



# SECTION 7

## MERCURY POLLUTION PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

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## 7. MERCURY POLLUTION PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

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### INTRODUCTION

The Program's reissued NPDES permit states that municipal stormwater discharges may be causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality standards for mercury. Mercury has been found in sediments in South San Francisco Bay and the Guadalupe River Watershed. Some types of fish caught in the Bay contain mercury and other pollutants at concentrations that may threaten the health of humans consuming those fish. In response, the California Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment issued an interim fish consumption advisory. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has listed the Bay and the Guadalupe River Watershed (including the Guadalupe River, Alamos Creek, Guadalupe Creek, Calero Reservoir, and Guadalupe Reservoir) as impaired by mercury under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. In accordance with Section 303(d), the Regional Board is required to establish a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for mercury in the South San Francisco Bay and the Guadalupe River Watershed.

Permit Provision C.9.c. requires the Program to address the impairment by developing and implementing a mercury pollution prevention plan. The Program developed a Mercury Pollution Prevention Plan (Mercury Plan) consistent with this Provision. The Mercury Plan was submitted to the Regional Board on March 1, 2002 as part of the Program's FY 02-03 Work Plan. This section of the FY 02-03 Annual Report describes and evaluates Mercury Plan tasks completed during FY 02-03.

### MERCURY POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The Mercury Plan is based on the premise that a Bay area-wide approach (and coordination) in addressing mercury pollution prevention will be most successful. For this reason, many of the actions identified in the Mercury Plan are for Program-level participation in regional efforts. These efforts are supplemented by countywide and local efforts.

The Mercury Pollution Prevention Plan addresses five general goals:

- I. **Municipal Use of Mercury-Containing Products** – Eliminate all unnecessary municipal use of mercury-containing products and establish proper disposal methods for products that cannot be eliminated.
- II. **Household Hazardous Waste Collection** – Provide mercury-containing product disposal services through household hazardous waste (HHW) collection programs for residents and small businesses, and encourage use of these programs.
- III. **Monitoring and Science** – Participate in coordinated monitoring efforts to support mercury TMDL development and implementation, including assessment of air pollution sources of mercury and concentrations of mercury in sediment.
- IV. **Regional, State, and Federal Coordination** – Actively participate in regional, state and federal coordination efforts to achieve a reduction in the amount of mercury in urban runoff and air emissions.
- V. **Public Education and Outreach** – Increase awareness of proper disposal of mercury-containing products and available non-mercury containing alternatives.

The Mercury Plan identifies actions that will be implemented at the Program level, municipality level, or both; and provides the schedule for initiation and/or completion of Program-level actions. The details of municipality actions and schedules are included in the individual Co-permittee work plans and/or annual reports, as appropriate.

### **FY 02-03 MERCURY POLLUTION PREVENTION ACTIVITIES**

The status of the Program's FY 02-03 Mercury Plan tasks is summarized in Table 7-1. Highlights of Program accomplishments, as developed and/or implemented by the Mercury P2 Plan AHTG, PIP AHTG, Program staff and municipalities are provided below.

#### **Mercury-Containing Product Survey**

In fulfillment of Action I.A of the Mercury Plan, the Mercury P2 Plan AHTG and Program staff developed a survey to determine the types of mercury-containing products used by municipalities. The objective of the survey was to assess the municipal mercury-containing products being used, their locations, and waste disposal and purchasing routes; and identify the level of awareness of product alternatives and proper disposal methods. The Management Committee reviewed and approved the survey in October 2002. On November 5, 2002, the survey was distributed (by electronic mail) to municipal staff contacts identified by the Management Committee. The surveys were completed and returned to the Program by February 2003. Thirteen survey summary tables were provided to the Management Committee in June 2003. Survey results are provided within Appendix F-1.

Tables 1 through 11 summarize how Co-permittee dispose of or recycle older products and/or substitute older products with new mercury-free, or reduced mercury-containing products. Each table represents a response from a different facility type (e.g., laboratory space, parks and recreation, general maintenance, etc). Certain tables contain more information when compared to others due to differences in Co-permittee activity (purchase and disposal) and municipal facility types. The last column, presents the results of the question "have Hg-free or reduced Hg product alternatives have been sought". A "Yes" response indicates alternatives have been investigated and implemented. A "No" response has several interpretations. They include the following:

- 1) Economically unfeasible;
- 2) Too much effort for a minor item;
- 3) Not aware that alternatives exist;
- 4) Municipal staff are not aware of which products do or do not contain mercury;
- 5) Product has not required replacement. When replacement is necessary, an off-site contractor will handle the repair/replacement; or
- 6) If replaced, the replacement parts must meet manufacturer specifications.

