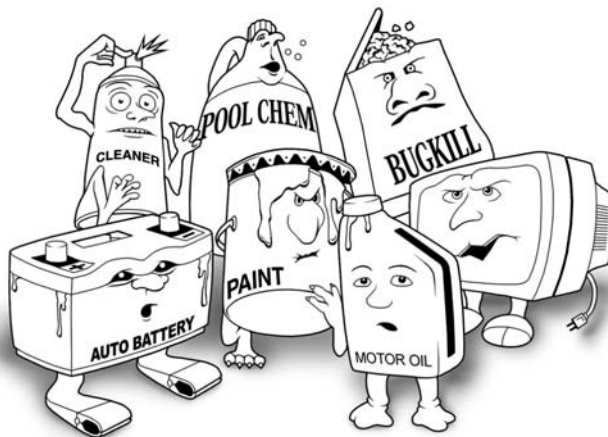


Household Hazardous Waste Element



Unincorporated Area,
County of San Diego



COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENT

County Unincorporated Area

Updated 29 January, 2003
Submitted to the California Integrated Waste Management Board

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In the 2002 five year review of the County Integrated Waste Management Plan (2002), the County concluded that a revision to the Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) was warranted because of significant changes in availability of services to unincorporated area residents, privatization of the solid waste management system in the county, and changes in funding sources for program administration. Therefore, the County of San Diego has revised and hereby submits to the California Integrated Waste Management Board the County's HHWE for review and approval, as required by Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41770.

This Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) has been prepared to comply with California AB 939 requirements, and provides a framework for achieving the goal of providing residents of the unincorporated areas with a safe and convenient means of disposing of Household Hazardous Waste (HHW), thereby preserving the environment, and eliminating potential public health risks. HHWEs of countywide integrated waste management plans specify how each city or unincorporated area (County) will safely collect, recycle, treat and dispose of HHW generated by households in that jurisdiction within short-term and medium-term planning periods.

HHW results from products purchased by the general public for household use which, because of the quantity, concentration, physical, and/or chemical characteristics, may pose a present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, disposed, or otherwise managed. Although thousands of consumer products can fall into this classification, there are six general categories: household cleaners, automotive products, home maintenance and improvement products, yard and garden products, electronics, and miscellaneous items. Table 1 – 1 lists several specific examples of each category.

Improperly disposed HHW may leach into the groundwater or flow to receiving waters via storm drains and cause contamination posing health and safety risks to the public. These materials do not belong in the municipal solid waste stream because of the danger they pose to refuse collectors and equipment. Nor do they belong in landfills, storm drains, sewer, or water systems because of the potentially serious human health and environmental consequences. In addition, California State law prohibits the disposal of HHW in Class III landfills. However, despite efforts to educate the general public regarding this requirement and/or how to legally dispose of HHW, illegal disposal of HHW does occur.

Up until June 30, 1998, the County of San Diego funded a regional Household Hazardous Waste Program on behalf of the unincorporated areas of the County and other cities using the landfill tipping fees collected through the County-operated Landfill system. The City of San Diego independently funded its program. The County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health, and the City of San Diego Environmental Services Department worked in cooperation on these programs and called the joint effort the "San Diego Regional Household Hazardous Materials program." However, the County's divestiture of its solid waste system in October of 1997 and the associated loss of revenue, necessitated that the incorporated cities of San Diego County provide HHW services to residents within their respective jurisdictions. While the ultimate objective of the County is to build on recent cooperative regional efforts and provide seamless services to residents throughout the region, the current HHWE is focused primarily on activities serving residents of the unincorporated areas.

Funding for the County's HHW program currently comes from the Non-Exclusive Solid Waste Management Agreement (NESWMA) fee collected from solid waste haulers who serve the unincorporated areas. In addition, the HHW program has received grants through the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

