PURE EARTH
BLACKSMITH INSTITUTE

2014 Annual Report


ARMENIA
AZERBAIJAN
CHINA
GHANA
INDONESIA
MONGOLIA
MEXICO
TAJIKISTAN
UKRAINE

Letter from the Chairman of the Board

Dear Fellow Pure Earth Supporters,

The past year has witnessed many significant accomplishments for Pure Earth. A few of the highlights include an anniversary, a name change, and most importantly, further progress on our mission to make our world a Pure Earth.

2014 marks our 15th anniversary. Richard Fuller started Blacksmith in 1999 traveling with a friend, using their own savings, finding polluted sites, and funding simple, effective interventions. We've come a long way in the subsequent 15 years, but preserved much of this initial spirit.

When our organization was founded in 1999, the goal was to tackle toxic pollution problems in low- and middle-income countries. In order to do this we have handled problems no one else wanted to touch. We employ scientists, public health experts, and environmental engineers who put boots on the ground and dirty their hands in some of the most polluted places on the planet. Similarly, the blacksmith has a very dirty job. The blacksmith puts his whole being, muscle and mind, into turning messy raw materials into useful products. This comparison formed the basis for the Blacksmith Institute's original name.

In recent years however, the staff and board of directors felt the Blacksmith name needed too much explanation and didn't immediately conjure up the image of a clean safe world. So we went back to the drawing board, and came up with our new name – Pure Earth. This name tells the mission and goal of the organization in two words – Pure Earth.

After 15 years, Pure Earth has completed 80 projects, cleaning up communities, restoring health, healing environments and improving life for over 4 million people. In the past year alone, we managed 24 different projects around the globe. Equally important, we are training and empowering local advocates to continue our work, and proving to governments and funders that these interventions are effective, affordable and make economic sense. The toll pollution takes on emerging economies – as we all see in China and India – is enormous.

Although there is still much to do, there are far fewer secret toxic sites than there were 15 years ago. We have done much to raise awareness in this decade, using our Top Ten World's Worst Polluted reports to shine a light in some dark, deadly corners. We have made some enemies the process, but provided a critical, life saving answer to a problem others were slow to address.

In 2015 the tide is starting to turn. Awareness is increasing.

- The dissemination of our data revealing that pollution is now the number one killer globally is really starting to take hold.
- Through our advocacy work, all forms of pollution will be included in the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, rather than only air pollution,
- The World Bank, announced the formation of the Pollution Management and Environmental Health Fund,
- Staff published several scientific articles this year, and the US CDC featured field notes from Pure Earth's trip to Kabwe, Zambia, where devastating levels of lead poisoning in children were found,
- The World Economic Forum listed pollution in the developing world as one of the Top 10 trends and key challenges facing the world in its Global Agenda 2015.

With your help, we are confident that we can continue progress on achieving our goal of a Pure Earth. As always, thanks to all our followers, donors, partners and employees for your support!

Sincerely,

H. Conrad Meyer III
Chairman


MISSING:

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Overview of the Year

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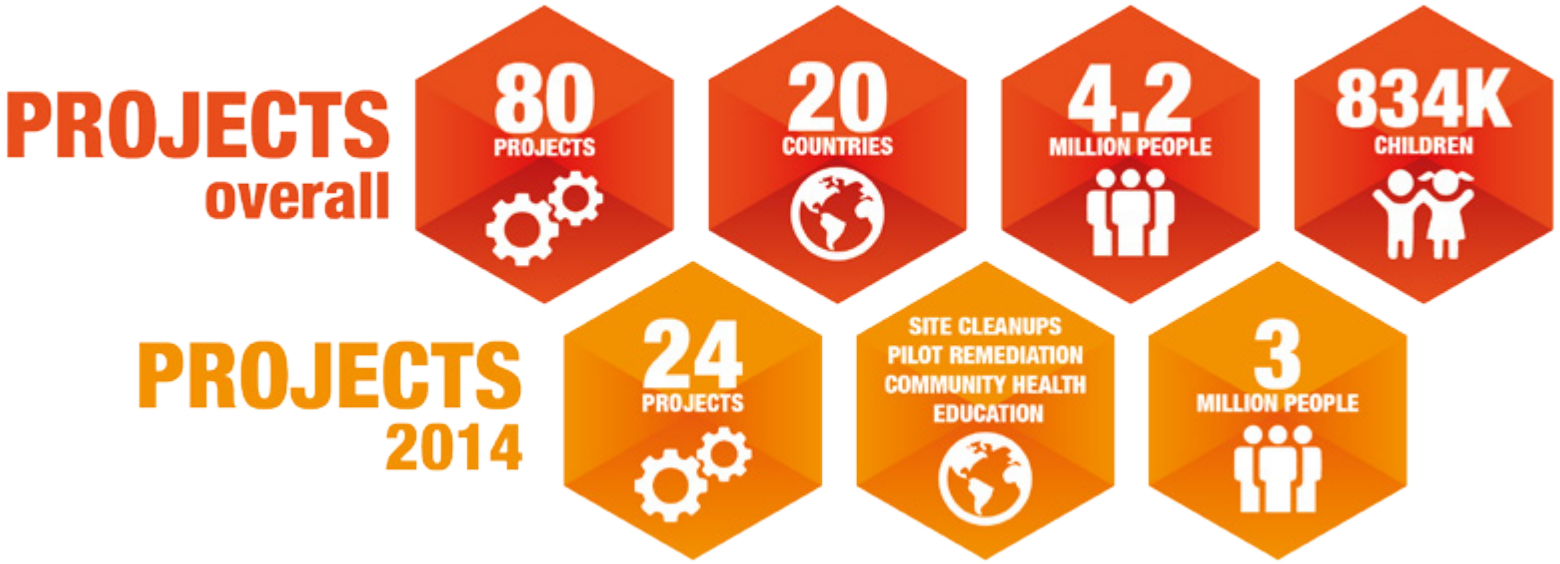


TSIP
Toxic Sites Identification Program
3.2K
SITES IDENTIFIED
2K
SITES VISITED
36 INVESTIGATORS
27 GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES
4 NATIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOPS
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MONGOLIA
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MUNICIPALITY
ACTION PLAN
TOXICS
IMPACT
INDONESIA
VIETNAM
RESEARCH
Publications
8
SCIENTIFIC PAPERS
2
ISSUES

Board Members

Richard Fuller
President, Pure Earth

Conrad Meyer III
Chair, Pure Earth Board of Directors

Paul Brooke
Managing Partner of venBio

Gilles Concordel
President, Tutator Foundation

Rubén Kraiem
Partner at Covington & Burling LLP, New York

Philip J. Landrigan, M.D., M.Sc.
Professor and Chairman, Department of Community & Preventive Medicine; Professor of Pediatrics; Director, Children's Environmental Health Center, Mount Sinai School of Medicine

David Mechner
CEO, Pragma

Diana Mkhitarian

Alexander Papachristou
Executive Director, Cyrus R. Vance Center for International Justice

Ronald H. Reede
Managing Director, Equity Sales, Mizuho Securities USA

Ken Rivlin Esq.
Partner, Allen & Overy LLP

Paul Roux
Chairman, Roux Associates, Inc.

Sid Sandilya
Harvard Management Company

Colin Stewart
Head of Client Services, CLSA

Charlotte Triefus


ANTI TAWURAN
THE
BEST
JEANS

The Top Ten Countries Turning the Corner on Toxic Pollution in 2014

The "World's Worst Polluted" series of reports has effectively raised global awareness about the extent and the impacts of toxic pollution in low- and middle-income countries. This year we looked back to our 2009 report, "12 Cases of Cleanup and Success" for inspiration and highlight the commitment and progress specific countries are making in "turning the corner" on toxic pollution. This year's ten projects—success stories—showcase how countries are saving lives, improving human health and restoring environments. These projects are the result of extraordinary perseverance, hard work and determined leadership by champions inside government agencies, civil society groups and individual communities. The report received wide media coverage with stories running in Reuters, The Toronto Star, The Weather Channel, IPS News, Fast Company, Yahoo Finance and more.

