
Western Area Power Administration Annual Site Environmental Report



2012

United States Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Natural Resources – A7400

Contents

Executive Summary	2
Introduction	3
Compliance Status	5
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	5
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).....	5
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).....	5
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).....	6
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)	6
Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA).....	7
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).....	7
Clean Air Act (CAA).....	7
Clean Water Act (CWA).....	9
Endangered Species Act (ESA).....	9
Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).....	10
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)	10
Executive Order (EO) 11988, "Floodplain Management" and EO 11990, "Protection of Wetlands"	11
EO 13423 "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management"	11
EO 13514 "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance"	11
Environmental Management System	12
Self-Assessments or Audits.....	12
Existing Permits.....	12
Waste Minimization, Pollution Prevention, and Affirmative Procurement.....	13
Appendix A: Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Tier II Reporting for Western in 2012.....	14
Appendix B: 2012 SF ₆ Emissions Report to the Environmental Protection Agency..	22
Appendix C: List of 2012 Permits.....	23
Appendix D: 2012 Pollution Prevention and Waste Minimization Report.....	25

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 2012 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 129 categorical exclusions, 17 environmental assessments, four findings of no significant impact, 22 environmental impact statements, and two records of decision. Under the Endangered Species Act, Western was working on or completed 20 Section 7 consultations and received one Biological Opinion. Western also maintained two Programmatic Biological Opinions. Western's Environmental Management System (EMS) was audited and conforms to the International Organization for Standardization's (ISO) 14001:2004. The Performance Goals were evaluated early in the year and areas for improvement were identified.

Western prepares Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans as required by the Clean Water Act at sites where 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 282 Tier II facilities with 160 SPCC plans in place in 13 states. Western revised 14 of its current plans and prepared six new plans.

Western recycled approximately 280,679 metric tons of woodpoles and crossarms, mineral oil dielectric fluid, capacitors, transformers, concrete/asphalt, in addition to many other items such as paper products and scrap metals. Western disposed of 6.3 metric tons of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contaminated equipment and materials.

Introduction

Western was established December 21, 1977, under the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Organization Act (Section 302 of Public Law 95-91). Western markets Federal electric power in 15 western states, encompassing a 1.3 million-square-mile geographic area (Figure 1).

Western operates and maintains an integrated 17,000-plus circuit mile, high voltage transmission system that includes 328 substations and various other power facilities in its service territory. Western markets 10,505 megawatts of power generated at 57 hydroelectric power-generating plants in the western United States that are operated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. 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 2012, Western sold 40.9 billion kilowatt (kW) hours of electricity and generated \$1.38 billion in gross operating revenues. Western sells power to 687 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 Corporate Services Office 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, as well as the 15 state and numerous local jurisdictions where Western's 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, when possible, enhance the environment.