Table 12 summarizes the facility types and the number of municipalities that have identified each facility type. Table 13 summarizes the mercury-free or reduced mercury alternatives currently being used by Co-permittees.

### **Guidelines for Reduction and Management of Mercury-Containing Products**

In December 2002, the Mercury P2 Plan AHTG and Program staff began developing guidelines for the reduction and management of mercury-containing products identified for virtual elimination.

The Guidelines For Mercury-containing Products Reduction and Management fulfill Permit Provision C.9.c; and Mercury Plan Actions I.E. and II.C. Information regarding current use, purchasing and disposal practices of mercury containing products was gathered using the Mercury-Containing Product Survey. As a result, this information as well as the collaborative efforts of the Mercury P2 Plan AHTG were used to develop the guidelines.

The goals of the Guidelines for Mercury-Containing Products Reduction and Management are to: 1) work towards the virtual elimination of mercury from controllable sources that may affect urban runoff due to agency operations; and 2) establish proper recycling and disposal methods for products that cannot be eliminated due to technological, safety or economic factors.

A final draft of the Guidelines was submitted to the Management Committee in March 2003. The Management Committee approved the Guidelines in April 2003. The Guidelines are provided in Appendix F-2. Co-permittees will begin implementation in FY 03-04.

### **Mercury Virtual Elimination Policy**

In January 2002, Mercury P2 Plan AHTG and Program staff began developing a model mercury virtual elimination policy to fulfill Permit Provision C.9.c. and Mercury Plan Action I.C. The model policy, which requires the virtual elimination of mercury from controllable sources in urban runoff, was submitted to the Management Committee in March 2003 and approved in April 2003 (See Appendix F-3). The model policy serves only as suggested language. It was recommended that Co-permittees review the EPA's document entitled *Developing a Virtual Elimination Strategy For Mercury* (October 1999) for additional language regarding virtual elimination.

In accordance with the Mercury Plan, Co-permittees are required to adopt a Mercury Virtual Elimination policy, procedure, or ordinance that appropriately satisfies their needs and municipal requirements during FY 03-04.

### **Mercury PI/P Workgroup**

In December 2002, Program staff established a new Work Group called the Mercury Pollution Prevention Outreach Work Group. This Work Group will implement the Public Education and Outreach element of the Mercury Plan by organizing a public education, outreach and participation program designed to reach residential and commercial users of mercury-containing products.

During FY 02-03, the Mercury Pollution Prevention Outreach Work Group collaborated with the Santa Clara County Household Hazardous Waste Program (CoHHW Program) on a two-year, two-phase fluorescent light tube (FLT) recycling campaign. A fact sheet on the proper disposal of fluorescent lamps and other mercury-containing household items was developed and added to the Watershed Watch web site ([www.watershedwatch.net](http://www.watershedwatch.net)). Radio and print ads regarding the proper disposal of fluorescent lamps and other hazardous materials (at the CoHHW Program) ran from mid April to mid May. To encourage the use of the CoHHW Program, tickets to the San Jose Saber Cats game on May 5, 2003 were offered as an incentive to residents

properly disposing mercury-containing wastes. A video public service announcement on the proper disposal of mercury-containing wastes (obtained from STOPPP and customized for Program use) was provided to Co-permittees for broadcast on local city cable.

The first phase of the two-phase fluorescent light tube (FLT) recycling campaign will target residents and the second phase will target small businesses. The main objective of both phases is to show the negative health and environmental impacts of mercury and the methods available to the public for the proper disposal of fluorescent light tubes.

Program staff developed survey forms to evaluate the effectiveness of the Mercury P2 Outreach advertising conducted by the Program's Watershed Watch Campaign in April and May 2003. Residents bringing mercury-containing wastes to the CoHHW Program were requested to complete the survey forms. From April through June 2003, the CoHHW Program compiled the information collected from the completed surveys. Section 3 (PI/P Activities) provides additional information regarding this Work Group's activities and the results of their survey.

