# **1998 Project Action Guide**

The population of Washington is projected to grow by nearly 2 million people in the next 25 years. As our population grows, greater demands are placed on our environment by the individual choices and actions of Washington's citizens. As a result, the volume of wastes is increasing and the sources of water and air pollution are becoming more widespread.

Almost 80% of our air pollution comes from more cars traveling more miles, woodstoves, fireplaces and outdoor burning; water is being polluted from failed septic systems, pesticides, animal wastes, and oil carried off streets with storm water into lakes, streams, and rivers.

These sources of pollution are difficult to control. It takes the action of more than just government; everyone has a stake in achieving a healthy environment. Everyone has a responsibility in making informed choices about their actions and their effects.





## Home Sweet Home: It all begins here

## Around the House

### Heating

The central heating system is the biggest energy user in the home. and if you're not careful, it can also be the biggest polluter. Make sure your



heating system is efficient.

- Lower the thermostat at night and when you're away. Close off rooms that aren't being used.
- Service your furnace annually and have the oil tank checked for leaks.
- Burn only seasoned wood sparingly, unless it's your only heating source.

Electric or gas energy sources are usually more efficient for heating than wood or oil.

Contact your local utility to compare the cost of heating options. You may qualify for a loan to convert to a more economical and efficient form of heat.

### Lighting



- Use "task lighting" whenever possible: at desks, for reading or in food preparation areas.
- Consider switching to compact fluorescent lighting in the home. The bulbs are 3 to 4 times more energy efficient than incandescents and last 8 to 15 times longer.

### Water heater and plumbing

- Install a toilet tank displacement device: a small plastic bottle, displacement bag, or toilet dam. This can save 12,000 gallons of water a year. If you invest in a low flush toilet, you can save up to 34,000 gallons a year!
- **Insulate the water heater tank** and set the thermostat at 120 F.
- **Insulate all hot water pipes** and the last three feet of the cold water pipe leading into the tank.
- Install energy--efficient shower heads and faucet aerators on water taps. Devices that control water flow can reduce house-hold water use by 70 percent.

### **Clothes washer and dryer**

- Choose the coolest water temperature appropriate to the clothes you are washing.
- When selecting a new washing machine. consider a model with a rinse water re--use feature or a front--loading machine. These use considerably less water than top--loading machines.
- Air dry clothes when possible. Otherwise, use the dryers' "air dry" setting, and try to do only full loads.
  - Clean the lint screen between loads.

## In the Kitchen

#### Cooking

- **Stove:** Fit pots and pans to burner size and cook with lids on your pots.
- When cooking small meals, consider using a microwave. D toaster oven or crock pot instead of the larger oven.
- Store food and other items in reusable containers instead of plastic wrap or aluminum foil.
- Compost your food scraps in a wormbin or bury.

#### Refrigerator

- **Location:** Locate the refrigerator away from the stove, dishwasher or direct sunlight and leave space for air to circulate around the condenser coils.
- Clean coils regularly.
- Defrost manual units when frost build--up is 1/4 inch.
- Side--by--side refrigerator/ freezers use 15 percent more energy than top freezer models.

### Dishwasher

- Wash only full loads. If pre-rinsing is necessary, use cold water.
- When purchasing a new dish-washer, look for a **booster heater** feature. This can raise the dishwasher water to 140 F. while still allowing you to set your water heater to the lower 120 F. Also look for short cycle and air dry options.

## Home Sweet Home

## **Reduce Your Waste**

In just one year, Washington residents generate enough garbage to cover four lanes of I--90 about six feet deep from Seattle to Spokane.

### Shop smart!

Many of the choices we make in the super market can affect the health of our planet and its inhabitants. We can significantly reduce the amount of waste we generate by being conscious shoppers.

Product packaging makes up about 1/3 of the average household's garbage and accounts for about 10 percent of a product's price.

Becoming a smart shopper means that you'll reduce waste by not bringing it into your home in the first place. You'll

save money, too. Good ecology is usually good economics!

Ben Corson.

A helpful resource on eco--buying is Shopping For A Better World by

Here are some ways you can make your purchasing power work for our environment:

Avoid unnecessary packaging. Buy in bulk quantities or economy sizes. Fancy multi-- layered packaging generates more garbage. When asked, "Would you like your groceries bagged in plastic or paper?" select nei-

ther. Bring your own reusable shopping bag or take your purchase home without a bag.

