



**Washington State  
Liquor and Cannabis Board**

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**Date:** January 15, 2025

**To:** Jim Vollendroff, Board Chair  
Ollie Garrett, Board Member

**From:** Jeff Kildahl, Policy and Rules Coordinator

**Copy:** Will Lukela, Agency Director  
Toni Hood, Agency Deputy Director  
Becky Smith, Director of Licensing and Regulations  
Paul Magerl, Interim Chief of Enforcement & Education  
Justin Nordhorn, Policy and External Affairs Director  
Daniel Jacobs, Acting Policy and Rules Manager

**Subject:** **Board approval of proposed rules (CR 102) on Substitute Senate Bill 5376 regarding sales of cannabis waste.**

The Director’s Office requests approval to file a rule proposal (CR 102) to amend existing rules to implement Substitute Senate Bill 5376, as described in the CR 102 Memorandum attached to this order and presented at the Board meeting on January 15, 2025. If approved for filing, the tentative timeline for this rule proposal is as follows:

January 15, 2025	Board is asked to approve filing proposed rules (CR 102). CR 102 filed with the Office of the Code Reviser. LCB webpage updated, and notice circulated by GovDelivery distribution list. Formal comment period begins.
February 5, 2025	Notice published in the Washington State Register under WSR 25-03.
February 26, 2025	Public hearing held and formal comment period ends.
No earlier than March 12, 2025	Board is asked to adopt rules if no substantive changes are made (CR 103). Concise Explanatory Statement provided to individuals who offered written or oral comment at the public hearing or during the formal comment period, consistent with RCW 34.05.325. CR 103 and adopted rules are filed with the Office of the Code Reviser. LCB webpage updated, and notice circulated by GovDelivery distribution list.
No earlier than April 12, 2025	Rules are effective 31 days after filing, unless otherwise specified. See RCW 34.05.380(2).

\_\_\_\_\_ Approve      \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove      \_\_\_\_\_  
Jim Vollendroff, Board Chair      Date

\_\_\_\_\_ Approve      \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove      \_\_\_\_\_  
Ollie Garrett, Board Member      Date

Attachment: CR 102 Memorandum



## CR 102 Memorandum

### Implementing Substitute Senate Bill 5376 regarding sales of cannabis waste

Date: January 15, 2025  
Presented by: Jeff Kildahl, Policy and Rules Coordinator

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#### Background

The Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) is proposing new and amended rule language in [WAC 314-55-097](#) to implement Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5376 ([chapter 243, Laws of 2024](#)) related to the sale of cannabis waste. SSB 5376 was codified as [RCW 69.50.3255](#) and took effect on June 6, 2024.

SSB 5376 allows for a licensed cannabis producer or licensed cannabis processor to sell cannabis plant waste that has a THC concentration of 0.3% or less, such as cannabis plant roots and stalks, to a person who is not cannabis licensee under certain conditions, as follows:

- The cannabis waste is not designated as hazardous waste;
- The licensee notifies the board and the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) before the sale; and
- The licensee makes all sales available to the public on an equal and nondiscriminatory basis.

SSB 5376 specifically defines “cannabis waste” as solid waste generated during cannabis production or processing that has a THC concentration of 0.3% or less. Also, SSB 5376 specifies cannabis waste does not include “hemp” or “industrial hemp,” which have existing definitions in RCW 15.140.020. For rule clarity, the proposed rule language includes a proposed definition of “sellable cannabis waste” to differentiate between this cannabis waste and other types of cannabis waste that may be hazardous or contain a THC concentration of 0.3% or above.

The current rules in WAC 314-55-097 require cannabis waste that is not classified as dangerous or hazardous to be made unusable before disposal. To render cannabis waste unusable, it must be ground up and mixed with other materials to at least 50% non-cannabis content. This requirement for disposal remains for cannabis waste that is neither classified as dangerous or hazardous, nor sold as “sellable cannabis waste.”

The CR 101 for this rulemaking was filed on May 22, 2024, [WSR 24-11-158](#), and one public comment was received during the informal comment period following the filing of

the CR 101 and ending July 23, 2024. That single stakeholder comment is attached as Attachment A.

