

Everyday Kitsap

Spring 2022

CARING ABOUT YOUR EVERY DAY

TESTING THE WATERS

HELPING LOCAL SALMON

RECYCLE RIGHT

A HANDY NEW GUIDE

TINY BUT MIGHTY

HARDWORKING CLEANING MICROBES

**ENTER
TO WIN**

Grocery gift card
Details on back



Kitsap County Public Works

EverydayKitsap

A Kitsap County Public Works
Publication

Solid Waste Division

Waste reduction and recycling, garbage, litter, and household hazardous waste

Stormwater Division

Stormwater infrastructure and maintenance, water quality protection, and habitat improvement

Sewer Utility Division

Sewer service, wastewater treatment plants, and pump and lift stations

Roads Division

Engineering, construction, traffic, survey, right of way, and maintenance

For more information about any of our services or articles in this publication, or to report a problem, please contact:

Kitsap.gov/pw

Kitsap1: 360.337.5777 or

email: help@kitsap1.com

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Kitsap County Public Works
614 Division St. MS-26
Port Orchard, WA 98366



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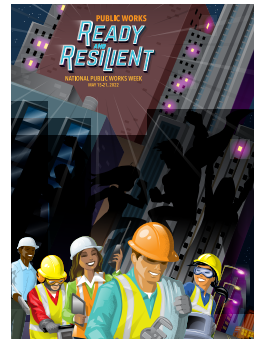
director's note



Ready & Resilient is the theme for National Public Works Week celebrated May 15 to 21, 2022. Public Works professionals keep communities strong by providing infrastructure and services for the people of Kitsap County. Transportation networks, solid waste management, wastewater and stormwater treatment, right-of-way management, and storm response are all examples of how Public Works keeps Kitsap County ready and resilient in the challenging environment we are in.

Sustaining these services during the pandemic while enduring severe weather events of record-setting heat and cold is a testament to the resilience of your public works professionals. In spite of challenges due to labor shortages and COVID restrictions, your Public Works team continues to deliver the projects and services needed every day in Kitsap County.

I am proud to be a member of this resilient team that is ready to continue to make your every day a great day!



Andrew B. Nelson, P.E. - Public Works Director

Buy Nothing

Have you ever wished you could borrow a tool for a few hours instead of buying it? Baked too many cookies and wondered whether a neighbor would enjoy some? Downsized your bobblehead collection and felt that gifting them to a fellow bobblehead fan would ease the loss?



You're not alone. The "buy nothing" movement connects neighbors around gifting and sharing, and you can join in on the fun!

"Buy nothing" is a new name for the old concept of sharing resources within your community. It can be as simple and informal as knocking on your neighbor's door to request help or a cup of sugar. More recently, these friendly exchanges have moved online.

Here's how it works: search for and join a "buy nothing group" in Kitsap County. Most groups are on Facebook. Then post an item or a service you would like to offer, or ask the group for something you need. If someone posts something you'd like, leave a friendly comment to request the item. "I would love to be considered for this bobblehead! I'm trying to downsize my collection but this one is just perfect!"

No money is exchanged, but the benefits of "buy nothing" go beyond free stuff. These groups strengthen community and reduce waste through simple gifts.

Fish Out of Water

Helping salmon on their long journey

Salmon are one of the most iconic species in the Pacific Northwest. In Kitsap County, you're most likely to see chum salmon, though coho, cutthroat, and steelhead trout live here too. Salmon are a "keystone" species and protecting them is vital.

A keystone species is, in simple terms, one that is critical to the survival of other species. Salmon are an important source of food to many species – large and small! Sea birds, bear, and the majestic orca whale all rely on salmon for nourishment. When salmon die after spawning, their carcasses provide nutrients and organic matter back into the ecosystem. For generations, salmon have also held cultural significance to local indigenous populations.

Salmon are anadromous, meaning they are born in freshwater but spend most of their lives in saltwater. After spending the early part of their lives in freshwater, salmon begin their seaward migration.

