

Kewaunee County

Guide

recycle!





Recycling DO's & DON'Ts	3
Top 10 Recycling Questions	4-5
Medication Collections	6
Open Burning and Barrels	7
Electronics Recycling How & Why	8
Kewaunee County Electronics Collection	9
Composting	10-11
Disposing of Agriculture Plastics	12
Household Hazardous Waste Management	13
Kewaunee County Clean Sweep	14

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KEWAUNEE COUNTY
Star-News

Recycling
1 ton of
plastic saves
the equivalent of
1,000-2,000
gallons of
gasoline.

Recycling
1 ton of
newspaper saves
the equivalent of
100 gallons of
gasoline.

Recycling 1
ton of mixed
paper saves the
equivalent of
165 gallons of
gasoline.

Recycling
1 ton of
aluminum
saves the energy
equivalent of
1,665 gallons
of gasoline.



Recycling DO's & DON'Ts

Recycling
one aluminum
can saves enough
energy to run a
television, or operate
a computer for three
hours.

www.usu.edu/recycle/factsFigures.htm

Paper

Do Recycle:

- Corrugated cardboard
- Newspaper and inserts
- Junk mail and envelopes (plastic window envelopes are fine)
- Phone books, catalogs and magazines
- Books
- Paperboard (cereal, cracker, soda boxes, etc.)
- Dairy and frozen food boxes
- Office and writing paper
- Brown paper bags
- Shredded paper (place in brown paper bag and staple closed)

Don't Recycle:

- Tissue products and diapers
- Paper contaminated with food or grease (takeout pizza boxes)
- Gift wrap
- Waxed paper

Guidelines:

- Remove plastic liners from paperboard boxes
- Flatten and cut cardboard to no larger than 3 ft X 3 ft

Plastic

Do Recycle:

- Plastic bottles and jugs (#1 PETE), such as water and soda bottles
- Plastic bottles and jugs (#2 HDPE), such as milk jugs and laundry detergent bottles

Don't Recycle:

- #1 clam shell containers (berry and produce containers)
- #2 Tubs (cool whip, margarine, yogurt tubs, etc.)
- #3-#7 Bottles and containers
- Plastic bags
- Motor oil bottles, brake and transmission fluid bottles
- Styrofoam
- Pails (ice cream and kitty litter)
- Flower pots and garden plastics
- Food storage and microwave containers

Guidelines:

- Rinse bottles and jugs
- No need to remove labels
- Remove all caps and lids and discard

Aluminum & Steel

Do Recycle:

- Aluminum cans and bottles
- Steel and bi-metal cans
- Metal lids and caps
- Empty aerosol cans, not containing a pesticide

Don't Recycle:

- Pots and pans
- Aerosol cans containing pesticide
- Sheet metal
- Aluminum pans and foil
- Car parts
- Small appliances
- Nails and screws

Guidelines:

- Rinse cans and bottles
- No need to remove labels
- Remove plastic caps and nozzles from aerosol cans and discard

Glass

Do Recycle:

- Soda, beer, and juice bottles
- Food jars (pickles, salsa, jelly etc.)
- Glass food containers, any color

Don't Recycle:

- Drinking glasses, crystal
- Ceramic cups, plates and bottles
- Dishes
- China
- Window glass
- Plate glass, windshields
- Light bulbs
- Ovenware

Guidelines:

- Rinse bottles and jars
- No need to remove labels
- Remove all caps and lids
- Metal caps and lids should be recycled, discard plastic caps and lids

recycle!

Top 10 Questions



1 Which plastic containers can I recycle?

Recycling plastic not only reduces waste in landfills, but reduces our need to drill for the oil needed to make new plastic materials. Municipalities in Kewaunee County only collect #1 and #2 plastic bottles and jugs. You can identify your plastic container by the numbering system usually found on or near the bottom of the container. Plastic bottles and jugs we collect also need to have a narrow neck and screw cap.

Containers that have a wide mouth like a margarine tub are made differently and have a different melting point, so they cannot be mixed together.