## **Stakeholder Engagement**

On September 4, 2024, the LCB held a virtual public stakeholder meeting regarding selling cannabis waste under SSB 5376. The September 4, 2024 meeting was recorded and the recording is available for viewing online at this [link](#). The September 4, 2024 stakeholder meeting also included a PowerPoint presentation on the rulemaking project that is available at this [link](#). Several licensees commented on topics including:

- Reporting a minimum price or price of \$0 for cannabis was sold from a licensee to a non-licensee.
- The continuing requirements to combine cannabis waste with inert material for disposal, and possible removing that requirement in the future through legislation.
- Other waste issues for cannabis licensees – electronic waste, packaging, etc.
- Allowances for cannabis licensees to sell their cannabis waste to other cannabis licensees, without grinding or mixing.
- Carbon footprint of cannabis production.
- Reporting requirements for sales of cannabis waste.

## **Estimated Costs of Compliance**

Under the Regulatory Fairness Act (RFA) in chapter 19.85 RCW, agencies are required to consider the costs that complying with the proposed rules will impose on businesses, unless the proposed rules are subject to an exemption to this requirement. The CR 102 form describes these exemptions in more detail. The proposed rule amendments do not impose any significant regulatory burden on licensees, nor does it change, modify, add cost, or otherwise alter the disposal requirements for other categories of cannabis waste. The new option for licensed cannabis producers and processors to sell qualifying cannabis waste is voluntary, and sales of cannabis waste are not required by the proposed rules.

Although proposed rule amendments do not disproportionately affect small businesses, for transparency to determine if the proposed rules impose any significant regulatory burden on licensees, LCB applied a default cost of compliance (\$100) to consider whether the rules would have a disproportionate impact on small businesses as defined in RCW 19.85.020(3). This amount represents the following:

- \$100 for two hours of labor to pre-report sales of cannabis waste to WSDA prior to sale.
- \$100 for two hours of labor to pre-report sales of cannabis waste to LCB prior to sale.

LCB applied a default estimated compliance cost when analyzing whether the rules would have a disproportionate impact on small businesses as defined in RCW

19.85.020(3). This estimate is a reasonable estimate for costs affiliated with any additional work to report the sales of cannabis waste to department of agriculture and the LCB. This cost was estimated to be \$200.00. This is well below the minor cost calculated to be \$2,387.54 and \$2,284.65 respectively for indoor and outdoor cannabis producers, which is explained in great deal in the Small Business Economic Impact Statement (SBEIS) section of the CR 102 form filed today.

## **Rule Necessity**

The purpose of this rule proposal is to make amendments to WAC 314-55-097 to implement Substitute Senate Bill 5376 (chapter 243, Laws of 2024), regarding allowing sale of cannabis waste by licensed cannabis producers and processor to persons who are not cannabis licensees.

## **Description of Rule Changes**

The proposed amendments to the existing rule make the following changes in WAC 315-55-097:

- Update the title of the section to include cannabis waste sales.
- Define the term “sellable cannabis waste” for the purposes of WAC 314-55-097.
- Designate that “sellable cannabis waste” does not include "hemp" or "industrial hemp," as defined in RCW 15.140.020.
- Reiterate that cannabis plant material that has a THC concentration greater than 0.3 percent is considered cannabis under RCW 69.50.101 and is therefore not eligible for designation as “sellable cannabis waste”.
- Require cannabis licensees and certified laboratories to evaluate cannabis waste consistent with both chapters 70A.300 RCW and 173-303 WAC to determine if cannabis waste is designated as dangerous or hazardous as defined in those chapters. If the waste is designated as dangerous or hazardous as defined in chapters 70A.300 RCW or 173-303 WAC, it must be stored, managed, and disposed of consistent with those chapters.
- Designate the required conditions under which a cannabis producer or processor licensee may sell the “sellable cannabis waste” to a person who is not a cannabis licensee, including the following reporting:
  - Pre-sale notice to WSDA and LCB of “sellable cannabis waste”;
  - Reporting the quantity of sellable cannabis waste;
  - Reporting the sale price of the cannabis waste; and
  - The name and contact information of the buyer.
- Designate that the sale of sellable cannabis waste must be conducted in a manner that is open and accessible to all members of the public without discrimination.
- Designate that cannabis waste will not leave the state of Washington as part of the sale or delivery.