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

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

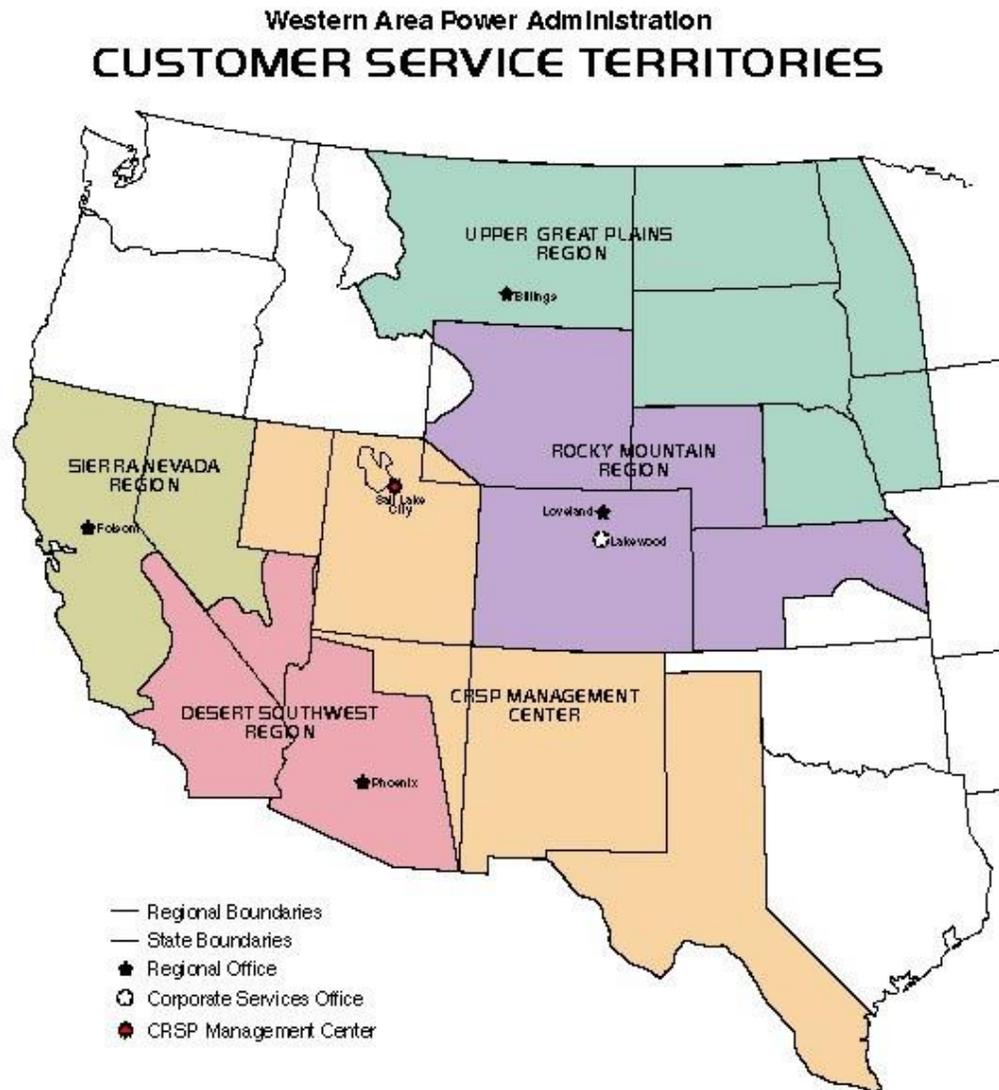


Figure 1. Western Area Power Administration Service Territories and Regions.

Compliance Status

This section provides an overview of Western's compliance status for calendar year 2012.

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

This Act, 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)

This Act 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 Sections 311 and/or 312 (Tier I and II) reports to state and local emergency response entities. In 2012, Western submitted Tier II reports for 282 facilities, listed in [Appendix A](#). This list includes 47 facilities in California, where Hazardous Material Business Plans are used to meet Tier II reporting requirements. These inventories are also used to verify that Western does not manufacture, process, or otherwise use threshold quantities of the chemicals identified in Section 313 of EPCRA (Tier III), and thus does not report under that section.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

RCRA defines and regulates nonhazardous and hazardous solid waste. Non-hazardous wastes include municipal solid waste, industrial nonhazardous waste, commercial non-hazardous waste, universal waste, and some semi-solid and liquid waste. These non-hazardous solid wastes also include special waste such as infectious waste, construction waste, household waste, and oil and gas waste. Hazardous wastes are defined as listed waste in 40 CFR Part 261 and waste that exhibit characteristics of reactivity, ignitability, corrosivity, or toxicity. RCRA, later amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA), regulates hazardous waste operations by establishing standards for hazardous waste generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal.

HSWA-based regulations affect most Western facilities, which 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 increased recycling of these types of waste, and continues to look for opportunities to recycle. In 2012, Western continued recycling materials from its facilities under the Universal Waste Rule. Western also has five USTs; two in South Dakota (no permit 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.

Western takes immediate action to clean up spills as required by TSCA, RCRA, or the CWA, and notifies the appropriate State and Federal agencies for spills above reportable limits. Western also routinely cleans up small leaks and drips around oil-filled equipment on an as-needed basis. Waste from spills is recycled or placed in a landfill or at a RCRA-permitted facility. Western had no hazardous material spill in 2012.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

The TSCA regulations prohibit the manufacture, processing, and distribution of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in commerce, except as exempted by EPA. The EPA, through the TSCA regulations, also 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 2012.