TABLE 1-1

Examples of Household Hazardous Waste¹

HOUSEHOLD CLEANING PRODUCTS <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Drain & Oven Cleaners▪ Pool Chemicals▪ Oven, Wood, Metal Cleaners and Polishers▪ Toilet Bowl, Tub, Tile and Shower Cleaners▪ Bleach (laundry) and General Purpose Cleaners▪ Disinfectants▪ Pool Chemicals
AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Motor Oil and Fuel Additives▪ Carburetor and Fuel Injection Cleaners▪ Air Conditioning Refrigerants▪ Antifreeze and Starter Fluids▪ Radiator Fluids and Additives▪ Waxes, Polishes, and Cleaners▪ Grease and Rust Solvents▪ Body Putty▪ Transmission Additives and Brake Fluid▪ Automotive Batteries
HOME MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT PRODUCTS <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Paint Thinners and Turpentine▪ Paint and Furniture Strippers and Removers▪ Adhesives and Glues▪ Paints (Oil or enamel based paint)▪ Stains, Varnishes and Sealants▪ Wood Preservatives and Photographic chemicals
YARD, GARDEN, AND INDOOR PESTICIDE PRODUCTS <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Houseplant Insecticides, Herbicides, Pesticides and Fungicides/Wood Preservatives▪ Mouse, Rat, Bug, Ant and Cockroach Sprays, Poisons and Baits▪ Moth and Flea Repellents
ELECTRONICS <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Cathode Ray Tubes (Television and Computer Monitors)▪ Other Electronics as Determined
MISCELLANEOUS <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Automotive and Household Batteries▪ Kerosene, Home Heating Oil, Diesel Fuel, Gas/Oil mix and Lighter Fluid▪ Mercury Thermostats or Thermometers▪ Propane Tanks and other Compressed Gas Cylinders▪ Fluorescent Light Bulbs

Note: Not all examples above are hazardous products (e.g., some oven cleaners are not hazardous).

The hazard associated with a specific product depends on its specific chemical constituents. The preceding list shows common household items containing potentially hazardous ingredients that might be found in the home.

¹ Based on the Office of Municipal Solid Waste – U.S. EPA, List of Common HHW Products: August 1, 2002.

2.0 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Primary Goals of the County's Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Program include:

- Educate unincorporated area residents about materials which may upon disposal become HHW, and the dangers associated with those materials.
- Provide information on less toxic alternative products and source reduction in English and Spanish.
- Encourage prudent purchasing (buying only what is needed and in limited volumes).
- Provide safe and convenient HHW recycling and disposal opportunities including:
 - Door-to-door options for the elderly and disabled
 - One-day collection events for HHW and Electronic Waste
 - Drop-off options at the County's Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility (PHHWCF) in the community of Ramona, as well as at the locations in Vista, Poway, City of San Diego and El Cajon.
- Provide a safe, convenient, legal and affordable service to Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESGQ) at the Ramona PHHWCF.

To comply with the Public Resource Code Sections 41510 and 41750, and Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Sections 18750-18751.8, this HHWE incorporates additional alternative component objectives to expand the County-specific program with the ultimate goal of minimizing the generation of household hazardous waste and its illegal disposal.

2.1 **SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES**

The County of San Diego will perform the following activities as part of its short-term objectives (please see table 5-1 on page 16 for timelines of implementation):

- Continue to use the existing Permanent HHW Collection Facilities (PHHWCFs) in the Cities of San Diego, El Cajon, Vista and Poway with whom the County has use agreements for unincorporated area residents.
- Expand services at the County-operated PHHWCF in Ramona to include a materials exchange program.
- Provide Door-to-Door services to elderly and disabled residents in the unincorporated areas.
- Continue to provide community collection events including Temporary Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities (THHWCFs) and electronic waste collection events in underserved, unincorporated areas at least three times per year or as determined necessary to fulfill the needs of the community.
- Implement/improve local recycling activities for electronic wastes via collection events and increased education on proper management of this waste stream.
- Facilitate the development of markets or facilities that appropriately reuse household hazardous materials and electronics. Where reuse markets are unidentifiable, recycling and disposal markets for recovered HHW will be developed/provided (Examples include graffiti abatement programs utilizing recycled latex paint, and materials exchange programs at the permanent collection facility in the community of Ramona).
- Continue to cooperate regionally to develop active public education programs to create a higher level of public awareness of the proper storage and disposal of HHW and to

encourage source reduction with the promotion of the use of alternative household products that are less hazardous, as well as prudent purchasing.

- Support/initiate/sponsor legislation or regulation changes to streamline the permitting process for permanent HHW collection facilities.
- Support legislation to promote product stewardship by manufacturers and consumer responsibility, including legislation requiring advanced disposal or advanced recycling fees for products containing toxic materials.

