



Board of Health

Tye Menser, Chair * Maria Williams, Vice Chair * Gary Edwards, Member
Beth Harvey, Member * Carolina Mejia, Member * Lynn Nelson, Member
Robin Vazquez, Member

**The Thurston Board of Health has responsibility and authority
for public health in both incorporated and unincorporated
areas of the County.**

Agenda of Tuesday, February 14, 2023

Summary of Timed Items

4:30 p.m.) Call Meeting to Order
4:35 p.m.) Proclamations and Presentations

1) 4:30 p.m.) Call Meeting to Order

- Approval of the Agenda

2) 4:35 p.m.) Proclamations and Presentations

- a) **Item:** National Children's Dental Health Month
Contact: Jamie Caldwell, Clerk of the Board
Action: The Board of Health will proclaim the month of February as National Children's Dental Health Month.
- b) **Item:** ORCAA Introduction
Contact: Jamie Caldwell, Clerk of the Board
Action: The Executive Director of ORCAA will be introduced to the Board of Health and will give an organizational overview.



BoH-AIS-2023-02-07-
CommissionersOffice-
JamieCaldwell-2551.pdf
PDF File
96.5 KB



BoH-AIS-2023-02-14-
Commissioners-
JamieCaldwell-5541.pdf
PDF File
96.5 KB

3) Opportunity for the Public to Address the Board of Health

4 minutes per citizen

4) Department Item

- a) **Description:** Permitting options for temporary food establishments that propose to operate year-round at multiple venues without connection to a public event.
- Contact:** Sammy Berg, Senior Environmental Health Specialist
- Action:** No action will be taken at this time. The Board of Health may choose to take action at a future meeting.



BoH-AIS-2022-12-13-PublicHealth_SocialServices-SammyBerg-0708.pdf
PDF File
1.06 MB

5) Department Item

- a) **Description:** Integrated Pest Management Program Review
- Contact:** Patrick Soderberg, Hazardous Waste Specialist III
- Action:** Environmental Health Division staff will review the Thurston County Integrated Pest Management Program and explain the process for reviewing and approving pesticide use by County Departments or their contractors. This presentation will also summarize the roles and responsibilities the Board of Health and the Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee that are included in Thurston County Pest and Vegetation Management Policy.



BoH-AIS-2023-02-14-PublicHealthandSocialServices-ArtStarry-0116.pdf
PDF File
1.24 MB

6) Health Officer's Report

Dr. Dimyana Abdelmalek will report on various items.

Disability Accommodations: Room 110 is equipped with an assistive listening system and is wheelchair accessible. To request disability accommodations call the Reasonable Accommodation Coordinator at 360-786-5440. Persons with speech or hearing disabilities may call via Washington Relay: 711 or 800-833-6388.



Board of Health AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

Agenda Date: 02/14/2023

Date Created: 11/28/2022

Agenda Item #:

Created by: Sammy Berg, Senior Environmental Health Specialist - Public Health & Social Services - (360)867-2568

Presenter: **Sammy Berg, Senior Environmental Health Specialist - Public Health & Social Services - (360)867-2568**

Item Title:

Permitting options for temporary food establishments that propose to operate year-round at multiple venues without connection to a public event.

Action Needed: Pass Motion

Class of Item: Department

List of Exhibits



2023 Permit Options for
Temp Food Policy BOH
presentation
14Feb2023.ppt
Microsoft PowerPoint 97-
2003 Presentation
4.13 MB

Recommended Action:

No action will be taken at this time. The Board of Health may choose to take action at a future meeting.

Item Description:

The Board of Health directed Environmental Health staff to develop an approval pathway to allow food vendors to operate year-round, at multiple locations, and without connection to public events (street-style food vending). A pilot program was established in 2022 that allowed temporary food establishments to operate year-round at multiple venues. These establishments were inspected frequently, and the results of these inspections were used to develop options for continuing the program. Several options were developed and evaluated with the assistance of the WA Department of Health. We developed a preferred alternative that we believe will meet the needs of food vendors while complying with public health standards and being consistent with the Thurston County Sanitary Code. We reviewed the proposal with temporary food vendors and food industry and trade representatives. These groups support this proposal. Staff will review the proposed program with the Board of Health and ask for authorization to develop the policies needed to implement the new program.