### Grant Proposals

In FY 02-03, Program staff assisted the County Household Hazardous Waste Program (CoHHW) to apply for grant funding from the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), which is available under the California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act of 1991 and the California Integrated Waste Management Act. The CoHHW Program submitted a Mercury Reduction Grant to the CIWMB on April 5, 2002. The grant proposed to: 1) Develop an aggressive mercury reduction education and collection campaign for residents and municipal employees in partnership with water resource, solid waste and hazardous waste agencies, and 2) Expand mercury collection opportunities by increasing service at HHW facilities, conducting work-site thermometer collections, and establishing a pilot retail take-back program, and 3) Measure and compare effectiveness of outreach and collection mechanisms and prepare recommendations for other HHW programs expanding mercury collections<sup>1</sup>. The CoHHW was notified in October 2002 that their submittal was not awarded grant funding.

### Monitoring and Science

The Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative (SCBWMI) is serving as the stakeholder forum for the development of the Guadalupe River TMDL Report for Mercury. The Guadalupe River Watershed encompasses parts of San Jose, Los Gatos, Campbell, Monte Sereno and Santa Clara. The Program is a stakeholder in the Guadalupe River TMDL. The Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) and the City of San Jose are taking lead roles in the TMDL development process. Program staff is also participating in the TMDL process. During FY 02-03, Program staff assisted Regional Board staff with organizing the SCBWMI Watershed Assessment Subgroup (WAS) Guadalupe Mercury Work Group (Work Group) meeting in January 2003 and provided information to possible Stakeholder Group members.

The SCVWD entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Regional Board and gave the Notice to Proceed to the Guadalupe River Watershed Mercury TMDL Phase I project consultant in March 2003. The consultant will produce a Problem Statement, Sampling Plans and Data Analysis Reports. The Work Group is a technical body that reviews and assists in directing technical work to develop the information upon which the Guadalupe River Watershed TMDL will be based. The larger stakeholder group is the decision-making body and forum for

<sup>1</sup> Memorandum to SCVURPPP Management Committee, from Rob D'Arcy, Santa Clara Household Hazardous Waste Program, re Existing Capabilities of the Santa Clara County Household Hazardous Waste Program and Potential Impacts of Regional Efforts to Collect and Recycle Mercury-Containing Devices, June 19, 2002.

discussion and integration of technical and non-technical issues and will reach consensus on the TMDL and Implementation Plan.

In FY 02-03, Program staff attended three meetings along with many Co-permittee staff. In addition, Program staff reviewed and commented on four draft technical memoranda developed by the consultant. In FY 03-04, environmental monitoring will begin in the watershed. Program and Co-permittee staff will continue to participate in the development of the Guadalupe River Watershed TMDL for Mercury by attending meetings and reviewing technical results and reports.

The Program continued to provide financial support to the Regional Monitoring Program (RMP), including the Mercury Deposition Network Pilot Study. In addition, Program and Co-permittee staff actively participates in RMP Technical Review Committee (TRC) and Steering Committee (SC) meetings and provides meeting summaries to the Management Committee. Staff reviewed available reports and provided comments on the proposed 2004 Draft Monitoring Plan.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding development of a Water Quality Attainment Strategy for San Francisco Bay-Delta and Tributaries was entered into by the Regional Board, Bay Area Clean Water Agencies (BACWA), and Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA) on August 6, 2001, and includes the development of TMDLs for 303(d) pollutants including mercury. This group is referred to as the Clean Estuary Partnership (CEP). As a member agency of BASMAA, SCVURPPP is involved in the development and funding of potential projects for the mercury TMDL. Program staff has been participating in the CEP technical committee meetings and CEP Board meetings. In addition, a City of San Jose staff member is serving as chair of the CEP technical committee.

### **U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Building Technology's Vision 2020 Lighting Technology Roadmap**

Since the Mercury Plan's first year of implementation, Program staff has been tracking the progress made by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) office of Building Technology's Vision 2020 Lighting Technology Roadmap in accordance with Mercury Plan Action IV.F.