2 Do I need to rinse my containers and remove labels and caps before recycling?

As a courtesy to the people who sort the recycling, we ask that you rinse your containers before tossing them into your bin or cart. Also, there is no need to remove the labels because they are burned off during the recycling process. Finally, removing bottle caps and lids is a good recycling habit. When caps are left on, the liquids stay in the bottle which makes it difficult for the specialized machinery to properly sort the plastic. The bottle could then end up in the trash rather than being recycled.

3 Can I recycle plastic bags?

Plastic bags are NOT accepted at this time. The recycling system is not designed to remove plastic bags, which can actually wrap around the equipment and cause maintenance issues.

There are many recycling options for recycling plastic bags. In Kewaunee County, you may take your plastic bags to a local grocery store that recycles them, including Stodola's IGA in Luxemburg, Craig's Piggly Wiggly in Algoma, and Denny's Super Value in Algoma.

4 What do I do with aluminum foil and pie pans?

Recycling programs in Kewaunee County currently do NOT accept aluminum foil and pie pans because the aluminum used to make foil and pans is a lower-grade aluminum than the aluminum used to make beverage cans. You may recycle aluminum pans and foil through a local scrap metal dealer.

5 Why aren't tissue paper and wrapping paper recyclable?

The fibers in tissue paper are very small and not easily recycled. Tissue paper includes facial tissues, as well as tissue paper used in gift boxes and as stuffing for gift bags and paper towels.

Many wrapping papers are made from foils and/or plastic film, which are not recyclable in Kewaunee County. Also, many times people will combine bows and ribbons with their wrapping paper, which creates problems for our paper buyers.

6

Can I recycle books?

Books are highly recyclable, but we prefer you donate them if they are still in good condition. You can donate books to your local library or favorite charitable organization. If you are unable to donate your books, feel free to include them in your regular recycling bin or cart.

7

Why can't margarine tubs and yogurt containers be recycled, even though they are #2 plastics?

#2 plastics are made of high-density polyethylene (HDPE) which can be either "blow molded" to form bottles or "injection-molded" to form tubs. The two applications are chemically different and have different melting points, so even though both items have the same code on the bottom, they cannot be collected in our recycling program. A good rule of thumb: If it is a bottle or a jug, and there is a #1 or #2 stamped on the bottom, it's recyclable.

8

What size does cardboard have to be cut down to?

Cardboard must be flattened and cut down to no larger than 3 feet by 3 feet, in order for the cardboard to fit into the collection truck and fit through the sorting equipment when it reaches the recycling facility.

9

What do I do with fluorescent and compact fluorescent light bulbs?

As energy prices have risen, many home and business owners have begun using fluorescent bulbs to conserve energy and lower electric bills. One component of fluorescent bulbs is mercury, which is damaging to the environment. Many used bulbs are currently being landfilled rather than recycled. As a response to increased use of these bulbs, the Kewaunee Land Fill will accept these bulbs and recycle them. Please call 388-2223 for more information.

10

What is the best way to dispose of batteries?

Batteries help make our lives portable. Laptop computers, power tools, and MP3 players are just a few of the battery-operated devices that have become a part of our daily lives. The various types of batteries available can contain toxic heavy metals that can harm our environment and public health.

Please take ALL batteries to the Kewaunee County Clean Sweep event on September 8. At all other times, batteries may be properly disposed of by taking them to the Kewaunee County Landfill, where they will be recycled.

Americans use
4 million plastic
bottles every hour,
but only 25% of plastic
bottles are recycled.

[www.chevroncars.com/learn/
wondrous-world/recycling-
facts](http://www.chevroncars.com/learn/wondrous-world/recycling-facts)



Medication Collections

Many people may recall when DDT and mercury were thought of as beneficial materials. Today they are considered hazardous waste, causing significant damage to the environment. Potentially the next great threat is the danger of improper disposal of over-the-counter and prescription medications.

Environmental Issues

Studies by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the US Geological Survey have shown that pharmaceuticals and over-the-counter drugs are present in our nation's water bodies and that certain drugs may cause ecological harm.

Drugs may enter the water system either after being expelled by the body or when people flush medications down the toilet, eventually ending up at a wastewater treatment plant where the wastewater is processed and discharged into rivers and lakes.

Currently most wastewater treatment facilities cannot remove medications from the waste water, therefore, dumping medications down the drain and/or throwing them into your garbage are NOT responsible disposal methods. Although the amount of medications found in drinking water may be small, the effects of those medications on people and wildlife are just now being studied to determine their long-term impact on the environment.