Date Submitted: 11/30/2022

A Proposed Policy for Routine Food Vending



Sammy Berg, RS

Senior Environmental Health Specialist



Public Health and Social Services Department
<http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health>

Health Department Mission

To protect and promote the health of the Thurston County Community, now and in the future.

Food Safety in Thurston County

- Locals regulate retail food in WA
- State Food Code – technical requirements
- Article II of the Thurston County Sanitary Code – our business practices
- Six inspectors
- About 1000 annual permit holders
- Hundreds of temporary food vendors

- Any food prepared for the public needs to be prepared in a safe fashion
- The Food Code sets standards for facility, equipment, and procedures
- The Food Code and our permits separate occasional versus routine food preparation
- Standards are reduced for occasional service



Photo credit: urbanharvest.org

Temporary Food Events

- Generally, at fairs, festivals, and farmers markets
- Most vendors have a single permit that covers one event (one day or weekend)
- We review the applications, and then conduct inspections during the event
 - Problems get corrected on the spot, if possible

May 2022 – Board of Health
directed staff to provide a pathway
for routine food vending

We developed a pilot process, using
temporary food permits for the
summer and then coming back to
the board with recommendations

Occasional food preparation standards

- Jug of water and bucket for hand washing, tubs for washing dishes
- Cooler and ice for cold holding
- Tarp for a ceiling, no walls

Temporary set-ups have challenges:

- Remembering to bring everything, every time
- Weather/seasons have a huge impact

Balancing customer needs against regulations

Being a responsive partner to our customers:

- Adjusting to changing needs of the industry
- Adjusting to emerging challenges
- Balancing those adjustments against being consistent and stable in our business practices
- The public is also our partner

Draft Policy

Based on our experiences and conversations with vendors and other food regulators, we propose the following pathway for routine food vending:

- Combine variance process with annual mobile food permit
- Equipment minimums would include commercial-grade mechanical refrigerator and a portable handwash cabinet
- The proposed menu would need to be supported by the provided equipment

Proposed Requirements

- Work out of an approved commissary
- Have a limited menu
- Have portable handwash sink and refrigerator
- Have their sales locations approved
- Take enhanced food safety training (required by new Food Code this year)

Costs to Vendor

- Annual mobile permit \$ 610
- Variance (1-time fee) \$ 425*
- Initial application fee \$ 750
(unused \$ for review goes towards permit)
- Under \$5000 for startup equipment and permits
- Upfront cost for food truck/trailer ranges from \$50K-\$150K

*not charged for vendors that participated in 2022

Protecting Customers

Food safety standards are met through a combination of:

- Matching menu with equipment
- Providing robust equipment, specifically handwash and refrigeration, and use of approved kitchens
- Increased food safety training (new code requirement)

Pilot Process this Past Summer

- Five vendors requested this option
- Three were good (i.e., experienced vendors and limited menus)
- Two vendors experienced significant issues
- Key factors for success: experienced staff and limited menus





Draft Policy

Based on our experiences and feedback, we propose:

- Combine variance process with annual mobile food permit
 - Enhanced equipment
 - Mobile food application
- Allow continued operation while the vendors go through review and get the added equipment
- For other folks under temporary permits, they would be limited to 4 self-events per year

Questions / Comments?

We will continue work with vendors and stakeholders to evaluate the process.

Program contact information

- **Sammy Berg, RS**

Supervisor, Food & Environmental Services Section
Environmental Health Division

- **Phone:** 360.867.2568

- **Email:** sammy.berg@co.thurston.wa.us

- **Website:** <https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/phss/Pages/food-safety-guidance.aspx>



Board of Health AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

Agenda Date: 02/14/2023

Date Created: 2/3/2023

Agenda Item #:

Created by: Art Starry, Environmental Health Division Director - Public Health and Social Services - 360.867.2587

Presenter: **Patrick Soderberg, Hazardous Waste Specialist III - Environmental Health (Lilly Rd) - 360-867-2586**

Presenter #2: **Art Starry, Environmental Health Division Director - Administration - 360-867-2587**

Additional Presenters:

Item Title:

Integrated Pest Management Program Review

Action Needed: Other

Class of Item: Department

List of Exhibits



IPM Program Process
for 021423 BOH .pptx
Microsoft PowerPoint
Presentation
2.26 MB

Recommended Action:

Environmental Health Division staff will review the Thurston County Integrated Pest Management Program and explain the process for reviewing and approving pesticide use by County Departments or their contractors. This presentation will also summarize the roles and responsibilities the Board of Health and the Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee that are included in Thurston County Pest and Vegetation Management Policy.