2.2 MEDIUM-TERM OBJECTIVES

Medium-term objectives include increasing cooperative efforts for a *Regional* HHW program to better serve all of the residents of the San Diego County region. This will be achieved through partnerships on existing and future grant opportunities, and through continuing or expanding agreements with other jurisdictions to allow unincorporated residents to use services located in other jurisdictions.

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 EXISTING PROGRAM CONDITIONS

HHW collection services were provided via the San Diego Regional Household Hazardous Materials Program from 1985 through 1998. After the first year of the Regional inception in 1985, it was clearly evident that a convenient, reliable disposal option was needed. Permanent collection facilities could fulfill that objective, while at the same time provide a cost-effective option in the more populated areas. Therefore, the Regional program worked jointly with cities to establish three (3) initial permanent household hazardous waste collection facilities (PHHWCFs):

- 1989- City of Coronado
- 1995- City of Vista
- 1997- City of Poway

Following the divestiture of the County's solid waste system in October of 1997, the cities in San Diego County were required to provide HHW disposal services to residents in their respective jurisdictions independent of the County. Funding for a Regional program was terminated on June 30 of 1998. Since 1998, the County of San Diego has operated Temporary Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities (THHWCFs) throughout the unincorporated areas, especially in outlying underserved communities. In addition, the County of San Diego has since entered into use agreements with the Regional Solid Waste Association (RSWA) to continue to provide services for unincorporated area residents at their Vista and Poway facilities. Other use agreements include the City of San Diego and the City of El Cajon, which have established similar permanent facilities. In September of 2000 the County of San Diego sited and now operates its own PHHWCF in the community of Ramona. Services also include door-to-door options for elderly and disabled residents. A materials exchange program is planned for the Ramona Facility in the future.

3.2 PROGRAM COMPONENTS

Existing program components include collection, load checking, disposal and handling, recycling, reuse, and source reduction. The waste types and quantities associated with program components are listed in section 3.2.5.

3.2.1 COLLECTION

Collection opportunities in the program include THHWCFs (also known as one-day HHW collection events), and conveniently located PHHWCFs. In addition, a door-to-door pick up option has been implemented for elderly or disabled residents.

THHWCFs

The County will continue to provide THHWCFs in the unincorporated areas utilizing the NESWMA fee and grant funds as available. These events take place primarily in the Desert, Central, North Mountain and Mountain Empire sub-regions of the county, which have been historically underserved, or in additional areas as determined necessary. The schedule and locations of events are evaluated and adjusted annually to fulfill the needs of the community.

PHHWCFs

On September 9, 2000 the County of San Diego inaugurated its first PHHWCF in the unincorporated community of Ramona. The Ramona PHHWCF includes a Door-to-Door program for elderly and disabled unincorporated residents and a program to accept waste from Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs) from all jurisdictions. Currently, unincorporated CESQGs may also utilize the PHHWCF's located in the Cities of Vista and Poway for hazardous waste drop off. Map 3-2 shows the drop off locations for CESQGs. A materials exchange program to promote reuse of products will be established at the Ramona PHHWCF in the near future.

