

PICKUP OF GARBAGE & RECYCLABLES TOWN OF NAVARINO

The Town of Navarino has every other week pickup of garbage and recyclables. Pickup service is provided by Harter's Fox Valley Disposal. Following are the requirements for putting out garbage and recyclables for pickup.

How to Recycle

All recyclables shall be rinsed clean and free of any contamination.

The following items can be mixed together.

Plastic: Plastic bottles and containers marked with a 1 through 7 are recyclable. Remove the caps and rinse the container well.

Glass: Any food or beverage type glass container is 100% recyclable. Wash out the container; remove (if possible) the metal or plastic caps and/or rings.

Steel Cans: All metal food cans are recyclable. Rinse the containers clean and remove the labels.

Aluminum: All beverage cans are recyclable. Rinse the container clean and flatten. Clean aluminum trays and foil wraps are recyclable.

Paper: All types of dry clean paper are accepted. Recyclable paper includes: newspaper, magazines, telephone books, catalogs, office paper, junk mail, cereal boxes, other paper board boxes and waxed paperboard boxes. Newspapers, magazines, office paper, envelopes, etc. should be put in paper grocery bags or tied in bundles, not exceeding 50 pounds. Boxes, cardboard, and large paper or cardboard containers should be cut and tied in bundles 2 feet by 2 feet and should not exceed 50 pounds.

Unacceptable paper includes: paper towels, tissue paper, waxed paper, and any other paper contaminated with food, grease or oil.

Cardboard: All non-waxed cardboard is recyclable. Boxes, cardboard, and large paper or cardboard containers should be cut and tied in bundles 2 feet by 2 feet and should not exceed 50 pounds.

GARBAGE:

Garbage must be put in clear plastic bags, 30 to 40 gallon size, or may be put in 30 to 35 gallon garbage cans. All garbage placed in cans shall be even with the top of the can <> no stacking of garbage above the can.

NOTE:

Recyclables and garbage will NOT be picked up if recyclables are found in the garbage or garbage is found in the recyclables.

Yard waste such as leaves, grass clippings or branches cannot be put out for pickup. The Shawano City Landfill will accept yard waste at its Rusch Road location in the Shawano Industrial Park at no fee.

Special arrangements can be made with Harter's Fox Valley Disposal for pickup of construction materials, appliances, and furniture for a fee. Also these items can be taken to the Shawano City Landfill for a fee. Call (715) 524-2230 for information regarding fees and what can be taken in to the landfill located on Rusch Road, Shawano.

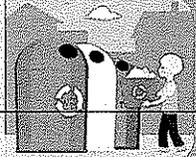
Arrangements have been made with the Brown County Hazardous Waste Facility located at 2561 South Broadway in the Village of Ashwaubenon to take household products that contain hazardous materials from Shawano County residents. There is no charge for bringing these items to the Hazardous Waste Facility. Hours at the facility are on Thursdays, noon to 8:00 p.m. and Saturdays, 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. For more information call: City of Shawano Public Works Department at 715-526-3512.

Top Tips for Creating a Successful Recycling Program



1

No Lonely Cans. Recycling bins should ALWAYS be placed next to a trash can – never alone. Lonely trash cans also mean recyclables will end up in the trash, too.



2

Labels Make Cans Happy. ALL bins should be clearly labeled with decals/signage. This includes trash cans which should be labeled 'trash only – no recyclables.' Pictures of items can also help. Make it easy for people by telling them exactly what to do.

3

Don't Make Tossing So Easy. Too many trash cans partnered with recycling bins in too many locations create extra work for staff and extra costs to haul it all away. Select key areas that can be 'trash hubs' where people can both recycle and throw things in the trash.

4

Pick the Right Bin. Recycling bins should ideally look different from the trash can. For example, use different colored bins for recyclables.



5

Ban the Bag. If a bin is ONLY collecting clean paper, such as in a dual stream collection system, reconsider the need for a plastic liner. This can save time and money during collection. It will also encourage people to only place clean paper in the bin.

6

10% Rule. A little trash contamination in the recycling bin is okay. Generally speaking, contamination that is 10% or less is not a problem.



7

Education is Key. Establishing and maintaining participation in a recycling program is a constant challenge for any community. Everyone in the community will need encouragement, reinforcement and recognition for their hard work. Ongoing education and outreach can help build longstanding, positive relationships, attitudes and habits that will heighten the effectiveness of your recycling program.



Wisconsin Recycles



The following items are banned from landfills and incinerators statewide and should be reused, recycled or composted.

Containers

- #1 and #2 plastic bottles and jars
- Aluminum containers
- Bi-metal cans
- Glass containers
- Steel (tin) cans

Paper and Cardboard

- Corrugated cardboard
- Magazines, catalogs, and other materials on similar paper
- Newspaper and newsprint materials
- Office paper

Yard Materials

- Grass clippings
- Debris and brush under 6" in diameter
- Leaves

Vehicle Items

- Lead-acid vehicle batteries
- Tires *
- Used oil filters
- Waste oils *

*These items may be burned in a solid waste treatment facility with energy recovery.