Item Description:

Informational

Date Submitted: 2/3/2023

Integrated Pest Management

Program Implementation and Prescription Adoption

Thurston County Public Health and Social Services

February 13, 2023

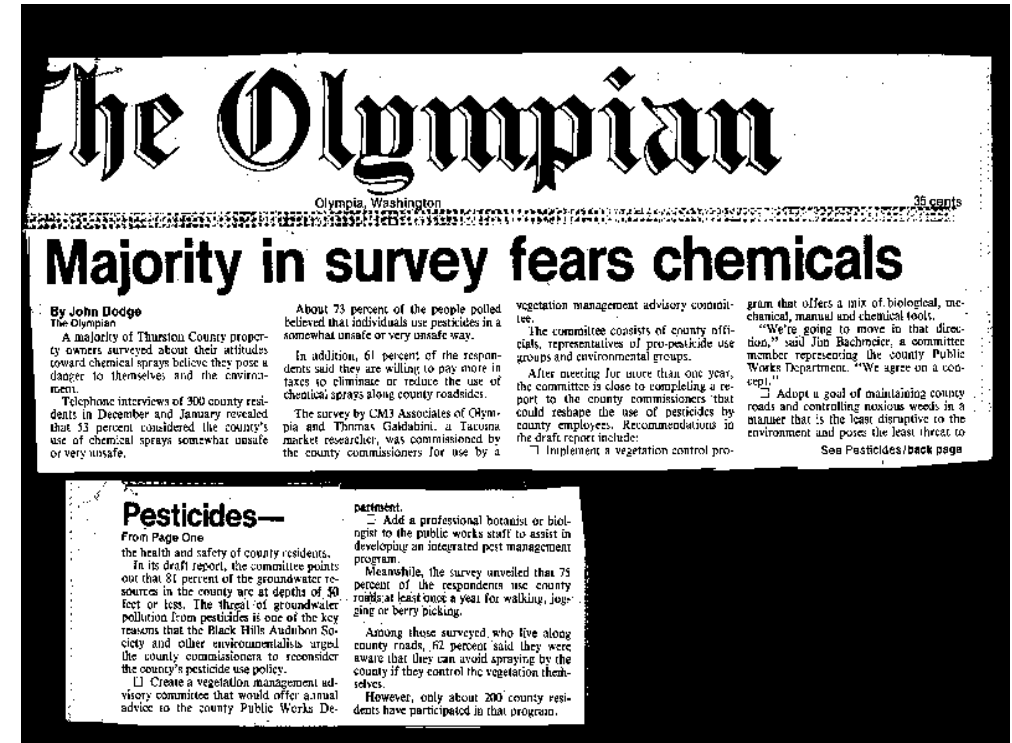


IPM Policy Adopted 1989

Public concerned about County's use of pesticides.

Policy applies to County property and property managed by the County or its contractors.

Intent is to set an example in implementing pest and vegetation management programs that minimize the use of pesticides.



Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

An approach to pest and vegetation control that emphasizes non-chemical tactics to prevent intolerable damage, annoyance, or public safety hazards.

When chemical controls are necessary, they will be the least toxic available and will be used only when no other control methods would be effective or practical.



IPM Programs and Procedures

Departments managing pests or vegetation must develop a written IPM program that is approved by Board of County Commissioners and annually reviewed by Pest and Vegetation Advisory Committee.

Written IPM Programs must include:

- Description of responsibilities and properties maintained
- Operational guidelines and standards
- IPM prescriptions/plans
- Public notification process for pesticide applications
- Record keeping



Prescriptions

Plans utilizing the principals of IPM that are site specific or specific to a pest or type of vegetation.