- Designate the required conditions under which a cannabis licensee may sell “sellable cannabis waste” to another cannabis licensee, including the following:
  - Both the selling and purchasing licensees must notify the LCB of the intended sale;
  - The notice must identify:
    - The quantity of sellable cannabis waste;
    - The sale price; and
    - The intended use of the sellable cannabis waste.
  - Both licensees must maintain accurate records of all sales of sellable cannabis waste;
  - Such records shall be provided to LCB upon request.
- Reorganizes rule language concerning disposal guidelines and record keeping requirements for cannabis licensees.
- States that LCB can conduct inspections and audits to ensure compliance with the rule and provides that there may be penalties for non-compliance.
- Other minor edits for organization and rule clarity.

**Attachments:**

Attachment A: CR 101 Informal Comment Table



# PROPOSED RULE MAKING

## CR-102 (June 2024) (Implements RCW 34.05.320)

Do **NOT** use for expedited rule making

**Agency:** Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board

**Original Notice**

**Supplemental Notice to WSR** \_\_\_\_\_

**Continuance of WSR** \_\_\_\_\_

**Preproposal Statement of Inquiry was filed as WSR 24-11-158 ; or**

**Expedited Rule Making--Proposed notice was filed as WSR \_\_\_\_\_; or**

**Proposal is exempt under RCW 34.05.310(4) or 34.05.330(1); or**

**Proposal is exempt under RCW \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Title of rule and other identifying information:** (describe subject) WAC 314-55-097 Cannabis waste disposal—Liquids and solids. The Liquor and Cannabis Board is proposing rule amendments to WAC 314-55-097 to implement Substitute Senate Bill 5376 (chapter 243, Laws of 2024) regarding allowing sale of cannabis waste. These proposed rule amendments would allow licensed cannabis producer licensees and cannabis processor licensees to sell non-hazardous cannabis waste containing a THC concentration of 0.3 percent or less to persons who are not cannabis licensees under certain conditions.

### Hearing location(s):

Date:	Time:	Location: (be specific)	Comment:
February 26, 2025	10:00 AM	All public Board activity will be held in a "hybrid" environment. This means that the public will have options for in-person or virtual attendance. The Boardroom at the headquarters building in Olympia (1025 Union Avenue, Olympia, WA 98504) will be open for in-person attendance. The public may also login using a computer or device, or call-in using a phone, to listen to the meeting through the Microsoft Teams application. The public may provide verbal comments during the specified public comment and rules hearing segments. TVW also regularly airs these meetings. Please note that although the Boardroom will be staffed during a meeting, Board Members and agency participants may continue to appear virtually.	For more information about Board meetings, please visit <a href="https://lcb.wa.gov/Boardmeetings/Board_meetings">https://lcb.wa.gov/Boardmeetings/Board_meetings</a>

**Date of intended adoption:** Not earlier than March 12, 2025. \_ (Note: This is **NOT** the **effective** date)

### Submit written comments to:

Name Jeff Kildahl, Rules Coordinator

Address PO Box 43080, Olympia, WA 98504

Email [rules@lcb.wa.gov](mailto:rules@lcb.wa.gov)

### Assistance for persons with disabilities:

Contact Anita Bingham, ADA Coordinator, Human Resources

Phone 360-66411739

Fax 360-664-9689

Fax 360-704-5027

TTY 7-1-1 or 1-800-833-6388

Other

Email anita.bingham@lcb.wa.gov

Beginning (date and time) January 15, 2025, 12:00 PM

Other

By (date and time) February 26, 2025, 5:00 PM

By (date) February 19, 2025

**Purpose of the proposal and its anticipated effects, including any changes in existing rules:** The purpose of this rule proposal is to make amendments to WAC 314-55-097 to implement Substitute Senate Bill 5376 (chapter 243, Laws of 2024), regarding allowing sale of cannabis waste by licensed cannabis producers and processor to persons who are not cannabis licensees. The proposed amendments to the existing rule do the following in WAC 315-55-097:

