37 mt
Precious metals:	
Silver	0 mt
Gold	0 mt
Platinum	0 mt
Other: (see discussion below)	0 mt
Other Items:	
Antifreeze	0.79 mt

Engine oils	9.99 mt
Toner cartridges	4.75 mt
Batteries	11.43 mt
Tires	8.82 mt
Food waste	0 mt
Fluorescent Bulbs	4.32 mt
Ballasts	2 mt
Glass	0 mt
Plastic	0 mt
Styrofoam	0 mt
Transformers & OCBs	62.14 mt
Wood (chips, compost)	0 mt
*Other: (see discussion below)	699.9 mt
*Explanation for other amounts:	
Brass and Mercury (6.37) Wood poles/cross arms (463.22), Mineral Oil Dielectric Fluid (228.97), Freon (0.91), Soil (0.5 land-farmed).	
Municipal Solid Waste	
Construction and Demolition Debris	117.34 mt
Municipal Solid Waste (excluding C&D debris)	1663.79 mt

Electronics Recycling (# of units):										
	Desktop Computers	***CRT Monitors***	***LCD Monitors***	***Laptop Computers***	***Printers***	***Multi-function Devices (MFDs)***	***Televisions***	***Servers***	***Cell Phones***	***PDAs***
Transfer or Donate for Reuse:	400	0	199	200	590	0	0	107	0	0
Sent for Recycling:	249	0	0	147	7	0	0	20	0	0
Sent for Disposal (e.g., Waste-to-Energy, Landfill Facilities):	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Electronics Recycling for electronics other than PCs, monitors, laptops, and other desktop electronics (e.g., meter/relay and communication equipment from control buildings):	
Transfer or Donate for Reuse:	2.5 mt
Sent for Recycling:	4.55 mt
Sent for Disposal:	1.1 mt

Waste Generation Data Report for 2014 Year

Western Area Power Administration for 2014

Waste Type	Routine Waste	Cleanup/Stabilization Waste	Total Waste
High Level Waste	0 m3	0 m3	0 m3
Transuranic Waste	0 m3	0 m3	0 m3
Mixed Transuranic Waste	0 m3	0 m3	0 m3
Low Level Waste	0 m3	0 m3	0 m3
Mixed Low Level Waste	0 m3	0 m3	0 m3
RCRA Waste	5.92 mt	0.19 mt	6.11 mt
State Regulated Waste	123.68 mt	0.23 mt	123.91 mt
TSCA Waste	1.34 mt	1.3 mt	2.64 mt
Mixed TSCA Waste	3.4 mt	0 mt	3.4 mt