Recycling **one ton** of aluminum saves the energy equivalent of **2,350 gallons of gasoline** or the total amount of electricity used by a typical Wisconsin home over 10 years.
Ending the Cycle of Waste

Precycling and upcycling

The “reduce, reuse, recycle” theme has become, for many, a mantra. The focus is often on the third piece of that triad, recycling, which is now often mainstream in society. Now is the time, however, to focus on the other two pieces of the equation.

Precycling fits into the “reduce” part of the waste reduction equation. According to the website GreenLivingTips.com, precycling is “reducing waste by avoiding items that will generate waste, selecting items that will generate less waste, or acquiring items that can be reused for something else.”

Purchasing habits die hard, but if every consumer chose items with either less packaging or with more recyclable materials in the packaging, this would send a message to producers that part of creating and maintaining a successful product line includes not only the quality of the product, but also its impact on the environment.

Mark Walter, facility manager at Brown County Port & Solid Waste, said that every day, he sees the impact packaging makes on the environment. “There are better options than plastic for...”

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4 >>>
There are better options than plastic for packaging materials. Not all plastics recycle well. Cardboard and paperboard are better packaging options,” he said.

Packaging materials aren’t the only products taking up space in local landfills. “The amount of plastic bags in landfills is a large portion of what we see. There is no market for these bags from a recycling aspect,” Walter said.

Making a simple decision not to use plastic shopping bags can save a great deal of space in landfills. Not every purchase needs to be bagged. Reusable shopping bags are common not only in grocery stores, but also in department stores. Prevention equals reduction relative to waste.

Upcycling is generally considered taking something that would normally be thrown away and turning it into something useful. An example applicable to most households is composting.

Creating a compost pile in a yard can be easy, and it saves money for a homeowner as it creates a healthy product for gardening and mulching, all from normally wasted natural materials – potato peelings, fruit past its prime and raked leaves. Reducing waste by eating naturally, gardening and composting can make a marked difference in the amount of household curb-side waste.

Crafters are familiar with the concept of upcycling. Green Bay artist Jane Maufort sands down old saw blades, primes them and paints beautiful scenes on them, creating a decoration instead of waste. Other crafters create jewelry out of typewriter keys or build lawn ornaments out of old tractor parts and farm implements.

The key to the full implementation of “reduce, reuse, recycle” is to change the way society looks at packaging and waste. Changing the mindset of society is vital to continue the impact recycling has had on the environment. Precycle, upcycle, recycle. ●

 некого текста есть вкладка, которая не может быть прочитана.
Most environmentally-conscious people recycle, dutifully separating papers and plastics. Some may even have a compost pile in the backyard for yard clippings and food scraps.

But these good deeds only represent a fraction of the “reduce, reuse, recycle” commitment. A concept known as product stewardship is what some environmental advocates say could fill in the gaps.

“Product stewardship is the ultimate goal of recycling programs, with economic, societal and environmental impacts,” said Mark Walter, facility manager at Brown County Port & Solid Waste. “It provides the means to reducing and reusing at the same time.”
Product Stewardship Defined

Product stewardship is an approach to environmental protection that calls on all those involved in the lifecycle of a product – manufacturers, designers, retailers and consumers – to share responsibility for reducing the product’s environmental impact as well as covering the cost of managing the product at the end of its useful life.

Rather than placing the burden of disposal costs solely on local governments and taxpayers, as the situation stands currently, product stewardship policies would shift that financial responsibility primarily to the product manufacturer.

“If the manufacturer is financially responsible for a product at the end of its life, that makes them take a careful look at the design and toxicity of their products,” said Karen Fiedler, co-chair of Associated Recyclers of Wisconsin’s product stewardship committee. “If manufacturers took more responsibility for their products, it would reduce municipal collection costs.”

Benefits of Product Stewardship

A main component of this market-based approach is establishing recycling programs to facilitate the collection process. This enables private-sector haulers and recyclers to negotiate with registered manufacturers for collection contracts.

“It creates jobs as new businesses are coming forward to process these materials,” Fiedler said.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) website lists a directory of state-licensed waste and recyclable transporters by county.

In addition, product stewardship initiatives boast such long-term benefits as increased manufacturer productivity, a reduction in product liability claims, increased recycling and cost savings for local governments.

What Consumers Can Do

While manufacturers play an essential role in the design and production of environmentally-conscious material, consumers can drive the market by demanding more recycled and reusable products made from renewable resources.

“The best products are made with abundant, renewable, non-toxic material,” said John Katers, associate professor of natural and applied sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. “These are products you can properly dispose of or reuse at the end of their life.”

Consumers also must be committed to disposing of products through the proper avenues, especially when dealing with potentially hazardous materials such as pharmaceuticals and electronics. When possible, consumers should utilize retailer take-back programs, such as Best Buy’s Consumer Electronics Recycling Program, to ensure the material is being disposed of safely.

Product stewardship policies aim to create a community of responsible participants with consumers playing a key role in the process.

“It’s really about the consumer and the marketplace,” Katers said. “The consumer that shops with their dollars can make these things sink or swim.”

DID YOU KNOW?

Americans throw out enough iron and steel to supply all the nation’s automakers on a continuous basis.

www.oberlin.edu/recycle/facts.html
Recycling DOs & DON’Ts

**Glass**

**Do Recycle:**
Most of the glass bottles and jars we use can be recycled. This includes jars, glass soda bottles and wine, beer and liquor bottles.

**Glass Guidelines:**
- Lids and caps must be removed.
- Metal lids should be recycled, plastic placed in garbage.
- There is no need to remove labels.
- Bottles and jars must be rinsed.

**Acceptable:**
- Clear, brown, or green bottles and jars.
- Soda, beer, juice and other glass food containers.
- Blue, green, rose, and yellow tinted glass.

**Don’t Recycle:**
- Drinking glasses, crystal
- Ceramic cups, plates and bottles
- Clay flower pots
- China
- Window glass
- Plate glass, auto windshield
- Opague/milk glass
- Laboratory glass
- Light bulbs
- Ovenware

**Aluminum & Steel**

**Do Recycle:**
Aluminum, steel and bi-metal cans may all be recycled. Cans up to one gallon in size are acceptable for curbside pick-up. They must be empty!