- If it's necessary to use a disposable bag, reuse and recycle it.
- Avoid disposable products. Choose reusable items instead.
- Look for products packaged in recyclable or recycled materials. This helps complete the recycling loop.
- Buy products that are durable and need few repairs. They may cost more in the beginning but will cost you less in the long run. Check consumer magazines for information on product durability.
- Buy non--toxic or the least toxic products. Read product warning labels to find out how hazardous a product is. Non Toxic And Natural by Debra Lynn Dadd is a useful book on this subject.
  - Buy phosphate--free detergents which are low in metals.
- Buy unbleached and recycled paper products when possible.
- Purchase locally grown produce. You will support your local economy and save energy required in transportation. Also avoid buying produce out of season. Fruits and vegetables from other countries may be grown with more chemicals than the U.S. allows.

Avoid products containing chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which are associated with ozone depletion and global climate change. Have your air conditioners and refrigerator repaired only by those trained to capture CFCs. Aerosol cans, foam cushions, building insulation, and packaging materials such as styrofoam may be manufactured with CFCs. Check before you buy!

- Buy rechargeable batteries.
- Buy cardboard egg cartons.

## Tell the store what you think!

If you can't find recyclable packaging, let the manager know you want the choice.

Also request that your store identify products that are environmentally friendly, with labels and promotions.





## Home Sweet Home

## **Recycle!**

Recycling saves resources, energy and landfill space, and reduces air and water pollution.

Washington residents already recycle over 38 percent of their garbage, the highest rate in the

nation. You can have a major impact on landfill and pol-lution problems if you take a little time and make an effort to recycle regularly.



### What should you recycle?

- Paper: Almost any type of paper, from newspaper to writing paper, can be recycled. Paper that does not recycle well is the coated variety, such as the type used in moisture-- proof packages.
- Glass
- Aluminum: Not just your pop cans, but any household items such as siding, storm window and door frames, lawn furniture tubing, lawn mower housing, barbecue grills and canoes. Call the Recycling Hotline at 1--800-- RECYCLE for a recycling center near you.
- Plastics: Look for the arrows on plastics containers to find out what type they are. Recyclable categories include: type 1, such as 2--liter pop bottles; type 2, like clear plastic milk jugs; and sometimes type 4 and 6, which cover a variety of plastic bags and containers.

Types 1 and 2 can often be taken to a local recycler. Call 1--800--RECYCLE or your local solid waste utility to find out where you might be able to recycle plastic.

Many areas in Washington also have programs for recycling used oil, car batteries, household batteries, tires, appliances and yard waste. To find out more about what you can recycle in your community, call Ecology's recycling hotline, **1--800--RECYCLE**.

## In the Yard

### Composting

You will be amazed at how much your household waste is reduced when you begin composting organic materials. In addition, com-

post provides a rich garden soil amendment. Composting (instead of burning or landfilling) protects our air, land and water resources.



Contact a local representative of Master Gardeners, Master (recycling) Composters, your solid waste utility, or **1--800--RECYCLE** for assistance in creating a backyard compost bin.

### Landscaping

A beautiful yard and garden can be a show piece and a place to relax and enjoy the outdoors. Unfortunately, a picture perfect yard can also be the dumping ground for a lethal assortment of chemicals.

It's important to take the time to observe and understand what goes on in your yard and garden. Insects, commonly considered pests, are actually often beneficial to the garden ecosystem.

- Landscape using native plants. That means plants which are suitable for the Northwest environment and for the conditions found in your yard. The Toxics Coalition has fact sheets on landscaping and yard chemicals. Call (206) 632--1545.
- Landscape utilizing pest and drought resistant plants. This will help cut down on pesticide and water use.
- Set your lawn mower height for a grass length of about 2--3 inches high. This encourages deeper, healthier roots and helps retain moisture.
- Water your lawn and plants early in the morning – this is the optimum time to water because water is less likely to evaporate and plants will be less susceptible to mildew.

## **Home Sweet Home**

## Getting rid of weeds and bugs

Applying pesticides to rid your yard of insects can also eliminate the very organisms you want to attract. Pesticides can be as deadly to beneficial birds and insects as they are to pests. Five grains of diazinon, a commonly used household pesticide, is enough to kill a songbird.