The goal of DOE lighting research is to develop viable technologies with the technical potential to reduce lighting consumption by 50 percent by 2010. The Vision 2020 Roadmap helps guide the DOE and the lighting industry towards this goal by focusing the Building Technologies Program on the following three areas: 1) Advanced Light Sources and Ballasts; 2) Lighting Fixtures (Luminaries), Controls, and Distribution Systems; and 3) Impact of Lighting on Vision or Human Factors. An update on some of the more prominent developments in the implementation of the Vision 2020 Roadmap is provided below:

In July 2002, the DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) reorganized to strengthen its focus on programs and partnerships with state and local government, DOE national laboratories, universities and the private sector. During FY 02-03, DOE's Building Technologies Program continued to move forward on their Vision 2020 Roadmap. Progress includes using seven strategies to address the challenges of transforming the lighting marketplace and developing new technologies that enhance lighting quality, efficiency and cost effectiveness. As the Technology Roadmap's strategies are analyzed and enriched, implementation approaches will be jointly developed between government and industry. An early step in the implementation phase is to investigate existing efforts; and determine how to leverage them to expand the Lighting Vision without duplicating efforts.

In July 2002, DOE launched a new public awareness campaign to educate businesses, homeowners and consumers on methods which reduce energy bills. The Smart Energy Campaign emphasizes DOE's new website ([www.energysavers.gov](http://www.energysavers.gov)). This website features a series of public service announcements and a four-city Smart Energy Tour led by Secretary Abraham. The campaign will be supported by electric utilities through announcements inserted into utility bills. DOE is encouraging state governors and the media to support the campaign. DOE will also hold a series of regional summits on energy use, with the first to take place in Atlanta, Georgia.

On November 14, 2002, the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO), the Association of State Energy Research and Technology Transfer Institutions (ASERTTI) and the DOE signed an agreement that allows states, territories and the federal government to improve collaborative efforts on energy research, development, demonstration and deployment projects. The signing ceremony established a State Technologies Advancement Collaborative (STAC) agreement that allows the states and DOE to move energy research, development, demonstration, and deployment forward using an innovative project selection and funding process. The first STAC solicitation for projects (03-STAC-1-Energy Efficiency Research, Development, Demonstration and Deployment Projects) and other information is currently available for review on the DOE website.

#### **EVALUATION OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS AND NEXT STEPS FOR MERCURY PLAN**

During FY 02-03, there was considerable progress made on tasks outlined in the Mercury Plan. Significant outcomes from the FY 02-03 Work Plan and the prominent mercury pollution prevention activities planned for FY 03-04 include:

- **Mercury-Containing Product Survey:** The Mercury P2 Plan AHTG and Program staff successfully developed a process to assess the municipal mercury-containing products being used, their locations, waste disposal and purchasing routes; and identified the level of awareness of product alternatives and proper disposal methods through the use of the municipal mercury-containing product survey. The completed surveys provided information for developing the Mercury Virtual Elimination Policy and the Guidelines For Mercury-Containing Products Reduction and Management; and established a baseline of current municipal use and disposal practices for the Mercury Plan.
- **Guidelines for Reduction and Management of Mercury-Containing Products:** In FY 03-04, Co-permittees will begin strategizing on how to implement the Program's Guidelines for reducing and managing mercury-containing products identified for virtual elimination.
- **Mercury Virtual Elimination Policy:** In FY 03-04, Co-permittees will review and use the Program's model policy to develop and adopt a mercury virtual elimination policy or ordinance, as appropriate.
- **Mercury Pollution Prevention Outreach:** The Mercury Pollution Prevention Outreach Work Group will continue implementing a two-year, two-phase fluorescent light tube recycling campaign. An evaluation of the first phase is presented in Section 3 of this Annual Report. The second phase will target small businesses on the negative health and environmental impacts of mercury; and the methods available for properly disposing of fluorescent light tubes. In addition, the three Co-permittees with industrial wastewater inspection programs (San Jose, Sunnyvale and Palo Alto) will integrate, into their

existing routine pretreatment, source control, and/or hazardous materials inspection processes, mercury outreach for industrial businesses.

