Local Hazardous Waste Management Program in King County

2008 Project and Financial Report for the Management Coordination Committee

May, 2009
Publication Number: LHWMP-AnnRep-12 (5/09) rev. 7/09
Mission of the Program:
The Local Hazardous Waste Management Program in King County (Program) is a multi-jurisdictional program whose mission is to protect and enhance public health and environmental quality throughout King County by reducing the threat posed by the production, use & storage and disposal of hazardous materials.

In 2008, the Program delivered services for a total of $11,097,894. Our resources were spent in the following three areas in our mission.

➢ Disposal through Collection and Product Stewardship:

Ensuring the proper disposal of toxics and hazardous wastes made up almost 48% of our Program's annual expenditures ($5.31 million dollars). These efforts included collection of household hazardous wastes and from businesses that generate small quantities of hazardous waste.

- 1,441 tons of old products such as pesticides and oil-based paints were collected from nearly 30,000 customers throughout the County.

- We offered a first-time pilot for very small businesses to dispose of their wastes at our household hazardous waste collection facilities.

- We also funded collection events and education programs in all of our partner Cities throughout King County.

Another major effort in 2008 was focused on establishing product stewardship approaches to problematic wastes, such as pharmaceuticals, mercury-containing lamps and tubes, thermostats, paints and other wastes, using similar approaches to the successful new Washington state law addressing obsolete and discarded computers, TVs and other electronic wastes.

➢ Proper Use & Storage:

In 2008, the Program spent almost 33% of its annual expenditures ($3.66 million dollars) on projects and services that address reducing the use of and properly storing toxics and other hazardous products. These efforts included:

- Working with local housing authorities to remove mercury-containing devices such as thermostats and lamps, and reduce pesticide use through integrated pest management techniques.

- Working with nail salon, janitorial and small landscaper companies (who employ many English-as-a-second-language workers) in order to increase the safety of their work sites and to reduce dangerous chemical usage by substituting safer, less-hazardous alternatives.

- Focusing on young children’s exposures in childcare settings and in every day consumer products. A special emphasis was reducing lead exposures from old
paint, house dust, certain imported candies and other sources. We continued to help public and private schools get rid of hazardous old chemicals in science labs, as well as other materials such as those used in art classes.

- Providing direct, on-site technical assistance to any small business seeking help. We focused particular attention on sensitive environments such as groundwater/aquifer-recharge zones, areas with high on-site sewage treatment systems, and flood hazard areas. Incentives continued to be offered to businesses for safer management of their hazardous materials through our Voucher Incentive Program, and our EnviroStars Program.

**Production/Upstream Solutions:**

In 2008, work focused on reducing the production of toxics and hazardous products that made up about **3%** of the Program's annual expenditures (approximately $343,000). These efforts included the development of policy and legislative proposals as well as substantive efforts to reduce the use of toxics and identify safer alternatives.

- We supported product stewardship legislation at the state level to address the disposal of unwanted medicines through a producer-funded take-back program, and a take-back of compact fluorescent lamps and tubes; elimination of bisphenol-A in infant and children's food containers and sports bottles; and various other bills related to limiting toxic materials in our environment.

- Program staff assisted local industrial ecology efforts to link businesses so that one’s waste can serve as another’s raw materials.

- We sponsored discussions on chemical policy reform involving all three west coast states as well as local agencies.

Finally, **administration and management** made up approximately **16%** of our Program's 2008 expenditures ($1.36 million dollars).
Local Hazardous Waste Management Program
2008 Project and Financial Report
for the
Management Coordination Committee

Introduction:

This document is an annual summary report of projects and financial results for the year 2008. It is intended to report on all of the Program's substantive work and its final budget status by project. The Program's efforts are bounded by its Mission, which is stated below. Out of that Mission, the Program staff and MCC Members developed seven Strategic Goals. Under each of the Goals are Objectives to help achieve those Goals. A suite of Projects has been developed to actuate the Objectives. Those Projects are the core of the actual work of the program. Each Project has an annual work plan and a budgeted amount for its implementation. Those Projects may address multiple Goals and Objectives, but they, in aggregate, address all of the Strategic Goals and their associated Objectives. The heart of this report describes the accomplishments for the year 2008, some setbacks, and the final status of the expenditures for each Project.

Mission of the Program:

The Local Hazardous Waste Management Program in King County (LHWMP, or Program) is a multi-jurisdictional program whose mission is to protect and enhance public health and environmental quality throughout King County by reducing the threat posed by the production, use, storage and disposal of hazardous materials.

Our Seven Program Goals and Major Objectives:

Goal 1: Work upstream* to reduce the production of hazardous materials and products.
   A. Facilitate Product Stewardship activities that result in voluntary product reformulation and/or discontinuation of product sales.
   B. Operationalize the Precautionary Principle.

Goal 2: Reduce availability and use of hazardous materials and products.
   A. Reduce the Availability or Use of Select Products or Materials.

Goal 3: Reduce public and environmental exposure to most problematic hazardous chemicals.
   A. Increase Private Sector Involvement in Reducing Risks Associated with Hazardous Materials.
   B. Reduce Human/Environmental Exposure from Business/Residential use of Hazardous Chemicals.

Goal 4: Reduce exposure of vulnerable and traditionally underserved populations to hazardous chemicals.

Goal 5: Facilitate proper hazardous waste management.
   A. Enhance the Interagency Compliance Team’s Ability to Respond to Troublesome Sites.
   B. Provide On-going Assistance to Cities, Small Quantity Generators and Others.
   C. Promote Waste-Management Practices Consistent with Guiding Principal No. 16.
D. Provide Household Hazardous Waste Collection Services that Meet Customer Needs.

E. Facilitate Convenient and Affordable Business Small Quantity Generators (SQG) Waste Disposal.

**Goal 6: Develop and maintain strategic relationships and partnerships.**
A. Institutionalize the Program’s use of Partnerships and Develop Partnerships.

**Goal 7: Be accountable to the public.**
A. Strategically Focus the Program’s Research Efforts.
B. Improve Program’s Data Collection and Management Systems.
C. Develop a Communications Strategy that Builds Support for Program Priorities.

**List of 2008 Projects that address the Goals:**
- Administration
- Bisphenol-A
- Chemical Sustainability {Industrial Materials Exchange (IMEX,) Industrial Ecology (IE,) Toxic Use Reduction Institute (TURI,) Precautionary Principle}
- Communications
- Data
- Environmental Justice in Action (EJNA) {Green Home kits, ECOSS (Environmental Coalition of South Seattle)}
- Environmental Quality Team (EQT) {Flood Hazard Zones, On-site Sewer Systems, Groundwater/Aquifer/Wellhead Protection, Business Waste Line}
- Healthy Schools
- Household Hazards Line
- Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection {at 2 Seattle Facilities, 1 King Co. Facility at Factoria, and the Wastemobile}
- Interagency Compliance Team (ICT)
- Incentives (EnviroStars and Vouchers)
- Interagency Resource for Achieving Cooperation (IRAC)
- Janitorial Services
- Landscape Businesses
- Local Government Housing Authorities
- Mercury
- Nail Salons
- Partnerships
- Pesticides
- Pharmaceuticals
- Policy Development
- Research
- Solvents
- Small Quantity Generator (SQG) Disposal (for Businesses)
- Suburban Cities Events
- Young Children

**Individual Project Descriptions and Reports begin on page 7.**
Which Projects address which Strategic Goals:

**GOAL 1**
Work Upstream

**GOAL 2**
Reduce Availability & Use of Haz. Mtls.

**GOAL 3**
Reduce Exposure to Haz. Mtls.

**GOAL 4**
Reduce Exposure of Underserved Pops. to Haz. Mtls.

**GOAL 5**
Facilitate Proper Haz. Waste Mgt.

**GOAL 6**
Develop Strategic Relationships & Partnerships

**GOAL 7**
Accountable to Public

- Communication
- Administration
- Policy Development
- Data & Evaluation
- Research

**Young Children**
- Local Govt. Housing
- Healthy Schools
- Nail Salons
- Landscapers
- Janitorial
- EJNA

**HHW Collection**
- Bus. SQG Disposal
- Haz Line
- IRAC
- ICT

**Incentives**

**EQT**

**Mercury**

**Pharmaceuticals**

**Bisphenol-A**
- Solvents
- Pesticides

**Suburban Cities Events**

**Chemical Sustainability**

**Local Govt. Housing**

**Partnerships**
### Overall Budget & Expenditure Summary:
#### 2008 Budget and Expenditures by Program Partner Agency and Function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Function</th>
<th>2008 Budget</th>
<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
<th>% of Budget Expended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seattle Public Utilities</td>
<td>$2,527,395</td>
<td>$2,054,865</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King County Solid Waste Division</td>
<td>$3,635,514</td>
<td>$2,077,694</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King County Water &amp; Land Resources Div.</td>
<td>$4,426,485</td>
<td>$3,975,790</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health - Seattle &amp; King County</td>
<td>$2,954,449</td>
<td>$2,552,872</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburban Cities</td>
<td>$420,000</td>
<td>$406,833</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (segregated) Budget Items*</td>
<td>$110,610</td>
<td>$29,844</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>$14,074,453</strong></td>
<td><strong>$11,097,898</strong></td>
<td><strong>79%</strong></td>
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*These segregated items include amounts for: permitting/inspections by Public Health of the Suburban Cities’ collection events, program Fund auditing, emergency clean-up of dangerous toxic sites, and charges to the program Fund for transactions through King County's financial system.