Western disposed of 6.3 metric tons of PCB-contaminated wastes (equipment, debris, and soil) in 2012. 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, when used according to label instructions, they will not present unreasonable risks to human health or the environment. 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. This is especially true 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 combined methods to control

unwanted vegetation. IVM combines biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools to minimize economic, health, and environmental risks. IVM 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 2012.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NEPA requires all Federal Agencies to consider the potential environmental effects of their proposed actions during planning stages. Agencies must prepare documentation regarding their actions. NEPA documentation includes Categorical Exclusions (CXs), Environmental Assessments (EAs), Findings of No Significant Impact (FONSIs), Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), and Records of Decision (RODs). Western's NEPA activities are reported annually to DOE in January and the summary of the 2012 NEPA actions is as follows:

2012 Summary of NEPA Actions

NEPA Action	Total
CXs completed	129
EAs completed	4
EAs in progress	13
EISs completed	2
EISs in progress	20
RODs issued	2
FONSIs issued	4

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 standards for six “criteria” pollutants: carbon monoxide, lead, ozone, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter. The EPA also established New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 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 radio nuclides. Air quality standards are achieved by the states through State Implementation Plans (SIPs). 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 from gasoline-dispensing facilities. Western has also taken steps to reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses from its facilities and operations, including the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances and reducing vehicle emissions through the use of alternative fuels. Western also purchases green energy credits to reduce greenhouse gasses.

In 2012, Western sampled for asbestos-containing material (ACM) in four regions. In the Upper Great Plains Region, samples for asbestos were conducted at the Morris Substation and Brismade Communication site. ACM floor tiles were detected at both sites and the removal of this ACM floor tile was accomplished. In South Dakota, the Philip Substation storage building, Fairpoint Repeater Communication building, and Spalding Repeater Communication building were all tested for ACM. Philip Substation and Fairpoint Repeater tested negative while Spalding repeater contained chrysotile in tar between the sill plate and the foundation. All buildings were removed for landfill disposal. Testing was also conducted at the Terry Tap Sub storage building and 25 Microwave Buildings. ACM was found in the floor caulking at the Terry Tap building and in the floor tile at two microwave buildings located at the lower Fort Peck storage yard. In the Desert Southwest Region, three facilities were tested for asbestos. Boulder City Bypass Power Line Tower Footings which consisted of cement pillars had a black penetration mastic coating. The ED-5 warehouse had the presence of ACM in the interior wall systems of the structure and window system. In the Tucson Substation, ACM was found in the asphalt rolled roof on the pump house, window pane glazing at the warehouse, and floor tile and mastic, and window pane glazing in the equipment room, and transit panels in equipment room basement. Asbestos abatement was performed on the concrete footings at Boulder City Bypass and the warehouse at ED-5 substation. The buildings located in Tucson Substation, asbestos abatement is schedule in FY14 or 15. In the Sierra Nevada Region, asbestos testing was conducted at the Tracy Maintenance Facility. The results were positive and the material was removed and managed in an appropriate landfill. In the Rocky Mountain Region, buildings were sampled for asbestos as part of the Phase 1 Site Assessment Report for the Kersey West Colorado property purchase. No asbestos was found.

Western has diesel and gasoline dispensing facilities at four locations. These facilities are permitted, as required, under State regulations and are inspected annually to ensure tank integrity so that the tanks do not have leaks that could result in releases of volatile organic compounds.

The phaseout 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. The Corporate Services Office and most of the Regional offices have phased out halon-containing fire extinguishing equipment for all but a few uses. One facility in Watertown, South Dakota, still contains a halon-based, large fire suppression system. The Rocky Mountain Region has trained all personnel to have air conditioners evacuated and certified empty and that all Freon has been recycled before arranging for the recycling of air conditioners.

Western has approximately 1,533 SF₆ gas-filled circuit breakers in use. In 2012, Western continued evaluating equipment, locating several leaks, and either immediately repaired them or scheduled repairs or replacement. Tracking systems have been developed at four Regional offices to track the amount of SF₆ gas leaking to the atmosphere from Western's equipment, and a database is being finalized to improve the ease of tracking. The Rocky Mountain Region documented a SF₆ leakage from the operation and maintenance of high voltage breakers and a report was completed and submitted to CSO.