- **The Mercury Pollution Prevention Outreach Work Group:** This newly established work group, consisting of members of the PIP and Mercury P2 AHTGs, was effective in developing and implementing Mercury P2 Plan Public Education and Outreach tasks and will continue to assist with future tasks.
- **Coordination efforts with regional organizations:** The beginning of Guadalupe Hg TMDL Phase I work by the project consultant, SCBWMI Guadalupe Hg Work Group meetings and Program staff review of several draft products are recent highlights of the Program's coordination efforts with local and regional organizations. In addition to SCBWMI Guadalupe Hg Work Group meetings, Program Staff will continue to attend CEP (Clean Estuary Partnership) TMDL meetings, Regional Monitoring Program (RMP) Steering Committee and Technical Review Committee meetings.

**Table 7-1  
Status of FY 02-03 Mercury Pollution Prevention Tasks**

<u>Task</u>	<u>Status</u>
<b><u>I. Municipal Use of Mercury-Containing Products</u></b>	
I.A. Develop a process to survey the types of mercury-containing products used by municipal departments. Identify appropriate municipal personnel to conduct survey. For those products with a potential to enter stormwater runoff, identify possible alternatives or proper disposal procedures.	<b>Completed</b> - The Management Committee approved the survey on October 17, 2002. Surveys were distributed to Co-permittees on November 5, 2002. The surveys were completed and returned to the Program by February 2003.
I.B. Complete and report results of survey of mercury-containing products used by municipal departments.	<b>Completed</b> - All surveys were submitted by February 2003 (original deadline December 2002); and survey results were included in FY 02-03 Annual Report, Appendix F-1.
I.C. Develop guidelines for a mercury policy or ordinance requiring the virtual elimination of mercury from controllable sources in urban runoff from agency operations. (The word "virtual" acknowledges that total elimination of mercury-containing products may be impossible due to technological or economic factors.)	<b>Completed</b> - A final draft of the model policy was submitted to the Management Committee in March 2003. The Management Committee approved the model policy in April 2003. Co-permittees will begin implementation in FY 03-04. The model policy is provided in Appendix F-3.
I.E. Develop guidelines for mercury-containing products reduction and management. These guidelines will include a schedule for the timely phase-out of mercury-containing products identified for virtual elimination as well as reporting requirements, possibly to track recycling, replacement, and reduction in use of mercury-containing products.	<b>Completed</b> - A final draft of the guidelines was submitted to the Management Committee in March 2003. The Management Committee approved the Guidelines in April 2003. Co-permittees will begin implementation in FY 03-04. The guidelines are provided in Appendix F-2.
<b><u>II. Household Hazardous Waste Collection</u></b>	
II.A. Assist HHW collection agencies with preparation of a technical memorandum summarizing infrastructure and budgetary concerns regarding the anticipated increase in fluorescent bulbs and other mercury-containing products to be recycled.	<b>Completed</b> --The technical memorandum was completed by HHW in June 2002 and distributed (as an informational item) at the July 18, 2002 Management Committee meeting. The memorandum describes the existing capabilities of the Santa Clara County HHW Program and discusses the potential financial impacts on the HHW Program due to SCVURPPPP outreach efforts. The memorandum is provided within

**Table 7-1  
Status of FY 02-03 Mercury Pollution Prevention Tasks**

<u>Task</u>	<u>Status</u>
	Appendix F of the FY 01-02 Annual Report.
II.B. Provide mercury-containing products disposal services for residents and small businesses.	<b>On-going</b>
II.C. Develop guidelines for documenting and reporting quantities of mercury-containing products disposed of by city. <sup>1</sup>	<b>Completed</b> - A final draft of the guidelines was submitted to the Management Committee in March 2003. The Management Committee approved the Guidelines in April 2003. Co-permittees will begin implementation in FY 03-04. (See Appendix F-3).
II.E. Assist HHW collection agencies in developing a Prop 13 Program grant proposal for a HHW fluorescent light recycling program (Action II.F).	<b>Completed</b> -- CoHHW submitted a Mercury Reduction Grant to CI WMB on April 5, 2002. The Program submitted a concept proposal to the SWRCB on February 1, 2002.  Both submittals were not selected to receive grant funding.
II.F. Work with HHW collection agencies to develop and help publicize fluorescent light recycling program. <sup>2</sup>	<b>Completed/Ongoing</b> – Began effort in FY 02-03 (original deadline was FY 03-04). A fact sheet on proper disposal of fluorescent lamps and other mercury containing household items was developed and added to the Watershed Watch web site. Radio and print ads regarding the the proper disposal of fluorescent lamps and other hazardous materials (at the CoHHW Program) ran from mid April to mid May 2003. Tickets to the Saber Cats game of May 5, 2003 were offered as incentives to people bringing in mercury containing wastes. A video public service announcement on proper disposal of mercury containing wastes (obtained from STOPPP and customized for Program use) was provided to Co-permittees for broadcast on local city cable.