A solid first step is learning to accept a certain level of plant damage.

- A healthy plant is more often a pest--resistant plant. Maintain healthy plants by providing needed nutrients and moisture.
- Read pesticide and fertilizer labels and follow the directions for use, storage and disposal of unused portions. Check with 1--800--RECYCLE or your city or county solid waste utility to find out if they host household hazardous waste collection days where you can safely dispose of pesticides, household cleaners and some paints.
- Try using Integrated Pest Management (IPM) – an alternative to using lots of pesticides. It focuses on prevention as a strategy. Your Cooperative Extension agent can help develop strategies for your yard.

## Create your own backyard wildlife habitat

Habitat is the most critical issue for Washington's wildlife. Our rapidly growing human population is squeezing wildlife into a corner.

Without the proper combination of food, water, shelter and space, wildlife will disappear. We're already in danger of losing many species, and more will follow if we don't take action now.

Believe it or not, there's a connection between turning down your thermostat and saving Washington's wildlife. Everything you do to conserve energy, reduce waste and remove pollutants from the environment benefits the wildlife in our state.

By reducing the demand for electricity, we avoid building new dams that destroy fish and wildlife habitat. Reducing and recycling paper products saves trees and forest habitat.

Turning your backyard into a wildlife sanctuary can also help. All you need to do is grow native plants and provide food, water and shelter for birds and other wildlife.

- Attract wildlife to your yard with plants. Butterflies are attracted to vividly colored flowers in sunlight. Hummingbirds like honeysuckles and red morning glories. And birdfeeders will attract a wide variety of birds throughout the year.
- Chipmunks, rabbits, raccoons and even deer are not unusual visitors if adequate protection with a wall or shrubs is provided.
- In winter, provide a heated watering source for birds and other wildlife that are often in need of water when the ground is frozen.
- Send a self--addressed envelope with \$5.00 to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for "Backyard Sanctuary Packet," 16018 Millcreek Blvd. Millcreek WA 98012, (206) 775-1311.

## At Work and School

On your way to school or to work, you may be feeling great about your efforts to protect the environment in your home. And justifiably so! But don't stop there!

Once you get to work or school, look around. Are all the lights on in an empty room? Is the thermostat fixed on a tropical temperature? Do you see any effort to reduce waste and recycle the waste that is produced?

Perhaps because we aren't directly paying for consumptive habits away from home, we are less inclined to conserve. But down the line, we all pay the price. Don't get frustrated, you can make a difference at work and at school also.

## Transportation

Do we have to give up driving? No! But we need to minimize our solo driving time and auto emissions. and maximize our auto efficiency. What can you do? Lots!



### A healthy car

The road to becoming a better eco--student or employee starts right in your garage.

No actions that we take on a daily basis carry more environmental impacts than the actions we take regarding the use and maintenance of our cars.

Not only do our cars produce significant

air pollution, their improper maintenance can also lead to serious water pollution.

Inefficient vehicles cause us to use more energy. This leads to increased pollution from oil and gas development, and runoff from roads is a serious source of water pollution.

- Maintain your car to achieve maximum efficiency. A well maintained car can reduce emissions by up to 10 percent. Have a thorough tune--up every 6,000 miles or so. Check your tire pressure weekly.
- If you change your own oil, recycle it! It takes 42 gallons of crude oil to make  $2\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of engine oil. One gallon of used oil can be re--refined to produce  $2\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of usable oil.
- Dispose of all auto wastes safely. More than 2 million of the 4.5 million gallons of used oil discarded annually in Washington State end up in Puget Sound! Ecology's hotline (1--800--RECYCLE) can tell you locations in your community to take oil, tires, antifreeze, degreasers, brake and transmission fluid and other auto wastes.

### Don't drive alone

If you simply use an alternative to driving alone to work or school two days a week, you can cut your individual emissions by almost 40 percent in one year!