#### 2008 Program Awards
- U. S. Environmental Protection Agency **Award** for **Rehab-the-Lab Project**.
- U. S. Environmental Protection Agency **Air Toxics Award** was given to the **Healthy Nail Salon Collaborative** (LHWMP Staff, Environmental Coalition of South Seattle and the Community Coalition for Environmental Justice.)
- Washington Department of Ecology **Quicksilver Champions Award** for establishing the “**Take-it-Back Network**” for fluorescent lamps.
- Northwest Chapter of the North American Hazardous Materials Management Association (NAHMMA) **Effective Partnership Award** for developing "**A Return Mechanism for Pharmaceuticals from Households**."
- Northwest Chapter of the North American Hazardous Materials Management Association (NAHMMA) **Pathfinder Award** to the **Local Hazardous Waste Management Program**.
- Northwest Chapter of the North American Hazardous Materials Management Association (NAHMMA) **Business Leadership in Hazardous Materials Reduction Award** to **Group Health Cooperative and Bartell Drugs** our two business partners in the PH:ARM project.

### Project Descriptions & Status:

#### Administration

Project Coordinator: Jay Watson

Jay Watson was hired as the new Program Administrator at the start of the second quarter in 2008. He and staff worked with Core Team and the Management Coordination Committee (MCC) to complete the 2009 program budgets, as well as a budget for the program administrator's office.
Staff developed and submitted a Coordinated Prevention Grant application to Ecology to help offset the cost of, and provide support for, the program’s plan update process. That grant was awarded at the end of the third quarter. Staff also helped Core Team members finalize and submit the response to the King County Council’s budget proviso on the King County portions of the program's 2008 budget.

Staff began regular meetings with the administrative team to more effectively coordinate cross-program services and functions. Those cross-program areas include: financial management, communications, policy development, data management, evaluation, and research. Staff also worked with the MCC Chair to develop a proposed process to update the program’s plan and began presenting the process to various constituencies. We also worked with Ecology on their plan update guidelines that will bear directly on our plan update.

During third and fourth quarters, staff developed recommendations for improving household hazardous waste collection services. These include expanding collection service in the northeast and south parts of King County if financially feasible. We moved forward with revised fiscal policies to address the financial procedures audit. And we continued our tracking of the program's 2009 budget through the King County budget approval process.

Finally, in the latter portion of the third, and through the fourth quarters, Jay Watson and Jeff Gaisford, the MCC Chair, developed a proposed plan update process. Jay presented that proposed process to a variety of interested groups for discussion and approval. Those discussion and approval meetings were planned to continue into the first quarter of 2009, when the actual plan update process would be launched.

The total direct administration budget is:

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<tr>
<th>2008 Budget</th>
<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
<th>% Expended</th>
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<tr>
<td>$1,425,769</td>
<td>$1,363,127</td>
<td>96%</td>
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The total direct and indirect overhead for all partner agencies in the program is:

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<tr>
<th>2008 Budget</th>
<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
<th>% Expended</th>
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<td>$2,027,881</td>
<td>$1,767,265</td>
<td>87%</td>
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**Bisphenol-A**

Project Coordinator: Cynthia Balogh; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

Bisphenol-A (BPA) is an endocrine disruptor that is a component of polycarbonate water and baby bottles, a liner for most food cans and is present in many other consumer products. LHWMP chose it for focused attention as part of its priority chemicals work.

In 2008, we witnessed a sea change in public opinion nationally regarding BPA, with several major retailers, including REI and PCC locally, removing polycarbonate bottles from their shelves, and, nationally, Nalgene switching to a non-BPA material for its popular water bottles. While the scientific and regulatory debate continues in the U.S., Canada has listed BPA as a toxic substance and is in process to ban all sales of baby bottles made with BPA-containing polycarbonate. Manufacturers and retailers are
reacting to consumer pressure. Some of the momentum slowed in the third and fourth quarters as more assertions of BPA’s harmlessness were made by industry and FDA. The National Institutes of Health, however, still cited “some concern” over BPA in consumer products.

In 2008 new information was added to the LHWMP Web site to help residents to avoid exposure to BPA.

Increasingly, can linings are mentioned in the press and other public outlets as a major source of BPA. This is in contrast to 2007, when baby bottles, sippy-cups and “Nalgene” bottles were almost the exclusive focus. To reach the most vulnerable developmental times, prenatal and infants, we are focusing on reducing the exposure of pregnant women and all women of childbearing age.

In the fourth quarter, the need to scale back the BPA project became evident. This is in part due to major market-place changes and consumer “de-selection” for certain BPA products, especially baby bottles. A more aggressive campaign on our part within King County is probably redundant and a stretch for county and Public Health policy. De-selection activities, while interesting and innovative, are probably more appropriate for NGOs and other citizen groups at this time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2008 Budget</th>
<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
<th>% Expended</th>
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<tr>
<td>$79,802</td>
<td>$66,086</td>
<td>83%</td>
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### Chemical Sustainability

{Industrial Materials Exchange (IMEX,), Industrial Ecology (IE,), Toxic Use Reduction Institute (TURI,) Precautionary Principle}

Project Coordinator: Jeff Ketchel; Core Team Lead: Ryan Kellogg

This Project includes several components: IMEX, Industrial Ecology, Chemical Policy and Environmentally Preferred Purchasing.

The Industrial Materials Exchange program (IMEX), a long-running service of LHWMP, brings together industrial manufacturers to allow exchanges of materials that one manufacturer might have too much of or doesn't need anymore to swap for materials that another manufacturer has and wants to exchange for the first manufacturer's goods. IMEX continued throughout 2008 to offer such exchanges via our Website.

Industrial Ecology is an effort that tries to match manufacturers in situations where one manufacturer's waste might be another manufacturer's needed production input. In 2008, the primary Industrial Ecology effort included developing a framework for a material flow assessment tool (MFAT.) This tool will bring together population, business, and chemical datasets in a graphical format so that we can clearly define the location and distribution of chemicals in King County, thus helping to close a key chemical policy data gap. The MFAT framework was developed, as well as the evaluation of databases that could be used to fill the system with data. MFAT research concluded with the review of 36 existing, potential databases and presentation of 13 options for development and implementation of the MFAT.

Other Industrial Ecology activities include facilitating the Seattle King County Industrial Ecology Roundtable (SKIER), and participating in Byproduct Synergy
Northwest, which is based on a model developed by the US Business Council for Sustainable Development. A key focus of our involvement is to help make the connection between economic development and toxics reduction. SKIER continues to grow with the most active partners including King County Solid Waste, Seattle Public Utilities, our program, and King County Business & Economic Development.

In the area of Chemical Policy, staff Chair the Northwest Product Stewardship Council’s Chemical Policy Subcommittee, which helps to communicate and coordinate regional chemical policy efforts and includes state and local agency staff from Washington and Oregon. Those staff have moved forward with a “Cities Report” that will estimate the costs of existing chemicals policy to local governments, such as chemical impacts to solid waste and wastewater management costs. Subcommittee members are also contributing to other discussions at the state level regarding Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI) related activities, which attempt to get at the front end of chemicals development to insure that chemicals are proven safe prior to their use in consumer or commercial products. Our staff has used their participation on the subcommittee to communicate our program’s position, show support when appropriate, and provide technical assistance. These opportunities have included work in the 2008 Washington State Legislative Session regarding House Bill 2818, and the State's Lead Chemical Action Plan panel meetings, and their Toxics Reduction Advisory Committee (which focused on building incentives for toxic material and hazardous waste reduction by businesses in Washington through technical assistance and incentives.) Staff also contributed to other state and national dialogues on chemicals policy, including the Lowell Center Chemical Policy Dialogue, National Pollution Prevention (P2) Roundtable’s Policy and Integration Committee, and the California Green Chemistry Initiative.

In the area of Environmentally Preferred Purchasing, which is at the heart of our attempts to implement the Precautionary Principle; staff completed a series of stakeholder interviews and convened a group of purchasing staff, resulting in a draft Environmentally Preferred Purchasing (EPP) Policy for Public Health. The policy was presented to Public Health management in the third quarter and is expected to be a model for similar policies in other program partner agencies. The green purchasing policy has been approved by representatives in LHWMP and Public Health management.

LHWMP has also partnered with Seattle and King County parks departments on analyzing and reporting on the toxic properties of synthetic playing fields. LHWMP staff completed research and drafted purchasing specifications for synthetic turf. Seattle Parks used components of the specifications in the purchase of a new synthetic playfield. LHWMP is now recognized as a state-wide expert on synthetic turf issues.

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<tr>
<th>2008 Budget</th>
<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
<th>% Expended</th>
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<tr>
<td>$234,242</td>
<td>$215,845</td>
<td>92%</td>
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Communications & Website

Project Coordinator: Mary Rabourn; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

The communications effort is aimed at developing a strategic communication plan that will support the Program’s priorities improve internal communication and strengthen communication with our suburban cities.

The communications team worked on several specific items in 2008. Those items included:

- updating the Yellow Book (LHWMP’s “flagship” business hazardous waste directory and technical support document), which received a top-to-bottom technical review, new web addresses throughout and updated content, and will be targeted for early 2009 release;
- producing a hand-out on Program services;
- establishing a collection of Project implementation success stories for use with various outreach and communication efforts;
- helping project staff to develop key messages;
- developing responses to media inquiries and to project staff needs; and other planning and communications building work (e.g., reviewing team work plans, participating with various teams on strategy, support tasks and training, researching a web-based program newsletter, and offering various training sessions for LHWMP staff);
- inventorying Program publications and working to develop an on-line tool to track, order and provide a history of publications and use.