**Guidelines:**
- EMPTY METAL CANS ONLY
- Rinse can out.
- There is no need to remove paper labels.
- Remove plastic caps from aerosol cans.

**Acceptable:**
- All Aluminum cans
- Aluminum bottles
- All steel or bi-metal cans
- Metal lids and bottle tops
- Aerosol cans
- Steel EMPTY paint cans

**Plastic**

“Check for a Neck!” Brown County has an all plastic bottle recycling program. Place all plastic bottles in your recycling bin. The bottles will be sorted at the Tri-County MRF so the appropriate bottles can be recycled.

**Do Recycle:**
- Check for a neck! Bottle openings are threaded and smaller than the base or the widest part.
- Remove & throw away caps, lids and pumps.
- Empty contents and rinse. You don’t need to remove labels.
- Place uncapped and empty plastic bottles in your recycling bin along with your other recyclables.

**Guidelines:**
- Paper must be dry and free of food residue or bathroom waste.
- Plastic food liners must be removed from boxes.
- Flattened boxes, drink boxes and milk cartons must be empty and rinsed.
- Boxes flattened to save space.

**Acceptable:**
- Dairy and frozen food boxes
- Drink boxes and milk cartons
- Frozen juice containers (both steel caps must be removed and container rinsed.)
- Newspaper and inserts
- Magazines and books
- Junk mail and envelopes
- Phone books and catalogs
- Writing paper and copier paper
- Shredded paper (place in grocery bag and fold top over)
- Corrugated cardboard
- Grocery bags
- Box board and non-corrugated cardboard
- Pet food bags
- Gift wrapping paper

**Don’t Recycle:**
- Tissue products
- Paper that is contaminated with food, grease or other debris (pizza boxes)
- Bows and ribbons
- Foil gift wrap
did you know?

Recycling Facts and Figures

Natural Resource Conservation
- Rigorous recycling efforts keep almost 1.7 million tons of material out of Wisconsin landfills and incinerators each year.
- Since 1990, Wisconsin citizens have saved landfill space equivalent to the size of five average landfills.
- Recycling paper produces 73 percent less air pollution than using virgin materials.
- Recycling glass reduces mining waste by 80 percent.

Energy Savings
- Recycling one ton of glass saves the equivalent of 10 gallons of oil.
- Recycling one ton of plastic saves the equivalent of 1,000 to 2,000 gallons of gasoline.
- Recycling one ton of newspaper saves the equivalent of 100 gallons of gasoline.
- Recycling one ton of aluminum saves the energy equivalent of 2,350 gallons of gasoline or the total amount of electricity used by a typical Wisconsin home over 10 years.
- Recycling one ton of iron saves one ton of coal.

Our Share
- The average person in Wisconsin generates 4.7 pounds of trash (residential and their share of commercial trash) each day and recycles 1.9 pounds of that trash per day.
- The average person in the United States generates 4.7 pounds of trash each day and recycles 1.4 pounds of that trash per day.

All the statistics above are cited from http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/wm/recycle/facts-figures.htm Wisconsin and were compiled by the Brown County Port and Solid Waste Department.
General

- Incinerating 10,000 tons of waste creates one job; landﬁlling 10,000 tons of waste creates six jobs; recycling 10,000 tons of waste creates 36 jobs. (Environmental Protection Agency, www.moab-solutions.org/recycling-factoids.html)

- In 2000, the national recycling rate of 30 percent saved the equivalent of more than ﬁve billion gallons of gasoline, reducing dependence on foreign oil by 114 million barrels. (From Environmental Protection Agency, “Resource Conservation Challenge: Campaigning Against Waste,” EPA 530-F-02-033, 2002 http://www.moab-solutions.org/recycling-factoids.html)

- Two thirds of beverage packages never reached a recycling plant in 2004. If they had been recycled, then the US could have saved enough energy and fuel to supply power for over two million American homes for one year. (“Drink and Deposit,” by J. Gitlitz Waste Management World, Sept-Oct. 2005)

- Ninety-four percent of Wisconsin households recycle and feel it is worthwhile (http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/wm/recycle/facts-figures.htm/)

- More than 50 percent of Wisconsin households compost yard waste, and 73 percent leave grass clippings on their lawns. (http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/wm/recycle/facts-figures.htm/)

Aluminum

- Recycling one ton of aluminum is equivalent to not releasing 13 tons of carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas) into the air. (Source: Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, cited on www.moab-solutions.org/recycling-factoids.html)

- It requires only 5 percent of the energy needed to make a can of recycled aluminum as compared to virgin ore. (www.ksewaste.org/benefit_2.htm)

- Recycling just 1 ton of aluminum cans rather than throwing them away conserves more than 207 million BTUs, the equivalent of 36 barrels of oil or 1,655 gallons of gasoline. (www.resourcefulschools.org/facts.html)

- Americans throw away enough aluminum to rebuild the entire U.S. commercial air ﬂeet every three months. (www.ksewaste.org/benefit_5.htm)

- Recycling one aluminum can saves enough energy to run a television or operate a computer for three hours. (www.usu.edu/recycle/factsFigures.htm)

- Recyclers paid nearly $1 billion for aluminum beverage cans last year. (www.recycle.novelis.com/aluminumrecycling/Pages/Aluminum_Recycling.aspx)

- More than 50 percent of a new aluminum can is made from recycled aluminum. (www.oberlin.edu/recycle/facts.html)

Glass

- Melting used glass saves 35 percent of the energy required to make glass from raw materials. (www.usu.edu/recycle/factsFigures.htm)

- Recycling glass reduces mining waste by 80 percent. (http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/wm/recycle/facts-figures.htm/)

Plastic

- The U.S. plastics recycling industry employs more than 53,000 people. (www.americanchemistry.com/plastics/doc.asp?cid=1581&did=6012)