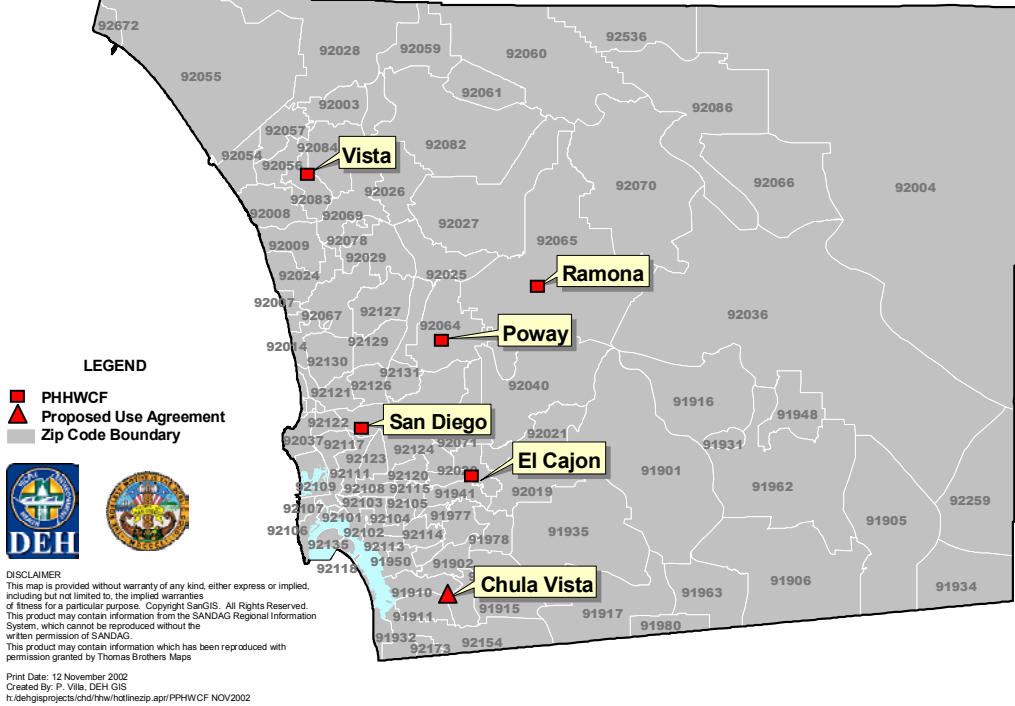
Aside from the Ramona Facility, drop-off HHW recycling and disposal services are also available to County residents at the PHHWCF's in the Cities of San Diego, El Cajon, Vista and Poway. Map 3-1 shows the PHHWCF's at which the County currently has use-agreements. These facilities are primarily open on certain Saturdays, excluding holidays, and some of them require an appointment to drop off HHW. Recently, other permanent collection facilities have been sited in the Cities of La Mesa and Chula Vista. The County may seek use agreements with other cities, as such options become available, in order to provide additional convenient disposal for unincorporated area residents.

Table 3-1
PHHWCFs available for use by Unincorporated Area residents

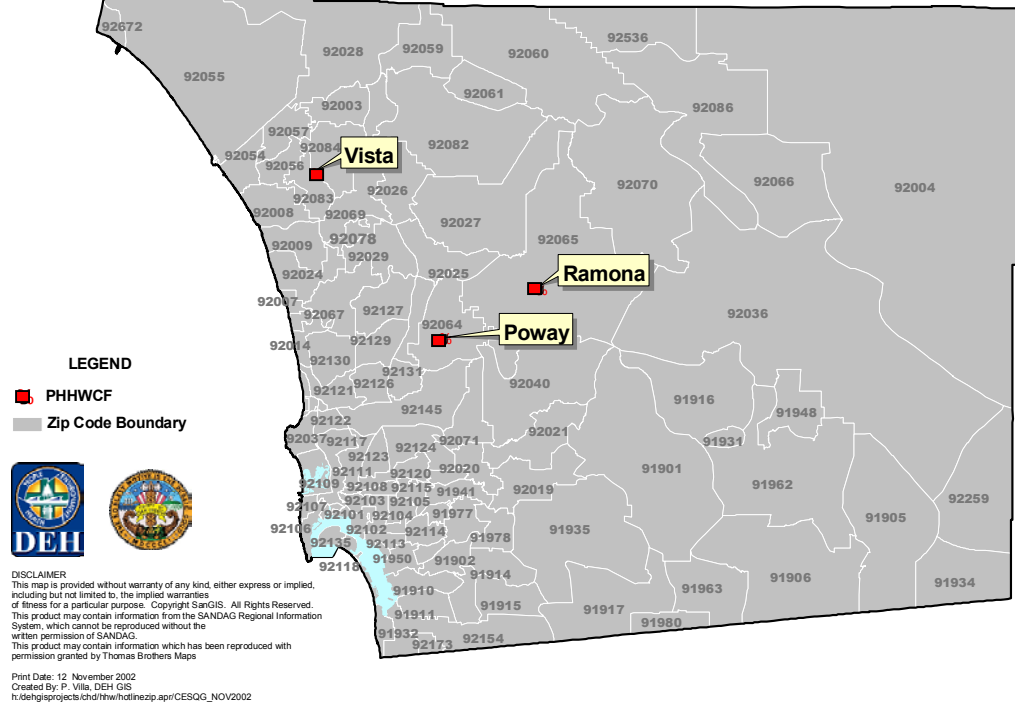
	EXISTING FACILITIES	OPERATOR
1	Ramona 324 Maple Street Ramona, CA 92065	County of San Diego
2	San Diego 5161 Convoy Street San Diego, CA 92145	City of San Diego
3	Vista 1145 East Taylor Street Vista, CA 92083	Regional Solid Waste Association (RSWA)
4	Poway 12325 Crosthwaite Circle Poway, CA 92064	RSWA
5	El Cajon 1001 West Bradley Ave. El Cajon, CA 92021	City of El Cajon
6	Chula Vista* 1800 Maxwell Road Chula Vista, CA 91911	City of Chula Vista