<sup>1</sup> Guidelines for documenting and reporting quantities of mercury-containing products disposed of by municipalities will be developed, taking into consideration, the possibility of separating mercury from other waste streams and tracking mercury-containing products disposed by the municipality.

<sup>2</sup> Action II.F. is being conducted in conjunction with Public Education and Outreach Actions.

**Table 7-1  
Status of FY 02-03 Mercury Pollution Prevention Tasks**

<u>Task</u>	<u>Status</u>
<b><u>III. Monitoring and Science</u></b>	
III.A. Continue financial support of the Regional Monitoring Program (RMP), including the Mercury Deposition Network Pilot Study and the Clean Estuary Partnership (CEP). Continue to actively participate in the RMP Steering Committee (SC) and Technical Review Committee (TRC).	<p><b>On-going</b> – Program and Co-permittee staffs actively participated in RMP TRC and SC meetings and provided meeting summaries to Management Committee. Staff reviewed available reports and provided comments on the 2003 Detailed Task Work Plans and Proposed 2004 Pilot and Special Studies. Draft reports include <i>Pulse of the Estuary, Mallard Island Sediment Loads Study, Urban Runoff Literature Review, Mass Balance Model for PAHs, and Emerging Contaminants Study</i>. (While the PAH Mass Budget Model is not directly related to mercury, it does present approaches for future contaminant work with mass budgets.)</p> <p>Both Program and Co-permittees' staffs are actively involved with the CEP technical and management committees; and review of proposed Work Plans and study scopes. Program and Co-permittee staffs also participate in the CEP Mercury Workgroup. In addition, the City of San Jose continues to chair the CEP technical committee.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported completion of the San Francisco Bay Atmospheric Deposition Pilot Study Part 1: Mercury</li> </ul>	<p><b>Completed</b> -- Report submitted August 2001</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The City of San Jose will continue to provide in-kind services for the maintenance of the Mercury Deposition Network site near San Jose.</li> </ul>	<p><b>On-going through 2004</b></p>
III.B. Provide financial and staff support for a coordinated regional plan to collect data for the mercury TMDL, as defined in the RWQCB/BACWA/BASMAA MOU.	<p><b>On-going</b>— The Program continued to participate in the CEP (see Section 4, Monitoring for a discussion of the CEP (formerly TMDL MOU) activities and accomplishments to date).</p>
III.C. Continue financial and staff support for the Joint Stormwater Agency Project to Study Urban Sources of Mercury, PCBs and Organochlorine Pesticides to assess sediment mercury	<p><b>Completed</b> – See Section 4 for description.</p>

**Table 7-1  
Status of FY 02-03 Mercury Pollution Prevention Tasks**

<u>Task</u>	<u>Status</u>
concentrations and percentage of fine material.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed the Work Plan Joint Stormwater Agency Project – Year Two Investigation of Urban Sources of Mercury, PCBs and Organochlorine Pesticides</li> </ul>	<b>Completed</b> -- Report submitted June 1, 2001
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepared the Joint Stormwater Agency Project to Study Urban Sources of Mercury, PCBs and Organochlorine Pesticides - Year Two Report.</li> </ul>	<b>Completed</b> -- Report submitted in April 15, 2002
III.D. Develop and implement a five-year program of monitoring efforts.	<b>Completed</b> – The Program’s Multi-Year Receiving Waters Monitoring Plan was completed and submitted in March 2002; implementation began in July 2002.
<b><u>IV. Regional, State, and Federal Coordination</u></b>	
IV.A. Participate in the activities of the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association, the California Storm Water Quality Task Force, and the San Francisco Estuary Institute and communicate Program efforts.	<b>On-going</b> – Program staff continue to attend BASMAA, CASQA and SFEI RMP meetings (See Internal and External Meetings FY 02-03 attached to the <i>Review of FY 02-03 Program Management Services</i> within Appendix A-3.).
IV.B. Collaborate in technical studies to support TMDL development and implementation including the Santa Clara Basin WMI Guadalupe River Mercury TMDL Workgroup.	<b>On-going</b> – Program staff attended meetings on the Guadalupe TMDL project. The project Phase I has been awarded to a contractor. Work began in FY 02-03. An additional pilot remediation project was awarded grant funding for work in the Guadalupe River.
IV.C. Support and participate in development of the WMI Watershed Action Plan.	<b>On-going</b> -- The Final WMI Watershed Action Plan (WAP) was approved by WMI Core Group members in August 2003.  In September 2003, WMI stakeholders and Core Group members will be discussing the prioritization of Action Items found within the Work