Between October and December, Kitsap residents can visit Chico Creek, Dickerson Creek, Gorst Creek, and others to watch salmon return to spawn. You may spot salmon swimming upstream, females digging their redd (nests), and males fighting with each other. It is a fascinating natural process to witness!

Salmon are worth protecting, but human activity remains a threat to water quality. Rain washes chemicals, fertilizers, auto fluids, and more into our storm drains, creeks, and waterways. Most of Kitsap's stormwater systems are not treated.

We can all take small actions though to reduce water pollution. The sidebar below provides just a few quick tips for preventing car pollution. You can also visit cleanwaterkitsap.org to find actions that you can take in your home.

Follow baby salmon as they begin their lifecycle. Visit kcowa.us/SalmonTank

SALMON FRIENDLY CAR TIPS

It's as easy as 1-2-3. These tips help keep pollutants like oil, heavy metals, and soaps out of Kitsap's creeks, streams, and Puget Sound!

1. Check your tire pressure once a month. Properly inflated tires extend the life of your tires and save you money.
2. Check your vehicle for leaks regularly and get them fixed promptly. Learn how to diagnose or fix a leak at fixcarleaks.org
3. Wash your cars at commercial car washes, which are required to treat dirty wash water. If using a commercial car wash isn't an option, wash your car in a grassy area.

Natural Beauty

Go natural all year long

Our lawns are an extension of our homes. They provide fun, beautiful places to relax in a hammock in the shade, toss a Frisbee with our dogs, or watch our kids play.

Many of us want to keep our yards green, and in doing so, use a lot of water or overuse chemicals that are bad for our families' health and the environment.

The good news is, by making some simple changes in how we care for our lawns, we can:

- Save money on water, waste disposal, and chemicals
- Save time because in the long run working with nature is easier
- Protect our families' health by reducing contact with chemicals
- Protect the environment



SUMMER

- Water at dawn or in the evening to reduce evaporation.
- Mow regularly and leave the clippings on the lawn.
- Keep mower blades sharp to reduce lawn damage and brown tips.
- Let low-traffic lawn areas go brown and dormant until fall.
- Water lawns 1 inch per week—water enough to moisten root zone once a month.



FALL

- Improve thin areas of lawns by aerating, overseeding, and top-dressing with compost.
- Fertilize lawns with 'natural' or 'organic' fertilizer in September to develop healthy roots and crowd out weeds.
- Plant new lawns September 1 – October 15 to give them the best start before next summer.
- Shut off and drain watering systems when rains come.



WINTER

- Tune up yard equipment and sharpen mower blades.
- Check storage areas for any unwanted chemicals and dispose of them safely. Visit [Recycle.Kitsap.Gov](https://www.kitsap.gov/recycle) for information on proper disposal of household chemicals.



SPRING

- Mow about 2 inches high for most lawns or 1 inch for bentgrass lawns. Grasscycle — leave lawn clippings on the lawns for free fertilizer.
- Aerate, overseed, and top-dress with ½ inch of compost.
- Fertilize lawns in May, if needed, with products that are labeled 'natural' or 'organic.'
- Prepare sprinkler systems by testing, adjusting sprinkler heads, and repairing leaks.

Tiny Tips

To make your life easier

Mail Call

Paper is the #1 item in our recycling bins. Reduce it! Switch to paperless bills and opt-out of junk mail and credit card offers through websites like catalogchoice.org, yellowpagesoptout.com, and dmachoice.thedma.org. For more ways to opt-out, visit Recycle.Kitsap.Gov.



Tank Tested

Put a little food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the color begins to appear in the bowl within 30 minutes, you have a leak that should be repaired immediately. Most replacement parts are inexpensive and easy to install.

Grease Stop

Keep fat, grease, and oils out of your sink to prevent costly clogged pipes and drains. If you're a Kitsap County Sewer customer, we'll mail you a free "Can the Grease" kit to help you scrape and collect cooking grease. Call Kitsap1 at 360.337.5777.



Denim Mender

Sashiko, a Japanese sewing technique and tradition, is a beautiful mend anyone can do. It requires only a patch, long sewing needle, and embroidery thread.