- Americans throw away enough plastic bottles every hour, but only 25 percent of plastic bottles are recycled. (www.chevroncars.com/learn/wondrous-world/recycling-facts)
Recycling plastic saves twice as much energy as burning it in an incinerator. (www.recycling-revolution.com/recycling-facts.html)

Paper
- Each ton of recycled paper produced requires 4,102 kilowatt hours less energy than virgin paper. (www.usu.edu/recycle/factsFigures.htm)
- Recycling paper produces 73 percent less air pollution than using virgin materials. (http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/wm/recycle/facts-figures.html)
- Wisconsinites use enough office paper each year to build a 10-foot high wall, 145 miles long. We recycle 56 miles of that wall. (http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/wm/recycle/facts-figures.html)

Metal
- Every ton of steel recycled saves 2,500 pounds of iron ore, 1,400 pounds of coal, and 120 pounds of limestone. (www.usu.edu/recycle/factsFigures.htm)
- Making steel from recycled cans uses 75 percent less energy than when producing steel from raw materials. (www.usu.edu/recycle/factsFigures.htm)
- The steel industry’s annual recycling saves the equivalent energy to electrically power about 18 million households for a year. (www.oberlin.edu/recycle/facts.html)
- In 2006, nearly 7 million tons of metals were recycled in the U.S. (aluminum, steel and mixed metals), eliminating greenhouse gas emissions totaling close to 6.5 million metric tons of carbon equivalent. This is equivalent to removing more than five million cars from the road for one year. (www.oberlin.edu/recycle/facts.html)

Rubber
- Producing one pound of recycled rubber versus one pound of new rubber requires only 29 percent of the energy. (www.oberlin.edu/recycle/facts.html)

Oil
- One gallon of used oil can produce the same amount of motor oil as 42 gallons of crude oil, while requiring about a third of the energy. (www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/page/Recycling_UsedMotorOil?OpenDocument)
- Motor oil never wears out, it just gets dirty. Oil can be recycled, re-refined and used again, reducing our reliance on imported oil. (www.recycling-revolution.com/recycling-facts.html)

E-Waste
- Almost four million computer diskettes are thrown away every day, which equals more than 1.5 billion disks per year or a stack of disks as tall as the Sears Tower in Chicago every 21 seconds. It will take nearly 500 years for the disks to degrade. (www.oberlin.edu/recycle/facts.html)
- E-waste contains many valuable, recoverable materials such as aluminum, copper, gold, silver, plastics, and ferrous metals. (www.ksewaste.org/ewaste_why.htm)
- E-waste represents 2 percent of America’s trash in landfills, but it equals 70 percent of overall toxic waste. (www.dosomething.org/tipsandtools/11-facts-about-e-waste)
- E-waste is the largest source of lead in solid waste. (http://facts-about-recycling.com/ewaste.html)
Wisconsin Electronics Recycling Law

Wisconsin's electronics recycling law (Wisconsin Act 50) established a statewide recycling program administered by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The program, called E-Cycle Wisconsin, put in place a system to collect and recycle discarded electronics from Wisconsin households, K-12 public schools and Milwaukee Parental Choice Program schools. E-Cycle Wisconsin uses a product stewardship approach, which means that manufacturers of certain electronics are responsible for financing and ensuring the recycling of these and other electronics within the state. Many consumer electronics, including TVs, printers, computers, computer monitors and VCRs, are covered under E-Cycle Wisconsin.

E-Cycle Wisconsin has special requirements for collectors and recyclers to ensure that electronics are handled and recycled in an environmentally responsible manner.

Why do we need to recycle electronics in Wisconsin?

Electronics, including computers, computer peripherals, televisions, cell phones, printers and other electronics contain many known harmful materials such as lead, mercury, chromium and many others. When disposed of improperly, these hazardous materials can leach into the surrounding environment and affect both human health as well as the surrounding ecosystem. Improper disposal may also expose waste management workers to additional risk.

Proper recycling of electronics ensures the reuse of as many materials as possible. This reduces the environmental impact of consumer electronics as well as lowers the economic costs for the manufacturer.

In 2006, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources completed a recycling survey that noted that in 2006, nearly 4 million computers, 7.5 million televisions, and 3.5 million cell phones were owned by Wisconsin households. These numbers are not insignificant. As these products wear out, electronic waste increases yearly. Proper recycling is necessary in order to ensure the lowest environmental impact occurs from the disposal of these electronics.

It is important that recycling be managed properly to protect the environment, preserve important natural resources and to boost the state's economy.

Ban on Electronics Disposal

Beginning September 1, 2010, all Wisconsin residents, K-12 schools and Milwaukee Parental Choice Program schools were required to abide by the Wisconsin Electronics Recycling Law. Wisconsin residents are prohibited from disposing of certain electronics in landfills or incinerators. While a fee may still be imposed by collectors or recyclers for the recycling of the electronic device, this law was designed to make recycling easier and more convenient statewide, especially in rural areas.

A full list of manufacturers who have signed onto the program as well as electronic devices covered under this law is available at the WDNR website. Also, many retailers in Wisconsin already collect electronics for proper disposal. In the Green Bay/Brown County area, the Brown County Household Hazardous Waste Facility, as well as Best Buy, Milwaukee PC and Lamp Recyclers, Inc. are registered collectors that accept electronics for recycling.

As a note, some of these collectors may charge a fee for some or all of the types of electronics accepted under this program.

The DNR maintains lists of registered collectors and recyclers to help you find convenient recycling options. Community recycling programs and retailers can also provide information on how to recycle electronics covered under E-Cycle Wisconsin.

For more information on E-Cycle Wisconsin visit the WDNR website: [http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/wm/ecycle/](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/wm/ecycle/)
Reduce

Find ways to avoid using items that will eventually end up in landfills. There are hundreds of disposable items we use every day that could be replaced by more durable, repairable and reusable items. Something as simple as switching to a reusable lunch bag will greatly reduce your “contribution” to landfills.