#### What are your alternatives?

- Bicycling: Bikes are extremely efficient vehicles. There are lots of bike clubs that can teach you safe bike commute habits and get you involved in efforts to increase bike lanes and urban bike access. Call the Cascade Bicycle Club at (206) 522--2453 for information.
- Vanpool: Check with your local transit provider to find out what sort of vanpool service is offered in your town.
- **Carpool:** Ridesharing is becoming an increasingly popular way to get to and from work. Check around with co-workers to find out who lives in your part of town.
- Mass Transit: Take the bus and you avoid transportation and parking woes as well as high gas prices.

**Employers sometimes offer** 

incentive programs to encourage workers to use the bus or car and vanpools.



Also consider what would happen if students and teachers organized a competition around the state to minimize their school's annual vehicle miles traveled. Why, vehicle emission reductions could become as important a part of school pride as football and SAT scores!



## **At Work and School**

## **Energy Conservation**

Energy--conscious employees and students can...

- Turn off lights in conference and class rooms and other areas when they are not being used.
- Use task lighting, when appropriate.
- Know when to turn off equipment, such as computers or photocopy machines.
- Use stairs instead of elevators whenever possible. Not only do you save energy, but stair climbing is great exercise.

Building owners and operators can...

- Institute energy accounting practices and establish an energy management program.
- Conduct regular preventive maintenance to keep plant equipment working efficiently.
- Refit lighting fixtures with more efficient fluorescent lamps and install lighting controls.



## Too Much Garbage?

The amount of waste we produce away from home is phenomenal!

It is estimated that education facilities produce 240 pounds of waste per student per school year and offices generate



580 pounds per employee per year. The need to reduce your contribution to the waste stream away from home is more important than ever.

## How to reduce your school and office waste

- Use two--sided copying whenever possible.
- Use the back side of waste paper to print draft documents or for informal notes.
- Re--use a small piece of waste paper to attach notes with a paper clip, instead of buying new pads or "post--its." Recycle after use.
- Avoid using unrecycled paper (such as "fax" paper).
- **Reuse** envelopes and file folders.
- Route or post memos and documents rather than making copies for each individual.
- Bring your own cup to work and make ceramic cups available to guests instead of paper or polystyrene cups.
- Avoid using disposable plates, cups, silverware, napkins, etc. in lunch rooms or for parties.
- Share magazine and newspapter subscriptions.

### **Recycle when possible**

Recycle office paper and paper products. Depending on the recycler, you may need to separate paper into high grade white paper and mixed paper. Placing a compartmentalized

recycling box by each desk or in each classroom will help employees and students separate recyclable paper. Smaller containers for non--recyclable materials will help re--emphasize your goals.

 Recycle glass and aluminum.
 Place receptacles by pop machines or in common spaces such as lunch rooms.



## Make environmental purchasing decisions

When buying school or office supplies, choose environmentally friendly products that will help reduce the waste stream.

- Purchase recycled products -paper, re--refined oil, batteries, and xerox cartridges to support the market for recycled products.
- Use water--based supplies. Most toxic items can be replaced with water--based alternatives. Correction fluid and glue are just two examples.
- Order less toxic janitorial supplies.

## Don't Stop at Work and School... carry on!

In addition to the action we take in our homes, offices, and schools, we can team up with others in our communities to sponsor larger-scale projects that benefit the environment. It is equally important that we preserve and protect those areas where we play, recreate, and commune with nature.

## In your Community

Enlist a group of children or adults to stencil storm drains. The storm drain stenciling program helps draw attention to the fact that wastes dumped down storm drains go directly to streams, lakes, and bays.



- Adopt, restore and maintain a wetland. Ecology, the National Audubon Society, the Washington Environmental Council. The Nature Conservancy, and Washington Wildlife Heritage Foundation all provide information and assistance. Your local government also may be interested in working with you. Adopting a Wetland, a Northwest Guide is available from the Adopt--A--Stream Foundation. Write to Adopt--A--Wetland, 600 128th St. S.E., Everett, WA 98208, or call (206) 316--8592.
- Coordinate or participate in a spring community tree planting effort as a way to create urban green belts, cut down on air pollution, and beautify your community. Contact the Washington Arbor Day Council, Keep Wash-

ington Green, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), or the U.S. Forest Service for help or free seedlings.