THURSTON COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED FACT SHEET

Hanging Sedge (*Carex pendula*)

Description:

Hanging Sedge is a large, non-native, perennial, evergreen sedge. It grows 3 to 6 feet tall and 3.3 feet wide, forming loose clumps. The leaves are green and hairless, with a red-purple base. Hanging sedge has pendulous, off-white to light yellow inflorescence, that are 3 to 12 inches long. It blooms from May to September. The fruits are small (2.6 to 4 mm long) and three sided. Flowers and fruits appear brown once they have matured.

Impacts:

Hanging sedge is native to Europe, Northern Africa and Western Asia. It was introduced to the Pacific Northwest as an ornamental plant. It can readily escape cultivation, becoming invasive in moist, shaded sites along creeks, trails, wet ditches, drainages, riparian areas and in forest

understories. It forms dense patches, and outcompetes native vegetation. This negatively impacts local ecosystems by altering plant communities and reducing forage and habitat for wildlife. In parts of Oregon, hanging sedge has been found reaching up to 85% ground cover at some sites. It reproduces by seed or rhizomes. One mature plant can produce up to 20,000 seeds, which spread easily in water and can have a germination rate of up to 90%.

Control Options:

Thurston County's Integrated Pest Management emphasizes cultural, biological, and manual control methods to keep pests and vegetation problems low enough to prevent damage. The strategy of Thurston County's IPM policy is to minimize the use of pesticides. You should monitor the site in subsequent growing seasons and control any re-growth that may occur.

► Cultural / Habitat

The most effective control of hanging sedge is prevention. Wherever possible, prevent plants from going to seed. If an area is known to be infested, it's important to minimize soil disturbance, which can encourage seed germination. Replant an area with native vegetation to add competition and prevent re-establishment of hanging sedge. Improving drainage can help to change site conditions and discourage hanging sedge establishment in an area. Clean vehicles, boots, clothing, and pets after visiting and area infested with hanging sedge.

► Manual / Mechanical

Small, isolated infestations (< 20 plants) can be dug out. Be sure to remove all roots as they can re-sprout into new plants. Take care to minimize ground disturbance and replant an area with native or desired vegetation to add competition. For larger infestations (> 20 plants) chemical control may be necessary. If plants are flowering or going to seed it may be necessary to deadhead and bag material to prevent seed dispersal. Cutting or mowing plants can help to delay seed production.

► Biological

There are no bio-controls available for hanging sedge in Washington.



Prescription Components

Monitoring – identify and evaluate extent of problem

Injury and Action Levels – the point when control is needed to prevent intolerable damage, annoyance, or public safety hazards.

Timing – apply actions for greatest control and least impact on non-target wildlife.

Selecting Strategy – least disruptive to nature, least hazardous to people and wildlife, long-term reduction of pest, cost effective.



Active Ingredient Evaluation

When chemical controls are necessary, they will be the least toxic available.

Information to be considered

- Active ingredients
- Other ingredients
- Degradation chemicals
- Bioaccumulation
- Acute toxicity
- Aquatic toxicity
- Applicator safety
- Skin / eye irritation
- Carcinogenicity
- Mutagenicity
- Developmental toxicity
- Reproductive toxicity
- Neurotoxicity
- Persistence
- Mobility
- Data gaps



Active Ingredient Evaluation

Pesticides with a high degree of hazard include those having any one of the following chronic toxicity characteristics:

Carcinogenicity

Developmental toxicity

Reproductive toxicity

Mutagenicity

Persistence + Bioaccumulation

Mobility + Persistence (with high toxicity)

Mobility + Persistence (with low toxicity) = Moderate hazard



emamectin benzoate

Review Date: 11/03/2014
CAS #:

Type	Systemic insecticides
Controls	Kills insects that suck or chew plant material that has been treated.
Mode of Action	Works on the nervous system, causing insect paralysis and death.
Thurston County Review Summary: Emamectin benzoate is a mixture of emamectin B1a (>90%) and emamectin B1b (<10%) CAS # 155569-91-8 Emamectin benzoate is rated high in hazard and products containing it fail Thurston County/w pesticide review criteria. Emamectin benzoate if rated high in hazard due to the potential for increased susceptibility to infants and developing fetuses. Toxicity testing caused reproductive/developmental toxicity to offspring at dose concentrations that did not cause maternal toxicity (Reference 3). Foliar applications of emamectin benzoate insecticides can create concentrations on vegetation that is high in hazard to bees and other beneficial insects.	