Reducing our use of disposable items is the first priority in managing our waste problems. Pay careful attention to the products you purchase. Try to avoid buying items intended to be used once and then discarded. Become an environmentally smart consumer.

Reduce Junk Mail
www.dmaconsumers.org/offmailinglist.html
Wisconsin No Call List
https://nocall.wisconsin.gov/web/home.asp

Reject

As a consumer you have the right to buy things that have less wasteful packaging or are not designed to be single use items. Let manufacturers know you are no longer going to pay for excess packaging like foil, plastic or cardboard. It not only costs you more money, but wastes natural resources and precious landfill space. Whenever possible reject products that are over packaged, made of non-recyclable materials or are not recyclable locally.

Repair

We tend to think of most things as “disposable.” If something is broken we throw it away. Much of what we throw away can be repaired and serve a much longer life. The longer we are able to use things like appliances, furniture and clothing the longer it will stay out of a landfill and save our precious resources. Repairing an item is generally much less expensive than buying a new one.

Many of us don’t think twice about repairing an expensive item like our house or car, but how many of us repair the smaller things we own rather than purchasing a replacement. Fixing a broken chair, mending a torn sweater or repairing an appliance may seem insignificant at first, but all are important contributions to the waste reduction effort. Often a household item like a washing machine or vacuum cleaner can be repaired a number of times before it has to be replaced. The original purchasing decision has an impact on how easily an item will be repaired. Choosing durable items capable of being repaired extends the useful life beyond the first time it breaks.

Reuse

Before tossing an item into the trash consider how it can be re-used by yourself or someone else. Can that food container be used for leftovers or other storage? Is there a friend, neighbor, school or library that would like your old books and magazines? Can clothing or small appliances be taken to a charitable re-sale shop so that someone else might use them? You can sell an item at a neighborhood yard sale. Just because we don’t want something doesn’t mean it can’t be used by someone else.

St Vincent De Paul www.svdpbg.org
Habitat ReStore
http://www.restoregb.org/
E-Bay www.ebay.com
Freecycle www.freecycle.org
Salvation Army
www1.salvationarmy.org
BMEX www.bmex.org
Goodwill www.goodwill.org
Craigs List http://greenbay.craigslist.org/
Newspaper Classifieds: www.wisinfo.com/classifiedcentral/greenbay

Recycle

Finally! Believe it or not recycling is the last option we need to consider when trying to preserve our natural resources. When you’ve gone through the reject, reduce, repair and reuse steps and something is really used up consider if it is a candidate for recycling. Remember recycling means buying products that are made from recycled materials, using them to their fullest extent and then returning them to be recycled again.

Recycling goes beyond the bottles and cans we put into our curbside bins. It includes composting organic materials and recycling many other materials not accepted curbside.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/wm/recycle/index.html

DID YOU KNOW?

Aluminum is the only packaging material that more than covers the cost of collection and reprocessing for itself and subsidizes other containers, including PET and glass.

Aluminum is the only packaging material that more than covers the cost of collection and reprocessing for itself and subsidizes other containers, including PET and glass.
Recycling Plastic is Easy

Check for a Neck!

Brown County has made recycling plastic easier. You no longer need to check the bottom of plastic containers for 1’s & 2’s. Instead “Check for a Neck!” because all plastic bottles can be placed in your recycling bin. Brown County is not recycling the #3 – #7 bottles since a good market is not available at this time, but those bottles are only 5% of the total.

An “All Plastic Bottle” collection program makes it easier for consumers to recycle their plastic bottles. Consumers want to recycle their plastics but the resin identification code can be confusing. In some cases the code is difficult to locate on a bottle. The resin code is on wide mouth containers and some films, prompting consumers to ask why these aren’t recycled in their curbside program. “Check for a neck!” targets plastic bottles specifically, making it easier for consumers, which in turn can increase participation and reduce contamination from unwanted plastics.

To recycle your plastic bottles follow these easy steps:

1. Check for a neck! Bottle openings are threaded and smaller than the base or the widest part.
2. Remove and throw away caps, lids and pumps.
3. Empty contents and rinse. You do not need to remove labels.
4. Place uncapped and empty plastic bottles in your recycling bin along with your other recyclables.

Residents can bring their recyclables to the Brown County Material Recycling Facility located at 2561 S. Broadway anytime between 7:30 am and 4:00 pm Monday through Friday.

United States residents generate enough trash and recyclables each day to fill 72,450 garbage trucks that hold nine tons of trash each. If you remove the recyclables, only 44,919 garbage trucks would be needed.
be aware, 
be safe 

Safely Disposing Drugs Keeps Waterways Safe

BY MARK A. WALTER | Brown County’s Recycling Coordinator

Most people can probably recall when DDT, mercury and PCBs were thought of as beneficial materials. Today they are hazardous waste, causing significant damage to the environment.

Potentially the next great threat is the danger from improper disposal of pharmaceuticals and prescription drugs. Numerous studies have indicated the negative effects pharmaceuticals have on the environment.

Fortunately, there are programs available to properly handle these drugs, with more programs being added all the time. In 2010, Congress passed the Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act, which encourages the development of secure, convenient and responsible methods of disposing of controlled substances including pharmaceuticals. The disposal of pharmaceutical drugs is a two-fold issue.

Effect on the Environment

Studies by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Geological Survey have shown that pharmaceuticals and over-the-counter (OTC) drugs are present in our nation’s water bodies, and certain drugs may cause ecological harm.

The drugs may enter the water system either after being expelled by the body or when people flush unused or expired medications down the toilet, which eventually end up at a wastewater treatment plant where they are processed and discharged into rivers and lakes.

Some people place pharmaceuticals in their trash. However,
Get the Meds Out!

Get the Meds Out! is a project of the Pharmaceutical Waste Product Stewardship to develop a comprehensive strategy to address the issue of proper disposal of unwanted medicines and personal care products in the western Great Lakes states.

The University of Wisconsin-Extension has received a federal grant from the Environmental Protection Agency to create a pharmaceutical mail-back program for 36 Wisconsin counties, including Brown County, that drain into the Great Lakes Watershed.