****Proposed Use Agreement***

**Map 3-1
Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities (PHHWCF)
that Unincorporated County Residents may Utilize**



**Map 3-2
Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities (PHHWCF)
accepting Waste * from
Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG)**



3.2.2 LOAD CHECKING PROGRAM

Federal and State regulations require that municipal landfills and transfer stations implement a Hazardous Waste Exclusion Program (CFR 40 Parts 257 and 258: CCR Title 27 Section 20870). Allied Waste Industries Inc., as owner and operator of the landfills within the County, has implemented a load check program to fulfill this requirement, which includes gate monitoring, random inspections of vehicles, and landfill working face inspections. In addition, the transfer stations that are owned and operated by EDCO, Jemco Equipment Corp., Waste Management Inc. and Allied Waste Industries Inc. have implemented load check programs for screening HHW going to the landfills. This program reduces the incidence of illegal disposal of HHW at landfills within the County's jurisdiction.

3.2.3 DISPOSAL AND HANDLING

The County of San Diego DEH accepts generator status for the wastes that are accepted at the County-operated Ramona PHHWCF and at THHWCFs sponsored by the County. Individual cities operating PHHWCFs or THHWCFs in their jurisdictions assume the responsibility of waste generator for HHW collected under those operations.

Performance of all disposal and handling services are in strict compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations such as CCR Titles 8, 22 and 26, CFR Titles 29, 40 and 49, and California's Department of Toxic & Substances Control (DTSC) requirements. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the disposal of hazardous waste. Anyone who handles hazardous waste, including haulers, must complete a 40-hour materials safety training prior to handling the wastes. All collected waste is sorted, weighed, inventoried, packaged, manifested and transported by registered haulers who provide appropriate vehicle placards and labels. Waste is sent to the proper disposal facility according to the following hierarchy of waste management practices: reuse, recycling, treatment, incineration, fuel blending and lastly landfilling.

3.2.4 RECYCLING, REUSE AND SOURCE REDUCTION

Over 90 percent of HHW collected through the County Program is either recycled or reused in some way. This is accomplished through the recycling options employed by the Hazardous Waste contractors and Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities, and will be further accomplished through the implementation of a materials exchange program. The specific waste streams most amenable to recycling and reuse are aerosols, latex and water-based paints, thinners, stains, waste oil, oil filters, household and lead-acid batteries, fluorescent light bulbs, CRT's and soil amendments. As an example, all oil-based paint and solvents, which currently represent approximately 20-25 percent of the total waste stream, are used for fuel blending or as fuel supplements at cement kilns.

Market development for recycling and reuse alternatives for HHW is anticipated to be a significant part of the future program activities. New markets are continually being sought to facilitate the recycling or reuse of HHW. Market development of water-based paints is emphasized because it is amenable for reuse and represents a large percentage of HHW collected. The County program has and may supply water-based paint free of charge to communities or non-profit entities requesting it for activities such as graffiti abatement or community projects.

Promoting source reduction efforts, including the use of less-hazardous products and prudent purchasing in limited volumes, is advocated in the unincorporated areas via the education and outreach program. This program has been augmented by the County's Public Education and Information contract, as well as a regional Public Education Contract, both of which have been instrumental in increasing public awareness of opportunities for source reduction.

3.2.5 WASTE TYPES AND QUANTITIES

Currently, the County collection program only accepts household hazardous waste or CESQG waste, excluding:

- Radioactive materials
- Large pressurized gas cylinders
- Infectious, Biological, Biohazard or Medical wastes, (with the future exception of syringes)
- Solid Waste (household garbage)
- Shock-sensitive material
- Explosive material (including ammunition, fireworks and flares)
- PCBs

It is recommended that all residential HHW be stored in its original container, and that quantities not exceed 15 gallons or 125 pounds (the maximum quantity allowed by law for transportation when an education and outreach program is in place). Since the inception of the County's Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs) program operated at the PHHWCF in Ramona, the County accepts waste from businesses that generate 100 kilograms or less of hazardous waste or 1 kilogram or less of acutely hazardous waste in a one month period. This service is offered on the first Friday of each month by appointment.