- Update the title of the section to include cannabis waste sales.
- Define the term “sellable cannabis waste” for the purposes of WAC 314-55-097.
- Designate that “sellable cannabis waste” does not include "hemp" or "industrial hemp," as defined in RCW 15.140.020.
- Reiterate that cannabis plant material that has a THC concentration greater than 0.3 percent is considered cannabis under RCW 69.50.101 and is therefore not eligible for designation as “sellable cannabis waste”.
- Require cannabis licensees and certified laboratories to evaluate cannabis waste consistent with both chapters 70A.300 RCW and 173-303 WAC to determine if cannabis waste is designated as dangerous or hazardous as defined in those chapters. If the waste is designated as dangerous or hazardous as defined in chapters 70A.300 RCW or 173-303 WAC, it must be stored, managed, and disposed of consistent with those chapters.
- Designate the required conditions under which a cannabis producer or processor licensee may sell the “sellable cannabis waste” to a person who is not a cannabis licensee, including the following reporting:
  - Pre-sale notice to WSDA and LCB of “sellable cannabis waste”;
  - Reporting the quantity of sellable cannabis waste;
  - Reporting the sale price of the cannabis waste; and
  - The name and contact information of the buyer.
- Designate that the sale of sellable cannabis waste must be conducted in a manner that is open and accessible to all members of the public without discrimination.
- Designate that cannabis waste will not leave the state of Washington as part of the sale or delivery.
- Designate the required conditions under which a cannabis licensee may sell “sellable cannabis waste” to another cannabis licensee, including the following:
  - Both the selling and purchasing licensees must notify the LCB of the intended sale;
  - The notice must identify:
    - The quantity of sellable cannabis waste;
    - The sale price; and
    - The intended use of the sellable cannabis waste.
  - Both licensees must maintain accurate records of all sales of sellable cannabis waste;
  - Such records shall be provided to LCB upon request.
- Reorganizes rule language concerning disposal guidelines and record keeping requirements for cannabis licensees.
- States that LCB can conduct inspections and audits to ensure compliance with the rule and provides that there may be penalties for non-compliance.
- Other minor edits for organization and rule clarity.

**Reasons supporting proposal:** Rules on this subject are needed to implement Substitute Senate Bill 5376 (chapter 243, Laws of 2024) which passed the legislature on March 4, 2024.

**Statutory authority for adoption:** RCW 69.50.342, RCW 69.50.3255

**Statute being implemented:** Substitute Senate Bill 5376 (chapter 243, Laws of 2024), RCW 69.50.3255

**Is rule necessary because of a:**

- |                         |                              |  |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Federal Law?            | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Federal Court Decision? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| State Court Decision?   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

If yes, CITATION:

**Agency comments or recommendations, if any, as to statutory language, implementation, enforcement, and fiscal matters:** None

**Name of proponent:** (person or organization) Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board

**Type of proponent:**  Private.  Public.  Governmental.

**Name of agency personnel responsible for:**

	Name	Office Location	Phone
Drafting	Jeff Kildahl, Rules Coordinator	PO Box 43080, Olympia, WA 98504	360-480-7960



Implementation Paul Magerl, Interim Chief of Enforcement & Education PO Box 43080, Olympia, WA 98504 360-664-1726

Enforcement Paul Magerl, Interim Chief of Enforcement & Education PO Box 43080, Olympia, WA 98504 360-664-1726

Is a school district fiscal impact statement required under [RCW 28A.305.135](#)?  Yes  No

If yes, insert statement here:

The public may obtain a copy of the school district fiscal impact statement by contacting:

- Name
- Address
- Phone
- Fax
- TTY
- Email
- Other

Is a cost-benefit analysis required under [RCW 34.05.328](#)?

Yes: A preliminary cost-benefit analysis may be obtained by contacting:

- Name
- Address
- Phone
- Fax
- TTY
- Email
- Other

No: Please explain: The proposed amended rules do not qualify as a significant legislative rule requiring a cost-benefit analysis under RCW 34.05.328(5). The LCB is not a listed agency under RCW 34.05.328(5)(a)(i), so the cost-benefit analysis requirements in RCW 34.05.328 are not applicable to the proposed rules unless voluntarily applied or made applicable by the joint administrative rules review committee under RCW 34.05.328(5)(a)(ii).

### Regulatory Fairness Act and Small Business Economic Impact Statement

Note: The [Governor's Office for Regulatory Innovation and Assistance \(ORIA\)](#) provides support in completing this part.

#### (1) Identification of exemptions:

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, **may be exempt** from requirements of the Regulatory Fairness Act (see [chapter 19.85 RCW](#)). For additional information on exemptions, consult the [exemption guide published by ORIA](#). Please check the box for any applicable exemption(s):

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt under [RCW 19.85.061](#) because this rule making is being adopted solely to conform and/or comply with federal statute or regulations. Please cite the specific federal statute or regulation this rule is being adopted to conform or comply with, and describe the consequences to the state if the rule is not adopted.