This program is available to any pharmacy, county health department or senior citizens center within these counties. The program is scheduled to launch this spring. More information can be found at the UW Extension website http://fyi.uwex.edu/pharma/.

Illicit Use

According to www.medicationdisposal.utah.gov, an estimated 17 percent of prescription drugs go unused. Storing unused or outdated prescriptions creates an opportunity for illicit use—research has shown that one out of five teens report intentionally misusing someone else’s prescription drugs. Nearly half say they get the medications from friends and relatives for free, often by raiding the medicine cabinet or by attending “pharming parties” where teens barter legal drugs.

This is what we’ve always done … is this the best disposal method available to us? What else can we do?

Prescription Drug Collections

As noted above, the disposal of pharmaceuticals is a far reaching issue that affects more than just hazardous waste programs presenting opportunities for environmental contamination, drug abuse and accidental poisonings.

One answer is to establish a program to collect and dispose of pharmaceuticals in a safe and responsible manner. A well planned collection program can have a significant impact in a community.

those eventually end up in a landfill. As these drugs break down in the landfill, they enter the waste liquid, called leachate, which is collected and also sent to a wastewater treatment plant, where it is processed and discharged into rivers and lakes.

It is unlikely these drugs will be removed at the wastewater treatment plant. While these plants treat for just about everything, they are not set up to test or treat pharmaceuticals. Therefore, neither dumping pharmaceuticals down the drain nor throwing them in your garbage is a responsible disposal method. Though the amount of drugs in drinking water may be small, the effects of those drugs on people and wildlife are just now being studied to determine their long-term impact on the environment.

In Brown County, there both on-going collections sites and special collection events to ensure residents have the opportunity to properly dispose of these medications.

Accepted materials include pills, liquids, salves, powders, inhalers and pet medications. No sharps or biological material. Collections are for Brown County residents only and offered at no cost to participants.

Pharmaceutical Take Back

Wednesday, April 20, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
St. Mary’s Hospital, 1726 Shawano Ave., Green Bay

Second National Prescription Drug Take Back Day

Saturday, April 30, 2011, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
De Pere Police Department, 325 S. Broadway
Denmark Police Department, 118 E. Main St.
Wrightstown Police department, 529 Main St.

Ongoing Collections

Brown County Sheriff’s Department
125 South Adams St., Investigative Division, located on 2nd floor
Tuesdays and Thursdays, 12:30 p.m. to 2 p.m., except holidays.

Green Bay Police Department
307 South Adams St.; Drop box in lobby, available 7 days a week, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Village of Ashwaubenon Public Safety
2155 Holmgren Way; Drop box in Public Safety lobby, available M-F, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Brown County Waste Drop-Off Sites

Yard Waste Drop-Off Sites

ALLOUEZ
920.448.2800
LeBrun Rd.
January 2 - March 14
M - F 8 a.m. - 2:15 p.m.
March 17 - April 5
Sat 8 a.m. - noon
April 7 - October 4
Mon. and Wed. 7 a.m. - noon
Tues. and Thurs.
5 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Sat. 8 a.m. - 3 p.m.
October 6 - November 14
M, W and Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
November 22 - December 27
Sat. 8 a.m. - noon

ASHWAUBENON
920.492.2310
Colaer Court, off Cormier between Holmgren and Ashland
Access road north side.
Open 24 hours.

BELLEVUE
920.468.5225
3200 Monroe Rd.
Open April 10 through mid-Nov.
Mon. and Thurs., 2 p.m. - 7 p.m.,
Sat. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Closed Holidays

DENMARK
920.863.6400
Highridge Rd. (Kramer Farm)
May through October

DE PERE
920.339.4060

LEDGEVIEW
920.336.3360
Rockland Rd.
Permit required for non-residents. Dawn to dusk, seven days a week.

GREEN BAY
920.448.3535
O EAST 2530 East Shore Dr.
O WEST 1470 Hurlbut St.
Summer Hours
April - November • Daily (Includes weekends and holidays)
8 a.m. - Sunset
Winter hours
December - March
Saturday only, 8 a.m. - Sunset

HUMBOLDT
920.863.3370 | Luxemburg Rd.
Recycling Center

LAWRENCE
920.336.9131
Town Hall • 2595 French Rd.
Dawn to dusk, year-round

MORRISON
920.864.2388

GLENMORE
920.864.7645
3567 Lark Rd.
Wed. 5 p.m. - 8 p.m.
Sat. 8 a.m. - noon
Wed. 4 p.m. - 8 p.m.
Sat. 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.

PULASKI
920.822.5182
North 4th Ave.
Open 24 hours

SUAMICO
920.434.8410
2320 Elmwood Rd.
Recycling Center
Open daily 24 hours

VILLAGE OF
WRIGHTSTOWN
920.532.0434
Van Dyke St.
For village residents only
Open 24 hours

DID YOU KNOW?
Since 1993, Wisconsin State law has banned yard waste from landfills; however, as much as 30 percent of all household trash generated in Wisconsin consists of yard waste ... that’s 300,000 tons.
Waste Oil Drop Off Sites