An annual SF₆ emissions reduction report is prepared and distributed internally and externally, including a report to the EPA. A copy 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 2012, Western had 160 SPCC plans in 13 states. SPCC plans are periodically reviewed for necessary revisions based on new site-specific information, construction or other modifications to the sites, or revised inventories of oil-filled equipment. In 2012, Western updated 14 SPCC plans and prepared six new SPCC plans. There was one issue related to groundwater monitoring in the Sierra Nevada Region where one monitoring well at the Elverta Maintenance Facility is above the regulatory limits for Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) and it is in the process of being closed.

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 (T&E). 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service, whichever is appropriate.

In 2012, Western was working on or had completed 20 Section 7 consultations under the ESA. Western received three Biological Opinion (BO) as the result of formal consultations and maintained three Programmatic BOs.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

The MBTA (16 USC. 703-712) prohibits the taking, possessing, or transporting of any migratory bird, nest, egg, or part of a migratory bird without a permit. The protected species are listed in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 50 CFR § 10.13. This includes 1,007 species.

In 2012, Western continued the process of revising its Avian Protection Plan (APP). The APP provides a mechanism for tracking bird loss and helps in defining troubled equipment and implementing corrective actions. Western continued the data analysis of the line marking device study in its Upper Great Plains Region. This study will help to evaluate the efficacy of devices designed to reduce bird collisions with overhead lines. In the Sierra Nevada Region, 1 dead raven was found near a transformer bank at Friant Dam. In the Rocky Mountain Region, 31 projects were surveyed due to work during nesting season. Active nests were marked for avoidance. In the Upper Great Plains Region, several Snowy Owls were electrocuted in January and February 2012 on the Fort Peck to Wolf Point 34.5 kV line. All problematic poles were retrofitted to APLIC Guidelines and made raptor safe. Several Pelicans were also killed by colliding on Western's Huron-Watertown 230 kV double-circuit line near Hazel, in Hamlin County, South Dakota. Bird Flight Diverters were installed on several spans of the line in 2012. Some Pelicans were killed by colliding on Western's lines below the Oahe Dam Powerhouse. Select sections of transmission line were marked with Bird Flight Diverters. As part of the Williston to Stateline Transmission Line Project, Mountrail Williams Electric Cooperative will mark all 16 miles of new 115 kV transmission line with Bird Flight Diverters and send 16 miles worth Bird Flight Diverters to Nebraska to be installed on transmission lines along the Platte River in 2012. Western as part of the DOE Migratory Bird Group, developed a draft 2012 revision of our Migratory Bird MOU with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

All Federal agencies have responsibilities under the NHPA of 1966. Under Section 106 of the Act, all Federal agencies will 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 Act. The Act and the regulations do not mandate an outcome, 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. Western engaged in consultations and coordination with more than 90 Tribes during the conduct of preservation and cultural compliance and government-to-government consultations in 2012. In areas where significant cultural resources are identified, monitors assure that cultural and/or historical resources are not disturbed. Native American monitors worked with Western staff on several projects.

In Arizona, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, Western and the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) 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. No new programmatic agreements were executed in 2012.

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

Under DOE’s Floodplain and Wetland Regulations (10 C.F.R. §§ 1022 et. seq.), 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.

EO 13423 “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management”

EO 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management,” 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 pollution prevention plans, 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.

EO 13514 “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance”

EO 13514, “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance,” 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 2012, Western reviewed the target agency-wide reductions relative to their activities and baseline.

Environmental Management System

Western's Environmental Management System (EMS) guides Western's activities to ensure implementation of environmental requirements and to encourage continuous improvement. In early 2008, Western updated its Environmental Policy and made the policy available to all employees on CSO's Natural Resources internal website. Western's goals, objectives, and targets for 2012 were approved for implementation.

Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy and Transportation Management," set increased standards mainly related to Western's Pollution Prevention Program, including energy, water, and fleet management. As part of Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance", and DOE Order 436.1, "Departmental Sustainability" Western issued the first Annual Sustainability Plan Performance Report.

In 2012, the EMS was audited by a qualified party outside the scope of the EMS. The EMS conforms to the ISO 14001:2004 standard and satisfies the requirement of DOE O 436.1, §§ 4.c.(3) and 5.e.(2).

The EMS continues to be suitable to Western's mission, culture, and strategic plan. Feedback was provided by the environmental managers to streamline the EMS in order to fulfill the requirements of EO13423, DOE Order 450.1A, and ISO 14001.