By sewing many lines of short stitches, you create a sturdy repair that adds style. Conceal the repair with matching thread or show off your design with contrasting colors. For inspiration and instructions, look online for how-to videos.



Water You Doing?

How do you really know if you're watering too much or not enough? Overwatering can transport pollutants into our local waterways. Moisture meters can be found for less than \$10 at most home improvement stores and let you know when the soil is dry so you only water plants when they need it.



Paint Over

It's easy to recycle leftover paint with the new PaintCare program. There are over 200 paint drop-off sites across Washington, including paint retailers.

Recycle your latex or oil-based paints, stains, and varnishes at a location near you! Visit the Drop-off Site Locator at paintcare.org/drop-off-sites

There is no cost to drop off.

Daily Grind

Work-life balance for your garbage disposal

Love them or hate them, garbage disposals are a popular fixture in over half of American homes. They make kitchen clean up easier. But without the proper routine, they can cause odors, clog your sink, or wreak havoc in sewer or septic systems. Here are some tips to keep your garbage disposal working for you.

What goes in a garbage disposal?

Only small items should go in the disposal, such as crumbs, small pieces of eggshell, and small amounts of coffee grounds. A good rule of thumb is to not put anything in the garbage disposal that you would not let go down the drain. This especially includes anything with grease – it will solidify and clog pipes. Never put non-food items in a garbage disposal.

How do I keep it working well?

Your garbage disposal should work for up to ten years if you treat it with care. One common mistake is not using it at all. Without occasional use, components can seize up. Or inevitably crumbs from dishes will get inside and cause clogs and bad odors. Even if you don't have anything to grind, turn on the water and run your disposal every few days.

Always use water when running your disposal. Cold water is best. Hot water can dissolve food and cause it to clog the unit. Run your disposal a little longer while running cold water to make sure everything goes down the drain. You can also add a little dish soap to keep it clean.

Grinding ice cubes a few times a month is a good way to clean and sharpen the blades in your garbage disposal. Some people put citrus peels in to help with odors, but these can cause clogs or get stuck in the blades. Freeze vinegar into ice cubes for a better way to tackle cleaning and odors at the same time.

What if I have a septic system?

Garbage disposals are not recommended for use with septic systems. Using a disposal on septic can reduce the capacity of your septic tank and affect performance. If you are on a septic system and currently have a garbage disposal, you can have a plumber remove it and replace it with pipe.

Follow these tips to extend the life of your garbage disposal and make the most of the daily grind.

DO'S

- Grind small food items like crumbs or small amounts of coffee grounds
- Run cold water during and after use
- Use your disposal regularly

DON'TS

- Put non-food items in the disposal
- Grind anything with fats, oil, or grease
- Stick a fork in it!

Chips the Season

Maintaining County roads

We have great roads in Kitsap County. And much like your car, it is important to keep up with routine maintenance to avoid costly repairs down the road. The chip sealing process is one of many activities we do to help maintain and preserve our roads. Other options include fog sealing, crack sealing, and paving.

The County uses a pavement rating method ("rock science") to rate all roads every two years. The survey considers the condition of the roadway along with factors that determine when roads need repairs. Roads get rated from 100 (new road) to 0 (no pavement left); this helps us prioritize work and decide which preservation treatment to use.