ALLOUEZ
920.448.2800
LeBrun Rd.
January 2 - March 14
Mon. to Fri. 8 a.m. - 2:15 p.m.
March 17 - April 5
Sat 8 a.m. - noon, Tues. and Thurs. 5 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Sat. 8 a.m. - noon
October 6 - November 14
M and W and Sat 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
November 2 - December 27
Saturday 8 a.m. - noon
ASHWAUBENON
920.492.2310 | Collaer Court;
Off Cormier between Holmgren and Ashland
Open 24 hours
BELLEVUE
920.468.5225
2828 Allouez Ave
Open 24 hours
DE PERE
920.339.4060 | 925 S. Sixth St.
Open seven days a week,
7 a.m. - 7 p.m.
EATON
920.863.8504
Eaton Truck and Auto
Monday - Saturday
GREEN BAY EAST
920.492.3535 | 1820 Mills St.
Open 24 hours
GREEN BAY WEST
920.492.3535
519 S. Oneida St.
Open 24 hours
HUMBOLDT
920.863.3370
Recycling Center
Luxemburg Rd.
Wed. 4 p.m. - 8 p.m.
Sat. 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.
HOWARD
920.499.5741
Taylor St. Amoco
130 S. Taylor St.
434.5823
VIP Lube
2451 Velp Ave.
HOLLAND
920.532.4752
Town Hall | Hill Rd.
Fourth Sat. of every month
9 a.m. – 2 p.m.
MORRISON
920.866.2388 | Recycling Center | 3567 Lark Rd.
Wed. 5 p.m. - 8 p.m.
Sat. 8 a.m. - noon
NEW DENMARK
920.863.2171
Denmark Co-op
110 E. Pine St.
M-F 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
PULASKI
920.822.5192
Public Works yard
419 E. Pulaski St.
M - F 9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.
M - F 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.
SUAMICO
920.434.8410 | Recycling Center | 12781 Velp Ave.
Sat. 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.
VILLAGE OF DENMARK
920.863.6400
Village Garage | 135 Main St.
M - F 7 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
VILLAGE OF WRIGHTSTOWN
920.532.0434
Public Works Garage
420 Washington St.
M - F 7 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
NO COLLECTION SITES
Residents in the following municipalities should contact their local government officials for more information.
Hobart | 920.869.1011
Lawrence | 920.336.9131
Ledgeview | 920.339.4060
Pittsfield | 920.822.3409
Rockland | 920.336.5968
Scott | 920.866.2466
Town of Wrightstown | 920.864.7927

Oil and Oil Filter Recycling

HOW AND WHY
Wisconsin residents now need to recycle used oil filters.

“Each year, Wisconsinites throw away an estimated 187,000 gallons of oil in used oil filters and 1.6 million gallons of oil in oil absorbents,” says Jack Connelly, solid waste program coordinator for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources waste and materials management program. “Oil is a valuable, reusable material. By recycling filters and absorbent material, used oil can be extracted and reused.”

A new law bans the disposal of used automotive oil filters and oil absorbent materials in landfills in Wisconsin as of January 1, 2011. The ban covers everyone in the state, including homeowners, farmers, businesses, industrial operations, and others.

The oil filters and absorbents ban is intended to keep these materials out of Wisconsin landfills and out of the landfill leachate that is collected from landfills and often treated at municipal wastewater treatment facilities.

Filters also contain steel components that can be recycled. Recycling the approximately nine million filters that currently enter the landfill will save more than 4.5 million pounds of steel for reuse.

Recycling options for oil filters and oil absorbent materials are available throughout the state. Many businesses that perform oil changes will accept used oil filters. Some communities allow used oil and oil filters to be collected at their waste transfer stations or at specific collection sites.

People should contact their local recycling program for more information. To find other recycling options in your community, see the Wisconsin Recycling Markets Directory on the University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension Solid and Hazardous Waste Education website.

http://www4.uwm.edu/shwec/
Sharps Collection Stations

WEST GREEN BAY

Aurora Pharmacy (Copps Food) • 1291 Lombardi Access Rd. | 920.498.9783
Aurora Baycare Urgent Care West • 2253 W Mason St. 920.327.7240
Brown County Health Dept 610 S. Broadway Ave. 920.448.6400
CVS Pharmacy • 2400 Velp Ave. | 920.434.3954
CVS Pharmacy • 1561 W. Mason St. | 920.497.5959
Dousman Clinic • 1747 Dousman St. | 920.494.9661
Festival Foods • 2250 W. Mason St. | 920.496.2966
K-Mart • 1109 Lombardi Ave. 920.499.6225
Krider Pharmacy • 1119 West Mason St. | 920.499.0985
Shopko Pharmacy • 301 Bay Park Square | 920.499.5889
Shopko Pharmacy • 2320 Lineville Rd. | 920.434.5846
Shopko Express • 2585 Lineville Rd. | 920.662.9450
St. Mary’s Hospital • 1726 Shawano Ave. | 920.498.4659
Walgreens • 2301 S. Oneida St. | 920.490.0420
Walgreens • 1165 W. Mason St. | 498.8789
Walgreens • 464 Cardinal Ln. 920.661.9301
Walgreens • 116 N. Military Ave. | 920.498.3247

EAST GREEN BAY

Aurora BayCare Medical Center • 2845 Greenbriar Rd. 920.285.3140
Bellin Memorial Hospital • 744 S. Webster Ave. 920.433.3500
CVS Pharmacy • 2222 S. Webster Ave. | 920.430.8089
East Side Family Practice • 424 S. Monroe #106 920.437.4366
Endocrinology Association • 704 S. Webster Ave. 920.468.9568
Prevea Health • 900 S Webster Ave. | 920.496.4700
St. Vincent Hospital • 835 S. Van Buren | 920.433.0111
Shopko Pharmacy • 2430 E. Mason St. | 920.468.6044

WRIGHTSTOWN

Bellin Health Family Medical Center • 555 Quality Ct. | 920.532.6320

PULASKI

Bellin Health Family Medical Center • 331 W. Green Bay St. 920.822.1100

DENMARK

Bellin Health Family Medical Center • 595 County Rd. R 920.863.2005

DID YOU KNOW?

More than 20,000,000 Hershey’s Kisses are wrapped each day, using 133 square miles of aluminum foil. All that foil is recyclable, but not many people realize it.

www.recycling-revolution.com/recycling-facts.html

Walgreens • 1995 Main St. 920.465.3820
Walgreens • 2204 University Ave. | 920.469.5508
Walgreens • 1401 E. Mason St. 920.435.7141

DE PERE

Shopko Pharmacy • 230 N. Wisconsin St. | 920.336.2323
Walgreens • 901 Main St. 920.983.6151

LEDGEVIEW

Prevea Health • 3860 Monroe Rd. | 920.431.1966
Shopko Express • 3705 Monroe Rd. | 920.336.6096

For more information, contact the Brown County Health Department, 920.448.6400.