MOBILITY

Property	Value	Reference	Value Rating
Water Solubility (mg/L)	930	3	Moderate
Soil Sorption (Kd=mL/g)	219 to 2,037	3	Low
Organic Sorption (Koc=mL/g)	25,000 to 730,000	3	Low
Mobility Summary: Emamectin benzoate binds well to all soil types. The hazard for it to move off the site of application with rain or irrigation water is rated low.			

PERSISTENCE

Property	Value	Reference	Value Rating
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	0.00000003	1	High
Biotic or Aerobic Half-life (days)	25 to 414	1	High
Photolysis Half-life (days)	2.5 (soil)	1	Low
Terrestrial Field Test Half-life (days)	6.2 (foliar)	3	Low
Hydrolysis Half-life (days)	Stable	3	High
Anaerobic Half-life (days)	1,281	3	High
Aquatic Field Test Half-life (days)	Value not found		
Persistence Summary: The time it took emamectin benzoate to degrade to half of the original concentration in four different soil types varied from 25 to 414 days. In another test, it took 63 to 72 days for half of it to degrade. In sunlight, emamectin benzoate degrades to half of the applied concentration in a few days. Emamectin benzoate is expected to degrade to half of the applied concentration in about a week when it is on the surface of a plant, although it is unknown how long it takes to degrade when it is within a plant. Based on the soil half life, emamectin benzoate is rated high in hazard for persistence because it is likely to take more than 60 days to degrade to half of the applied concentration when it is not in sunlight. When injected into trees, emamectin benzoate can provide control of certain insects for over two years (which is considered highly persistent).			

BIOACCUMULATION

Property	Value	Reference	Value Rating
Bioaccumulation Factor	Value not found		
Bioconcentration Factor	30	2	Low
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient	log Kow = 5	2	High
Bioaccumulation Summary: The octanol/water partition coefficient (log Kow = 5) indicates that emamectin benzoate may accumulate in fish or animals. Rats dosed with emamectin benzoate eliminated up to 90% in 5 days and 50% was elimination in about 1.5 days (Reference 2). The rapid elimination indicates a low potential to bioaccumulate in mammals. In a study with bluegill sunfish, a bioconcentration factor of 30 was calculated for edible tissue, which is considered to be a low potential for accumulation (Reference 2). The hazard for bioaccumulation potential is rated low.			

ACUTE WILDLIFE TOXICITY VALUES and Risk Assessment

Test Subject	Value	Reference	Toxicity Rating
Mammalian (LD50)	22 mg/kg and 53 mg/kg	2	High
Avian (LD50)	46 mg/kg bw	2	High
Honey bee or insect (LD50)	0.0035 ug/bee	2	Very high
Annelida -worms (LC50)	Value not found		
Fish (LC50)	180 ug/L	3	High
Crustacean (LC50)	1 ug/L	3	Very high
Mollusk (LC50)	490 ug/L	3	High
Amphibian (LD50 or LC50)	Value not found		

Acute Toxicity Testing and Ecotoxicity Summary:

Single-dose toxicity testing indicates that emamectin benzoate is highly or very highly toxic to all groups of organisms tested (Reference 1, 2 and 3).

A high risk to non-target arthropods and bees was identified in the EU risk assessment of emamectin benzoate applications made to grapes (Reference 1). There was substantial bee mortality noted following a foliar application to an alfalfa field at a rate of about 0.14 pounds of active ingredient per acre (Reference 2).

