

WHERE ELSE IS LEAD IS FOUND?

- **Paint** Many homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint.
- **Toys and Toy Jewelry.** Some toys and toy jewelry have been found to contain levels of lead that can pose a serious health risk to children.
- **Drinking water** Your home may have plumbing which used lead or lead solder. Call Clark County Public Health (360-397-8428) or your local water supplier for information about testing your water.
- **Soil around a home** Soil can pick up lead from exterior paint or other sources. Children playing in yards can ingest or inhale lead dust.
- **On Your Job or at Home** You should shower and change clothes after working with lead on your job or at home with a hobby (e.g., pottery or stained glass). Also launder any lead contaminated clothes separately.
- **Containers** Food and liquids stored in lead-glazed pottery or porcelain or lead crystal can become contaminated from lead leaching from these containers.

For more information about lead and lead hazards please call (360) 397-6118 ext. 4352 or visit www.RecyclingA-Z.com



Solid Waste Regional Planning and Programs are a cooperative effort of Battle Ground, Camas, Clark County, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver, Washougal, and Yacolt.

HELP CLARK COUNTY GET THE LEAD OUT

Lead acid batteries, lead shot, lead fishing weights and lead wheel weights may be taken to a Household Hazardous Waste disposal facility or event to be recycled. The locations and the hours and days of operation of the facilities and events are listed below:

Central Transfer & Recycling Center

11034 NE 117th Avenue
(360) 256-8482
Saturday/Sunday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

West Van Materials Recovery Center

6601 NW Old Lower River Road
(360) 737-1727
Friday/ Saturday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Philip Services

625 S. 32nd; Washougal
(360) 835-8594
1st Tuesday, 10:30 a.m. 3:30 p.m.

Mobile collection events

Call Clark County Public Works
(360) 397-6118, ext. 4352 for more information.

For more information about other household hazardous wastes, please call (360) 397-6118 ext. 4352 or visit RecyclingA-Z.com.



WHAT IS LEAD?

Lead is a naturally occurring non-ferrous metal found in the earth's crust. It has been used in commercial and household products for thousands of years.

In the past lead was used in paint, gasoline, pottery, water pipes and other products.

Lead poisoning occurs when lead builds up in the body. Children and adults can get lead poisoning though ingesting (eating) or inhaling (breathing) materials or dusts that contain lead).

There is no safe level of lead. When lead is absorbed, it has an adverse affect on your nervous systems. Animals are also adversely effected from inhaling or ingesting lead.

- Medical research shows that lead can harm human health even at low exposure levels.
- Lead poisoning is widespread and preventable.
- Some of the adverse effects of lead include learning abnormalities and behavioral problems in children.
- Kids are more vulnerable to lead than adults; but lead effects all human health and the environment.

Lead, is one of the most hazardous, toxic metals because of its ability to accumulate as it is absorbed in a body. Lead also has a long life in the environment.



For an alternative format, contact the Clark County ADA Compliance Office.
Voice (360) 397-2025 TTY (360) 397-2445 E-mail ADA@clark.wa.gov



Printed on 100 percent recycled paper containing 50 percent post-consumer waste.

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CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

LEAD ACID BATTERIES

A vehicle battery is a wet cell battery, which can contain an average of 21 pounds of lead (a highly toxic metal), three pounds of plastic and one gallon of sulfuric acid (a corrosive electrolyte solution).



The lead and sulfuric acid from these batteries can seep into the soil and contaminate ground water, potentially affecting the quality of our drinking water supply. Improper storage or disposal can threaten human health and the environment.

Over 600 tons of lead from discarded or improperly stored lead batteries are released annually into the Washington State environment.

A used battery that still has useful life may be reconditioned for resale. Worn-out batteries are routed to lead reclaiming plants where the lead is extracted and used in the manufacture of new batteries.

The plastic and sulfuric acid can also be recycled. Recycling spent batteries protects our community and the environment, and saves the energy and cost of raw materials.

What You Can Do:

- Recycle lead acid batteries at a Household Hazardous Waste disposal facility or mobile collection event.

LEAD SHOT

Lead is used in making ammunition because the density and hardness of lead provide desirable ballistic properties.

Lead shot from hunting and recreational shooting can expose dozens of bird species and other wildlife to the toxic effects of lead poisoning.

Every year over 600 tons of spent lead shot end up on or in Washington's lands or waterways.

Many animals are directly exposed to lead when they mistake lead fragments for food or grit, people or animals can then be exposed if they eat an animal killed with lead shot.

Not long ago, hundreds of thousands of waterfowl in North America died every year from the ingestion of lead shotgun pellets.

Since the 1991 nationwide ban on hunting waterfowl with lead shot, lead poisoning in waterfowl has been greatly reduced.

What You Can Do:

- Current nontoxic alternative shot shell loads include: steel, tungsten, tungsten-alloys, bismuth and tin.
- Recycle lead shot at a Household Hazardous Waste disposal facility or mobile collection event.

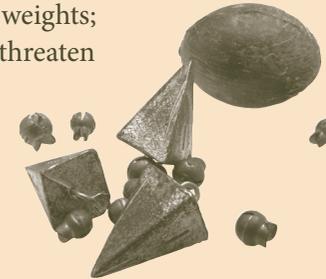


LEAD FISHING WEIGHTS

Alternatives to lead sinkers and jigs include steel, bismuth, tin, tungsten, alloys of these metals, and metal/plastic or metal/ceramic combinations.

Caution: Avoid zinc fishing weights; they are sufficiently toxic to threaten aquatic birds.

Every year over 60 tons of lead fishing weights are left in Washington State waters.



What You Can Do

- If you still use lead weights – do not let children handle lead weights and never put lead sinkers in your mouth.
- Stop using lead weights, including lead-weighted jigs and lead-weighted lures.
- Buy lead-free tackle from retailers that stock lead-free tackle or ask your current retailer to stock lead-free tackle products.
- Recover snagged tackle – hooks, lures and monofilament are hazards to wildlife, whether or not they are made with lead.
- Encourage fellow anglers to follow your example.
- Recycle lead fishing weights at a Household Hazardous Waste disposal facility or mobile collection event.

LEAD WHEEL WEIGHTS

An average vehicle contains ten wheel weights (two on each of the four wheels and two more on the spare), the majority of which are clip-on types that can detach from the wheel's rim.

They commonly fall off where a vehicle rapidly changes momentum – slowing down for traffic lights or turning onto a side street or into a business.

Recent studies have documented that on average 5% of these wheel weights fall off onto roadways.

This means, that every year approximately 40 tons of lead wheel weights are deposited onto Washington's roads. Once on a roadway, they can be pulverized by traffic and then washed into stormdrains or surface water when it rains.

Busy streets and parking lots are the primary sources of lead in urban runoff and can contaminate a water supply and harm aquatic life.



What You Can Do:

- Use alternative wheel weights made of steel. These have become standard practice in Europe, but are new in the United States.
- Recycle lead wheel weights at a Household Hazardous Waste disposal facility or mobile collection event.

Please see collection information on the back of this brochure. For more recycling or disposal information visit RecyclingA-Z.com or call (360) 397-6118 ext. 4532.