Ghana, Agbogbloshie
Dangerous burning of electronic waste replaced by mechanized recycling

Senegal, Thiaroye Sur Mer
Replacing deadly lead recycling with profitable hydroponic gardens

Peru, Lima
New Soil Pollution Laws and Remediation Timelines

Uruguay, Montevideo
Reclaiming neighborhoods by cleaning up electronic waste toxic hot spots

Mexico, Mexico City
Contaminated oil refinery turned into urban park with a million visitors a year

Indonesia, Cinangka
Soccer field used as an old lead-battery dump, now safe for children

Philippines, Marilao, Meycauayan and Obando River System
Cleaning up with zeolite and probiotic filtering systems

Vietnam, Dong Mai
$20 per person ends dangerous lead poisoning of an entire village

Former Soviet Union
Hunting down thousands of tons of old, but still toxic pesticides

Kyrgyzstan, Mailuu-Suu
Filters improve safety of water contaminated by radionuclides, while children take on an education campaign

2014 Project Highlights

At the close of 2014, Pure Earth completed 80 projects in 20 countries around the world. It is estimated that this has improved the health and lives of 4.2 million people, 834,000 being children under 6. Pure Earth managed 24 projects in 2014, ranging from site cleanups to pilot remediations and community health education. It is estimated that projects currently in progress will improve the lives of an additional 3 million people.

Indonesia: Mercury-Free Artisanal Gold Mining Trials

Artisanal gold mining is an important subsistence livelihood for more than half a million miners and their families throughout Indonesia, most of whom use mercury, a dangerous neurotoxin, in the gold extraction process. This project is promoting mercury-free gold extraction methods in Indonesia to eliminate exposure risks from whole ore amalgamation and mercury-gold amalgam burning. Project partners analyzed samples from over 50 locations throughout Indonesia to identify areas that could greatly benefit from mercury-free methods. The project team tested mercury-free methods in locations such as Lombok, Sumbawa, Kalimantan and East Java. Activities also included health outreach campaigns and coordinating with national and local government authorities and community groups.

Mercury alternative training projects were also conducted in Bolivia, Peru, Mongolia and the Philippines in 2014.

Ghana, Agbogbloshie: Dangerous burning of electronic waste replaced by mechanized recycling

Informal e-waste recycling is an important source of income for many in Agbogbloshie, in Accra, Ghana's capital city with a population of two million. This project is convening government agencies, scrap metal and e-waste recyclers, local community members and local NGO's to develop a solution to phase out the open burning of wires and unsafe electronic and electric recycling practices. Plastic sheathed cables are burned to recover the copper material inside. During the burning process, numerous toxins are released and migrate through particulates in the smoke. Significant amounts are also left behind in the soil, putting an estimated 40,000 people at risk.

In 2014, Pure Earth and project partners opened an e-waste recycling facility offering mechanized wire-strippers offering an alternative to burning. Three shipping containers were installed to create three walls of the facility, with a fenced in fourth wall to create a squared off facility area. Four wire-stripping machines in two different sizes have been installed, tested, and are now operational. An additional grant received after the opening of the center will allow Pure Earth to purchase additional recycling equipment in 2015 to handle a wider variety of e-waste material.

Uruguay; Montevideo: Toxic Hotspots

This pilot project, conducted in partnership with the City of Montevideo and completed in 2014, evaluated and cleaned up micro toxic hotspots located in residential areas throughout the "Cuenca del Arroyo Pantanoso" (Pantanoso River Basin) in the city of Montevideo. Blood sampling found elevated lead levels in local children under age six, associated with exposure to lead from contaminated electronic waste recycling areas. Pure Earth trained the City Government to assess and remediate micro lead contaminated hotspots. The project team also worked with local communities to raise awareness of the health threat of environmental hazards of cable and electronic waste burning.

Senegal, Thiaroye Sur Mer: Replacing deadly lead battery recycling with profitable hydroponic garden

In 2008, acute lead poisoning, a rare condition requiring prolonged daily exposure to lead, took the lives of 18 young children from Thiaroye Sur Mer in a matter of months. The women of the community had been breaking used lead-acid batteries and smelting the lead to extract it for resale. Lead fumes and dust contaminated the community killing children and impairing the health of others. Project partners and funders, along with the Senegalese government, removed lead contamination from the village. In 2014, Pure Earth returned with additional funding to train the village women in hydroponic agriculture as an alternative to this toxic work.