Funding for Brown County’s SCS program is provided by the following municipalities and corporations: City of De Pere; City of Green Bay; Village of Allouez; Village of Ashwaubenon; Village of Bellevue; Village of Denmark; Village of Hobart; Village of Howard; Village of Pulaski; Village of Suamico; Village of Wrightstown; Town of Eaton; Town of Green Bay; Town of Lawrence; Town of Morrison; Town of Scott; Brown County Health Department; Brown County Port and Solid Waste Department; Aurora BayCare Medical Center; Bellin Health; St. Mary’s Hospital; St. Vincent Hospital.
Recycling has changed dramatically since Brown County first began providing recycling services to our municipalities in 1993.

It started years ago with ‘seven stream’ recycling; dropping off recyclables at a facility and sorting them by type and color into seven or more different bins. It evolved into ‘dual stream’ recycling, curb-side pickup of materials sorted into two categories: paper, and bottles & cans. Single stream recycling is the latest evolution allowing residents to throw all their recyclables in one large bin, mixing paper, bottles and cans together in one container without the need to sort. On July 1, 2009 a new, multi-county single stream materials recycling facility (MRF) began operations giving all communities in Brown County the option of converting to a single stream system. The new facility is termed the BOW for Brown-Outagamie-Winnebago representing a collaboration between the three counties. The Brown County MRF remains in use as a recycling transfer facility for communities and residents in Brown County to get their material to the BOW MRF. It is located at 2561 S. Broadway in Ashwaubenon for residential drop-off of recyclables.

There were many reasons for building a new multi-county facility. Brown County had an aging facility in need of upgrades in capacity and technology. Going to a multi-county facility allowed for the shift to single stream recycling that many Brown County communities were demanding. The new facility is able to process more material and consequently receive better prices for the materials that are sorted and sold. Area communities with single stream recycling have seen an increase in the amount of recycled material. With single stream recycling, residents put everything in one container, with a lid, and they roll it out to the road. Aesthetically it is more pleasant and there is more space as well. Depending on the community you live in, the old 11 or 18 gallon bins have been replaced with 65 or 95 gallon containers with lids and wheels. The trucks used for collection is fully automated, allowing the driver to use controls to have the truck lift the carts, thereby reducing the risk of injuries to collection workers.

The BOW has also meant changes in the educational programs offered by each county. Since Brown County no longer sorts materials in its facility, the BOW MRF in Appleton was constructed with an area for educational programs and tours. It is located at 1419 Holland Road in Appleton. Visit [http://www.recyclenomoreoutagamie.org/](http://www.recyclenomoreoutagamie.org/) for more information or to schedule a tour.
Composting is recycling in the most basic sense. It takes materials from the home and yard and returns them to the environment in a usable form. Composting can reduce the amount of trash put into landfills, and it can be a viable alternative to getting rid of yard waste - especially where leaf burning and lawn clipping disposal is outlawed. Composting is also a great way to get rid of food waste from fruits and vegetables. Whether you are composting because you want to improve the environment or out of necessity, it can be an easy and enjoyable - not to mention, cost-effective - thing to do.

What You’ll Need
Composting requires only a few basic tools and materials:

- Bin or other type of containment for the compost (you can also choose to leave the compost in a “heap,” but this could be unsightly in urban areas)
- Pitch fork for turning
- Good-quality soil
- Lawn and garden clippings, leaves
- Kitchen scraps, such as fruit rinds, coffee grounds, unused vegetables, egg shells, etc.
- Compost thermometer, if desired

Getting Started
Compost “recipes” vary among gardener, but a good rule of thumb is 50 percent “green” (grass clippings, food scraps) to 50 percent “brown” (soil, dry leaves, wood shavings). The green is nitrogen-rich and will keep the compost heap hot. The brown adds carbon to the mix and will keep the heap cool. Both work in concert to create the right blend for maximum compost creation.

Locate the compost heap in a relatively shady area, under a tree, but not an acidic one, such as a pine tree. The heap should measure roughly 6 feet by 6 feet, and be at least 5 feet tall in the middle. Anything smaller will not achieve the right temperature for decomposition of matter.

Layer your ingredients and thoroughly mix together. Just about any yard waste that you would normally bag up and trash can be added to the mix. Use caution with weeds, which can regenerate, or poisonous plants, which should be avoided. Also, sprawling plants such as ivy should be chopped and shredded so they will not grow in your heap or regenerate wherever you use your compost.

Key Tips
The secret to good compost is maintaining the ratio of ingredients, mixing regularly to incorporate newly added material, and aerating. Any issues with odor or attraction of insects normally results from improper incorporation of materials or simply dumping waste on top of the pile. Turn and use compost from the bottom, which should be a rich, dark color and no longer gives clues to what was added separately to the heap.

Problem Solving
Odor or pests can be avoided in the following manner:
• **Insects:** Flies should not be attracted to your pile if you bury food waste six to 12 inches in the center of the heap.

• **Odors:** These are usually caused by too many greens or a proper amount of greens not adequately stirred into the mixture. Try mixing in more browns if an odor other than an earthy smell is present.

• **Rodents or animals:** Rodents are usually attracted to fatty foods or meats, which should not be added to the compost.

• **Moisture:** Too much or too little can cause problems. Cover your compost during rainy weather to avoid over-wetting and rotting. Sprinkle a little water on the pile only in periods of drought. The moisture consistency should remain that of a wrung-out sponge.

**Other Ingredients**

Once your compost heap or bin is established, experiment with adding other materials. Here are some good ideas:

- Breads, pastas and tea bags
- Paper towels, toilet paper tubes and other shredded paper products
- Manures from plant-eating animals

**Vermicomposting**

Another step in composting is vermicomposting. Vermicomposting focuses on taking the kitchen scraps generated in the home throughout the year and adding them to a worm bin that creates a finished compost. The bins can be homemade or store bought; specialized red wiggler worms, specifically for composting, are placed in the containers.