In addition to the above communication efforts, the Program's Website developer launched a project in 2008 to completely redesign and update the Program's public web site. Work is on schedule for this new website to debut by third quarter 2009.

The Communications Advisory Committee continued its internal work to guide the review of all materials developed by all Program staff for technical accuracy, readability and to ensure compatibility with the Program's mandate and established policy positions.

The under-expenditure reflected at the end of the year is the result of the strategic communications effort being paused. The Program Administrator is working with communications staff to reevaluate this effort and make sure it is focused for the highest benefit of the Program.

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<th>2008 Budget</th>
<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
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<td>$415,183</td>
<td>$188,236</td>
<td>45%</td>
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Data Management

Project Coordinator: Lien Jardine; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

The Data Project involves recording our activities and automating reporting of those activities. It also underpins our evaluation efforts and supports individual Projects with individualized support as needed.

The data team continued building the Extranet data system for staff use across program agencies. Concurrent activities that were pursued included module creation, staff training, deciding what past or "legacy" data would be imported into the new system,
Specific accomplishments include:

- **Legacy data.** The Legacy Data Team made recommendations for what historical LHWMP data (for example, older business site visits and voucher incentives funding) should move to the Extranet application. Legacy data decisions were made for what to bring into the new system and what to keep in archive.

- **Modules.** The School Chemical Module was completed for the Healthy School project. Several new modules were released for beta testing, including the Field Data Collection Module and the Field Utility Module, targeted to be fully functioning in early 2009. Existing modules for Contacts and Publications were extensively used during the year.

- **Other database management.** Enhancements were made to the IRAC website. Efforts continued to manage the legacy and EnviroStars databases.

- **Reports.** “Beta” versions of reports for the key performance indicators for Fostering Coalitions and Developing Capacity were set up on the Extranet. Project Coordinators were trained on their use.

- **Used Extranet.** The third and fourth quarterly report requests used the Extranet. Work Plan Workshop announcements and associated documents were sent to staff using the Extranet.

All of these “behind-the-scene” tasks in 2008 have gotten the program to the verge of full availability of an Extranet system for tracking and sharing program data across multiple agencies using a robust, new database system. Full implementation is targeted for 2009.

The significantly higher expenditures for this project in 2008 are the result of an increase in the work assigned during the year. That work included automating the reporting system for the Program. Additional funding has been assigned to this project to accomplish that added workload, borrowed from other projects.

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<tr>
<th>2008 Budget</th>
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<tr>
<td>$159,985</td>
<td>$232,934</td>
<td>146%</td>
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**Environmental Justice in Action (EJNA)**

*Green Home kits, ECOSS-Environmental Coalition of South Seattle*

Project Coordinator: Michael Davis; Core Team Lead: Ryan Kellogg

The Environmental Justice Network in Action (EJNA), Green Home Kits, and affiliated activities with the Environmental Coalition of South Seattle (ECOSS) are included in the group of Program objectives directed at vulnerable and historically underserved populations. They do this through direct outreach to those identified groups and by supporting each of our Projects with their individual outreach efforts to different cultural and language groups.

EJNA includes agency and community-based partner organizations (CBOs.) CBO partners did cross cultural outreach at events such as the Juneteenth Celebration. Two hundred eighty-five Green home kits were distributed during the year. Seasonal products included compost, plants, conservation devices (shower timers, shower heads, compact fluorescent lights), emergency preparedness kits, crank radios, tattoos, and recycled
pencils. City staff were identified that can be used to check translations for those program components implemented by the City of Seattle.

EJNA staff supported several projects with connections to specific ESL communities and messaging work such as translation assistance. Those projects included Low Income Housing, Nail Salons, Janitorial and Landscapers. EJNA supported five presentations for Low Income Housing staff, service providers and residents. That effort is expanding to Birch Creek in Kent. Staff also submitted a proposal to Core Team regarding Cultural Competency Training for all program staff.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>2008 Budget</th>
<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
<th>% Expended</th>
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<tr>
<td>$180,188</td>
<td>$184,177</td>
<td>102%</td>
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### Environmental Quality Team (EQT)

{Flood Hazard Zones, On-site Sewage Systems, Groundwater/Aquifer/Wellhead Protection, Business Waste Line}

Project Coordinator: Rey Verduzco & Terri Jenkins-McLean; Core Team Lead: Ryan Kellogg

The Program’s Environmental Quality Team (EQT) serves as the front-line service providers for our business customers, and addresses three environmental priorities: flood hazard zones, areas served by on-site sewage systems, and wellhead/groundwater protection areas. These efforts implement the program’s continuing education and technical assistance work in areas considered at relatively higher risk from improper management of hazardous materials. The core work of this joint Environmental Health/Water and Land Resources team includes business outreach and assistance, and complaint response.

**Business Support -- Field.** During 2008, the team provided on-site technical assistance to 70 businesses, responded to 62 complaints, and conducted 98 EnviroStars renewal visits. The team worked with King County GIS to develop a screening tool that will allow EQT staff to overlay business data with priority geographic/environmental areas. For initiating its own business contacts beyond the requests or complaints received, the team has chosen to focus on auto repair and dry cleaning businesses located in areas more sensitive to groundwater contamination. This includes areas not served by sewer, as well as wellhead protection areas. The current key performance indicators (KPI) pertaining to response times for complaints (2 work days) and technical assistance (five work days) are being met at 88 % for technical assistance and 91 % for complaints.

**Business Support – Phone.** Staff servicing our Business Waste Line in 2008 addressed 1626 total calls. Twenty-eight percent of the calls pertained to paint, 15% to solvents, 19% to fluorescent bulbs and 23% to other items. Eleven percent of calls came from property management, 8% from construction, 5% from government; and 54% from other industries. Ninety-four callers were referred to the small quantity generator (SQG) Disposal Pilot.

**Groundwater Protection.** The team provided field support to the City of Redmond’s Wellhead Protection Program (WHPP) in 2008. Support consisted in providing site inspection training to new WHPP inspectors and a few site visits. EQT coordinated with them whenever there was overlap, such as when our list of sites to visit...
calls for site visit within their jurisdiction. Based on preliminary analysis, this overlap likely involves 150-200 sites for inspection in their wellhead protection zones 2 and 3; and sites located on septic systems; most of these site visits will commence in 2009.

EQT also entered discussions to provide field support to the City of Kirkland Storm Water team during their 2009 source control project. The purpose of their project is to provide best management practices to businesses in areas that are susceptible to storm water contamination. Initial focus of EQT field support will include visits to 40 dry cleaners and about 24 auto repair sites. The inspections are driven by the City’s desire to identify sources of perchloroethylene or “perc,” due to detections of this cleaning solvent in their storm water sampling data, and to ensure that industry Best Management Practices (BMPs) are being followed.

On-Site Sewage systems. EQT continued its work with Public Health’s Wastewater Program, which regulates on-site sewage systems (OSS) in King County. A revised Title 13 was adopted by King County Board of Health on June 19, 2008. Revised OSS regulations contain sections that strengthen review of businesses located on OSS. The new provisions require applicants to demonstrate that industrial wastewater will not be discharged to their system, or to design a system that will treat or manage industrial wastewater properly. Staff continues to collaborate with the Wastewater Program on review process, referral protocols and provision of program services to businesses in program-identified priority areas. Staff attended the annual septage hauler meetings and discussed on-site septic system permits for commercial facilities with the Public Health Wastewater program and the King County Industrial Waste section.

Flood Areas. As part of its flood hazard objectives, the team put together a draft report on flooded businesses in Snoqualmie Valley and presented it to the Snoqualmie Forum. The presentation was well received and the general response was a need to continue work with the Snoqualmie Forum and the King Conservation District (KCD). As a follow up, staff assessed Snoqualmie Valley businesses in flood areas. The site visits revealed only small amounts of potential hazardous materials and wastes that could contaminate flood waters. This was a surprise to both LHWMP and the KC Agricultural Commission, both of whom assumed that large quantities of herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers would be found to be stored and disposed of improperly. The inspections did show that some hazardous materials are stored improperly and that focused education in this area could be of benefit. Since this area is different than the rest of the county (more rural, agricultural), different conditions may exist from those found in the Cedar or Green flood zones. To find out more, staff intend to focus attention in 2009 in the Green River Watershed regarding businesses that either routinely or could potentially flood.

EQT staff participated in a workshop for residents and businesses in Carnation in October 2008 which included dramatic photos showing improper material storage and its effects in a major flood event. A workshop was presented to King Conservation District staff about hazardous materials, storage, disposal and flood zones. The goal was to convince KCD to include a hazardous materials storage requirement in the official farm plan to ensure registration of such materials. KCD was not receptive to due to work load concerns and due to their perspective that they already address basic storage issues on farms. The workshop did focus attention and information about potential to contaminate flood waters. KCD staff acknowledged that the information provided would be carried to farms and they would like to be considered a partner with information updates as required. The information on vouchers was well received and KCD staff will pass the
information on to farmers.