3.3 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

One of the key elements of the HHW program is to provide ongoing education and public information directed toward increasing public awareness and influencing a change in behavior. A variety of instructional and promotional materials have been developed to inform residents of the potential dangers associated with unsafe use and disposal of HHW and to publicize and encourage the use of less-toxic substances, prudent purchases, and the collection program where necessary. The HHW Program uses the following methods of publicity:

- A 24-hour informational telephone service to answer HHW disposal questions.
- Brochures and literature provided to schools and community groups.
- Curricula for grades 4-6 and 7-9, which include lessons on pollution prevention.
- Articles and advertisements in local newspapers, radio and television announcements regarding collection events and special topics including spring cleaning, safer substitutes, recycling, and prudent purchasing.
- A logo for easy recognition of program materials and events. This logo has been incorporated onto public information and promotional items including brochures, fact sheets, pencils, bookmarks, oil funnels and magnets.
- A Point of Purchase (POP) campaign (established through the regional public education efforts) to target consumers at retail locations in an effort to promote prudent purchasing behaviors. POP displays and shelf tear-offs have been distributed throughout the region, including unincorporated areas at retail outlets such as home improvement centers, paint stores, garden centers, grocery and automotive and electronic stores.

3.4 ILLEGAL DISPOSAL

California law prohibits the disposal of HHW in Class III municipal landfills. However, with gaps in education and convenient disposal options, illegal dumping of hazardous materials can occur. Common locations of illegal disposal of HHW include storm drains, sanitary sewers, roadsides and landfills. In outlying unincorporated areas where proper disposal options have been most

limited, illegal dumping is more likely to take place. To address this issue in the unincorporated areas, the County has implemented an aggressive Public Education and Information campaign to emphasize pollution prevention and proper HHW disposal options. In addition, opportunities for proper disposal have increased in recent years with the siting of new PHHWCFs throughout the county.

Incidents of illegal disposal can be monitored by tracking complaints to both the County Hazardous Incident Response Team, and the regional stormwater complaint hotline. This type of measurement will be conducted regularly in the future.

4.0 EVALUATION OF HHW COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL ALTERNATIVES

The County of San Diego will continue to provide unincorporated area residents with proper HHW disposal options. This is an evaluation of the current program and alternatives that would augment this program and provide improved services.

Current program components and alternatives include:

- One-day events such as THHWCFs and Electronic Waste Collections
- PHHWCFs
- Door-to-door collection activities
- Load checking (Via solid waste facility operators)
- Recycling
- Source Reduction

Each of these components has been evaluated in terms of its:

- (a) Hazards
- (b) Ability to accommodate future changes in economic, technical, and social conditions
- (c) Ability to implement in planning periods
- (d) Need for expansion or addition of facilities to support implementation
- (e) Feasibility for public use
- (f) Consistency with local rules, regulations and plans,
- (g) Institutional barriers to implementation.

Table 4-1 is a summary of the alternatives evaluation. Recycling and source reduction alternatives were also evaluated in terms of their availability of end uses of materials.

4.1 COLLECTION

THHWCFs

THHWCFs allow flexibility of location and dates of operation without the need for a permanent storage location. These events can provide convenient full service HHW disposal, which is especially worthwhile in the outlying unincorporated areas where the establishment of a permanent facility would be less cost effective. At one-day events, surveyors and traffic personnel are required in conjunction with specially trained personnel that provide supervision, collection, permitting and documentation. The major disadvantages are the inconsistent days and hours of operation, and the large number of personnel required.

PHHWCFs

PHHWCFs provide a safe and consistent option for HHW disposal. Specially designed structures create a safe storage area where wastes are segregated and lab-packed by trained technicians. The HHW is collected and managed by a licensed hazardous waste contractor. The major advantage of a permanent location is that once residents are made aware of the location and frequency of operation, they will be more likely to take advantage of this proper disposal method. The major disadvantage is the time and cost required for siting, permitting, etc., as well as potential problems with public perception of the hazards involved with operation of the facility and storage of wastes.

Curbside and Door-to-Door Collection Programs

Currently, curbside collection programs exist within certain unincorporated areas of the County of San Diego for the collection of used motor oil. However, these programs can be expensive and have not been found to be generally well suited for collection of materials other than oil. Although convenient to homeowners, curbside collection of HHW presents a health threat to children, pets and the environment when hazardous waste is left unattended at the curb. Current door-to-door services for elderly and disabled residents have taken this threat into account. With the County's door-to-door program, material is screened prior to pick up, and residents are generally required to be at home for service.