Self-Assessments or Audits

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

- 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 and underground storage tanks, PCB transportation and storage, hazardous waste storage,

gasoline dispensing, and pollution discharge elimination system permits for point source and storm water discharge. A full list of permits obtained is listed in [Appendix C](#). The table below summarizes the list by type and number.

Summary of 2012 Permits by Type

Type of Permit	Number
404 Permit (Clean Water Act)	2
NPDES Permits (Clean Water Act)	0
Hazardous Waste Transportation	1
Underground Storage Tanks	4
Hazardous Materials	53
Water Quality	1
Air Quality	5
Fuel Dispensing	3
Total	69

Waste Minimization, Pollution Prevention, and Affirmative Procurement

Recycling

In 2012, Western recycled 280,679 metric tons of waste material, including paper products, scrap metal, oils, batteries, utility poles, transformers, concrete, and other materials. SF₆ breakers have replaced oil-filled circuit breakers at several sites. The oil and metal from these replacements have been recycled. Quantities of hazardous waste and recycled and reused waste were collected and are reported in Western's 2012 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 through retro-filling equipment and processing to remove PCBs and reusing the oil. Although PCBs have not been completely eliminated, Western continues PCB removal as opportunities are found and budget considerations permit. In 2012, Western disposed of 6.3 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 2012

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2012	New SPCC
Arizona					
Coolidge Substation	Pinal	Yes			
Davis Dam Substation	Mohave		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		
Sundance Substation	Pinal	Yes			
Test Track Substation	Pinal	Yes			
Topock Substation	Mohave	Yes			
Tucson Substation	Pima	Yes			
Welton-Mohawk	Yuma	Yes			
California¹					
Airport Substation	Shasta	HMBP	Yes		
Arvin Edison Metering Unit	Kern	HMBP			
Bear Springs Microwave Facility	Shasta	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 51 facilities in California that submit Business Plans.

Annual Site Environmental Report | 2012

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2012	New SPCC
Berryessa Peak Microwave Facility	Yolo	HMBP			
Big Valley Microwave Facility	Lassen	HMBP			
Carr Substation	Shasta	HMBP			
Corning Microwave Facility	Tehama	HMBP			
Corning Substation	Tehama	HMBP	Yes	Yes	Yes
Coyote Substation	Santa Clara	HMBP			
Elverta Maintenance Facility	Sacramento	HMBP	Yes		
Eleverta Substation	Sacramento	HMBP	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	
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			
O'Neill Pumping Plant	Merced	HMBP			
Pacheco Substation	Merced	HMBP			
Pleasant Valley Substation	Fresno	HMBP	Yes		
Pixley Microwave Facility	San Joaquin	HMBP			
Redding Maintenance Facility	Shasta	HMBP	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 Gianelli Pumping Plant	Merced	HMBP			
Shasta Substation	Shasta	HMBP			
Sites Microwave Facility	Colusa	HMBP			
Skeggs Point Microwave Facility	San Mateo				
Southfork Microwave Facility	Shasta	HMBP			
Sugarloaf Microwave Facility	Napa	HMBP			
Timber Mountain Microwave Facility	Modoc	HMBP			
Tracy Substation and Maintenance Facility	Alameda	HMBP	Yes	Yes	
Trinity Substation	Trinity	HMBP	Yes		

Annual Site Environmental Report | 2012

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2012	New SPCC
Vollmer Peak Microwave Facility	Contra Costa	HMBP			
Whiskeytown Substation	Shasta	HMBP			
Widow Mountain Microwave Facility	Lassen	HMBP			
Wintu Substation	Shasta	HMBP			
Colorado					
Animas River Substation	LaPlata	Yes	Yes		
Ault Substation	Weld	Yes			
Bald Mountain Microwave	Larimer	Yes			
Bears Ears Substation	Moffat	Yes			
Blue Mesa Substation	Gunnison	Yes	Yes		
Brighton Substation	Weld	Yes			
Brush Maintenance Office and Beaver Creek Substation	Morgan	Yes			
Brush Substation	Morgan	Yes			
Cathedral Bluff Microwave	Rio Blanco	Yes			
Collbran Substation	Mesa		Yes		
Curecanti Substation	Montrose	Yes	Yes		
Deer Peak Microwave	Custer	Yes			
Derby Hill Substation	Larimer	Yes			
Dove Creek Pumping Plant Substation	Dolores	Yes			
Estes Park Substation	Larimer	Yes	Yes		
Flatiron Substation	Larimer	Yes	Yes		
Fleming Substation	Logan	Yes	Yes		
Fort Morgan West Substation	Morgan	Yes			
Frenchman Creek Substation	Phillips	Yes	Yes		
Granby (Farr) Pumping Plant Switchyard	Grand	Yes	Yes		
Granby Substation	Grand	Yes			
Great Cut Pumping Plant Substation	Montezuma	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			
Kiowa Creek Substation	Morgan	Yes			