Data System. The Environmental Quality Team continues to lead the Program’s use of the new Extranet data system. One module in this system is designed to track key communications with our clients. The module allows us to track or document our communications (phone, e-mail, personal visits, etc.) associated with a project, site visits and requests for action (RFAs) for technical assistance or complaints.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>2008 Budget</th>
<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,014,417</td>
<td>$784,495</td>
<td>77%</td>
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Healthy Schools

Project Coordinator: Dave Waddell; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

The Healthy Schools Project addresses a broad variety of toxic and hazardous materials that might be found in public and private schools throughout King County, as well as teacher training and direct student lessons on request.

Mercury was found in about 30% of the public and private schools visited by program investigators (total of 81 schools) in 2008. Old thermometers and elemental mercury and mercury compounds in science labs are the major sources. State law now prohibits mercury to be used on schools, so the project team assisted those schools in proper disposal of 118 mercury thermometers, 23 lbs. of mercury compounds and 64 lbs. of elemental mercury during 2008.

High-hazard art chemicals are being found in about 25% of the schools visited. These include glazes and paints containing heavy metals such as cadmium and lead, lead solder, hydrofluoric etching acid, and hexane/acetone solvent mixes. Project staff assisted the schools in proper disposal of 188 lbs. of metal glazes and paints, 1 lb. lead solder, 1 lb. glass etching acid, and 8 cans of hexane/acetone solvents.

About half of the schools still have high-hazard laboratory materials, including hydrofluoric acid & bromine (poison/corrosive); pyridine (poison/flammable); ethyl ether (explosive/ flammable); chromate compounds (poison/oxidizer/corrosive/carcinogen); and phenol, lead & mercury materials (neurotoxins). Staff worked with schools and school districts to ensure proper disposal of all of these materials, mostly through state contracts, including 110 lbs. of poisons, 6 lbs. reactives, 5 lbs. toxic acids, and 0.1 lb. radioactive material. We also provided vouchers to help with disposal; in 2008 22 vouchers were used by schools or school districts.

Staff completed the development of the School Chemicals List, which combines ratings for hazards and describes the educational utility of 980 chemicals. A unique feature of this new database is the proposal of restrictions on chemical purchases, storage and use by appropriate grade level. This database was posted on the LHWMP website and has received wide use and praise not only locally but from across the country. It has the potential to set the standard nationally for school chemical use; it is already widely referenced by other states.

This Project used some time from the priority solvents project to focus more attention to hazardous chemicals in products used in the arts, including photography, sculpting, painting, glass working, metalworking, ceramics, multimedia fine arts, theater stage crafts and design. Based on observations from this project and the solvents work, a
new project was proposed for 2009 that will focus on chemical hazards in the arts and with art-related materials beyond schools.

This Project worked with the EQT to overlay school locations on a GIS map of priority areas, so that EQT field visits can include schools in priority zones such as groundwater/wellhead or flood hazard locations.

In 2008, staff and contractors trained 94 teachers on the health and environmental risks associated with hazardous household products for their incorporation into the next school year's lesson plan. Sixty presentations were made in 2008 to 1065 students. Staff contacted eight King County school districts about incorporating HHW into the FOSS (Full-Option Science System) Environments Kit. Interest was expressed by Kent, Northshore, Shoreline and Bellevue districts. Staff continued to work with these districts to promote this integration of our messages into the FOSS kits used by the schools.

Twenty-four presentations on hazardous household products were given to a total of 281 parents in 2008. Presentations were given to the Issaquah MOPS (Mothers of Preschoolers) group, Magnolia Preschool Co-op, Tukwila Baby and Me, White Center Baby and Me, and the Bitter Lake Community Center PEPS (Program for Early Parent Support) group.

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<tr>
<th>2008 Budget</th>
<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$272,111</td>
<td>$252,981</td>
<td>93%</td>
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</table>

**Household Hazards Line**

Project Coordinator: Paul Shallow; Core Team Lead: Ryan Kellogg

This service is an information telephone line that is staffed Monday through Friday during regular business hours to address inquiries about household hazardous substances. Hazards Line staff responded to 7,684 telephone and 147 email inquiries (via our website) during 2008. Four hundred-eighty of these calls resulted in appointments at the North Seattle Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, prior to the change from an appointments system to the drive up/on demand service launched at the start of May, 2008. An additional 790 calls for appointments during the pilot were advised that no-appointment was necessary. Hazards Line callers were generally supportive of a no-appointment system.

About 25% of calls were related to latex paint, 20% to oil-based paints, 8% to fluorescent lamps and 8% to TVs, computers and other e-wastes.

Staff worked on promoting the use of the Hazards Line and the HHW sites by the greater distribution of “What do I do with my unwanted Household Hazardous Materials?” brochure as well as the “Healthy Home Tips/Safer Products” flyers.

In 2008, staff began planning a new LHWMP customer service center that would centralize household and business customer services in one team. The new customer service center will be launched in mid-2009.
The over expenditure in this project resulted from a combination of the assignment of additional work to more strongly support information provided to callers (i.e., researching information about alternatives), as well as some time coding errors with other projects that are being rectified.

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<tr>
<td>$109,680</td>
<td>$159,079</td>
<td>145%</td>
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### Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection

**{Collection at 3 Fixed Facilities and 1 Mobile Facility}**

Project Coordinator: Julie Mitchell, Jim Neely, Jim Talbot; Core Team Lead: Lauren Cole

Household hazardous waste (HHW) collection is a core, “flagship” function of the program and uses approximately 29% of the program’s overall budget. It takes place at one fixed facility in North Seattle and one fixed facility in South Seattle (both operated by Seattle Public Utilities), one fixed facility in Factoria, and a roving, mobile facility (both operated by King County Solid Waste Division).

#### HHW Collection totals for 2008:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2008 HHW Totals</th>
<th>SPU (North and South Haz Sheds)</th>
<th>KCSWD (Factoria and Wastemobile)</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customers</td>
<td>18,398</td>
<td>26,479</td>
<td>44,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tons of waste</td>
<td>1,158</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>1,826</td>
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The North Seattle Facility suspended its call-in appointment system as a pilot effort to make collection at that site more accessible. As a result, that Facility has been significantly busier but without negative feedback or experience to date.

Additionally, the Program saw a significant change in the number of customers and volume of waste being taken in by our collection facilities because of the change to the policy of collecting latex paint: as of January 1, 2008, the HHW collection facilities operated by King County Solid Waste Division stopped accepting latex paint since it no longer designates as a hazardous waste. However, during 2008, the HHW facilities operated by Seattle Public Utilities continued to accept latex paint, with SPU covering half of the cost. King County Wastemobile and Factoria facilities experienced a 35% drop in the number of customers and a 60% decrease in tonnage collected during 2008, which has been attributed to the no-latex acceptance policy. The City of Seattle approved a no latex paint acceptance policy at SPU facilities effective February 2009. All Program HHW facilities will now have consistency on their latex paint acceptance policy in 2009.

As part of working toward a manufacturer-funded paint take-back system for latex paint, staff has been participating in the national Product Stewardship Institute project and the MOU it brokered. Minnesota was chosen as the roll-out state for a national take-back system administered by the manufacturers. Enabling legislation was vetoed that would have allowed the Minnesota demonstration project to begin in July 2008. The National Paint and Coatings Association worked with the Minnesota...
Governor’s office to introduce the legislation during the 2009 session. Framework legislation is being considered in Washington, Oregon and California for 2009 and could include paint as one of the listed products.

Staff assessed policies about regional management of program-identified household hazardous wastes, which includes identifying key hazardous household products and materials which warrant specific management. Used motor oil is the only material that is managed differently between the collection sites operated by SPU and King County. Staff evaluated private sector oil collection management methods and feasibility of promoting changes.

The HHW service level study work group analyzed the current level of program collection service and made recommendations regarding the optimal level of services and mix of fixed and mobile types of services throughout King County. The MCC accepted the recommendations, contingent on approving final project costs, which will go into effect beginning in 2009.

The ReUse Store closed in 2008. The store distributed reusable household products that have been dropped off at program HHW facilities back to King County residents and non-profit agencies. Per the MCC’s March 2008 decision, the ReUse Store was closed at the end of July 2008 because of its cost infeasibility and limited use by the public. Exchange tables for diversion of materials were set up at the South Seattle facility and at the Wastemobile. Material exchange at Factoria depends on the number of customers due to extreme space limitations at that facility. The small footprint at the North Seattle facility currently precludes offering the exchange service at this time.

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<tr>
<td>$4,499,834</td>
<td>$2,898,963</td>
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**Interagency Compliance Team (ICT)**

Project Coordinator: Sue Hamilton; Core Team Lead: Lauren Cole

Our Interagency Compliance Team (ICT) facilitates multi-agency efforts to bring historically and highly recalcitrant businesses into compliance with environmental and health codes, rules and regulations.

Five new sites were initiated and visited in 2008. Six new “networking” sites were discussed and visited by individual members during the year.

We are working to improve the support of the King County and Seattle prosecutors’ offices for ICT. The team also continues to look at ways to involve other appropriate King County departments and cities as participants in ICT to help it become more effective in getting problem hazardous sites cleaned up. ICT work with a King County councilmember and the Prosecuting Attorney’s office may aid this effort. The ICT was requested to work on a site by Councilmember Dunn. The ICT is one component of Dunn’s task force to induce a trailer court owner to remedy multiple health, safety and environmental code violations. A Deputy Prosecuting Attorney is working with the ICT on a Ravensdale site and appears to be interested in some of our other cases.
ICT completed an informational booklet that will aid in promoting and requesting support from agency managers for staff support from their respective agencies.