4.2 LOAD CHECKING

Monitoring for the presence of HHW in the solid waste stream can be done at the site of collection and/or the site of disposal. Allied Waste Industries, Inc., as operator of all of the landfills within the County of San Diego's jurisdiction, has implemented a load check program that includes gate monitoring, random inspections and landfill working space inspections. Gate attendants survey incoming customers as to the contents of their load, and trained spotters randomly inspect a minimum number of vehicles per their approved permit requirements. Similar practices occur at all other landfills accepting waste from the County of San Diego unincorporated areas, as well as at transfer stations receiving waste.

4.3 RECYCLING, REUSE AND SOURCE REDUCTION

Once the hazardous waste is collected, it can be recycled, reused, disposed, or used as a fuel supplement. Although many waste types can be recycled, the recycling options for each waste type are limited. Gasoline, antifreeze, lead-acid automotive batteries, motor oil and oil filters can all be recycled. Latex paint can be reused as well as recycled. Reuse, however, is often not practical because the exact contents of collected material are generally not well documented. Material that cannot be reused or recycled is used as a fuel supplement or disposed. The best source reduction technique is to use alternative non-hazardous products. Source reduction is part of the education and public information program emphasis.

**TABLE 4-1
Evaluation of Diversion Alternatives**

Alternatives	Major Hazard	Cost, Technology, Location	Possible to Implement in Planning Period		Expand Existing or Construct New Facilities	Feasible Public Utilization	Consistent With Local Plans	Institutional Barriers
			Short-Term	Medium-Term				
Collection THHWCFs	None	Moderate to high Cost Able to change technology Can change locations	Yes	Yes	No	Depends on Publicity, but convenient	Yes	Permitting
PHHWCFs	None	High capital/operation cost Able to change technology Cannot change location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Siting & Permitting; Public Perception, Funding
Curbside/Door-to-door	Spills	Can involve high costs Technology & location can be changed	Yes	Yes	No	No- public may not want to pay for service	Yes	Permitting for Curbside
Load Checking	None	Relatively inexpensive Able to change technology Located at landfills and transfer stations	Yes	Yes	Yes- Expand with storage trailers	No public participation required	Yes	None
Reuse & Recycling	None	Recycling can range from no to high costs (material-specific) Reuse affected by technology End uses may change	Yes	Yes	No- Use available recyclers	Yes- advertising, and hotline in place	Yes	Depends on Marketplace
Source Reduction	None	Little effect on cost Available with technology advances Amenable to social changes	Yes	Yes	No	Depends on Education and Outreach	Yes	No

5.0 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 TASKS AND SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

Tasks identified for the County of San Diego's implementation are outlined in Table 5-1 below. The estimated dates of commencement and completion are shown according to the task's estimated schedule within the short- and medium-term planning periods.

TABLE 5-1		
Selected Program Activity and Estimated Schedule of Implementation County of San Diego HHW Program		
Task	Short-term Period (2002- 2004)	Medium-Term Period (2004- 2008)
COLLECTION PROGRAM		
THHWCFs Evaluate Need	ongoing annually	ongoing annually
Electronic Waste Collection Events	ongoing	
PHHWCFs Existing Use Agreements (San Diego, El Cajon, Vista and Poway)	ongoing	ongoing
Seeking Use Agreements Chula Vista PHHWCF	6/03	ongoing
County Operated PHHWCF in Ramona Expand services to include a materials exchange program.	ongoing 7/03	ongoing ongoing
Door-to-Door Collection (HHW- option for elderly & disabled residents) Curbside Collection (Used Oil Only, Unincorporated Area)	2/02 - ongoing ongoing	ongoing ongoing
LOAD CHECKING PROGRAM		
Operation at all Landfills receiving waste from County jurisdiction, and at transfer stations as noted in section 4.2	ongoing	ongoing
RECYCLING/REUSE PROGRAM		
Continue developing new markets	ongoing	ongoing
EDUCATION PROGRAM		
	ongoing	ongoing
MONITORING/EVALUATION/REPORTING		
	ongoing	annually

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The following sections describe the methods and evaluation criteria for the monitoring and evaluation component of the program which will be performed on an ongoing basis by the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health Household Hazardous Waste Program staff.