The EPA evaluated risk to non-target organisms from exposures to emamectin benzoate following spray applications (air blast, ground spray or aerial spray) to pome fruits (apples, pears, etc.) or tree nuts at a maximum application rate of 0.015 pounds of active ingredient per acre and found that the risk to birds and small mammals may exceed the level of concern for non-lethal toxicity (neurotoxicity) that could impair survival or reproductive success (Reference 3). The risk from potential short-term or long-term exposures to fish and other aquatic organisms following pome fruit or tree nut applications of emamectin benzoate at the maximum rate was below the EPA's calculated level of concern (Reference 3).

ACUTE HUMAN TOXICITY - Risk Assessment

Subject and Scenario	Route	Dose of Concern	Exposure	Margin of Safety	Reference	Risk Rating
Injecting 160 trees (without gloves)	Dermal + inhalation	0.00025 mg/kg/day	0.00041 mg/kg/day	<1	3	High
Injecting 160 trees (with gloves)	Dermal + inhalation	0.00025 mg/kg/day	0.000013 mg/kg/day	19	3	Low
Child eating 1 gram of leaves from treated tree	Oral ingestion	0.00025 mg/kg/day	0.0002 mg/kg/day	1.25	3	High
Other short-term exposures were not evaluated						

Acute Toxicity Risk Assessment Summary:

Acute toxicity risk assessments were compared to a dose of concern based on the "no effect" level of 0.075 mg/kg/day (neurotoxicity was observed at 0.1 mg/kg/day) and a safety factor of 300. Dermal absorption was determined to be 1% for concentrated products and 2% for the diluted products.

Risk from potential exposures to workers performing mixing and loading emamectin benzoate for 160 tree injections without gloves is rated high in hazard. If the worker wears chemical resistant gloves the resulting exposure would be rated low in hazard. The product label for tree injection requires that applicators wear chemically resistant gloves, so the risk assessment that includes chemically resistant gloves is more predictive of risk from potential exposures to applicators.

The highly conservative risk assessment calculated for a child eating leaves from a treated ash tree was derived from numerous assumptions about the distribution of emamectin benzoate throughout a tree. If the assumption about the chemical being distributed only to the leaves, then the risk to the child would be rated high in hazard. However, this is a very conservative estimate because it is very unlikely that the chemical will be sent to all the leaves with none of the chemical staying in the wood. The risk to a child is more likely moderate to low in hazard (but there is no data to support a lowering of the risk assessment).

Risk assessments that evaluate potential exposures to surface water were only performed for spills into small surface water bodies. Thurston County rates potential exposure hazards based on post-application risks, not from risk based on exposures from spills.



Pest and Vegetation Advisory Committee

The committee shall review and make recommendations to all programs affected by the policy, the Board of County Commissioners and the Board of Health.

- I. Evaluate the pesticide hazard reviews conducted by Environmental Health
- II. Evaluate and make program recommendations on IPM prescriptions
- III. Provide recommendation to Board of Health on adoption of prescriptions



Board of Health

Prescription Review

IPM prescriptions involving application of pesticides to Sensitive Areas or include a high hazard pesticide shall be approved by the Thurston County Board of Health at a public meeting.

Review Criteria:

- I. The pest and vegetation problem has been assessed, and the action level has been met;
- II. The use of the pesticide is a necessary element of the integrated pest and vegetation management prescription;
- III. The risk to public health, ground water, and the environment is determined to be minimal.



Submission of IPM Prescription by Department

Prescriptions describe the pest problem, injury/action level, monitoring process, non-chemical and chemical control strategy.

Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee reviews prescription

Committee may propose edits to prescriptions to meet policy goals

**Committee makes a recommendation
to BOH to approve or reject prescription**

**Board of Health approves
IPM prescription**

**Board of Health rejects
IPM prescription**

Department can execute IPM prescription

Thank You!