Annual Site Environmental Report | 2012

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2012	New SPCC
Kremmling Substation	Grand	Yes			
Limon Substation	Lincoln	Yes			
Magnetic Mountain Microwave	Rio Blanco	Yes			
Mary's Lake	Larimer		Yes		
Midway Substation	El Paso	Yes			
Montrose Craft Training Center	Montrose	Yes	Yes		
Montrose Maintenance Office	Montrose	Yes	Yes		
North Park Substation	Jackson	Yes			
Nunn Substation	Weld	Yes			
Pole Hill Substation	Larimer	Yes	Yes		
Poncha Springs Substation	Chaffee	Yes	Yes		
Poudre Substation	Larimer	Yes	Yes		
Prospect Valley Substation	Weld	Yes			
Rifle Substation	Garfield	Yes	Yes		
Rocky Mountain Region - Power Marketing and Operations Center	Larimer	Yes	Yes		
Salida Substation	Chaffee	Yes			
Sheeps Knob Microwave Site	Montrose	Yes			
Sterling Substation	Logan	Yes	Yes		
Wauneta Substation	Yuma	Yes			
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		
Dennison Substation	Crawford	Yes	Yes		
Sioux City (230-kV yard) Substation	Plymouth	Yes	Yes		
Sioux City (345-kV yard) Substation	Plymouth	Yes	Yes		
Spencer Substation	Clay	Yes	Yes		
Minnesota					
Appledorn Substation	Lac Qui Parle	Yes	Yes		Yes
Granite Falls Substation	Chippewa	Yes	Yes		
Morris Substation	Stevens	Yes	Yes		
Montana					
Bole Substation	Teton	Yes	Yes		
Circle Substation	McCone	Yes	Yes		

Annual Site Environmental Report | 2012

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2012	New SPCC
Conrad Substation	Ponder	Yes	Yes		
Crossover Substation	Big Horn	Yes	Yes		
Custer Substation	Yellowstone	Yes	Yes		
Dawson County Substation	Dawson	Yes	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		
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		
Rainbow Substation	Cascade	Yes	Yes		
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	Yes	
Terry Tap	Prairie	Yes	Yes		
Tiber Dam Substation	Liberty	Yes	Yes		
Tiber Spare Transformer	Liberty	Yes	Yes		
Valley Pump Substation	Valley		Yes		
Whatley Substation	Valley	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		
Chadron Substation	Dawes	Yes			
Chappell Substation	Deuel	Yes			
Dunlap Substation	Dawes	Yes			
Gering Substation and Maintenance Facility	Scotts Bluff	Yes	Yes		
Grand Island Substation	Merrick	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Annual Site Environmental Report | 2012

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2012	New SPCC
Kimball Substation	Kimball	Yes			
Ogallala Substation	Keith	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		
Nevada					
Amargosa Substation	Clark	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Henderson Switchyard	Clark	Yes			
Mead Substation	Clark	Yes			
North Dakota					
Belfield Substation	Stark	Yes	Yes		
Bisbee Substation	Towner	Yes	Yes		
Bismarck Substation	Burleigh	Yes	Yes	Yes	
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		
Devil's Lake Substation	Ramsey	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Edgeley Substation	LaMoure	Yes	Yes		
Elliot Substation	Ransom	Yes	Yes		Yes
Fargo Substation	Cass	Yes	Yes		
Foreman Substation	Sargent	Yes	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		
Ward Substation	Burleigh	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Washburn Substation	McLean	Yes	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		