6.1 METHOD SELECTION

According Title 14, CCR, Section 18751.6 (b), the alternative methods available to quantify and monitor the achievement of program objectives include a waste generation study, solid waste characterization study, an assessment of changes in marketing of products as it affects HHW generation, and monitoring of volumes/types of HHW collected. Because the last alternative has been implemented by the County HHW program on an ongoing basis since its inception, the data obtained with this type of monitoring is the most useful for current program evaluation.

6.1.1 COLLECTION EVENTS

Tracking of waste collected at both temporary events and permanent facilities permits the identification of which geographical areas tend to generate more waste. At the collection centers, participants' zip codes are recorded, as well as the amount and type of waste being disposed. In addition to volume and waste type monitoring at collection centers, a public survey to determine the effectiveness of the education and publicity program is given to participants at both permanent and temporary collection sites as well as through door-to-door and CESQG collections. This survey also allows for the evaluation of customer service satisfaction and public perception of disposal alternatives.

6.1.2 PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS

A full assessment of the program's effectiveness should include evidence of increased public awareness of HHW handling and disposal, and participation at the collection points. Trends in public participation in the temporary collection events and at the permanent center (including door-to-door and CESQG) are analyzed to demonstrate the impact of educational and outreach programs. I Love a Clean San Diego, the County's contractor for the education and public information program will develop customer surveys to determine the level of public awareness of HHW issues.

6.2 EVALUATION CRITERIA

Data on waste types and volumes from the unincorporated areas will be evaluated yearly to determine overall trends in capture rate. Results will take into account population increases by using a growth factor. Existing disposal options, education and public information programs in those areas/communities which a) have a low participation rate according to collection data and b) are illegally disposing relatively more than other areas/communities according to County emergency response data, will be reevaluated and revised to better meet community needs. Program efforts will be focused on additional collection alternatives and/or a focused education and public information effort in that area/community as is determined necessary.

In addition, the annual volume of HHW collected by the program and the incidences of illegal disposal will be calculated and compared with historical data to determine annual changes in volume collected and in incidences of illegal disposal. If the amount of HHW collected increases faster than population growth, it can be reasonably assumed that there is diversion of HHW from the landfills and other illegal disposal methods. If the HHW collected decreases relative to population growth, education methods and disposal options will be reevaluated to determine if the decrease is a result of source reduction efforts rather than decreased disposal options or education.

7.0 REVENUE SOURCES

CURRENT

Current revenue utilized for the funding of the HHW program comes primarily from the County's Non-Exclusive Solid Waste Management Agreement (NESWMA) fee, which is a franchise fee, charged on all solid waste collected in the unincorporated area. The fee is charged to solid waste haulers operating within the unincorporated area. Of this fee, \$1.10 per ton of waste is used to fund the provision of State mandated HHW services.

Additional Program funding is provided through State grants as available. The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) has recently awarded the County of San Diego (lead agency), in partnership with the Cities of Lemon Grove, Santee and El Cajon, an HHW Grant in the amount of \$300,000 for Fiscal Years 2000/2001 thru 2002/2003 to provide increased proper HHW collection opportunities to residents of the East County. Funding priorities include the expansion of services at the existing PHHWCF located in the City of El Cajon, operation of up to four temporary collection events for electronic waste, and coordinated education and outreach programs aimed at promoting source reduction and pollution prevention throughout the San Diego Region. These programs are currently being implemented in a continued effort to fulfill the County's and participating Cities' Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWE) required by State Legislation AB 939 (1989).

ALTERNATIVE AND CONTINGENCY SOURCES

As the HHW program expands and additional collection opportunities are established, operating costs will increase. This may be particularly true in light of the increased categories of universal wastes, including waste electronics. Implementing activities such as the materials exchange program at the PHHWCF in Ramona will help defray disposal costs by promoting the reuse of certain materials.

To provide needed future funding, the County may have to consider additional options such as increasing the NESWMA fee or initiating/supporting legislation requiring Advanced Disposal Fees (ADFs) or recycling fees on hazardous materials at the time of purchase. This type of ADF on motor oil has resulted in funding that assists both local governments and certified used oil collection centers in defraying the costs associated with management of used motor oil throughout the state. Additionally, legislation promoting producer responsibility such as electronic product take-backs, and the development of more recyclable products will be encouraged by the County. Funding options will continue to be evaluated as need arises.