Indonesia, Cinangka: Soccer field used as an old lead-battery dump now safe for children

Small scale, informal disposal of used acid-lead batteries contaminated the village of Cinangka. Locals dismantled and burnt car batteries in backyards and dumped the remains at various locations. Soil contamination levels at a local football pitch (soccer field) were as high as 500 times the US safety limit. A project completed in April 2014 safely encapsulated the contaminated soil at the football pitch allowing children to safely use it again. This pilot project proved the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of this method, paving the way to similar, much-needed intervention at additional sites.

Vietnam, Dong Mai: $20 per person ends dangerous lead poisoning of an entire village

At one time the people of Dong Mai were farmers, but in recent decades they turned to battery recycling and small-scale lead smelting to survive. Dong Mai's 2,600 villagers paid a heavy price for this toxic work with high levels of respiratory diseases, and mental illness in the community. Thanks to a technical collaboration and a targeted clean up, the situation is rapidly beginning to turn around. Levels of lead in the villagers have dropped by 30% for an investment of just $20 a person.

Former Soviet Union: Hunting down hundreds of thousands of tons of old but still toxic pesticides

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union hundreds of thousands of tons of toxic pesticides were discarded and forgotten. DDT, lindane and other organochlorine-based pesticides were buried at hundreds of largely unrecorded burial sites or left in abandoned warehouses throughout Central Asia. The pesticides have been leaching toxins into nearby waterways and soil over the last twenty years. A broad partnership including FAO, Green Cross Switzerland, Green Cross Tomsk, the European Commission, WHO and Pure Earth, are working to uncover these toxic sites for remediation.

Ukraine, Horlivka: Abandoned chemical weapons factory cleaned up

In the Donetsk region of Southeast Ukraine there is an abandoned chemical and explosives facility known as the State Enterprise Horlivka Chemical Plant. The factory sits in the middle of Horlivka, a city with a population of 300,000. The plant produced several chemicals, including the carcinogen mononitrochlorobenzene (MNCB) and explosive trinitrotoluene (TNT), from the Soviet era until production at the plant was halted in 2001. The facility was not decommissioned appropriately, and large volumes of both of these toxic compounds were left in substandard storage around the 167-hectare site.

In some buildings, the production was stopped mid- process and the compounds were left in the production equipment and piping. This was particularly dangerous for the TNT, which becomes more explosive when packed and confined in a closed pipe.

Residents of the city were routinely exposed to fumes from the leaking MNCB storage facility. In April 2011, the site contained approximately 2,350 tons of MNCB, much of which was stored in leaking drums and tanks, and 48 tons of TNT stored in aboveground equipment and underground tanks.

As of March 2014, the project team removed all of the MNCB, safely contained 48 tons of TNT, related byproducts and precursors from the production buildings, cleared all equipment, debris, contaminated dirt and sludge out of the buildings and stored any contaminated material in the temporary TNT storage facility.

The chemical plant was one of the many toxic sites left by the Soviet industrial complex. Since many of these industrial facilities were secret under Soviet rule, the newly-independent governments that emerged after the breakup of the Soviet Union are still not fully aware of the location and characteristics of all contaminated sites within their borders. Throughout the region, former Soviet states are discovering and trying to address polluted sites that pose extraordinary risks to human health and Pure Earth is committed to aiding them.

Mexico, Morelos: Lead glazed pottery causes disease and IQ loss

Leaded ceramic glazes have been used in Mexico since the 16th century. There use remains widespread among perhaps 50,000 artisanal ceramicists across the country. Lead free boron based glazes have existed for more than a decade but remain limited in their acceptation among ceramicists and consumers.

The project being carried out jointly with the National Institute for Public Health (INSP) endeavors to limit the use of leaded glazes in a single state, Morelos. The project includes a lead free verification program, named “Barro Aprobado” for restaurants and vendors, an ambitious public health education campaign that includes radio announcements, and ongoing blood monitoring of children.