Citation and description:

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt because the agency has completed the pilot rule process defined by [RCW 34.05.313](#) before filing the notice of this proposed rule.

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt under the provisions of [RCW 15.65.570](#)(2) because it was adopted by a referendum.

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt under [RCW 19.85.025](#)(3). Check all that apply:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">RCW 34.05.310</a> (4)(b)<br>(Internal government operations) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">RCW 34.05.310</a> (4)(e)<br>(Dictated by statute)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">RCW 34.05.310</a> (4)(c)<br>(Incorporation by reference)     | <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">RCW 34.05.310</a> (4)(f)<br>(Set or adjust fees)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">RCW 34.05.310</a> (4)(d)<br>(Correct or clarify language)    | <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">RCW 34.05.310</a> (4)(g)<br>(i) Relating to agency hearings; or (ii) process requirements for applying to an agency for a license or permit) |

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt under [RCW 19.85.025](#)(4). (Does not affect small businesses).

This rule proposal, or portions of the proposal, is exempt under RCW \_\_\_\_\_.

Explanation of how the above exemption(s) applies to the proposed rule:

**(2) Scope of exemptions:** *Check one.*

- The rule proposal: Is fully exempt. (*Skip section 3.*) Exemptions identified above apply to all portions of the rule proposal.
- The rule proposal: Is partially exempt. (*Complete section 3.*) The exemptions identified above apply to portions of the rule proposal, but less than the entire rule proposal. Provide details here (consider using [this template from ORIA](#)):
- The rule proposal: Is not exempt. (*Complete section 3.*) No exemptions were identified above.

**(3) Small business economic impact statement:** *Complete this section if any portion is not exempt.*

If any portion of the proposed rule is **not exempt**, does it impose more-than-minor costs (as defined by RCW 19.85.020(2)) on businesses?

No Briefly summarize the agency's minor cost analysis and how the agency determined the proposed rule did not impose more-than-minor costs. The rule amendments do not impose any significant regulatory burden on licensees, nor does it change, modify, add cost, or otherwise alter the disposal requirements for other categories of cannabis waste. The new option for licensed cannabis producers and processors to sell qualifying cannabis waste is voluntary, and sales of cannabis waste are not required by the proposed rules. If the qualifying cannabis waste is not sold as allowed, the waste then must be mixed with other material and disposed of according to existing rules in WAC 314-55-097(4).

Although proposed rule amendments do not disproportionately affect small businesses, for transparency to determine if the proposed rules impose any significant regulatory burden on licensees, LCB applied an ample default cost of compliance estimate of \$200 to consider whether the rules would have a disproportionate impact on small businesses as defined in RCW 19.85.020(3). This amount represents the following:

- \$100 for two hours of labor to pre-report sales of cannabis waste to WSDA prior to sale.
- \$100 for two hours of labor to pre-report sales of cannabis waste to LCB prior to sale.

Below are calculations for minor cost thresholds for the appropriate NAICS industry codes. It is extremely unlikely that the cost of compliance would exceed 0.3% of average annual gross business income. The estimated minor cost is not anticipated to exceed the threshold levels for cannabis grown under cover or in an open field. Since sales of qualifying cannabis waste is optional for the licensee, these costs are not mandated. For these reasons, the proposed rules are not anticipated to impose more than minor costs on businesses as defined by RCW 19.85.020(2).

Industry NAICS Code	Estimated Cost of Compliance	Industry Description	NAICS Code Title	Minor Cost Estimate	1% of Avg Annual Payroll	0.3% of Avg Annual Gross Business Income
111419	\$200	Cannabis, grown under cover	Other Food Crops Grown Under Cover	\$2,387.54	Unavailable	\$2,387.54 2023 Dataset pulled from DOR
111998	\$200	Cannabis, grown in an open field	All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming	\$2,284.65	Unavailable	\$2,284.65 2023 Dataset pulled from DOR

DOR data available at: <https://apps.dor.wa.gov/ResearchStats/Content/GrossBusinessIncome/Report.aspx>

Yes Calculations show the rule proposal likely imposes more-than-minor cost to businesses and a small business economic impact statement is required. Insert the required small business economic impact statement here:

The public may obtain a copy of the small business economic impact statement or the detailed cost calculations by contacting:

Name  
Address  
Phone  
Fax  
TTY  
Email  
Other

<b>Date:</b> January 15, 2025	<b>Signature:</b>  Place signature here
<b>Name:</b> Jim Vollendroff	
<b>Title:</b> Board Chair	

**WAC 314-55-097 Cannabis waste disposal and sales—Liquids and solids.** (1) Solid and liquid wastes generated during cannabis production and processing must be stored, managed, and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and local laws and regulations.