**Table 7-1  
Status of FY 02-03 Mercury Pollution Prevention Tasks**

<u>Task</u>	<u>Status</u>
	Plan. Prioritization will determine how the WMI subgroups are restructured and who will be implementing the WAP.
IV.D. Submit the SCVURPPP draft Mercury Pollution Prevention Plan to the WMI to ensure that efforts are coordinated.	<b>Completed</b> -- Plan was submitted to WMI Guadalupe Mercury TMDL Work Group in July 2002.
IV.E. Support, participate in, and advocate increased regional collaboration with the RWQCB and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD).	<b>Ongoing</b>
IV.F. Support and track the progress of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Building Technology's Vision 2020 Lighting Technology Roadmap. <sup>3</sup>	<p><b>In Progress</b> – As of July 2002, the DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy has reorganized and the former Office of Building Technology, State and Community Programs has been reorganized into the Building Technologies Program and the Weatherization and Intergovernmental Program.</p> <p>DOE's Building Technologies Program continues to move forward on their Vision 2020 Roadmap. Progress includes seven strategies to address the challenges of transforming the lighting marketplace and developing new technologies that enhance lighting quality, efficiency and cost effectiveness. (See Section 7 text for more detail).</p>
<b><u>V. Public Education and Outreach</u></b>	
V.A. Develop various outreach programs to educate target audiences about proper disposal of mercury-containing products and alternative non-mercury containing products. Outreach programs will include, but may not be limited to, the following:	<b>Completed/Ongoing</b> – In FY 02-03, the Mercury Pollution Prevention Outreach Work Group developed and began implementation of the first phase of a Work Plan for a two-year outreach effort focusing on recycling fluorescent lamps. (See Task II.F.)

<sup>3</sup> DOE's Vision 2020 Lighting Technology Roadmap includes this goal for the year 2020, "Highly efficient, reduced-mercury fluorescent sources will come to market." Sustainable Conservation's September 27, 2000 report entitled *Reducing Mercury Releases From Fluorescent Lamps: Analysis of Voluntary Approaches*, concluded that "we do not believe that starting a new collaborative approach with manufacturers to create mercury-free fluorescent lamps is the most effective use of resources at this time." Sustainable Conservation recommends focusing on voluntary recycling of mercury-containing lamps as an alternative approach.

**Table 7-1  
Status of FY 02-03 Mercury Pollution Prevention Tasks**

<u>Task</u>	<u>Status</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and begin to implement a fluorescent light recycling outreach program to educate residential users and encourage proper disposal of fluorescent lights.</li> <li>• Develop and distribute “tailgate safety meeting cards” about mercury to inspectors and other municipal employees.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Completed</b> – “Tailgate safety meeting cards” were developed by the Fairfield-Suisin Sewer District and reviewed by the Bay Area Pollution Prevention Group (BAPPG) and Program prior to distribution (as an informational item) to the Management Committee on April 23, 2003.</p>
<p>V.B. Develop or adapt existing mercury outreach materials, as needed, for outreach programs.</p>	<p><b>In Progress</b> – Development of materials began in FY 02-03, as part of outreach Work Plan for Action V.A.</p>
<p>V.C. Attend community events and distribute outreach materials.</p>	<p><b>In Progress</b> – Distribution of outreach materials began in FY 02-03 as part of outreach Work Plan for Action V.A.</p>