In the past six months, four restaurants have gone lead free and at least 10 more have expressed interest. 41 artisans in Morelos have converted to lead-free glaze. Five retail stores are now selling lead-free pottery, and more than 10 others (including in other states) are interested to join the initiative.

The project has also received significant positive publicity at press events, trade shows and other events. Participating artisans have tripled their sales of lead-free pottery and government authorities in Guanajuato, Puebla and Oaxaca have expressed interest to replicate the success.

Somaliland, Ayaha Valley: Obsolete Pesticide Storage Site

During the Somali civil war in the late 1980's the Somaliland city of Hargeisa was extensively bombed from the air. During this time the Desert Locust Control Organisation (DLCO) site near the city was also bombed and largely destroyed. At that time it is reported that around 81,000 litres of various pesticides that were stored at the site leaked or were deliberately tipped on to the ground during subsequent looting.

An assessment found that this former storage site is contaminated by persistent organochlorine pesticides, principally dieldrin and lindane (HCH).

The project cleaned up contamination (aldrin, dieldrin, lindane, and malathion) at the Ahaya Valley DLCO Site and removed the threat to nearby communities.

The Toxic Sites Identification Program (TSIP)

Chemicals and toxic pollutants in the environment affect millions of people each year in low- and middle-income countries. Without proper containment or public health interventions, these pollutants have the potential to pose long-term and significant problems to both the environment and health of local residents. Pure Earth's Toxic Sites Identification Program (TSIP) seeks to identify and screen contaminated sites in low- and middle-income countries that pose a potential threat to human health. This is an important step in understanding the scope of toxic pollution globally, and is not meant to be a comprehensive inventory of sites around the world.

Currently there are more than 3,200 sites in the Global Inventory Database, affecting an estimated 83 million people. However, this database is still a work in progress. Pure Earth and UNIDO estimate that the real number of people at risk from exposure to contaminated sites is closer to 200 million people. Of the 3,200 sites in the TSIP database, more than 2,000 have been visited in person by Pure Earth staff. An additional 215 sites were screened in 2014.

Over the past six years, a team of more than 180 trained investigators in nearly 50 countries is working to collect health and pollution data while working in collaboration with both local and national partners. In addition to the strong field staff already employed by Pure Earth, an additional 36 investigators and 27 government representatives were trained in four National Training Workshops in 2014. Trainings were held in Mongolia, Bolivia, Kazakhstan, and Senegal. Pure Earth will continue visiting sites and expanding the database to better understand the scope of toxic pollution and its associated burden of disease.

Refinement of Risk Screening Methodology: The basis for the database of contaminated sites is a rapid risk assessment methodology. The Initial Site Screening (ISS) involves estimation of source, migration and receptor risks based on the collection of key data at a site. An ISS is carried out over a 1-2 day visit to a contaminated site. Several important changes were made to the online component of the ISS during this period. Among them, a real-time calculator of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) continues to be refined. GIS capability, which tags individual sampling locations, has been trialed in a parallel database and will be integrated in 2015.

Recruitment of field staff: Through a parallel project with The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) additional staff have been recruited and trained in Central Asia and Eastern Europe. Staff members are currently conducting site assessments of pesticide contaminated locations, which are then integrated into the TSIP database on an on-going basis.