Appliances

- Air conditioners
- Boilers
- Clothes dryers
- Clothes washers
- Dehumidifiers
- Dishwashers
- Freezers
- Furnaces
- Microwaves
- Ovens
- Refrigerators
- Stoves
- Water heaters

Electronics

- Cell phones
- Computers – desktop, laptop, netbook, tablet
- Computer monitors
- Computer keyboards and mice
- Computer scanners
- Computer speakers
- Desktop printers (including those that fax and scan)
- DVD players, VCRs, DVRs and all other video players
- External hard drives
- Fax machines
- Flash drives/USBs
- Other items that plug into a computer
- Televisions

Why ban items from the landfill and incinerator?

The items on this list are made of materials that can be reused in new products. Some also have toxic components that we do not want in our groundwater, air or soil. Recycling and composting allow landfills to last longer, provide markets with valuable reusable materials, create jobs, and prevent pollution.

Why not ban more materials?

Corrugated cardboard is banned while waxed cardboard is not. Some things with plugs, like computers, are banned, while others, like toasters, are not. Why? Current bans cover some of the most easily reusable or most toxic materials on the market today. Eventually more items may be added to this list as new recycling markets develop or the types of materials we throw away change.

Some communities go above and beyond what is required by state law. Check with your local government or recycling service provider to find out what additional materials are accepted for recycling in your area. For more information about Wisconsin's recycling program, search "recycle" at dnr.wi.gov. Wisconsin's recycling requirements apply to everyone in the state at all residences and places of work or play.

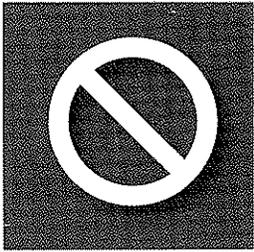


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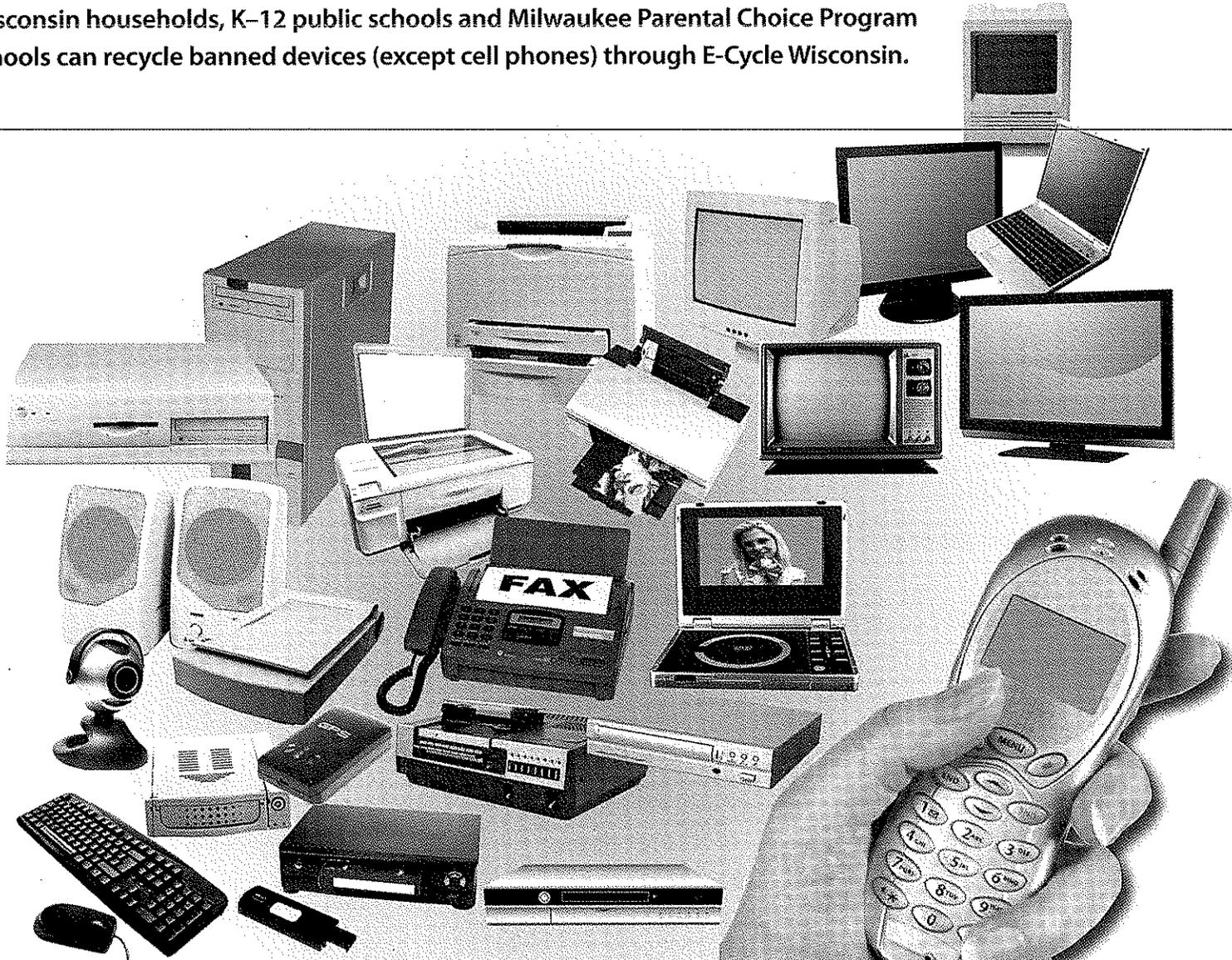
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Which Electronics Are Banned From Wisconsin Landfills?