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<tr>
<td>$63,085</td>
<td>$54,108</td>
<td>86%</td>
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**Incentives (EnviroStars and Vouchers)**

Project Coordinator: Laurel Tomchick; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

EnviroStars is a recognition program for businesses that maintains environmentally sustainable practices according to a tiered rating system. Our Voucher effort provides financial reimbursement of up to $500 to businesses to help them take tangible steps towards reducing toxic chemical/hazardous material use in their business and manufacturing processes.

As of the end of 2008, there were 376 EnviroStar-recognized businesses within King County, including 25 that upgraded their star rating this year. This total includes 25 new EnviroStars businesses in 2008. In addition, thirty-two businesses requested technical assistance during 2008 to become EnviroStars certified.

In the Voucher Incentive Program (VIP), we reimbursed $25,700 through 68 vouchers in 2008. Both the VIP and EnviroStars programs experienced lower than expected participation, coinciding with less in-field recruitment than in past years. Most vouchers reimbursed were issued to child care facilities and schools. Others included Renton Technical College, fleet management businesses, auto repair, dry cleaners, charities, construction companies, landscapers, nail salons and printing shops. The pharmaceutical project used an additional $16,000 in voucher funds in 2008, mostly for containers.

The EnviroStars Program continued to work through the many logistical issues involved in expansion to a statewide program, in cooperation with the WA State Dept. of Ecology. These included securing a “Service Mark” registration for the EnviroStars brand, development of a licensing agreement for the State and other Washington Counties that are currently part of the EnviroStars Cooperative (Jefferson, Kitsap, Pierce and Whatcom), and gearing up a pilot project, involving the autobody industry, that will test the Environmental Results Program combined with EnviroStars incentives. The pilot project began in late 2008, with initial baseline visits being done by Local Source Control Specialists funded by the state.

The 2008 EnviroStars Recognized Leader was awarded to REI at an EPA/Ecology sponsored conference on Environmental Leadership. The EnviroStars Program recognized Port of Seattle facilities, Fisherman’s Terminal and Bell Harbor Marina, in two Port Commissioner meetings.

The Incentives team continues to work with project teams. With the Nail Salon Project Team, we have been working on developing criteria and baseline compliance expectations for different star levels. The VIP contributed $2500 to nail salon reimbursements. With the Landscape and Janitorial projects, we worked to help develop relationships and community connections, prior to introducing incentives. An example is the work with Renton Technical College. Lastly, staff provided EnviroStars Landscape training to the Environmental Quality Team (EQT). As a result, five new landscapers...
were EnviroStars certified in 2008.

The under-expenditure in 2008 is the result of fewer vouchers being distributed. The program changed its distribution from a single point-of-contact for vouchers to a "targeted allocation" of vouchers through all projects. The use by the various project staff of vouchers has not been as thorough as desired; we are working to rectify this underutilization.

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>$431,403</td>
<td>$336,607</td>
<td>78%</td>
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**Interagency Resource for Achieving Cooperation (IRAC)**

Project Coordinator: Debra Oliver; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

IRAC is an intergovernmental forum that provides a place for inspectors and regulators from multiple jurisdictions to address a variety of environmental problems collectively. Among those problems are hazardous waste and toxic materials issues. In 2008, IRAC’s Lead-Based Paint Workgroup completed its mission with two popular training classes attended by people involved in both the child care and the painting and construction professions. Many of those attending took, and passed, a test and received the US Housing & Urban Development’s LBP certification. Upon completion of its tasks, the workgroup officially disbanded as an IRAC entity, but may continue under our program through other lead-related projects.

Work continued in two new IRAC workgroups: Granite & Marble Grinding and Automotive Fluid Management. The Auto Fluid Management workgroup developed a guide for automotive fluid management. The Granite & Marble Grinding workgroup researched how best to manage the waste from this emerging industry, worked with one agency on creating understanding and an interpretation of its rules to facilitate proper waste management, developed best management practices on disposing of wastewater and sediment, and created and published a brochure for inspectors to use in educating businesses.

Two new workgroups were formed in 2008: Electronic Waste and Spray Coating Operations. The eWaste workgroup began regulatory analysis of new electronics policies, dangerous waste regulations, and other pertinent rules to determine consistency of regulations for electronics collectors, transporters and processors in Washington.

The IRAC/ICT promotional booklet was finalized and distributed to 40 agencies and suburban city officials during 2008. In order to increase knowledge of and consistency in application of regulations pertaining to the environment, health, and safety, the IRAC team conducted a workshop to educate inspectors from all member agencies in recognizing and identifying violations and hazards, approaching different situations, and taking various roles in interagency multi-media inspections.

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<tr>
<td>$195,203</td>
<td>$187,506</td>
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### Janitorial Services

**Project Coordinator:** Emmanuel Rivera; Core Team Lead: Ryan Kellogg

The Janitorial services project works with the vulnerable/underserved population that provides the majority of janitorial workers (many of them Spanish speakers) to identify potential workplace hazards, and to develop and provide best management practices (BMPs) to help reduce their exposure to hazardous substances and generation of hazardous waste. Program staff worked with various agencies to identify what common products are used and how to provide information about alternatives.

Project staff worked with the EJNA coordinator and King County recycling coordinator to develop workshops for the Hispanic and Russian/Ukrainian populations in South King County. Staff participated in the Latino Health Fair in Auburn and Latino Consumer and Business EXPO in Bellevue. Staff continued partnerships and relations with Auburn and Federal Way's Cultural Liaison staff and with Grace Community Church outreach staff, and developed new outreach avenues with the YWCA’s women’s outreach program and the New Futures Hispanic organization in Burien. An article in the *Real Change* periodical featured the March 2008 "Cleaning with Caution" workshop at Casa Latina.

Two people attending the Hispanic Expo expressed interest in the booth information and inquired how to become an EnviroStars member. Staff began to develop EnviroStars criteria, standards and application process for the Janitorial industry. Contacts made at the Expo and other partnerships are helping as advisors and informational resources in the development of a janitorial industry E’Star application and review process.

Staff also participated as an active member of the audit revision sub-committee for the Washington State Cleaning Industry Professionals (WSCIP) group.

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<tr>
<td>$113,375</td>
<td>$99,467</td>
<td>88%</td>
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### Landscape Businesses

**Project Coordinator:** Emmanuel Rivera; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

This Project attempts to work with another vulnerable/underserved population, mainly employing immigrant and ESL workers. Due to the transitory nature of these businesses, it has been difficult to develop any lasting contacts for this project. Opportunities are explored as we become aware of them. A number of ethnic minority groups are involved in small landscaping businesses; the two largest ones appear to be Latino and Southeast Asian (especially Vietnamese but including Cambodian, Khmer and others.) These small businesses often operate out of a truck with no business address; even after direct contact is established, they can easily move and avoid future contacts. Community groups such as churches and ethnic centers appear to offer good places to partner for outreach to these workers.

The work to date has been on building relationships and trust, as well as developing partnerships with the cultural liaisons of the cities of Auburn and Federal Way and with the Auburn Grace Community Church leaders. The Hispanic population has, so far, been receptive to this approach and as such, staff dedicated most of 2008 to...
this community. Much of this work involved contacting suburban city staff that outreach to ESL populations and becoming involved with local community centers and churches, which has been found to be the most efficient and effective method in reaching the target audience. Through committee meetings and festival involvements, staff has been networking and making connections with the Hispanic populations.

In particular, staff established working partnerships with Federal Way and Auburn and the YWCA Women's Outreach Program, including a Hispanic organization in Burien called "New Futures." Staff met with Renton Technical College regarding the EnviroStars Program and in restarting their ESL Janitorial and Lawn Care Programs. We are hopefully that this will lead to a partnership that will help educate workers in training about toxic chemicals and safer alternatives that can also help us reach out to new audiences.

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<tr>
<td>$86,572</td>
<td>$79,064</td>
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</table>

**Local Government Housing Authorities**

Project Coordinator: Dave Hickok; Core Team Lead: Ryan Kellogg

The program’s work with Local Government Housing Authorities is part of a larger objective to improve services to vulnerable and historically underserved populations, which are often residents of these housing complexes. Staff worked with the King County Housing Authority (KCHA) to draft a policy that would remove all mercury-containing devices within residential units owned by the authority. With the exception of fluorescent lighting, the policy will prohibit the use of mercury-containing products in KCHA housing units. In the cases where mercury thermostats are presently used, specific dates will be set to phase out these devices. This policy, once in place, will demonstrate that the organization is committed to protecting low-income families by reducing hazardous materials in the residences. We anticipate KCHA will have the agreement in place in early 2009.

We’ve learned that the top pest control issue in public housing, and opportunity for improved integrated pest management (IPM) practices, is roach control. The project successfully collaborated with KCHA to provide IPM training to four asthma prevention caseworkers that frequently work in public housing settings. As a result of the trainings, LHWMP staff worked with housing authority staff to implement more effective and lower toxicity control methods. We have met with the KCHA and have determined they are following IPM practices. However, they agree there is room for improvement in the pest control area. KCHD’s Executive Director moved pest control to the number one priority of the Housing Authority. Our staff have obtained copies of lease agreements and determined the leases do not mention IPM or pest management.

In 2008, LHWMP and KCHA staff conducted an all day National Center for Healthy Housing training for 20 KCHA staff. The training, “Integrated Pest Management in Multifamily Housing,” covered the following topics: Why pests are threats; How to control cockroaches, rodents, and bedbugs; Why IPM is the most effective way to control pests; and each person’s role on a functional IPM team. The training was very well received and KCHA stated they will request additional training sessions in 2009 for more
of their staff. A representative of the Seattle Housing Authority (SHA) participated in the training, opening a door to more direct work with SHA in 2009.