Illicit Use and Abuse

Many prescription pain killers end up in the hands of people who misuse or abuse them. Storing unused or outdated prescription medications creates

an opportunity for illicit use. One in five teens reported intentionally misusing someone else's prescription medications. Deaths from prescription painkillers have reached epidemic levels in the past decade. The number of overdose deaths is now greater than those of deaths from heroin and cocaine combined. Nearly 15,000 people die every year of overdoses involving prescription painkillers.

Kewaunee County Drug Collection

Kewaunee County offers prescription drug disposal at the Kewaunee County Sheriff Department, 620 Juneau Street, Kewaunee, WI. They can be dropped off anonymously 24 hours a day at the Safety Building/Jail. Please bring only pills and capsules – no patches, liquids or gels. You will dump the pills out of their containers and put them in a plastic bag when you get to the Safety Building. These bags are provided at the jail. All pills are incinerated at a facility in Green Bay.

Since 1990,
Wisconsin citizens
have recycled enough
material to save landfill
space equivalent to five
average landfills.

*WDNR Recycling News
February 2011*



Open Burning & Burn Barrels



**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.**

*from Environmental Protection Agency,
"Resource Conservation Challenge:
Campaigning Against Waste," EPA
530-F-02-033, 2002. www.moab-solutions.org/recycling-factoids.html*

Burning household trash in burn barrels or burn pits has been a common practice for many years. Past generations, whose weekly trash was mostly clean or waxed paper and cardboard, found burning to be an efficient and satisfying way to keep house. But times have changed. Now our garbage contains much more harmful materials. Today we know that burning household trash creates dioxin and other toxic substances.

Gone forever are smoldering town dumps that once attracted bears, raccoons and other wildlife. These have been replaced by sanitary landfills, refuse drop-off sites and curbside collection. Local recycling programs now collect many materials that were once burned as waste.

Wisconsin state rules [Administrative Code NR 429] prohibit the burning of most materials including rubber, plastic, recyclable paper and asphaltic materials (shingles, tar paper). Many local government units have even stricter ordinances that prohibit or severely restrict open burning of any kind.

What can be burned?

In addition to cooking, camping, and ceremonial fires, burning of trees, untreated wood, brush and weeds is permitted if consistent with local regulations and fire safety. Always check with your local fire department or fire warden before burning. Over one-third of all Wisconsin forest fires are caused by someone's open burning.

By not burning, you'll help:

- Reduce air pollution.
- Reduce health risks.
- Keep your neighborhood cleaner.

Instead of burning:

- Have your trash collected in a landfill, or at a drop-off site.
- Recycle paper, cardboard, glass, plastic and metal.
- Compost food and yard waste.

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Electronics Recycling How & Why

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 and K-12 public schools. 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 contain harmful materials including lead, mercury, cadmium, chromium, other heavy metals and chemical flame retardants. When thrown in the landfill, incinerated or illegally dumped, these chemicals can leach into the environment, where they may affect human and environmental health.

It is also important to recycle electronics because of the valuable reusable materials they contain, including plastics, metals, circuit boards and others. Recycling or reusing these materials reduces environmental impacts and economic costs by reducing the need for virgin materials in producing new electronics.

Ban on Electronics Disposal

Electronic devices are banned from landfill disposal in Wisconsin. 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.

The following items are banned from landfill disposal:

- Televisions/Computer monitors
- Computers (desktop, laptop, notebook and tablet computers)
- Printers/scanners/copiers
- Computer accessories (keyboards, mice, speakers, external hard drives and flash drives)
- E-readers
- DVD, VCR and DVR players
- Fax machines
- Cell phones

**E-waste
represents 2% of
America's trash in
landfills, but it equals
70% of overall
toxic waste.**

[www.dosomething.org/
tipsandtools/11-facts-
about-e-waste](http://www.dosomething.org/tipsandtools/11-facts-about-e-waste)



Kewaunee County Electronics Collection

Electronics Recycling Event:

The Kewaunee PR Committee will be holding an electronics recycling fundraising event on October 6, 2012, from 8 a.m. to Noon. Bring any item "with a plug" to the Kewaunee High School at 911 Third Street, Kewaunee. If you have questions, go to www.CyberGreenLLC.com or call (920) 246-7143.