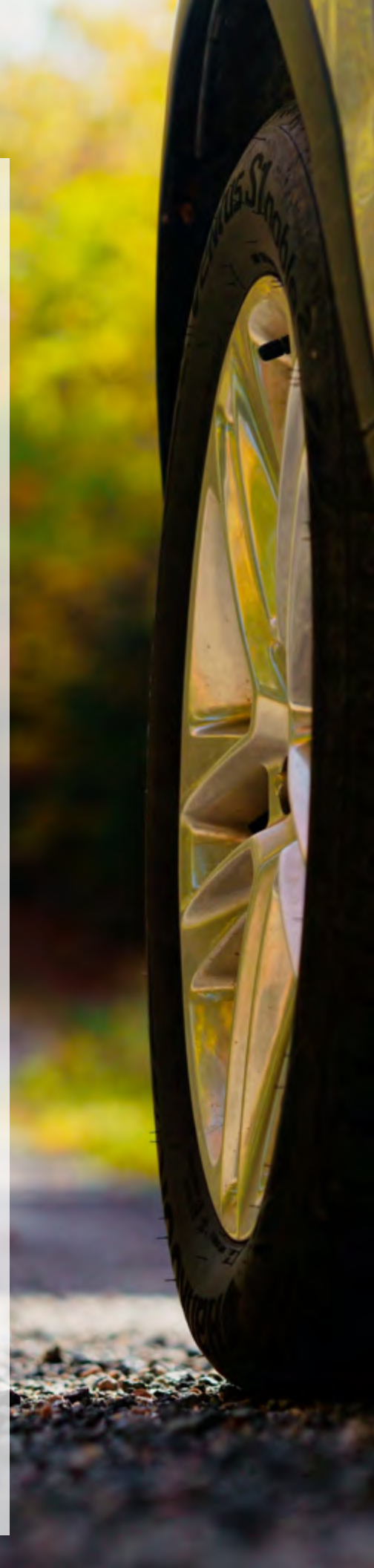
Chip seal is a two-part process of applying emulsified asphalt and a layer of rock to an existing paved road. The goal is to seal the paved surface from water intrusion into the asphalt and underlying subgrade material. The applied emulsified asphalt works its way into cracks and voids in the asphalt surface and slows deterioration. Rock is then applied on top of the emulsified asphalt to protect it and prolong the life of the roadway—often up to 10-12 years, depending on the original road condition and use. Chip seal also adds strength and skid resistance to the roadway, a particular benefit during snow and ice events.

The average base cost of chip seal is approximately \$39,000 per mile. This is about one third the cost of a traditional paving project per mile, making chip seal a cost-effective method to preserve roadway. On average, 30 miles of roadway is chip sealed each year.

The County continues to search for innovative and cost-effective new technologies and practices. Using reclaimed asphalt in the chip seal process reduces the use of virgin materials and keeps waste out of the landfill. Over the past three years, the County expanded its use of "fog seal" a specially modified asphalt emulsion—applied to roads that were recently chip sealed. Fog seal acts like an insulated blanket and has many benefits. It retains more of the chip seal aggregate (the rocks), allows UV light to penetrate the pavement increasing ice melt during snow events, provides more contrast for road striping, and looks like pavement.

Kitsap County draws on the expertise of our internal workforce for road maintenance and preservation. This model saves taxpayer dollars. Chip sealing would cost up to 60% more if outside contractors did the work. During this time of road funding uncertainty, using County crews helps to reduce the strain on the road fund.

Is your road scheduled for chip sealing? Here is what you should know. It takes less than a day to chip seal each road (depending on length). Crews sweep the road of the loose gravel within two to three days and again within two weeks of the application. Because the process needs time to cure, it is important to keep your speeds reduced until the chips are swept away. And most important, on the day of the chip sealing, no cars are allowed to be parked on the roadway. Bicyclists and motorcyclists should use extra caution. To learn more about chip sealing and to see the yearly chip seal schedule, go to kcowa.us/roadmaint.



PLANNING FOR YOU

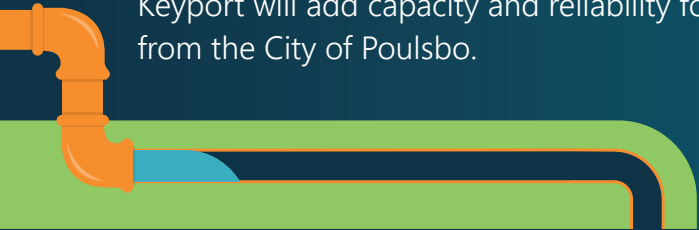
We work every day to provide infrastructure and services for a growing County. Envisioning the future.

The Comprehensive Plan describes the 20-year vision for unincorporated Kitsap County, including environment, housing and human services, transportation, capital facilities and utilities.

As we plan, we find ways to protect our natural environment to keep Kitsap County beautiful. Upcoming projects in your neighborhood at kcowa.us/project.