Program representatives met with several groups within KCHA. They included two Resident Advisory Committees, the Greenbridge Advisory Council, and a resident manager staff group. We used these opportunities to talk about program and project objectives, including training opportunities being developed for both residents and staff. KCHA staff has reported that the partnership with our program is much appreciated.

The significant under-expenditure in this project is the result of a combination of some housing authorities not being interested in availing themselves of our services, and others wanting help with structural pesticides, which staff did not anticipate and was not prepared to address at the time.

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<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
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<tr>
<td>$88,764</td>
<td>$49,074</td>
<td>55%</td>
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### Mercury

Project Coordinator: Lauren Cole; Core Team Lead: Lauren Cole

This project focuses on another of the program's priority chemicals. Staff works to reduce the availability and use of mercury by ensuring proper disposal, facilitating product stewardship activities (e.g., manufacturer take-back programs) and by exploring regulatory options.

The Northwest Product Stewardship Council’s Policy Subcommittee developed state framework legislation and stand-alone lighting legislation following the framework template. Thermostats and lighting products are being considered as possible products to populate the framework legislation and talks with industry about their possible support are moving forward. Stand-alone mercury-lighting legislation is expected to be introduced in 2010. Work on supporting this legislation in targeted for 2009.

The program's focus on fluorescent lamps has produced some significant successes. In September, 2008, Bartell Drugs began collecting CFLs through the Take-It-Back Network. They are accepting CFLs from the public at no charge, at all 56 of their King, Pierce, and Snohomish County locations (42 sites in King County). This has also been publicized on a TV news broadcast. Staff has also been working with Fred Meyer’s Corporate Office and there seems to be some interest in joining the Take-it-Back Network, but no commitment has been secured yet.

Staff continued to work with the Thermostat Recycling Corporation (TRC) to improve the recycling rate among current TRC participants to 85%. They have assisted by providing additional collection bins, mailing labels, etc.

A LHWMP booth at the TRENDS convention for property managers and owners proved useful to get the message out on mercury containing products in households and businesses with a focus on fluorescent lamps and mercury-containing thermostats. We were also able to establish some important connections for potential partnerships, such as with ECOSS, who is the contractor for Puget Sound Energy, who is installing CFLs to 10-15 apartment buildings a day.

Staff monitored the status of the state and national memorandum of agreement (MOU) on manufacturer-funded mercury auto-switch take back system and is working
with others to extend the state MOU until 2010 by adding funding which currently expires in 2009.

Other significant uses of mercury are being researched and strategies for their elimination are being identified.

This project is significantly under-expended because the level of resources that was originally budgeted was not needed to attain the results that are being achieved, with regard to promotion of the issue and take-back efforts, as well as our work with the Northwest Product Stewardship Council.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$250,107</td>
<td>$133,820</td>
<td>54%</td>
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</table>

**Nail Salons**

Project Coordinator: Laurie Foster; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

This project is another in our suite of projects that targets vulnerable and/or underserved populations that in this case are immigrant or ESL workers.

The project developed a major educational booth at the Vietnamese TET New Year celebration held at Seattle Center in February, 2008. Since many of the nail salons within King County are owned and operated by women whose first language is Vietnamese, this outreach combined with bi-lingual educators and materials proved to be very successful. Several hundred people stopped at the booth, and 42 signed up for follow-up consultations.

The Nail Salon information booth was set up at many local fairs and festivals. They used the new version of the nail salon safe practices display and a new poster version of the safer polish flyer. Both are bi-lingual in English/Vietnamese. Those fairs and festivals include: the International District Fair and the Jubilee Days Fair in White Center, both in July; Duwamish River Days in South Park in August; and the Vietnamese Catholic Festival on Capital Hill in September. Approximately 300 contacts with owners and operators have been made at these events. Staff also presented information about the project at the regional nail salon conference sponsored by EPA, and was able to connect with other West Coast nail salon projects.

During 2008, 50 nail technicians and owners were made aware through our workshop of healthy risks in nail salons and eighty nail salon businesses were visited on-site, where they received free personal protective equipment as an incentive to participate in our project.

Twenty-one nail salons are offering to polish their client’s nails with safer nail polish (non-toluene, formaldehyde, and phthalate polish) and offering their clients a reduced price at their next visit if they will try the polish. The twenty-one salons have received free polish from LHWMP to participate in a study to evaluate the product. Each salon received a display for their polish that highlights the alternative product.

Project staff continue to attend WA Dept. of Licensing Cosmetology Board meetings in order to offer expertise on best management practices for reducing solvent exposure and to keep a high profile for the project with the Board and meeting attendees. Project staff is also working with the Department of Labor and Industries and Washington State University Extension’s Energy Program to develop cost-effective and
energy-efficient ventilation equipment for nail salons, including numerous mechanical and safety issues.

U.S. EPA’s Region 10 2008 Air Toxics Award was given to the Healthy Nail Salon Collaborative. The working members of the collaborative include: LHWMP Nail Salon Project, the Environmental Coalition of South Seattle (ECOSS) and Community Coalition for Environmental Justice (CCEJ).

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<tr>
<td>$106,402</td>
<td>$117,439</td>
<td>110%</td>
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### Partnerships

Project Coordinator: Ray Carveth; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

The Partnerships Project was an effort to foster more partnerships at the project level by researching potential partners that might aid specific project efforts, and by developing tools for our program staff to use to engage those potential partners to enhance the effectiveness of our individual projects.

Staff developed a list of all partner organizations identified by all program projects and noted 43 organizations or divisions of organizations that have potential partnership links to 2 or more LHWMP projects. These numbers do not include IRAC partners, EnviroStars partners, or our suburban cities or county partners. Of the 43 partners or potential partners listed by LHWMP project leads, seven were identified as key, “sustainable” partners. The Program should ensure that relationships with these 7 other entities are strengthened over time.

The Program’s new contacts database will serve as the key vehicle for allowing cross-program coordination regarding partners that span more than one project as well as a key networking tool for building stronger partnerships. A networking function will allow users to gain instant access to outside groups, which projects they are linked with, and who within the program has been in most recent contact with them, as well as direct links to each group’s website and contact data.

Project staff also developed a list of local and national, non-governmenal organizations (NGOs) covering environmental, health, worker-safety and related interests. The database includes a synopsis of each organization’s areas of interest as well as contact names with email, phone and web links.

Since training and easily-accessible tools were identified as critical needs in building capacity within the program for partnership development among staff who do not have the background or skills in this area, a Partnership Tool Box was outlined and sections completed. One element of the tool box is a summary of program projects that have successfully created partnerships with other organizations, what they have learned and concepts for implementation by others.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>2008 Budget</th>
<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
<th>% Expended</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$58,232</td>
<td>$50,697</td>
<td>87%</td>
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</table>
Pesticides

Project Coordinator: Larry Holyoke; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

The Project focuses on pesticide reduction and covers a range of activities including internal Integrated Pest Management (IPM) promotion within King County, the City of Seattle and suburban cities; IPM promotion through school districts and other public entities such as the Port of Seattle; IPM and native/natural yard promotion with private landscape businesses, nurseries and large landowners such as Seattle University and homeowner associations; work upstream with product manufacturers; the promotion of better landscape designs; to creating a climate of support for the overall reduction of pesticide usage.

Project staff facilitated eight meetings of the Regional Pesticide Coordinating Committee, which allows coordination of projects and messages, as well as sharing of resources, across King and Thurston Counties in Washington plus Portland Metro in Oregon. Outreach to big-box hardware stores was coordinated through Thurston County’s efforts. Update of the Grow Smart Grow Safe guide was coordinated with Portland Metro. Creation of a statewide version of our Natural Yard Care brochure was coordinated with Ecology. Staff also facilitated and administered the King County IPM Steering Committee.

We continue to serve as regional experts on natural yard care, pesticide reduction and related IPM techniques for a variety of audiences. Assistance specific to pesticide residues in foods was offered to the Young Children’s project as the shopper’s card issue grew in the second quarter.

Various IPM workshops for Landscape Professionals were held, including direct participation by 474 individuals representing private landscaping companies, nurseries and suppliers as well as public groundskeepers and horticulture students. Staff helped organize an IPM Conference for Managers. Presenters included IPM program managers (i.e. City & County of San Francisco, Thurston County & Woodland Park Zoo), president of a certification organization (Green Star), owner of a pest control company (Eden) and facility maintenance manager (Vancouver School District), just to name a few.

IPM-related landscape presentations were made to a total of 2,300 participants in 2008. Training events for builders, designers, and landscapers, including two in Spanish and one in Vietnamese, were attended by 575 professionals, to prevent (by design) or reduce (by alternatives) pesticide use.

In addition, outreach events aimed at the general public were attended by 425 participants in 2008. Staff also assisted with planning an International IPM Symposium which will be held in Portland in 2009. Our involvement highlights IPM trends and leadership in the Pacific Northwest.

The Garden Hotline had 6,884 contacts and 8,892 IPM-related questions in 2008. Natural Yard Care presentations averaged around 43 attendees at each of the 12 sessions.

Staff also assisted schools, agencies and others with IPM training.