Ongoing electronics recycling:

The Kewaunee County Zoological Society is collecting cell phones, other small hand-held devices, and small ink jet cartridges on an ongoing basis at the following locations: Jom's Chevrolet, Kewaunee Library, Algoma Library, Kewaunee County Treasurer's Office, Nelson-Sivret Chiropractic, Rendezvous, and Kewaunee Custard. Please call Shirley Froelich if you have questions at (920) 845-2684.

Other drop-off locations include:

- Kewaunee County Landfill
- Brown County Household Hazardous Waste Facility
- Best Buy
- Cybergreen
- Goodwill
- Habitat for Humanity ReStore

E-waste contains many valuable, recoverable materials such as aluminum, copper, gold, silver, plastics, and ferrous metals.

www.ksewaste.org/ewaste_why.htm

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



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Composting

Yard Waste and Composting

Yard waste is banned from landfill disposal by state law. Yard waste means leaves, grass clippings, yard and garden debris and brush measuring less than six inches in diameter. Yard waste should be free of contaminants including plastics and plastic bags, metal, etc. Residents of Kewaunee County are encouraged to compost their yard waste, or they may dispose of it at an appropriate composting facility (see page 11).

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.

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 make 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 gardeners, 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



84% of a typical household's waste - including food scraps, yard waste, paper, cardboard, cans and bottles can be recycled.

[www.moab-solutions.org/
recycling-factoids.html](http://www.moab-solutions.org/recycling-factoids.html)

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

Additional resources and supply lists are available at www4.uwm.edu/shwec/publications/publications.cfm, search for "composting".

Composting Facilities in Kewaunee County

All Kewaunee County residents may bring yard waste to the Kewaunee County Landfill, located at E3726 County Road L, Kewaunee. (920) 388-2223.

City of Algoma residents may bring their yard waste to the compost pile behind the City Garage, 1520 Jefferson Street.

City of Kewaunee residents may place their yard waste in open containers for curbside pick-up on specified dates, or may be brought to the collection site on Lakeshore Drive north of Duvall Street. Call 388-5000 for curbside pick-up dates.

Village of Luxemburg residents may place yard waste at the curb by 6:00 a.m. on Mondays, generally from May to November. Or, you may drop off yard waste at the Municipal Garage on Prairie Lane.

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Disposing of Agriculture Plastics

By Aerica Bjurstrom
Agriculture Agent,
UW-Extension Kewaunee County

Plastic has become a very important part of storing feed and handling chemicals on the farm. While these plastics are an excellent product for its intended use, the bigger problem is what to do with it once it's used. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources prohibits burning of these plastics and suggests either recycling or disposing of them in a landfill. The most common plastics used on farm are:

- Low density polyethylene (LDPE) and low linear density polyethylene (LLDPE) film – These plastics are used to make silage and haylage bags, bunker silo covers, greenhouse covers, bale wrap, mulch film and other flexible products.
- High density polyethylene (HDPE) – A more rigid plastic used in pesticide containers and nursery pots.
- Polystyrene (PS) – Another rigid plastic used in nursery containers and flats.
- Polypropylene (PP) – Used in nursery pots, row covers and woven tarps.

Rigid plastic containers used to hold chemicals and sanitation liquids generally come in 55 gallon, 30 gallon, and 15 gallon sizes. Most milking equipment or sanitation dealers will take 55 and 30 gallon jugs off the farm for reuse. Check with your dealers to see if they will collect these items. If your dealer does not accept these containers for recycling, do not burn them! Landfill disposal is recommended.

For more information on recycling of empty containers, see www.containerservicesnetwork.com. Container Service Network is the Wisconsin contractor for the Agricultural Containers Recycling Council and offers free collection/recycling of triple-rinsed pesticide containers from agriculture retailers, applicators and growers that accumulate at least 1,000 pounds.

New recycling options for agriculture plastic film

have begun to emerge in Wisconsin and other parts of the country. Some products produced from the film are fence posts, garbage cans, and decking material. The biggest challenge in recycling these materials is cleaning, collecting, and transporting the film. Kewaunee County UW-Extension is exploring the idea of setting up a pilot program that would collect clean and folded plastic and send it to a recycling center out of state.