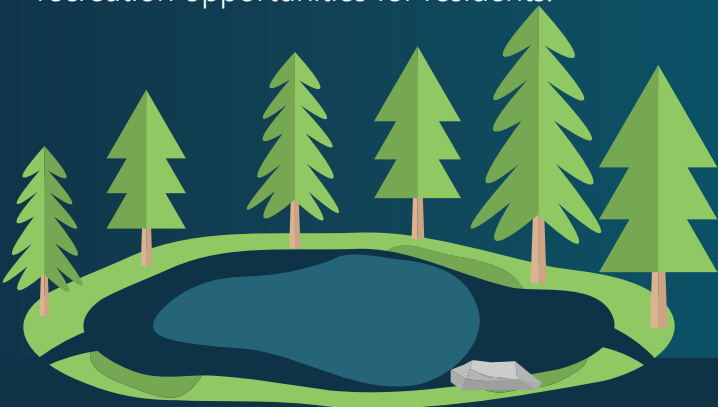
SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE

Sewer Utility projects ensure safe transport and treatment of wastewater for a growing population. A third siphon from Lemolo to Keyport will add capacity and reliability for flows from the City of Poulsbo.



RECREATION

When we build new stormwater facilities, we aim to think green, be innovative, and design for multi-functional community use. Whispering Firs Stormwater Park is a working water-quality facility that does double duty by providing recreation opportunities for residents.



RECYCLING & GARBAGE



The Silverdale Recycling and Transfer Station is being remodeled with 30% energy in mind.

Customers can expect curbside collection, payments, increased capacity, new traffic pattern, new recycling facility, without stairs, and an increase in hazardous waste and recycling.

WATER QUALITY



The planned Kingston Regional Stormwater Treatment Facility will treat stormwater as a centralized program. Don't pay to connect to this facility, building their own.

One centralized system will reduce cost and better manage stormwater.

OUR EVERYDAY

Ensuring the infrastructure we need starts with planning for

county. The plan covers land use, economic development, utilities as well as parks, recreation and open space.

by a great place to live. You can find current and

GARBAGE

Land Garbage Facility
years of growth

credit card
capacity, a safer
cycling area
improved
appliance area.

QUALITY

onal Stormwater
er runoff through
developers may
facility rather than

em means
ter water quality!

GETTING YOU THERE

Road projects are planned to accomodate more than cars.

- Bike lanes, wider paved shoulders, transit stops, and more sidewalks provide access and safety for those not driving.
- Culvert replacement projects help salmon reach their spawning grounds.

Submit a transportation project idea at kcowa.us/tip



NEW FACILITY

The planned North Kitsap Service Center includes road operations and a new Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility.

This facility increases services provided to local residents. Visit kcowa.us/nksc to learn more.



PLANNING A PROJECT
















Get help at kcowa.us/dcd



Soak it Up!

Stormwater improvements rated

We all want to do our part to make our corner of the world a little better for future generations. When it rains, the water from our homes runs off into the streets. This runoff picks up pollutants along the way and drains into our streams and Puget Sound. Small garden improvements help keep the rain in our yards to reduce runoff and flooding. Here's a handy guide to things you can do to manage water in your yard and make a difference to water quality in Puget Sound.

	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	STATS	LIFESPAN
	CISTERNS can be built above or below ground to capture roof runoff. Larger and more permanent than rain barrels, cisterns are made of durable materials designed to last.	\$ \$ ↓ ↓  	25-50 years
	PERMEABLE PAVERS come in a wide variety of attractive shapes and sizes and are ideal for patios, walkways, or driveways. A contractor or savvy DIY'er can install pavers, but call before you dig!	\$ \$ \$ ↓ ↓ ↓ 	Varies, depending on materials
	PLANTERS placed under downspouts help remove heavy metals that can be carried from roofs and gutters. These pollutants are harmful to salmon. You can put planters in challenging spots and vary plantings based on sunlight and space.	\$ ↓ 	Varies, depending on materials and plant choices
	RAIN BARRELS , one of the most affordable practices, are suitable for most homes and provide extra water for ornamental landscaping in the summer.	\$ ↓ 	20 years
	RAIN GARDENS filter sediments and pollutants while also providing habitat for wildlife. A 20' x 20' rain garden can soak up the runoff from half the area of a standard roof! You can even get free technical help from the Kitsap County Conservation District.	\$ \$ \$ ↓ ↓ 	For mulched beds, replenish every few years as needed
	SOIL IMPROVEMENTS are an affordable way to strengthen your lawn or planter bed's ecosystem. Improving your soil helps its ability to hold and filter water and reduces its need for fertilizers.	\$ ↓ 	For mulched beds, replenish every few years as needed
	TREES help capture and evaporate rainfall, prevent erosion and slow runoff. A master gardener or your local nursery can help you find the perfect tree for your space.	\$ ↓ 	Up to decades for some varieties