GAHP 2014 Annual Meeting

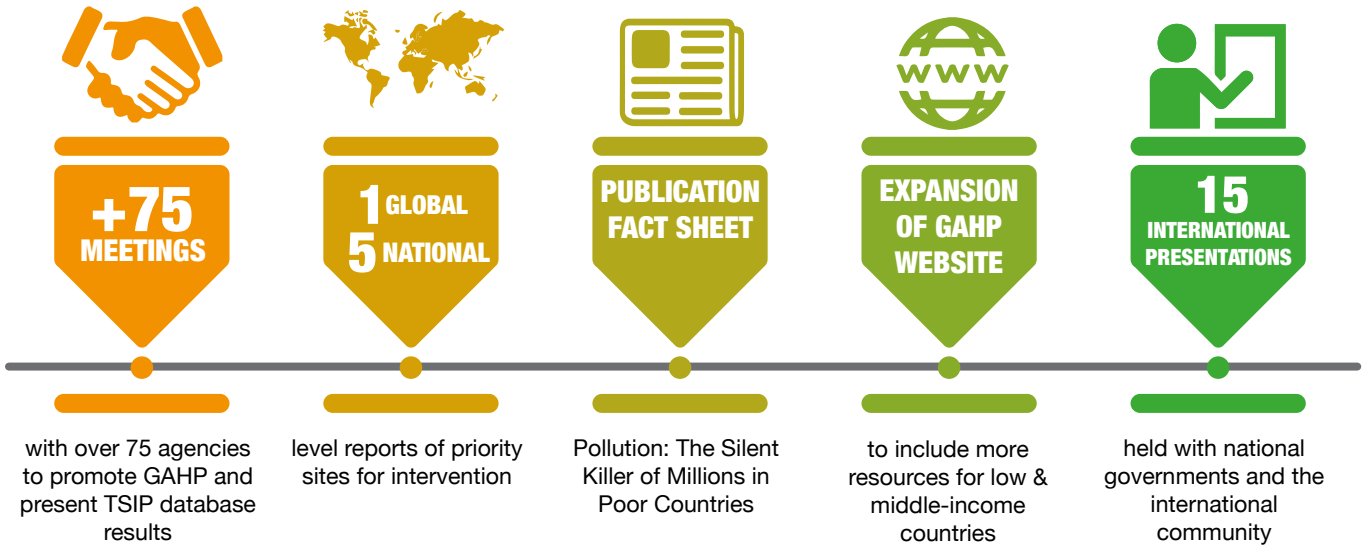
Global Alliance on Health and Pollution (GAHP)

The Global Alliance on Health and Pollution (GAHP) is a collaborative body formed in 2012 in response to the growing crises posed by toxic pollution. GAHP was established to provide assistance to low-and middle-income countries - those countries least able to cope - with the tools to tackle toxic pollution and alleviate the impacts on human health. In this regard, GAHP has been tasked to coordinate resources to identify and clean up toxic hot spots in order to improve the health of the populations living there. GAHP's vision is to help create a world where the health of present and future generations, especially children and pregnant women, is safe from toxic pollution.

During 2014, GAHP grew to include eight new members, so that by the year-end, the Alliance's membership had expanded to thirty-three institutions. GAHP also received strong support from a variety of organizations and countries for its efforts to collect quality data, produce valuable reports and enable countries to mitigate the effects of pollution.

Perhaps GAHP's most significant achievement in 2014 was its influence over the draft Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). Through GAHP's direct intervention, language about toxic pollution will now be included, and the health impacts of all types of pollution – air, water and soil – will be addressed.

Additional accomplishments in 2014 include:



With support from the European Commission and the World Bank through its Development Grant Facility, GAHP is currently providing capacity building, training, and technical assistance to low- and middle-income countries in the following areas:

With support from the European Commission and the World Bank through its Development Grant Facility, GAHP is currently providing capacity building, training, and technical assistance to low- and middle-income countries in the following areas:

- Identification and rapid assessment of toxic hotspots and health exposure risk;
- Local, regional, and national priority setting related to chemicals, wastes, and toxic pollution;
- Mainstreaming remediation of chemicals, wastes, and toxic pollution into national, country, and donor development/partnership strategies and plans;
- Development and implementation of national toxics action and sound chemical management plans;
- Pollution intervention and remediation planning and implementation;
- Regulatory review related to pollution;
- Stakeholder/community engagement and awareness raising/education.

National Toxics Action Plan (NTAP)

National Toxics Action Plans (NTAPs) are an effort by Pure Earth to help country governments identify, prioritize and begin to deal with the issues posed by contaminated sites. In some cases NTAPs are detailed documents outlining thematic priorities and necessary resources. Elsewhere the NTAP process is focused on specific pollution issues or geographies. In Uruguay, Pure Earth has been working with the municipality of Montevideo to identify and remediate toxic hotspots caused by e-waste recycling. In Azerbaijan, Pure Earth is working jointly with the national government to cleanup decades old legacy sites.