Patrick Soderberg

Thurston County IPM Program Coordinator

Patrick.Soderberg@co.thurston.wa.us

www.GrowSmartGrowSafe.org

360-463-1674



Board of Health AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

Agenda Date: 02/14/2023

Date Created: 2/3/2023

Agenda Item #:

Created by: Jamie Caldwell, Clerk of the Board - Commissioners Office - 360-786-5440

Presenter: **Jamie Caldwell, Clerk of the Board - Commissioners Office - 360-786-5440**

Item Title:

National Children's Dental Health Month

Action Needed: Pass Motion

Class of Item: Timed - Presentation

List of Exhibits

 File Attachment

Recommended Action:

The Board of Health will proclaim the month of February as National Children's Dental Health Month

Item Description:

None

Date Submitted: 2/3/2023

THURSTON COUNTY

Proclamation

National Children's Dental Health Month

***WHEREAS**, oral health is essential to an individual's general health and quality of life; and*

***WHEREAS**, oral health connects to your overall health, and is integral to general health; and*

***WHEREAS**, Thurston County Public Health and Social Services has prioritized Oral Health in the 2020-2024 Department Strategic Plan as a key approach needed to encourage healthy living; and*

***WHEREAS**, there are associations between oral health and diabetes, heart disease, lung disease, babies born low-birthweight, and babies born prematurely; and*

***WHEREAS**, Thurston County children are having difficulty accessing dental care and are experiencing preventable oral health issues; and*

***WHEREAS**, Thurston County children and adults are experiencing preventable dental pain and tooth loss; and*

***WHEREAS**, Thurston County Public Health and Social Services' Oral Health Program is working with local partners including the Thurston Oral Health Network, local school districts and the Lewis-Mason-Thurston Area Agency on Aging to address oral health disparities; and*

***WHEREAS**, oral health should not be dependent on age, income, race, ethnicity, gender, or geography and reducing oral health disparities in Thurston County will have a meaningful impact on the health of local residents; and*

***WHEREAS**, the American Dental Association celebrates National Children's Dental Health Month every February as "a month-long national health observance that brings together thousands of dedicated professionals, health care providers and educators to promote the benefits of good oral health to children, their caregivers, teachers and many others."*

***NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, the Thurston County Board of Health hereby proclaims February as Children's Dental Health Month in Thurston County, in recognition of the importance of the awareness of oral health and urges all residents to recognize the critical importance of how oral health affects overall health.*

Adopted this 14th day of February 2023
BOARD OF HEALTH





Board of Health AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

Agenda Date: 02/14/2023

Date Created: 2/3/2023

Agenda Item #:

Created by: Jamie Caldwell, Clerk of the Board - Commissioners - 360-786-5440

Presenter: **Jamie Caldwell, Clerk of the Board - Commissioners - 360-786-5440**

Item Title:

ORCAA Introduction

Action Needed: Pass Motion

Class of Item: Timed - Presentation

List of Exhibits

 File Attachment

Recommended Action:

The Executive Director of ORCAA will be introduced to the Board of Health and will give an organizational overview.

Item Description:

None

Date Submitted: 2/3/2023

ORCAA: Who we are and what we do

The Olympic Region Clean Air Agency (ORCAA) is a local government agency charged with regulatory and enforcement authority for air quality issues in Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston counties. ORCAA is one of seven such regional air pollution control agencies in Washington state.

Established in 1968 after passage of the Clean Air Washington Act (RCW 70.15A), the agency is responsible for enforcing federal, state and local air pollution standards.

Agency Mission

ORCAA promotes air quality that protects human health and welfare and the environment while maintaining the social and economic well being in ORCAA's jurisdiction.

ORCAA's primary goal, through sound management, creative programs and public education, is to provide citizens in its jurisdiction with clean air.

Agency History and Description

The Olympic Region Clean Air Agency (ORCAA) is a local government agency charged with regulatory and enforcement authority for air quality issues in Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston counties. ORCAA is one of seven such regional air pollution control agencies in Washington state.

Established in 1968 after passage of the Clean Air Washington Act (RCW 70.15A), the agency is responsible for enforcing federal, state and local air pollution standards and governing air pollutant emissions from new and existing sources. A nine-member Board of Directors establishes the policies and oversees the operations of the agency.

The Board comprises a representative from each of the six counties in ORCAA's jurisdiction, plus representatives of the three largest cities in the territory; Lacey, Olympia and Tumwater.