Wisconsin's electronics recycling law bans landfilling and incineration of several electronics. These bans apply no matter where the devices are from or who used them. Wisconsin households, K-12 public schools and Milwaukee Parental Choice Program schools can recycle banned devices (except cell phones) through E-Cycle Wisconsin.



- Desktop computers
- Desktop printers, including printers combined with fax machines, scanners and copiers
- Video display devices of at least 7" long in the longest diagonal dimension. These include TVs, laptops and computer monitors
- Computer peripherals including keyboards, mice, hard drives, scanners, speakers, flash drives, external modems and other devices
- Fax machines
- DVD players, VCRs, DVRs and other video players
- Cell phones



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Burning Garbage: A Problem for Our Communities



What's so bad about burning garbage?

It's unhealthy. If you burn garbage, we will all breathe and eat it, because smoke and ash pollute the air, water and food supply.

It's unsafe. Burning garbage or brush leads to wildfires, property damage and sometimes loss of life.

It's a nuisance. The smoke and ash smell, and irritate eyes and lungs. It's especially bad for people with asthma or heart disease.

We've burned for years. What has changed?

Garbage has changed in the last 50 years. Today's garbage contains plastics, dyes and other chemicals that release hazardous toxins when burned. Many of these materials were not around a few decades ago.

The pollutants from burning today's garbage cause many health problems and we understand them better than in the past.

We know more about how harmful smoke from burning garbage is, especially for kids and anyone with asthma or trouble breathing.

Alternatives to burning

- ✓ Recycle paper, cardboard, bottles and cans.
- ✓ Compost leaves, grass clippings, small brush and vegetable food scraps.
- ✓ Donate or reuse old clothes, furniture and other household items.
- ✓ Send waste that can't be reused, recycled or composted to the landfill. Get a Dumpster for large amounts of waste, such as agricultural plastics and construction and demolition debris.

Unhealthy and illegal

It is illegal for **ANYONE** to burn materials such as furniture, metal, painted or treated wood, plastics, shingles, siding, tires, and wire.

Please visit <http://dnr.wi.gov/environmentprotect/ob> for more information on burning regulations.

Many communities have further restrictions on what can be burned, where and when. Contact your local officials to learn more.



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DON'T BURN AGRICULTURAL PLASTICS

KEEP THE AIR AS CLEAN AS YOUR FIELDS



Common ag plastics:

- **Film:** Silage and haylage bags; bunker, greenhouse and row covers; bale wraps and woven tarps; horticultural mulch; other flexible products.
- **Rigid plastic containers:** Pesticide and other product containers, nursery pots.

What's so bad about burning ag plastics?

It's unhealthy. Burning plastics releases toxic and potentially cancer causing chemicals into the air.

It pollutes. Toxins released into the air during burning can fall on our soils and in our water.

It's unsafe. Burning garbage or brush can lead to wildfires, property damage and sometimes loss of life.

The smoke and ash can irritate eyes and lungs, which is especially bad for people with asthma or heart disease.

It's illegal to burn any plastics in Wisconsin:

Under no circumstances should agricultural plastics be burned, even on your property. Wisconsin rules are clear about this. Visit the DNR website: <http://dnr.wi.gov/> Search: ag plastics

Alternatives to burning

Pesticide Containers: Recycle your used pesticide containers.

- **Clean Sweeps** accept used containers with leftover chemicals. Check with your local extension office or visit: http://datcp.wi.gov/Environment/Clean_Sweep/index.aspx.
- The **Container Services Net** (CSN) offers FREE collection/recycling of triple-rinsed containers from ag retailers, applicators and growers that accumulate at least 1,000 pounds. Visit them at <http://www.containerservicesnetwork.com/>.

Film and Other Containers: Recycling options are limited so landfilling is the best alternative at this time. Minimize waste by purchasing just what you need.

- Cut plastic film to make it more manageable for transport. Slice from the bottom at 10 or 15 foot intervals.



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