At this time, the recommended method of disposal of agriculture plastic film is to take it to the landfill. Cut film in 10- to 15-foot lengths to make it more manageable for handling and transport. Keep plastic stored in a secure area to minimize blowing away. Remember, it is illegal to burn any plastics in Wisconsin.

For more information about agriculture plastics, go to the DNR's website on managing plastics at dnr.wi.gov/topic/Recycling/agplastics.html.

If you are interested in participating in a potential agriculture plastics recycling pilot, please contact Aerica Bjurstrom at Kewaunee County UW-Extension at 920-388-7138.

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Recycle your cans at these self service locations:

Craig's Piggly Wiggly, Algoma
505 Miller Street, Kewaunee
Econo foods, Sturgeon Bay
Call 920-388-3553

WI-5001540441



Household Hazardous Waste Management

A SERVICE PROVIDED FOR NORTHEAST WISCONSIN RESIDENTS

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	KEWAUNEE CO.	ALTERNATIVES
Aerosol Cans	CS HHW	Recycle When Empty
Ammunition/Fireworks	★	None Known
Batteries, all types	CS ▲ HHW	None Known
Bleach, Liquid	CS ☹	Powdered Bleach
Computers & Electronics \$	▲ HHW	Minimal Fee Charged
Drain Cleaner	CS ☹	Plunger, Vinegar
Fluorescent Lights \$	▲ HHW	None Known
Light Ballast	▲ HHW	Non-PCB Ballast
Floor Cleaner	CS HHW	None Known
Mercury	CS ▲ HHW	Digital Devices
Oven Cleaner	CS HHW	Baking Soda & Water/Salt
Smoke Detectors	▲	None Known
Toilet, Tub & Tile Cleaner	☹	Brush w/Baking Soda
Window Cleaner	☹	Vinegar & Water

CAR CARE	KEWAUNEE CO.	ALTERNATIVES
Anti-freeze	CS ▲ HHW	Propylene Glycol
Battery Acid	CS HHW	None Known
Battery, Lead-Acid \$	CS HHW	None Known
Brake Fluid	CS ▲ HHW	Non-Halogenated Products
Carburetor Cleaner	CS HHW	None Known
Driveway Sealer/Tar	CS ▲ HHW	Water-Based Products
Gasoline, Other Fuels	CS ▲ HHW	None Known
Parts Cleaner/Degreaser	CS HHW	Detergent/Hot Water
Power Steering Fluid	CS ▲ HHW	None Known
Tires \$	▲	None Known
Transmission Fluid	CS ▲ HHW	None Known
Used Motor Oil Filters	▲ HHW	None Known
Used Motor Oil	CS ▲ HHW	None Known
Windshield Wiper Fluid	CS ▲ HHW	None Known

- CS** TAKE IT TO CLEAN SWEEP!!!
- ▲** Kewaunee County Landfill, E3726 Cty Rd L, Kewaunee. Fees may apply. Call 388-2223.
- DRY** Dry in a secure, well-ventilated area and place in the trash
- HHW** Take to the Household Hazardous Waste Facility in Ashwaubenon. 920-448-4400, Option 5.
- ★** Contact your local Law Enforcement
- ☹** Flush down the drain (only if connected to a sanitary sewer) with plenty of water
- \$** A fee may apply

HOME IMPROVEMENT	KEWAUNEE CO.	ALTERNATIVES
Adhesive Solvent-Based	CS ▲ HHW	Latex Adhesives
Adhesive, Water-Based	CS ▲	None Known
Asbestos	▲	New Insulation/Flooring
Caulk/Graze/Grout/Putty	CS ▲	None Known

LAWN & GARDEN	KEWAUNEE CO.	ALTERNATIVES
Cooking Oil/Grease	▲ HHW	Boil/Bake/Broil Food
Empty Containers	CS HHW DRY	None Known
Fertilizer, Weed & Feed	CS ▲ HHW	Compost
Flea Sprays	CS ▲ HHW	Brewers Yeast in Pet's Food

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Kewaunee County Guide recycle!