For more information about air quality in ORCAA's jurisdiction, contact the agency at:

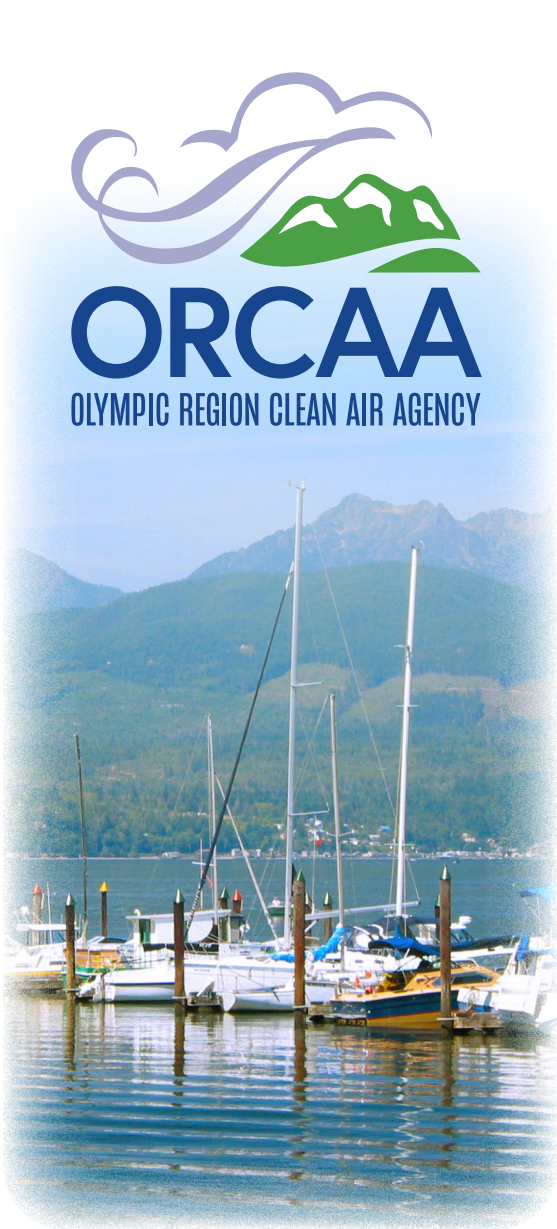
Olympic Region Clean Air Agency

2940 Limited Lane NW
Olympia WA 98502
(360) 539-7610
FAX: (360) 491-6308

www.ORCAA.org



ORCAA is an equal opportunity employer
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Olympic Region

Clean Air Agency

*Serving Clallam, Grays Harbor,
Jefferson, Mason, Pacific & Thurston
Counties*



ORCAA Works with Businesses & Residents

Whether you are a property owner, do-it-yourself remodeler, a professional contractor, or a business owner, you need to be aware of our Clean Air Laws and Regulations.

Any project may impact air quality, so it is important to contact Olympic Region Clean Air Agency (ORCAA) prior to starting your job.

If you own or operate a business within ORCAA's six-county jurisdiction and that business emits air pollution, it must be registered with the agency.

The registration information allows ORCAA to determine the effectiveness of air pollution control strategies. Permit applications are also available online. Visit, www.ORCAA.org

Got a Project Planned? Be Air Aware!

The Olympic Region Clean Air Agency (ORCAA) issues permits to businesses and individuals for a number of activities that may impact local air quality.

The Five Most Common Air-Related Permits are:

1. **Residential Asbestos removal**
2. **Commercial Asbestos removal**
3. **Demolition**
4. **Land Clearing Burning**
5. **Notice of Construction (business operating permit)**

Examples of activities requiring an ORCAA permit:

- Agricultural burns
- Asbestos abatement/removal
- Auto body shops
- Boat manufacturing or repair
- Boilers (non-electric)
- Cabinet Shops
- Coating Applications
- Coffee roasters
- Concrete batch plants
- Demolition projects
- Dry-cleaning
- Fiberglass application
- Fire training burns
- Gas stations
- Incinerators
- Internal combustion generators (stationary)
- Kilns
- Landfills
- Log yards
- Metal fabrication
- Paint/finish spray coating
- Powder Coating
- Printing/publishing
- Saw mills
- Wood working shops



It is ILLEGAL to use Burn Barrels anywhere in Washington!