- Coordinate the creation of wildlife corridors among private landowners with adjoining properties. Corridors allow wildlife to migrate and forage for food despite impacts of land uses on habitat. Seek assistance from the Department of Fish and Wildlife, The Nature Conservancy, your local conservation district, and Washington Wildlife Heritage Foundation or local county land trusts.
- Participate in annual Countdown to Earth Day events in your area. Each April, Ecology supports local events to clean up litter and participate in projects in support of Earth Day. See local government representatives listed in this booklet.
- Restore critical fish and wildlife habitat. Sediment build--up, run--off from rural and suburban land uses and flooding from eroding stream banks can seal the doom of wildlife and fish habitats, in addition to affecting water quality and quantity. Contact the Department of Fish and Wildlife at (360) 902--2200.

## At the Beach...

Bring a bag to take your trash home. While you're at it, pack out someone else's deadly plastic litter. Plastic debris kills thousands of seabirds, sea mammals, and fish each year as they ingest it or become entangled and die by strangulation, drowning, or starvation.

- Snip the circles on six--pack rings to provide some protection for birds who can become entangled.
- Join a beach cleanup. The Adopt--A--Beach program and Shore Patrol beach cleanup is in September during Waterweeks.
- Practice good marine sanitation if you own a boat. Call the Boater Education Program at the Department of Parks and Recreation at (206) 902--8500 and the Hood Canal Coordinating Council's Water Quality Project for Hood Canal at (360) 895--4963.

### In the Woods...

- Pack out your trash!
- Stay on designated trails!
  Hikers and campers can destroy fragile soils and plants when they venture into wilderness territory.
- Be extremely careful with fire and take every precaution to ensure your campfires are completely out. Douse campfires with water and dirt before going to sleep or leaving the area. Each year thousands of acres of forest land are lost to fires, most of them caused by people.
- If you are interested in volunteering in the outdoors, send a stamped, self--addressed envelope to *Washington Trails Association*, 1305 Fourth Avenue, Ste. 512, Seattle, WA 98101 for the pamphlet, "Whom to Ask." Call (206) 625--1367 for trail information.

## **Be the Solution**

To address environmental challenges, we all need to re--think our relationship with where we live. Taking steps to reduce the environmental impact of our daily lives is a good start—but we can do even more by understanding the ecological systems that support us.

### **Practice Awareness**

Notice the living things all around you, even if they are "only" city pigeons or weeds growing through cracks in the sidewalk.

#### **Explore your watershed.**

Where does your local stream come from and where does it go? Does it connect to lakes or groundwater? How about your household drinking water? Where does that come from and where does your wastewater go? (Ask your local water utility for a tour.) There may be a watershed action group in your community that can help you learn more about the flow of water in your own habitat.



 Learn where the resources that support you come from.
 Where is your food grown or

processed? (Check with your grocer.) How is the electricity that lights your home generated? (Call your utility company.)

### Learn More

 Study the natural history of your environment.
 You can take courses at universi-

ties or local community colleges, through parks and recreation departments, and at nature centers all around the state. Olympic Park Institute and North Cascades Institute are only two of the organizations that teach natural history to people of all ages.

- Read environmental magazines for information on national and global environmental issues. Check your library or phone directory yellow pages for local organizations and their publications.
- Subscribe to the online computer bulletin board of Econet, (415) 561--6100, to stay connected to environmentally concerned citizens worldwide.
- Keep an eye and an ear out for TV, radio, and print media stories about the environment. Realize that the system that supports you is not just local or regional, but global — and that your impacts are global, too.

## Spread the Word

Promoting environmental aware-ness may be the most effective way for you to help the planet by increasing the number of people who are concerned, aware, and active. Here are some ways to teach other people to care.

 Organize a study group at work or in your neighborhood. Invite speakers to talk about environmental issues and success stories.

- Volunteer to work with a youth group (Boy or Girl Scouts, Camp Fire, 4H, Earth Service Corps, church groups, etc.) on environmental awareness and restoration projects.
- Become a Master Gardener (Cooperative Extension), or a Master Recycler or Composter (organized by local recycling coordinators; call your county's public works department to find out if there's a program in your area). These volunteers receive training in exchange for volunteer time.

## Affect the Outcome

- Join an environmental group acting on behalf of habitat protection, air and water quality improvements, energy conservation, or other issues you care about. Local libraries can help you research the different environmental groups who are active in Washington, the United States, and around the world.
- Write lots and lots of letters to every political figure you can think of to voice your views on environmental protection. Teaching your elected representatives about caring for the planet is an important form of environmental education.
- Speak out at public forums on decisions that affect the environment. Learn to organize your testimony and deliver it effectively. Your comments will have an important impact on the decision-making process.