There is no one NTAP approach for all countries. Rather as part of the NTAP process, Pure Earth works with governments to understand their needs and priorities, and to provide support where it will be most useful. As a basis for all NTAP work, Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) are signed with municipal or national governments.

Scientific Research

Using data from the Toxic Sites Identification Program, Pure Earth has been conducting scientific research to document the human health impacts from toxic pollution, including expanding the burden of disease and cost of inaction analysis. This research is necessary in order to establish broader support and motivate action at the international and national levels to mitigate the adverse impacts of toxic pollution, prevent future pollution and recontamination.

Pure Earth research and scientific advisory team published eight new articles in peer-reviewed journals in 2014 including the Annals of Global Health and Environmental Research.

Institutional Review Board (IRB)

Pure Earth now has an Institutional Review Board (IRB) committee to review and approve research involving human subjects. The IRB committee will ensure that all human subject research conducted by Pure Earth will be in accordance with federal, institutional, and ethical guidelines.

The Journal of Health & Pollution

The Journal of Health and Pollution (JH&P) is a semiannual on-line journal of peer reviewed research and news published by Pure Earth. JH&P is grant funded by the World Bank and the European Union. There are no charges to readers or authors. JH&P aims to facilitate discussion of toxic pollution, impacts to human health and strategies for site remediation.

The Journal of Health and Pollution released two issues in May and October 2014 with a total of 12 new articles on toxic pollution.

AuthorAID courses

To date, over 100 researchers have taken the free online course developed by the Journal editors in collaboration with AuthorAID, to help researchers and scientists from low and middle-income countries improve their technical writing and editing skills with an eye to getting their views and findings in major international journals.

Financial Highlights

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position 'December 31, 2014

	2014 Consolidated	2013 Consolidated
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash & cash equivalents	$ 704,180	$ 585,301
Grants receivable	$ 5,103,887	$ 5,223,969
Pledges receivable	$ 174,244	$ 250,689
Prepaid expenses & other current assets	$ 308,434	$ 318,559
Total current assets	**$ 6,290,745**	**$ 6,378,518**
PROPERTY & EQUIPMENT, NET	$ 483,917	$ 56,273
SECURITY DEPOSIT	$ 25,000	-
INVESTMENTS	-	$ 10,555
	$ 6,799,662	**$ 6,445,346**
LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$ 507,454	$ 624,889
Accrued expenses	$ 92,028	$ 106,278
Due to affiliate	-	-
Total current liabilities	**$ 599,482**	**$ 731,167**
LONG TERM DEBT	$ 484,043	-
Total liabilities	**$ 1,083,525**	**$ 731,167**
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted net assets	$ 448,315	$ 461,694
Temporarily restricted net assets	$ 5,267,822	$ 5,252,485
Total net assets	**$ 5,716,137**	**$ 5,714,179**
	$ 6,799,662	**$ 6,445,346**