IPM and specific pesticide-reduction resources for homeowners’ associations were developed and posted on SPU’s Website. A presentation for homeowner’s associations on why green landscape maintenance is important & how associations can go green was developed. A contract was signed with Sage Environmental to support this work with homeowners’ associations going into 2009.
Staff also collaborated on a Natural Yard Care “web portal” to better coordinate the consortium of organizations that support and maintain the information, ensuring the uniform design and format of all the different sites, as well as the timely update of information.

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<tr>
<th>2008 Budget</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$376,167</td>
<td>$383,292</td>
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**Pharmaceuticals**

Project Coordinator: Cheri Grasso; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

This Project works with pharmacies and many other partners to develop a take-back system for unused and unneeded drugs, so they don't end up in our landfills or flushed down our drains (so they don't end up in our groundwater, wastewater treatment systems or other avenues into our environment). Our pharmaceutical take-back project continued to provide regional and national leadership on this complex issue.

The pharmacy-based take-back pilot project officially ended at the end of October 2008 as planned, two years after we started with seven Group Health pharmacies. The pilot expanded to include 25 Group Health clinics and 12 Bartell Drugs pharmacies and two boarding homes/assisted living facilities. We disposed over 15,000 pounds of medicines as of the end of October. For the 10 months of the pilot in 2008, we collected an average of 1,140 pounds a month from the 25 Group Health facilities alone. Bartell pilot collected over 800 pounds of medicines in the short time it was a part of our project. Pharmacists continue to be happy with the program and say that it makes their jobs easier.

The first take-back at a retail pharmacy, Bartell Drugs, opened in the second quarter of 2008, with 12 Bartell stores participating by the end of the year. Bartells' method of pre-screening medicines before they go into the container has allowed us to get approval to use the state contract for hazardous waste disposal of all medicines that have been collected.

Long term care facilities (LTCF) work continued to move ahead. Our first facility received final approval from the Board of Pharmacy for the Collection Protocol for End-User Pharmaceutical Waste and began collecting pharmaceuticals in the third quarter of 2008. A second LTCF began collecting end-user pharmaceuticals in the fourth quarter, 2008.

The pilot project successfully demonstrated that a safe, secure system for take-back of unused medicines could be run through pharmacies, that customers would participate, and that systems could be worked out for safe, secure destruction of all meds dropped off. These were the primary goals of the project.

All of our business partners, Group Health, Bartell Drugs and the boarding homes have opted to continue collecting unwanted medicines during the “interim” period between when the official pilot study ended and the time when pharmaceutical manufacturers are providing and paying for a statewide program. Both Bartells and Group Health are committed to collecting medicines through 2009.

Our first bill, in the 2008 Washington State Legislative session, received positive support in committee but did not get to a floor vote. We worked throughout the rest of
2008 to prepare for secure medicine return legislation in the 2009 session. We met with key legislators and many stakeholders to obtain their endorsements for the proposed legislation, and with pharmaceutical manufacturers to try to address their issues and gain their support on this legislation. Staff spent considerable time preparing for the 2009 legislative session. Representative Dawn Morrell agreed to remain as prime sponsor and to introduce a strong product-stewardship-based bill into the House.

Several members of the team participated in the Product Stewardship Institute’s (PSI) National Pharmaceuticals Dialogue; meetings were held in Sacramento, CA, in June, 2008 and in Washington, D.C. in December, 2008. The purpose of these meetings was to bring diverse national stakeholders together to begin building a national consensus on steps needing to be taken to address this complex issue. These include the regulatory barriers that make medicine return more expensive or burdensome to set up than necessary. We had the opportunity to talk face to face with several representatives of the EPA Headquarters, the Department of Transportation, the Food and Drug Administration and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The Drug Enforcement Administration was not able to participate directly in the dialogues, but representatives from PSI have opened some lines of communication there, and a new administration in 2009 is likely to move DEA’s involvement in a positive direction. Progress was made toward resolving several of these regulatory barriers. One initiative coming out of the national dialogues was draft legislation in Congress submitted by Congressman Jim Moran and Congressman Jay Inslee that would amend the Controlled Substances Act to address language that prevents medicine returns to be located in a pharmacy.

For the last couple of years, the Pharmaceutical workplan has included a section referring to pharmaceuticals generated by SQG businesses. Many of the ideas in that section evolved out of the old Medical Clinics priority industry. Project staff have been so occupied by the PH:ARM pilot, plus state and national initiatives, that no work has progressed on this task. At the same time, the business side of the issue has broadened. EPA has proposed to include pharmaceuticals in its Universal Waste category, and those regulations were posted for comment in the fourth quarter. EPA’s national survey on business-related pharmaceutical wastes will in turn provide more direction and focus for our efforts. We postponed further work on this task until 2009, after the EPA report is released.

The over-expenditure is the result of a time coding problem with policy staff and does not reflect significant cost over-runs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2008 Budget</th>
<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$166,208</td>
<td>$210,733</td>
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**Policy Development**

Project Coordinator: Margaret Shield; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

Staff developed the program's State Legislative request for 2009, and coordinated it with Program partner agencies' requests. Additional effort was also invested in tracking and analyzing both Congressional and State Legislative issues and bills as they pertain to the program. Some of those efforts include the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act and its preemption of WA’s Children’s Safe Products Act, Bisphenol-A bills and
developments, and California’s new “green chemistry” laws. Staff met with several legislators and the Governor’s health policy staff in support of the Secure Medicine Return bill as well as worked on media and outreach strategies. Much effort went into preparations for the Secure Medicine Return Bill in the second half of 2008.

Staff participated in stakeholder dialogues on fluorescent lamp recycling held in Washington State by the Product Stewardship Institute which included industry representatives, utilities retailers, NGOs, government agencies and others. Staff also participated in the Northwest Product Stewardship Council's (NWPSC) policy subcommittee on the development of state framework legislation for 2009, and the possible inclusion of CFLs, paint and other specific products in that legislation. Staff also worked with NWPSC, NGOs and Program staff on chemical policy issues; Ecology rulemaking for the Children's Safe Products Act; and tracking of Ecology's Lead Chemical Action Plan. Work was undertaken on the Secure Medicine Return bill to try to persuade some drug producers to endorse it, and on Board of Pharmacy licensing changes. Staff assisted the mercury project in discussions with energy efficiency NGOs on producer responsibility for fluorescent lights. Earlier in the year, significant policy effort went into the pesticide shoppers’ card, coordinated via the Young Children’s project.

The under-expenditure in this project is the result of time coding to the pharmaceuticals project as well as the staff position not being filled until the second quarter of 2008.

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<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
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<tr>
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<td>$68,960</td>
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**Research**

Project Coordinator: Alice Chapman; Core Team Lead: Ryan Kellogg

This Project is one of our cross-program support activities that undertakes ongoing health and environmental analysis in support of various projects. The program filled a vacancy on the team in August 2008 that added capacity in public health research and toxicology.

Additional work was undertaken on the Pharmaceutical Waste Survey originally conducted in 2002. We worked with an EPA Contractor who requested this database for their research on the implications of applying Universal Waste rules to pharmaceuticals. The contractor noted that ours was the only survey in the US of wastes generated by small clinics, nursing homes, and other small sources. An Associated Press reporter, who is continuing research into pharmaceuticals in the environment, also noted that our survey report was the only source of data about quantities of pharmaceuticals disposed from small sources.

Much of the Research Team’s time in 2008 was taken up in support of the pharmaceuticals pilot project. Tasks included detailed inventories of collected material from both Group Health and Bartell Drugs, screening and shipping material collected through Group Health, and analyzing study data. Staff presented the Product Stewardship concept and PH:ARM project overview in Dallas at the Healthcare Distribution Managers Association Conference.
In the fourth quarter of 2008, the completion of the two-year pharmaceutical pilot was a major milestone for the Research Services Team. The last field data collection events were completed for Group Health, Bartells and one boarding home. Subsequently, the Research Team drafted a pilot report chapter and project summary. The Team also supported the Policy Coordinator for legislative session preparation and presentations by providing technical research facts, regulatory summaries, resources and review.

In addition to pharmaceuticals, the Research Team responded to a variety of research and lab services requests in 2008, including: lead chromate toxicology, environmental fate of MDI in wood products, review of background on bisphenol-A, impact of paint on soil and plant uptake, treatability test kit requests, anesthesia filter samples, lead and asbestos samples for Young Children’s group, HVAC/cooling tower referrals, and waste characterization samples for EQT. In addition, the Research Team provided technical review of a variety of program materials including the pesticides-in-food shopper’s card and associated publications, Child Care Program VIP Flyer, Improving Indoor Air Quality in Schools draft, IRAC Marble/Granite, the State’s Lead CAP, Dolphin Safe Evaluation report, Can Lining report, Dental Poster, the Dental Office Septage Characterization, the Yellow Book, Natural Landscaping Professional Guide, and an initial review of "Grow Smart, Grow Safe". The Research Team provided analysis on electronics "take-apart" children parties; Dioxins at the Lora Lakes Apartment; and mercury in a college dorm.

In the fourth quarter, the Mexican Style Candy study was presented at the Washington State Joint Conference on Health. The Research Team worked with the Young Children’s team to develop a plan for reducing the public’s consumption of lead-contaminated foodstuffs exceeding FDA guidelines.

The Research Team also continued to maintain the LHWMP Library collection and resources. One goal is to meet current research needs of the project teams. The Research team also expanded the library’s collection of toxicology, statistics and other technical resources.

The significant under-expenditure in this project is attributable to the project team being down 2.0 FTEs. A toxicologist was hired in the third quarter.