COST: \$ IMPACT ON STORMWATER QUALITY: ↓ EASE OF INSTALLATION: ↓ EASE OF MAINTENANCE: 

FRESHEN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

Anyone can help keep Kitsap clean

Pick up litter and we'll provide the supplies.

Join us at kcowa.us/adoptaspot



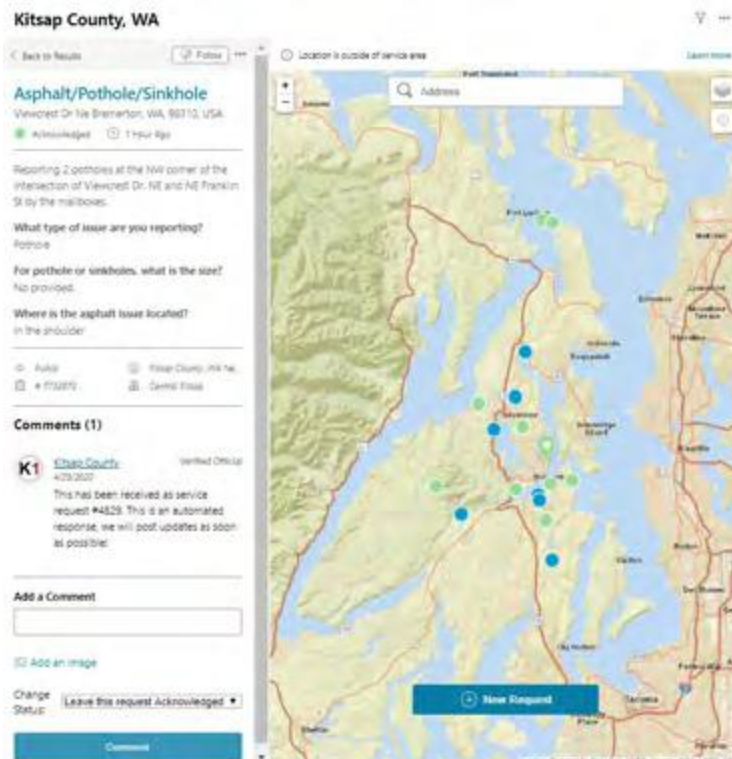
Adopt a Spot

volunteers who make a difference

Report a problem, the easy way

It's easy to report illegal dumping, traffic sign issues, potholes, spills, and more in our new mobile and website app!

1. Download the SeeClickFix app at kcowa.us/K1
2. Select 'New Request'.
3. Drag the map marker to the location of your issue, or type in the address directly and click 'Confirm Location'.
4. Choose a service request 'Category' from the drop-down menu that matches your issue. Attach an image (optional), if none click 'No Photo'.
5. Add a description (Include the distance from an observable landmark, directional information, measurements or other applicable information that would help locate the service request.)
6. Answer all required questions.
7. Click 'Confirm Details' and then 'submit'.





Styrofoam™



Greasy Pizza Boxes



no loose lids



Ignore symbols - doesn't mean recyclable



Special drop-off sites for these items plus electronics, appliances, yard waste and more



Scrap Metal





Puzzling Plastics

when a package matters



In 2021, Kitsap County changed the items accepted in recycling bins just as many local areas are doing. Milk and juice cartons, frozen food boxes, and lids are no longer accepted for recycling in your home recycle bins or at the drop-off facilities in Kitsap County. Why did this happen?