For purposes of this section, "sellable cannabis waste" means solid waste generated during cannabis production or processing that has a THC concentration of 0.3 percent or less and not designated dangerous or hazardous. Sellable cannabis waste does not include "hemp" or "industrial hemp," as defined in RCW 15.140.020. A portion of a cannabis plant that has a THC concentration greater than 0.3 percent is considered cannabis under RCW 69.50.101.

(2) Wastewater generated during cannabis production and processing must be disposed of in compliance with applicable state and local laws and regulations.

(3) ~~((Wastes from the production and processing of cannabis plants must be evaluated against the state's dangerous waste regulations (chapter 173-303 WAC))~~ Cannabis licensees and certified laboratories must evaluate cannabis waste consistent with chapters 70A.300 RCW and 173-303 WAC to determine if ((those wastes designate as dangerous waste. It is the responsibility of each waste generator to properly evaluate their waste to determine if it is designated as a dangerous waste)) the cannabis waste is designated as dangerous or hazardous as defined in those chapters.

(a) If a ((generator's)) licensee or certified laboratory generates waste ((does designate as a)) that is not designated as dangerous or hazardous waste, then that waste((s)) is subject to the ((applicable)) cannabis waste management standards ((found in chapter 173-303 WAC)) set forth in this section.

~~((a))~~ (i) Waste((s)) that must be evaluated ((against the dangerous waste regulations)) to determine if it is dangerous or hazardous includes, but ((are)) is not limited to, the following:

~~((i))~~ (A) Waste from cannabis flowers, trim and solid plant material used to create an extract (per WAC 314-55-104).

~~((ii))~~ (B) Waste solvents used in the cannabis process (per WAC 314-55-104).

~~((iii))~~ (C) Discarded plant waste, spent solvents and laboratory wastes from any cannabis processing or quality assurance testing.

~~((iv))~~ (D) Cannabis extract that fails to meet quality testing.

~~((b) Cannabis wastes that do not designate as dangerous shall be managed in accordance with subsection (4) of this section.~~

~~((e))~~ (ii) A cannabis plant, useable cannabis, cannabis plant roots, trim, and other plant material ((in itself)) is not considered dangerous or hazardous waste as defined under chapter 70A.300 RCW or 173-303 WAC unless it has been treated or contaminated with a solvent.

~~((4))~~ (b) Cannabis waste that is designated as dangerous or hazardous as defined in chapter 70A.300 RCW or 173-303 WAC must be stored, managed, and disposed of consistent with chapters 70A.300 RCW and 173-303 WAC.

(4) Cannabis waste that is not designated as dangerous or hazardous waste as defined in chapter 70A.300 RCW or 173-303 WAC and is not sold as provided in this section must be rendered unusable before leaving the licensed premises or certified laboratory.

(a) The process for rendering cannabis waste unusable must involve grinding the waste and mixing it with other ground materials so that the resulting mixture is at least 50 percent noncannabis waste by volume. Other methods to render cannabis waste unusable may be proposed but must receive prior approval from the LCB before implementation. Acceptable materials for mixing with cannabis waste include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Compostable mixed waste, such as food waste, yard waste, vegetable greases or oils, or other compostable materials approved by the LCB;

(ii) Noncompostable mixed waste, with materials such as paper waste, plastic waste, cardboard waste, or other noncompostable materials approved by the LCB.

(b) Once rendered unusable, cannabis waste may, subject to approval by the local authority, be disposed of at a permitted solid waste facility, including composting facilities, anaerobic digesters, landfills, or incinerators. Compliance with (b) of this subsection may be accomplished by managing cannabis waste rendered unusable on-site by the licensee or certified laboratory in accordance with the standards of chapter 173-350 WAC.

(c) Licensees must maintain records documenting the final destination and method of all cannabis waste rendered unusable in the required format.