Annual Site Environmental Report | 2012

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2012	New SPCC
Beresford Substation	Union	Yes	Yes		
Bonesteel Substation	Gregory	Yes	Yes		
Brookings Substation	Brookings	Yes	Yes		
Carpenter Substation	Beadle	Yes	Yes		Yes
Eagle Butte Substation	Ziebach	Yes	Yes		
Ellsworth Air Force Base Substation	Rapid City	Yes	Yes		
Faith Substation	Meade	Yes	Yes		
Flandreau Substation	Moody	Yes	Yes		
Fort Thompson Substation	Buffalo	Yes	Yes		
Gregory Substation	Gregory	Yes	Yes		
Groton Substation	Brown	Yes	Yes		
Huron Substation	Beadle	Yes	Yes		
Irv Simmons Substation	Stanley		Yes		
Letcher Substation	Davidson	Yes	Yes		Yes
Martin Substation	Bennett	Yes	Yes		
Maurine Substation	Meade	Yes	Yes		
Midland Substation	Haakon	Yes	Yes		
Mission Substation	Todd	Yes	Yes		
Mount Vernon Substation	Davison	Yes	Yes		
Newell Substation	Meade	Yes	Yes		
New Underwood Substation	Pennington	Yes	Yes		
Philip Substation	Haakon	Yes	Yes		
Pierre Substation	Hughes	Yes	Yes		
Rapid City Substation	Pennington	Yes	Yes		
Sioux Falls Substation	Minnehaha	Yes	Yes		
Summit Substation	Roberts	Yes	Yes		
Tyndall Substation	Bon Homme	Yes	Yes		
Utica Junction	Yankton	Yes	Yes		Yes
Wall Substation	Pennington	Yes	Yes		
Watertown 345-kV Yard	Codington	Yes	Yes		
Watertown Substation 115/230-kV	Codington	Yes	Yes		
Watertown Substation (Static Var)	Codington	Yes	Yes		
White Substation	Brookings	Yes	Yes		
Wicksville Substation	Pennington	Yes	Yes		
Winner Substation	Tripp	Yes	Yes		
Witten Substation	Tripp	Yes	Yes		
Woonsocket Substation	Jerauld	Yes	Yes		
Utah					
Cliff Ridge Microwave	Uintah	Yes			
Flaming Gorge Switchyard	Daggett	Yes	Yes		
Tyzack Substation	Uintah	Yes	Yes		
Vernal Substation	Uintah	Yes	Yes		

Annual Site Environmental Report | 2012

Facility Name	County	Tier II	SPCC	Revised 2012	New SPCC
Wyoming					
Alcova Switchyard	Natrona	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		
Cheyenne Substation	Laramie	Yes	Yes		
Copper Mountain Substation	Fremont	Yes	Yes		
Garland Substation	Park	Yes			
Glendale Substation	Park	Yes	Yes		
Glendo Substation	Platte	Yes	Yes		
Heart Mountain Substation	Park	Yes	Yes		
Limestone Substation	Platte	Yes	Yes		
Lingle Substation	Goshen	Yes	Yes		
Lovell Substation	Big Horn	Yes			
Lusk Rural Substation	Niobrara	Yes			
Lusk Town Substation	Niobrara	Yes	Yes		
Lyman Substation	Goshen	Yes			
McCullough peak Microwave Site	Park	Yes			
Medicine Bow Substation	Carbon	Yes			
Meeteetse Substation	Park	Yes			
Miracle Mile Substation	Carbon	Yes			
Muddy Ridge Substation	Fremont	Yes			
North Cody Substation	Park	Yes			
Pilot Butte Substation	Fremont	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		282	160	14	6

Appendix B: 2012 SF₆ Emissions Report to the Environmental Protection Agency

**WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION
SF₆ EMISSIONS REPORT TO UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY FOR CY 2012**

INTRODUCTION:

In 2012, Western Area Power Administration (Western) has continued to progress in their SF₆ 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 SF₆ EMISSIONS

Western in 2012: In 2012 total SF₆ emissions were 5,476 pounds. The total nameplate capacity is 199,917 pounds. The leakage rate is 5,476/199,917 or 2.7 percent. The CO₂ Tonnes equivalent is 59,354.