## **Shocking Eco--Facts**

**u** Every year we throw away enough **aluminum** to rebuild the American commercial air fleet four times over.

**u** Every year we throw away enough **writing paper** to build a 12--foot wall from New York City to Los Angeles.

**u** Every week we throw away enough **glass bottles and jars** to fill up all 110 stories of the World Trade Center.

**u** Each ton of **newspaper** recycled saves 17 trees, 7,000 gallons of water and enough energy to heat the average home for six months. If we recycled all our newspapers each year, we could save 500,000 trees and a lake full of water. (The more trees we save the less likely we suffer from the greenhouse effect).

**u** Washington state citizens have become national recycling leaders. Because of the tremendous response to recycling, over 38% of our garbage is now recycled instead of landfilled.

**u** A family of four uses an average of 260 gallons of water per day—104 of them just for the flushing the toilet. By installing toilet dams, you can save 12,000 gallons of water a year; **low**--**flush toilets** will save up to 34,000 gallons a year.

**u** If the money spent on the Alaska Pipeline had been used instead to insulate American homes, we could have saved four times the **oil** we got from the pipeline. u If these four family members each take a daily five--minute shower, they will use another 700 gallons of potable water a week. Low--flow shower-heads can reduce water use 70%.That saves 27 cents of water and 51 cents of electricity per day. (Call REAL GOODS at 1--800--762--7325 to get their catalog of energy-- and resource-saving goods.)

**u** More than 50% of Washington's original **wetlands** have been drained, dredged, filled or otherwise altered.



**u** More than half of Washing-ton's population relies on **ground water** for drinking.

**u** One quart of oil can foul the taste of 250,000 gallons of **water**.

**u** More than 2 million of the 4.5 million gallons of **used oil** discarded in Washington state ends up each year in Puget Sound.

**u** It takes 42 gallons of crude **oil** to get  $2\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of engine oil. One gallon of used oil can be re--refined to produce the same  $2\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of oil. **u** The wintertime pollution from **wood burning stoves** exceeds emissions from all industrial sources in the state of Washington for the entire year.

**u** Private **automobiles** account for more than 20% of America's carbon dioxide emissions, 34% of our acid rain, and 27% of our smog--related hydrocarbons. Carpooling, public transportation, biking and walking can help cut those emissions.

**u** If every American household replaced just one incandescent bulb with a **compact fluorescent**, we'd save the annual energy equivalent of one large power plant.

**u** In the average American home, the **hot water heater** is the second largest energy user (after heating).

**u Waterbeds** in the U.S. consume the equivalent of the production of four large power plants.

**u** According to recent Puget Power's records, only 20 % of its eligible customers have participated in **weatherization programs**.

**u** The amount of energy that escapes through American windows every winter is the equivalent of all the oil that flows through the Alaska pipeline each year.

## How to Dispose of Household Hazardous Waste

For more information, call 1-800-RECYCLE.

	Product	Hazard	Proper Disposal
Pesticides and Herbicides	Weed Killer, Insecticides, slug bait, rose dust, moth- balls, flea and roach pow- der etc.	Poisonous	Take to Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection site. Pes- ticides that are not banned or restricted use may be used up ac- cording to label directions or offered to others who can use them.
	Wood preservatives	Poisonous and flammable	Dispose exactly like pesticides.
	Empty pesticide containers	Poisonous residue	Rinse container three times. Save rinse water and use as full- strength pesticide. Wrap container in plastic bag and discard it in the trash.
Paints and Solvents	Paint	Flammable	Use up leftover paint: give a wall an extra coat or use a base coat on another project. Latex paint: If only a small amount is left (one inch or less), open can and let liquid evaporate outdoors, away from children and pets. Dispose of can in the trash (leave lid off). Take oil-based paint, paint containing lead and cans of latex paint too full to dry out to HHW collection site.
	Used paint thinner	Flammable	Recycle by storing in a closed jar until particles settle. Strain off the clear liquid for reuse. Dry remaining sludge, wrap in plastic and discard in trash.
	Rust remover, turpentine, furniture stripper, other	Flammable	Take to HHW collection site.
Automotive Products	Used motor oil	Poisonous and flammable	Recycle. For recycling locations in your neighborhood, call HAZARDS LINE.
	Antifreeze	Poisonous and flammable	Don't pour antifreeze down the drain. Take to HHW collection site.
	Car batteries	Corrosive (acid)	Trade in for new battery or take to recycling center. Call HAZ-ARDS LINE for locations.
Cleaners	Drain openers, oven and toilet bowl cleaners, bleach	Corrosive and poisonous	Use up according to label directions or offer to others who can use them. Dispose of small amounts by pouring down drain with lots of water.
	Furniture polish, spot re- movers	Flammable	Use up according to label directions or offer to others who can use them. Or take to HHW collection site.
Miscellaneous	Small engine fuel	Varies	Prevent fuel from breaking down by using a fuel additive for long-term storage. Take bad fuel to HHW collection site.
	Hobby chemicals from crafts, photography, lab sets, etc.	Flammable	Call HAZARDS LINE for disposal of specific chemicals.