~~(5) Sellable cannabis waste ((that does not designate as dangerous waste (per subsection (3) of this section) must be rendered unusable following the methods in subsection (5) of this section prior to leaving a licensed producer, processor, or laboratory. Disposal of the cannabis waste rendered unusable must follow the methods under subsection (6) of this section.~~

~~Wastes that must be rendered unuseable prior to disposal include, but are not limited to, the following)) may be sold by the producer or processor to a person who is not a licensed cannabis business under the following conditions:~~

~~(a) ((Waste evaluated per subsection (3) of this section and determined to not designate as "Dangerous Waste."~~

~~(b) Cannabis plant waste, including roots, stalks, leaves, and stems that have not been processed with solvent.~~

~~(c) Solid cannabis sample plant waste possessed by third-party laboratories accredited by the WSLCB to test for quality assurance that must be disposed of.~~

~~(d) Other wastes as determined by the WSLCB.~~

~~(5) The allowable method to render cannabis plant waste unuseable is by grinding and incorporating the cannabis plant waste with other ground materials so the resulting mixture is at least 50 percent non-cannabis waste by volume. Other methods to render cannabis waste unuseable must be approved by the WSLCB before implementation.~~

~~Material used to grind with the cannabis falls into two categories: Compostable waste and noncompostable waste.~~

~~(a) Compostable mixed waste: Cannabis waste to be disposed as compost feedstock or in another organic waste method (for example, anaerobic digester) may be mixed with the following types of waste materials:~~

~~(i) Food waste;~~

~~(ii) Yard waste;~~

~~(iii) Vegetable based grease or oils; or~~

~~(iv) Other wastes as approved by the WSLCB.~~

~~(b) Noncompostable mixed waste: Cannabis waste to be disposed in a landfill or another disposal method (for example, incinerator) may be mixed with the following types of waste materials:~~

- ~~(i) Paper waste;~~
- ~~(ii) Cardboard waste;~~
- ~~(iii) Plastic waste;~~
- ~~(iv) Soil; or~~
- ~~(v) Other wastes as approved by the WSLCB.~~

~~(6) Cannabis wastes rendered unuseable following the method described in subsection (4) of this section can be disposed.~~

~~(a) Disposal of the cannabis waste rendered unuseable may be delivered to a permitted solid waste facility for final disposition. Examples of acceptable permitted solid waste facilities include:~~

- ~~(i) Compostable mixed waste: Compost, anaerobic digester, or other facility with approval of the jurisdictional health department.~~
- ~~(ii) Noncompostable mixed waste: Landfill, incinerator, or other facility with approval of the jurisdictional health department.~~

~~(b) Disposal of the cannabis waste rendered unuseable may be managed on-site by the generator in accordance with the standards of chapter 173-350 WAC.~~

~~(c) A record of the final destination of cannabis waste rendered unuseable.) The cannabis licensee must report the intended sale to the WSDA prior to completion of the sale;~~

(b) The cannabis licensee must notify the LCB of the intended sale prior to completion of the sale in the format specified by the board;

(c) The report includes at least the following information:

- (i) The quantity of sellable cannabis waste;
- (ii) The sale price; and
- (iii) The name and contact information of the buyer;

(d) The sale of sellable cannabis waste must be conducted in a manner that is open and accessible to all members of the public without discrimination; and

(e) The cannabis waste will not leave the state of Washington as part of the sale or delivery.

(6) Sellable cannabis waste may be sold by the producer or processor to another producer or processor under the following conditions:

(a) Both the purchasing and selling cannabis licensees must notify the LCB of the intended sale in the format specified by the board;

(b) The notice to the board must include the following:

- (i) The quantity of sellable cannabis waste;
- (ii) The sale price; and
- (iii) The intended use of the sellable cannabis waste.

(c) The sale must be conducted consistent with chapters 69.50 RCW and 314-55 WAC.

(7) (a) The LCB may conduct inspections and audits to ensure compliance with this section.

(b) Licensees found in violation of these rules may be subject to penalties.

(c) Licensees are responsible for keeping accurate and complete records of all sellable cannabis waste sales. Licensees and certified laboratories are responsible for keeping accurate and complete records of all evaluations, rendering, and disposal activities.

(d) All required records must be made available to the LCB upon request.

(e) All required records must be kept consistent with the requirements in WAC 314-55-087.

(8) Cannabis waste rendered unusable following the method described in this rule can be disposed of.