Cartons and frozen food boxes are treated with plastics and resins to make them waterproof. Unfortunately, this treatment makes them difficult to recycle at the paper mill. Lids and caps are too small to recycle and often pop off in the recycling process. They are difficult to recycle for these reasons. We can avoid a long journey to the trash by putting these items straight into the garbage bin.

Plastics are everywhere. Half of all plastic ever made has been produced in the last 15 years! It is important to recycle the right plastics, but not all plastics are the same.

Other plastics to watch out for

A recent Kitsap study showed that residents are still puzzled by plastics. The study revealed nonrecyclable plastics are among the worst contaminants in our recycling system. Nonrecyclable plastics include clamshells or plastic trays used by delis and produce departments, and plastic cups, utensils, and straws. These items, made of low-quality plastic, are hard to sell as recyclable and should not be thrown into the recycling can.

What is recyclable? Think bottles, jugs, jars, and dairy tubs! These packages are made of high-quality plastic and able to be recycled into new products.

Washington State is making radical changes to address the issues of plastics in our waste streams with laws that limit single-use plastic bags, straws, and cutlery. Some of these laws are in effect today and others are phased in over the next several years. Starting in 2023, a new statewide plastics law requires makers of plastic bottles and trash bags to increase their recycled plastic content by up to 50% in bags and 20% in bottles. A minimum content rule helps to create a market for recycled material, making it a great time to refresh on what's recyclable.

Make an impact today

Buy less items packaged in plastic, recycle right, and carry reusable bags.

TIP: Make a mess kit! The scouts do it, so can you. With just a few pieces of cutlery you can help solve the plastic crisis. Get yourself a travel fork or chopsticks, spoon, metal straw, and sturdy container. Use it for takeout when dining in your favorite spot!

Place a kit in your glovebox, backpack, or office drawer. Now, you're ready to enjoy a meal anywhere. No trash involved. Plus, it helps your favorite local restaurant save some money.

Do not recycle:



Plastic Trays and Take-Out Containers



Plastic Cups



Cartons



Frozen Food Containers



Lids

Signs of Life

A 'behind the signs' look at a familiar roadside sight

We have over 20,000 traffic signs around Kitsap County, and they have a lot to say. Traffic signs communicate by their shape, color, and symbol and come in three types – warning, regulatory, and guide. Understanding what each category means can help you travel safely.



WARNING SIGNS

Warning: These tell drivers to use caution and are usually yellow diamond shaped. You'll find these indicating turns or curves (large arrows), school zones, or pedestrian crossings.

Regulatory: Stop! Signs like these tell drivers of a traffic law that must be obeyed. They come in a variety of sizes and shapes but are usually white with black or red letters. Yield, speed limits, and parking signs are examples.

Guide: You can find these signs marking street names or recreation information. They are designed to help you get where you're going. They are often green or brown with white letters.



REGULATORY SIGNS

The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) determines the type, shape, color, and location of each sign so signs are standardized throughout the entire country. Variables such as vehicle speed and the width of the roadway determine the size. Signs need to be surprisingly large for a motorist to see them from a distance. A standard warning sign can measure 3 to 4 feet on each side!

Signs are made of reflective plastic sheeting applied to a metal sign blank. This sheeting has tiny prisms that reflect light from headlights and other sources in many directions, making the signs visible at night. To make them even brighter, some signs are backlit using LED lights. Once a year, sign crews drive through the night to inspect reflectivity and assess how well the signs are working.

Kitsap County's sign program costs between \$400,000 and \$500,000 a year, and seven full-time employees and up to 17 seasonal workers maintain the county's many signs. Last year, crews installed, cleaned, and repaired over 8,000 of them.



GUIDE SIGNS

While vendors supply some basic signs like stop or yield signs, the Traffic Division crafts most of the street name and other custom signs in the in-house sign shop. This allows crews to respond quickly to damaged, vandalized, or missing signs.