Consolidated Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2014

	December 31, 2014 Blacksmith Institute Consolidated			December 31, 2013 Blacksmith Institute Consolidated		
	Unrestricted	**Temporarily Restricted**	**Total**	**Unrestricted**	**Temporarily Restricted**	**Total**
SUPPORT & REVENUE						
Grants	-	$ 4,466,991	$ 4,466,991	-	$ 2,206,591	$ 2,206,591
Contribution	$ 95,672	-	$ 95,672	$ 439,426	-	$ 439,426
Fundraising income	$ 476,200	-	$ 476,200	$ 269,307	-	$ 269,307
In-kind contributions	$ 461,990	-	$ 461,990	$ 248,452	$ 1,063	$ 249,515
Other income	-	-	-	$ 1,186	-	$ 1,186
Net assets released from restrictions	$ 4,520,605	($ 4,520,605)	-	$ 3,683,271	($ 3,683,271)	-
Total support & revenue	**$ 5,554,467**	**$ 53,614**	**$ 5,500,853**	**$ 4,641,642**	**($ 1,475,617)**	**$ 3,116,025**
FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES						
Program	$ 4,541,930	-	$ 4,541,930	$ 3,777,286	-	$ 3,777,286
Administration	$ 390,225	-	$ 390,225	$ 322,632	-	$ 322,632
Fundraising	$ 279,304	-	$ 279,304	$ 193,509	-	$ 193,509
Total functional expenses	**$ 5,211,459**	**-**	**$ 5,211,459**	**$ 4,293,427**	**-**	**$ 4,293,427**
(Deficiency) Excess of support and revenue over functional expenses	$ 343,008	$ 53,614	$ 289,394	$ 348,215	($ 1,475,617)	($ 1,127,402)
Interest expense	($ 2,423)	-	($ 2,423)	-	-	-
Unrealized gain of investment	-	-	-	$ 67	-	$ 67
Realized gain (loss) on investment	($ 1,608)	-	($ 1,608)	$ 29,301	-	$ 29,301
Foreign currency translation adjustment	($ 352,356)	$ 68,951	($ 283,405)	$ 13,069	$ 143,168	$ 156,237
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	($ 13,379)	$ 15,337	$ 1,958	$ 390,652	($ 1,332,449)	($ 941,797)
NET ASSETS, Beginning	**$ 461,694**	**$ 5,252,485**	**$ 5,714,179**	**$ 71,042**	**$ 6,584,934**	**$ 6,655,976**
NET ASSETS, End	**$ 448,315**	**$ 5,267,822**	**$ 5,716,137**	**$ 461,094**	**$ 5,252,485**	**$ 5,714,179**

2014 Funders

Our support comes from a wide range of sources.

Government and Multilateral Organizations

Asian Development Bank
European Commission
European Union Delegation of Bolivia via Plagbol
European Union Delegation of China
European Union Delegation of Mongolia
European Union Delegation of Ukraine
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Green Cross Switzerland
Global Environment Facility
Inter American Foundation via CREEH
National Institute of Environmental Health
Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
United Nations Environment Program
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United States of America Department of State
The World Bank
Zhejiang University via European Union Delegation of China

Foundations

Addax & Oryx Foundation
Alice E. Geesy Trust
Conservation, Food and Health Foundation
Marilyn S. Broad Foundation
Queen Anne's Gate Foundation
Rockefeller Brothers Fund

Corporations

AA Maintenance
Allan Briteway Electrical Contractors Inc.
Allen & Overy
Ambassador Construction
Archetype
Bank of America Merill Lynch
Building Maintenance Services
BWD Group
Century Elevator Maintenance Corp.
Century Waste
Citibank
Classic Recycling
CLSA
Commodore Construction
Coyle Insurance Agency
Credit Suisse
Daiwa
Direct Energy Group
Dollar Per Month
Emcor
Goldman Sachs
Great Forest
HSBC Bank
Indus Capital
JDP Mechanical
JP Morgan
KM Associates
Kone
MG Engineering
Metropolitan Walters
Morgan Stanley
Nomura
Northern Bay Contractors
Palone Brother's Air Conditioning
Paper Enterprises
Polo Electric
Premier Energy
R&R Scaffolding
Roux Associates
Siemens Industry
Stop Pest Control
Strauss Paper
Structuretone Inc.
Titan Contracting
Transel Elevator
United Elevator Consultants Inc.
VenBio
Vertical Professional Sol. LLC
Vornado

Individuals

Joshua D. Alport
Pranav Amin
Palvir Kavr Bahia
Rodney Berens
Kevin Berg
Anurag Bhargava
Gordon Binkhorst
Paul Brooke & Kathleen McCarragher
Darren Brown
Timothy Brutus
Gladys Chang
Jeffrey Cherwinka
Sonal Chopra
Laune Cohen
Craig Corn
Stephen P. Crawford
Darryl Dahlheimer
Pawandeep De Silva
Michael Doherty
Will Eisenbeis
Paul Enright
Nancy Feinglass
George Fox
Steven Friedman
Richard Fuller
Valentino Galella
Lesley-Anne Gliedman
Anil Gondi
Mark Gregorio
Sarita Gupta
Brian Guzman
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