(a) Disposal of the cannabis waste rendered unusable may be delivered to a permitted solid waste facility for final disposition. Examples of acceptable permitted solid waste facilities include:

(i) Compostable mixed waste: Compost, anaerobic digester, or other facility with approval of the jurisdictional health department.

(ii) Noncompostable mixed waste: Landfill, incinerator, or other facility with approval of the jurisdictional health department.

(b) Disposal of the cannabis waste rendered unusable may be managed on-site by the licensee or certified laboratory in accordance with the standards of chapter 173-350 WAC.

**From:** [Douglas Henderson](#)  
**To:** [LCB DL Rules](#)  
**Cc:** [DH@biofiberindustries.com](mailto:DH@biofiberindustries.com)  
**Subject:** Cannabis Waste Rulemaking Comments for consideration SSB 5376  
**Date:** Wednesday, June 26, 2024 10:13:21 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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External Email

Good morning,

My name is Doug Henderson, and I am the CEO at Painted Rooster Cannabis Co. located in Moxee, WA. I want to submit comments for consideration regarding rulemaking surrounding SSB 5376.

First and foremost, I want to ensure that the rules allow for transfer of cannabis waste without a purchase price. The intent of this bill (which I personally approached with WACA initially due to my interest in harvesting the carbon captured in our waste streams) was to allow use of cannabis waste for composting, hurd/wood and fiber separation. The equipment required to do this is expensive, and initial startup in service of the environment is prohibitive to paying for this commodity when transportation costs to that facility are considered. I would prefer that transfers be negotiated between the purchaser and the farms that work with them, and not require monetary exchange in rule. If that is deemed impossible due to the language of the bill, I want it to make sure I can pay \$0.01 for any amount of biomass material. I am excited at the prospect of using the plant waste for carbon sequestration.

Second, I would like to ensure that if a rule is made requiring LCB be notified, there is a clear and simple reporting construct. My thought is that at pickup a written receipt would be provided to the grower from the retrieving entity, and could be coupled with an email address for the grower to notify that material is being transferred. I want to ensure that LCB does not enter into the inventory management of inert cannabis solid waste handlers, including landfills and yard waste facilities. Overregulation is expensive and time consuming. This is evidenced by the state of our current recreational industry in Washington, and aiming at the goal of responsible carbon management should not be incumbered with additional regulation. Since all of the waste leaving a 502 facility is already documented within the regulated space, I believe a written receipt is plenty to show transfer. In addition, the use of manifests for those transports is possible as long as they can be produced for a non-502 business. We do not manifest our jars and supplies in, only cannabis out, so this should be sufficient for record keeping at the state level.

Third, I agree that hazardous materials should be safe before transport. However, there is a world where those materials could be picked up and handled at a cost to the grower to ensure that hydrocarbon or ethanol type wastes are kept out of the ecosystem and handled to reduce



environmental impacts. I would like there to be a measurement tool approval to determine the hazardous status of cannabis biomass. There are butane and ethanol detector wands that can tell an entity picking up the material if it is safe to transport. I can say that I know many processors dispose of their post-extract waste in garbage bags in dumpsters. I would like to have the agility to provide an alternative service that preserves the ecosystems integrity.

Finally, I agree that there should be no restriction on sale to the public and an “equal and nondiscriminatory basis”. However, I would not want to see restrictions on contracts made between a buyer and the licensee. If I make an agreement with a farm to acquire their non-cannabinoid biomass on a regular basis, There should be support for those agreements to be upheld on the pure basis of law. These agreements should not be subject to oversight and regulation by the LCB. Frankly, the board and its workers have enough to deal with and adding a layer of bureaucracy to this process will not benefit licensees, the board itself, and potential waste handlers like myself.

We at painted rooster have no intention of processing waste within our licensed premises, but as a private individual I very much want to involve myself in building the waste stream market alongside my involvement in the non-cannabinoid industrial hemp materials market. I want it to be simple and efficient to pick up waste from farms. I want to be free to negotiate with those farms for their waste services in green waste management.

I am happy to continue to engage with the board and its staff to create a simplified workflow to achieve the original intent of this bill: Recycle, reuse, and manufacture with existing waste streams.

Thank you, and I look forward to participating actively in the process going forward.

**Doug "DH" Henderson, CEO**

Painted Rooster Cannabis Company

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**SUNGATE**  
**CANNABIS**

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