Appendix C: List of 2012 Permits

NAME	ISSUING AGENCY	STATUS	EXPIRATION DATE
404 Permit (Clean Water Act)			
Mead-Davis	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, USACOE	Open	Annually
Sacramento Area Voltage Support Program	USACOE	New	Open
Trinity PUD	USACOE	Ongoing	Open
NPDES (Clean Water Act)			
Hazardous Waste			
Hazardous Waste Hauling Permit	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	Ongoing	Annually
Permit to Operate			
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 47 facilities)	Various Counties: see Appendix A for HMBP list	Ongoing	Annually
Hazardous Waste Generation Permit (separate permits for 21 facilities)	Arizona State Department of Environmental Quality	Ongoing	Annually
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

Annual Site Environmental Report | 2012

NAME	ISSUING AGENCY	STATUS	EXPIRATION DATE
Sacramento Area Voltage Support Project Section 401	California Regional Water Quality Control Board	Ongoing	Duration of Project
Sacramento Area Voltage Support Project Section 402	California Regional Water Quality Control Board	Ongoing	Duration of Project
<i>Clean Air Permits</i>			
Facility Permit – Sacramento Power Operations Emergency Generator	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, California	Ongoing	Annually
Air Quality Permit – Elverta Maintenance Facility 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
<i>Gasoline Dispensing</i>			
Facility Permit – Tracy Maintenance Facility	Bay Area Air Quality Management District	Ongoing	Annually
Facility Permit – Elverta Maintenance Facility	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District	Ongoing	Annually

Appendix D: 2012 Pollution Prevention and Waste Minimization Report

Recycling Data Report (by site) for 2012 Year

Displaying Sites: Western Area Power Administration

Western Area Power Administration for 2012

Recycle Category	Quantity in metric tons (mt)
Paper Products:	
Office and Mixed Paper	40.50627 mt
Corrugated cardboard	18.84858 mt
Phone Books	0.73968 mt
Newspapers/Magazines	0.98452 mt
Scrap Metals:	
Stainless steel	0 mt
Copper	53.85 mt
Iron/Steel	137.4892 mt
Aluminum	130.51662 mt
Aluminum Cans	22.4416 mt
Lead	0 mt
Zinc	0 mt
Other: (see discussion below)	0 mt
Precious metals:	
Silver	0 mt
Gold	0 mt
Platinum	28.3 mt
Other: (see discussion below)	0.1 mt
Other Items:	

Antifreeze	0.4170 mt
Engine oils	6.3638 mt
Toner cartridges	1.38051mt
Batteries	34.0577mt
Tires	3.96488 mt
Food waste	0 mt
Concrete/Asphalt	279166.5 mt
Fluorescent Bulbs	1.21594 mt
Ballasts	0.1 mt
Glass	0.31 mt
Plastic	0.092 mt
Styrofoam	0 mt
Transformers & OCBs	192.2857 mt
Wood (chips, compost)	0 mt
*Other: (see discussion below)	2572.6335 mt
*Explanation for other amounts:	
Woodpoles/crossarms (1114.0163),	
Mineral Oil Dielectric Fluid (206.67),	
Porcelain (0),	
Freon (0.01814),	
Comingled containers (0.32),	
Soil (1235.38 landfarmed),	
Wood (15.8924),	
Paint (0),	
Solvent (0.34).	
Municipal Solid Waste	
Construction and Demolition Debris	25.92 mt
Municipal Solid Waste (excluding C&D debris)	1832.017 mt

Electronics Recycling (# of units):										
	<i>Desktop Computers</i>	<i>CRT Monitors</i>	<i>LCD Monitors</i>	<i>Laptop Computers</i>	<i>Printers</i>	<i>Multi-function Devices (MFDs)</i>	<i>Televisions</i>	<i>Servers</i>	<i>Cell Phones</i>	<i>PDA's</i>
Transfer or Donate for Reuse:	329	0	495	90	60	0	0	48	0	0
Sent for Recycling:	29	0	0	15	5	2	0	1	0	22
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 comms equipment from control buildings):

Transfer or Donate for Reuse:	10.39 mt
Sent for Recycling:	8.16 mt
Sent for Disposal:	1 mt

Waste Generation Data Report for 2012 Year**Western Area Power Administration for 2012**

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	6.96 mt	0 mt	6.96 mt
State Regulated Waste	54.86 mt	0 mt	54.86 mt
TSCA Waste	6.34 mt	2,196 mt	2202 mt
Mixed TSCA Waste	0 mt	0 mt	0 mt