Pre-Registration
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Kewaunee County

2012 CLEAN SWEEP

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH

8 a.m. - NOON

Hillside County Shop,
Highway 54, Casco

What is Hazardous Waste Collection?

Kewaunee County Hazardous Waste Collection will give farmers, agricultural businesses and households an opportunity to dispose of unused, damaged, cancelled, banned, or unwanted agricultural and household wastes in an environmentally safe manner.

Who can participate?

Hazardous Waste Collection is open to all residents of Kewaunee County. Businesses, industries and institutions cannot participate. The Agricultural Collection includes all dairy, livestock, grain, fruit, vegetable and Christmas tree farms, as well as nurseries and greenhouses located in Kewaunee County.

How much will it cost to participate?

Hazardous Waste Collection is a FREE service provided to Kewaunee County residents by grants received from Wisconsin DATCP and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

For questions or to pre-register, call Kewaunee County Emergency Management at 920-845-9700.


Leadership for this hazardous waste collection effort is provided by: Kewaunee County Emergency Management and UW Cooperative Extension, Kewaunee County.

ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

- Agricultural pesticides and chemicals
- Household chemicals including cleaners, silver polish, moth balls, drain openers, etc.
- Lawn and garden fungicides, rodenticides, pesticides, herbicides
- Waste motor oil free of other contaminants
- Fire extinguishers
- Automotive transmission fluid, degreasers, brake fluid, anti-freeze, fuel, ether
- Home workshop stripper, varnish, thinner/solvents, turpentine, oil and lead based paint

NON-ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

- Compressed gas cylinders
- Freon 11 and 12
- Infectious and biological wastes
- Fluorescent tubes
- Explosives, ammunition and fireworks
- Radioactives, including smoke alarms
- Tires
- Electronics
- Latex paint



In 2009,
recycling efforts
by Wisconsin
households reduced
greenhouse gas
emissions by nearly 2.5
million tons of carbon
dioxide—the equivalent
of removing 475,000
passenger vehicles from
the road. Businesses and
institutions recycled
even more.

WDNR Recycling News
February 2011

www.CyberGreenLLC.com

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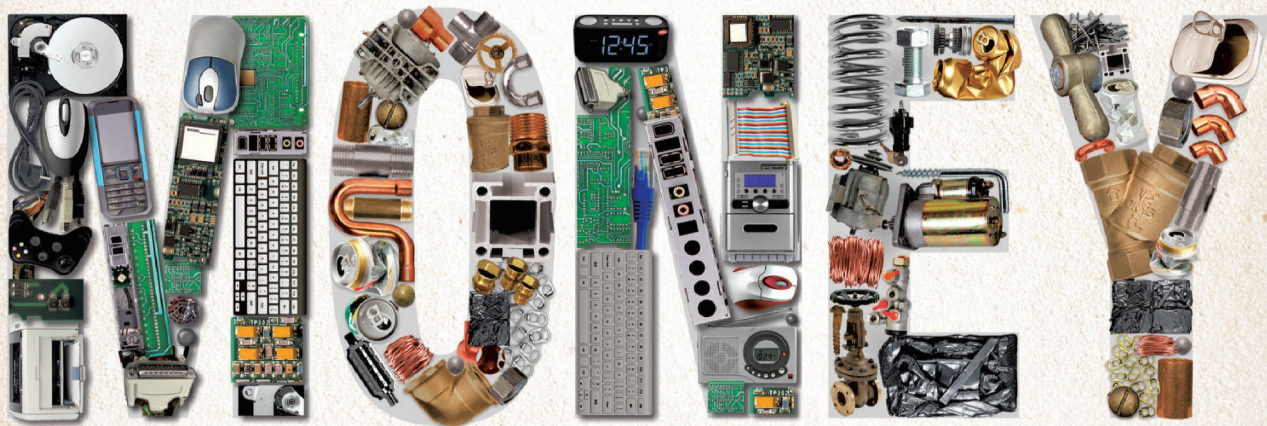
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All proceeds of events doanted
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NEVER OVERSEAS



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- Steel
- Cast iron
- Mixed iron
- Automobiles

Electronic scrap:

- Computers
- Cell phones
- Circuit boards
- Keyboards

...and more