Damaged or missing signs cost up to \$300 to replace and need to be put back quickly to keep drivers safe. If you come across a downed or damaged sign, report it through the [SeeClickFix](#) app or call Kitsap1 at 360.337.5777. However, if you see a downed stop or yield sign, it is important to call 911. To learn more about the County's sign program and the "Cost of Doing Business," go to kcowa.us/GettingYouThere.

Micro Warriors

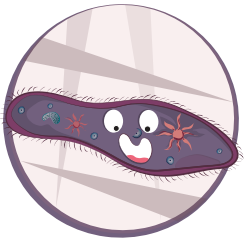
Public Works' tiniest team has a big job to do

These microbes play an important role in removing pollutants from our wastewater. Our treatment plants use technology to manage this process on a larger scale. If you are on a septic system, you can help microbes too. Avoid putting chemicals down the drain and don't overuse detergents. Anti-bacterial soaps can also negatively affect the performance of your septic system.



AMEOBA

I'm free to be me. I'm a single-celled organism and the most primitive of the bunch. I might just look like a blob, but I can change my shape depending on my mood. I can even form a shell. You can find me swimming in sludge in the aeration basin at the wastewater treatment plant. Sometimes I just float around. I love to snack on bacterial waste so much, sometimes I accidentally eat my friends!



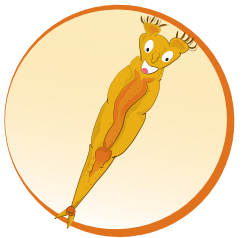
FLAGELLATE

Whip it up! I'm a free-swimming protozoan. I use my flagella like a whip to propel myself through the water. I also use it to trap my favorite food, soluble organic nutrients in the aeration basin. I eat as much as I can in new sludge before bacteria have the chance to take over. I may not be the strongest, but I have a tough outer membrane.



STALKED CILIATE

Don't bat an eyelash... If you find me at the wastewater treatment plant, that's a good sign of healthy sludge. Without me, bacteria and algae in wastewater can get out of control. Cilia is the Latin word for eyelash. My cilia help me move food into my mouth. I mostly eat bacteria and algae.



ROTIFER

I'll eat the leftovers! I'm a multi-celled organism and I have cilia too. Sometimes I use my cilia to attach to a floc (cluster of suspended particles) and eat some bacteria. If you find me swimming in the aeration basin, it is usually in good sludge with a lot of oxygen. I lay eggs to reproduce! But if I multiply too much, I can cause problems. I like to stay in the background and feast on leftovers like bacteria, algae, or smaller protozoa.



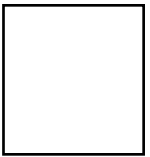
TARDIGRADE

I'm the toughest of them all. And the most famous! AKA Water Bear, I can handle extreme temperatures no other organism can survive. I can even come back to life after freezing. But like an elusive celebrity, sightings are rare. I have been spotted in old sludge at the Kingston Wastewater Treatment Plant. I've been nominated to be the Official State Micro-animal of Washington!

Want to see the microbes hard at work? We offer public tours of the Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant to all residents in Kitsap County. Visit [kitsap.gov/pw](https://www.kitsap.gov/pw) for more information.



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LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK!

Take a brief online survey about this magazine for a chance to win one of three

\$25 Grocery store gift cards

Don't miss out! Visit kcowa.us/eksurvey



Pet's Life

Creative solutions that are no barking matter



So fresh and so clean

Baking soda neutralizes pet urine odors. Sprinkle liberally on a fresh or old stain, leave overnight and vacuum.



Take a Cat Nap

Fashion a cozy bed using old pillowcases, soft fleece, or towels.

All hung up
Never forget your pet waste bags again! Customize a leash and pet waste bag hanger with scrap wood, paint, hooks, and decals.



Photo by: ColorMeFurry.Etsy

Paws up

Take care of muddy paws the natural way. Make a simple dog shampoo from ingredients you may already have on hand: castile soap, apple cider vinegar, glycerin, and essential oils (avoid tea tree oil).



Put a sock in it!

Don't throw away that sock that has lost its mate! Repurpose them as toys by filling them with cotton stuffing, tennis balls, bells, or squeakers.