## **Recycling Coordinator Contacts**

#### Adams

Pat Hughes Adams County Waste Coordinator 115 N Broadway Othello WA 99344 509-488-0529

#### Asotin

Steve Becker Asotin County 2901 Sixth Ave Clarkston WA 99403 509-758-1965: FAX 758-1977

#### Benton

*Bill Henager* Benton County Solid Waste PO Box 110 Prosser WA 99350-0110 509-786-5611

#### Jack Clark City of Kennewick Civic Center, 210 W. 6th Avenue PO Box 6108 Kennewick WA 99336-0108 509-586-4181

Mathew Zybas/Gail Baasch City of Richland 927 George Washington Way Richland WA 99352 509-943-7460

#### Chelan

Brenda Harn Chelan County Public Works 350 Orondo Street Wenatchee WA 98801 509-664-5415

Scott Beaton City of Chelan PO Box 1699 Chelan WA 98816 509-682-4663

#### Clallam

Joe Ciarlo, Utilities Clallam County Public Works Dept 223 E 4th Street Port Angeles WA 98362-3098 360-417-2305 Dale Miller, Recycling Coordinator City of Port Angeles PO Box 1150 Port Angeles WA 98362-0217 360-417-4874

#### Clark

Peter DuBois Pamala Kambur Clark County Waste Reduction Specialist PO Box 9810 Vancouver WA 98666-9810 360-737-6118, EXT 4344

*Tami Kihs* City of Vancouver Public Works Department PO Box 1995 Vancouver WA 98668-1995 360-696-8186

Dakota InyoSwan Anne Mills Environmental Information Center PO Box 8900 Vancouver WA 98668 360-992-3325/360-992-3211

#### Columbia

Roger Trump Columbia County Engineers Office 120 South 1st Street Dayton WA 99328 509-382-2534; FAX 382-4724

#### Cowlitz

*Jim Mansfield* Cowlitz County Public Works 207 - 4th Avenue North Kelso WA 98626 360-577-3125

Gregory Hannon Recycling Coordinator City of Kelso 109 Allen Street - City Hall PO Box A Kelso WA 98626-0078 360-423-6590 *Jerry Stinger*, Recycling Coordinator City of Longview PO Box 128 Longview WA 98632-0011 360-577-3361

#### Douglas

*Ron Draggoo* Douglas County Solid Waste Program 93 Eastmont East Wenatchee WA 98802 509-886-0899

#### Ferry

*Bill Chamberlain* Recycling Coordinator Ferry County Public Works PO Box 305 Republic WA 99166-0305 509-775-5222; FAX 775-2492

#### Franklin

Sally McKenzie Recycling Coordinator Franklin County Public Works 3416 Stearman Pasco WA 99301 509-545-3551; FAX 545-2133

#### Garfield

*Mike Sellivanoff* Road Department Garfield County PO Box 580 Pomeroy WA 99347-0580 509-843-1301; FAX 843-1412

#### Grant

Joycegale Ramos Grant County Public Works 35 C Street NW PO Box 37 Ephrata WA 98823-0037 509-754-2011, EXT. 422; FAX 754-2011, EXT 438

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#### **Grays Harbor**

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