The worms consume half of their body weight in food each day, reproducing only enough needed to handle the home’s scraps. “Homeowners add vegetable and fruit peels, egg shells and coffee grounds to the bin and the worms go to work decomposing the materials, turning it into vermicomposting or worm castings,” said Joe Van Rossum, recycling specialist for the University of Wisconsin Extension in Madison.

Vermicomposting bins are relatively stable and aren’t associated with an odor as long as it is maintained properly. The bins are kept indoors, in a home’s basement or utility area.

Interest in vermicomposting is on the rise as homeowners become more environmentally conscious. “It teaches us to be more responsible for the waste we generate,” said Van Rossum. “By making the compost at home we make a finished product we can add to house plants; we can use it in the garden as a soil amendment to improve the health of our soil and make a better environment to grow plants.”

Red wiggler worms and compost bins can be ordered online or from various home and garden catalogs. UNCO Industries, located in Racine, is an online resource for homeowners to purchase vermicompost materials, see www.vermiculture.com. Additional resources and supply lists are available at www4.uwm.edu/shwec/publications/publications.cfm, search for “composting.”

Van Rossum also suggests reading, “Worms Eat my Garbage” by Mary Applehof. He explains this well-written book covers the ins and outs of vermicomposting for those committed to taking responsibility for their trash.

---

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Public Service for
- YOUTH GROUPS
- COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Paying Top Dollar for your Scrap – call for pricing

2175 SHAWANO AVENUE | 920.494.3451 | M-F 7:30 am - 4 pm
## Household Hazardous Waste Management

Many products contain hazardous materials. Improper disposal of these products can cause harm to humans and the environment. This guide will help you identify hazardous products around your home.

### Keep your home safe by properly disposing of hazardous products!

#### Household Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Alternatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Recycle When Empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Powdered Bleach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Minimal Fee Charged $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Plunger, Vinegar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Non-PCB Ballast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Digital Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Baking Soda &amp; Water/Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Car Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Alternatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition/Fire Works</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antifreeze</td>
<td>Propylene Glycol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery Acid</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery, Lead-Acid</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brake Fluid</td>
<td>Non-Halogenated Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carburetor Cleaner</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driveway Sealer/Tar</td>
<td>Water-Based Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline, Other Fuels</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts Cleaner/Degreaser</td>
<td>Detergent/Hot Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Steering Fluid</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tires</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Fluid</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used Motor Oil &amp; Filters</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windshield Wiper Fluid</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Home Improvement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Alternatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Latex Adhesives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS</td>
<td>New Insulation/Flooring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Limestone Based White Wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>None Known</td>
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<td>HHW</td>
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<td>HHW</td>
<td>None Known</td>
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<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Lawn & Garden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Alternatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Boil/Bake/Broil Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Compost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Brewers Yeast in Pet’s Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Bowl w/soda &amp; Dawn Soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Spray w/Dishwater &amp; Rinse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Screens, Lotions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Cedar Chips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Traps, Cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHW</td>
<td>Pull by Hand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key

- **HHW**: Take to the Household Hazardous Waste Facility
- **TS**: Contact the Transfer Station @ 920.490.2706
- **$**: Call the Househould Hazardous Waste Facility @ 920.492.4964 for current rates
- **★**: Contact the Police Department @ 920.448.4281
What is the best way to dispose of my paint?

- **Partly full** paint cans may be brought to the HHW Facility.
- If the can has a **small amount** of paint left in it, sawdust, oil-dry, or cat litter can be used to absorb and dry all the free liquid. The can may then be disposed of in your garbage.
- If the paint can is **empty**, let any paint residue in the can dry **completely**. Dispose of the can in your recycling with the lid off.
- The new **grey square plastic** containers are made of the same type of plastic as milk jugs and can be recycled.
- If your paint is in a **round black plastic** container this **cannot be recycled**.

What do we do with your Hazardous Waste?

- Most materials, like **paint and solvents**, are bulked into 55-gallon drums. These drums are removed by a hazardous waste contractor who further bulks the material for transportation to a company that uses it as fuel. A cement kiln, for example, is a company that can use this material in a process, similar to incineration, called fuel blending. Fuel blending recovers the heat value, but at the same time the material is destroyed because of the high temperatures.
- Materials, like **pesticides**, are packed into drums called loose packs, which are drums filled with smaller containers. These drums are sent to a disposal company for additional sorting. Some of this material may be fuel blended, but most will be incinerated. Incineration destroys large complex chemicals by breaking them down into small, less hazardous compounds like water, carbon dioxide and ash.
- **Acids and bases** are sent for disposal in lab packs. Lab packs are similar to loose packs, except a lab pack has a container content sheet. This inventory sheet is used to further identify the hazardous components of the lab pack. Corrosives are neutralized to make them non-hazardous.
- **Computers** are sent to a company in Southern Wisconsin where they are disassembled. Any non-retaining information parts are reused. Information-retaining parts are shredded before recycling.

What is the Product Exchange Room?

Much of the material brought to the Facility is in very good shape and can still be used. The Facility has a Product Exchange Room where residents are able to pick up items to use for home repairs and projects! Each year 150,000 pounds of paint, stains, thinners, pesticides, automotive and cleaning products are taken and reused. You do not need to bring anything to take something; however, we ask that you take no more than 5 items at one time.

Where does Brown County get its funding for the HHW Program?

A unique relationship between the Brown County Port & Solid Waste Department, Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District, Villages of Denmark & Wrightstown, Towns of Eaton, Glenmore, Holland, Morrison, New Denmark & Wrightstown and the Oneida Tribe of Indians provides the program’s funding. Additional funding is obtained through grants and generated by collecting material from businesses and other Counties. **Most products brought in are not assessed a fee however, there is a minimal charge for computers and electronics.**

2561 South Broadway | Ashwaubenon

**Hours of Operation:** Thursday 12 Noon until 6 p.m., Saturday 8 a.m. until 2 p.m.

**Business and farm material:** By appointment only, Call 920.492.4964

**Questions:** Contact: Brown County Library/Recycling Hotline 920.448.4400 x 3

Or visit our website:

www.co.brown.wi.us/departments/
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FAX 920.434.1127
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