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<th>2008 Budget</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$361,532</td>
<td>$212,357</td>
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</table>

Solvents

Project Coordinator: Dave Waddell; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

This Project focused on identifying and addressing high-risk solvents used in King County. Work continued on high-risk solvents, populating our database with chemical-specific data, and helping our project staff research solvents as needed. New additions to the database allow for better analysis of safer alternatives. Additional efforts were made focusing on chlorinated solvents.

Assistance was provided to the janitorial and nail salon projects to review products for specific solvents such as glycol ethers. This work has continued, including review of material safety data sheets (MSDSs) for the Janitorial Project. A brief summary report was developed on their comparative risks versus available alternative products.
Assistance was provided to the Nail Salons Project. Twenty-seven MSDSs were reviewed for the Nail Salons Project in 2008. Comments were provided to them on the quality and quantity of data in the MSDS and the comparative hazards of the chemicals they describe.

As a result of the findings here and in the Healthy Schools project, a new project was recommended that will focus on chemical hazards in the arts.

The under-expenditure in this project is the result of an overestimation of the amount of effort needed to achieve the goals set out for this project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2008 Budget</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$74,698</td>
<td>$42,838</td>
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Small Quantity Generator (SQG) Disposal (for Businesses)

Project Coordinator: Richard Thompson; Core Team Lead: Ryan Kellogg

This project helps businesses dispose of their hazardous waste. The main effort is a pilot project that allows small businesses to dispose of their hazardous waste, of similar types and quantities as household hazardous waste, at our HHW collection facilities. This will help us determine the need, potential use and feasibility of such a service. The other focus of this project is to increase the amount of fluorescent lamp tubes that are properly disposed of by businesses.

During 2008 we completed 46 weeks (88%) of the (initially planned) one-year pilot and had 278 visits from 214 different businesses. A wide variety of business types have participated, and we have handled many different waste types. Most of our customers (85%) have been only one-time participants, with almost 99% of all customers making three visits or less between February and December. Participants have come from 26 cities and the unincorporated areas of Vashon and Ravensdale. The highest percentages of businesses have come from Seattle (45%), followed by Bellevue (9%), Redmond (8%), Renton (6%) and Kent (5%). Our South Seattle facility handled 54% of the visits, the Factoria facility handled 38%, and the Wastemobile handled 8%. Very few customers participated at more than one site.

Participating businesses were from 13 different industry groups and encompassed approximately 55 different types of businesses within those groups. Forty-six percent of those customers dropped off oil-based paint, 21% solvents, 16% used oil, and 16% lab chemicals. Volumes of those materials ranged from one small product to several hundred pounds. Obtaining accurate, complete and legible paperwork from staff and customers has been challenging.

The MCC approved the extension of the SQG Disposal Pilot Program through 2009. We are planning to modestly increase the publicity for our project as we extend into 2009. We also plan to increase customer access by adding the North Seattle HHW Facility to the pilot.

The results of our efforts to increase proper fluorescent tube disposal were moderately successful. Recruitment of businesses into the Take-It-Back Network was a focus. Fred Meyer, who seemed interested when contacted, has not yet joined, but we still remain hopeful for that large chain. The original goal (beginning in 2007) was “by the end of 2008 to triple the number of businesses that accept and recycle fluorescent tubes...
and bulbs.” At that time, that meant an increase from the then 14 businesses to 42. With the addition of 56 Bartell Drugs locations, at the end of the third quarter of 2008, the current Take-it-Back Network for fluorescents was increased to 82 sites. In addition, Home Depot began collecting fluorescent lamps in 2008 at their 20 Puget Sound area locations, bringing the number of businesses accepting and recycling fluorescent bulbs and/or tubes in the area to at least 102.

The dramatic under-expenditure in this pilot project is the result of a combination of the lack of advertising of this service, which resulted in its underutilization; a time coding error that probably resulted in under reporting of collection staff time working with SQG clients; and an overestimation of the number of FTEs needed and budgeted for this effort. In addition, $30,000 was budgeted to conduct a general SQG survey. However, early in 2008 Core Team decided that the survey was not needed.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008 Budget</td>
<td>$332,729</td>
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### Suburban Cities Events

Project Coordinator: Paul Shallow; Core Team Lead: Ryan Kellogg

Our program issued contracts to each of the 37 Cities (other than Seattle) in King County. Those contracts support each City in sponsoring their own hazardous waste collection activities, educational efforts or a combination of the two. Auburn, Bellevue, Issaquah and Lake Forest Park held educational events consisting of natural yard care classes or a green fair.

Twenty-seven cities held collection and recycling events, at which they collected antifreeze, batteries, oil-based paint, oil, fluorescent lights, propane tanks, computers, TVs and old refrigerators with CFCs. Those cities include: Algona, Black Diamond, Bothell, Carnation, Covington, Des Moines, Duvall, Enumclaw, Federal Way, Issaquah, Kenmore, Kent, Kirkland, Maple Valley, Mercer Island, Newcastle, Normandy Park, North Bend, Pacific, Redmond, Renton, Sammamish, SeaTac, Shoreline, Skykomish, Snoqualmie, Tukwila and Woodinville. Approximately 18,411 residents attended these events, bringing for safe recycling or disposal the following totals in a variety of waste types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Type</th>
<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18,55 gallons of antifreeze</td>
<td>2,277 lead (auto) batteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,695 gallons of used motor oil</td>
<td>181,950 dry cell batteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135 gallons of mixed fuel</td>
<td>1,879 fluorescent tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>741 oil filters</td>
<td>4,399 computers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 gallons of oil-based paint</td>
<td>3,877 TVs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>491 CFCs (refrigerators)</td>
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<tr>
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<th>2008 Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008 Budget</td>
<td>$420,000</td>
<td>$406,833</td>
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Young Children

Project Coordinator: Gail Gensler; Core Team Lead: Dave Galvin

The Young Children Project encompasses a number of different efforts. The Collaborative for Health and the Environment-Washington (CHE-WA) children’s environmental health working group defined its mission and goals, and continued its planning for a major 2009 children’s environmental health conference. The conference planning team is made up of staff from our program, the EPA, the WA State Departments of Ecology and Health, Public Health - Seattle & King County, the NW Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Unit (NW-PEHSU), People For Puget Sound, the American Lung Association, the Institute for Neurotoxicity and Neurological Disorders, and the WA chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics. The working group also brought together two partners, PEHSU and the Seattle Midwifery School, for a collaborative project to infuse more information about children’s environmental health into the School’s training program. The 2009 Forum is planned for October 1st and 2nd at the Tukwila Community Center. Four grant proposals were submitted to help with costs, and a subcommittee was formed to reach underserved communities.

Staff participated in the Dept. of Ecology’s Lead Chemical Action Plan process by attending sessions, and reviewing and commenting on their draft documents. Project staff also attended the Dept. of Health expert advisory panel on childhood blood lead testing and elevated blood lead prevention. A two-year, $100,000 grant from the EPA was secured to fund blood testing equipment, supplies and staff time. There is a tremendous amount of momentum locally and state-wide on lead issues, which will serve to address our program’s goals.

The first of several community-based childhood lead screening events took place on November 3, 2008 with our community partners El Centro de la Raza and the Jose Marti Child Development Center. Additional agency partners include Public Health’s Community Health Services Division. In preparation for the event a parent night meeting was held to discuss the health effects of lead, sources of exposure, and to promote the screening event. Sixty-nine children were screened for lead toxicity. Of those tested, three were identified as being above normal.

In addition to community screening events, four lead analyzers were deployed into two community health care clinic systems. Two analyzers are located at PHSKC Health Center sites, Columbia and Eastgate. The remaining two analyzers are at Country Doctor Community Health Centers (Carolyn Down’s Family Medical Center and Country Doctor Community Clinic). The active usage of these machines within community clinics, especially Public Health sites, is the culmination of over three years of effort.

The study of lead in imported candies focused initially on Mexican imports. Data analysis was completed, but serious constructive comments from the FDA, on the document’s last draft, delayed its release. One of the strategies to respond to these comments includes authoring a policy paper for King County on lead in imported candies. Staff have drafted a research design on Asian candies, but have only just received approval on the mechanisms needed to manage the financial aspects of the project.

A shopper’s card regarding pesticides-in-food, that first appeared in the program’s publication Healthy Home Companion and later as a stand-alone card, received much
attention and controversy in the second quarter of 2008. A major revision to that card was completed. The focus of this informational material is on reducing young children’s exposure to pesticides in fruits and vegetables.

Project staff focused on reducing environmental health risks in King County childcare facilities. This effort included responding to voucher requests (17 were issued), making site visits (31 visit requests made), and some responses to e-mail and phone inquiries were made. One challenge that the staff is attempting to work through is the differing expectations from public health nurses who visit childcare facilities, and what our program is able to address because of our limited mandate that must focus on hazardous waste and toxics. These issues are still being discussed.

In the fourth quarter, the Team provided training on green toys at a coordination meeting hosted by the Washington State Department of Early Learning (DEL). DEL uses these meetings to coordinate messages with organizations working with or directly representing the child care industry. The Team also developed a partnership with the Associated Recreation Council to provide LHMWP services in 2009 to the childcare facilities that they financially support.

The over-expenditure in this category is an artifact of grant reimbursement.

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<tbody>
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<td>$328,823</td>
<td>$370,951</td>
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</table>

Alternative Formats on Request
(206-263-3050) TTY Relay: 711