

Clare County Recycling Guide

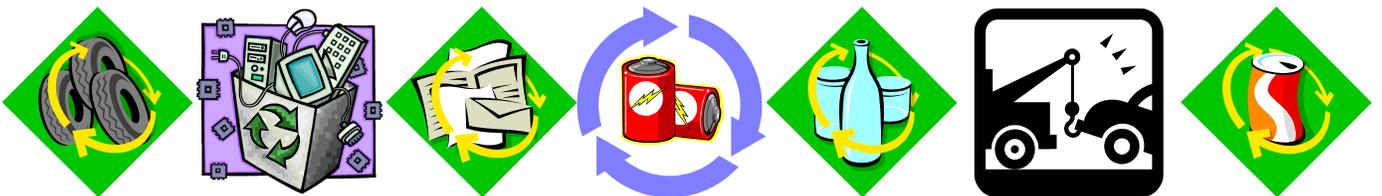
*With special sections on Household Hazardous Waste, Electronic Waste, and Composting
Including a Countywide Map of Government Locations and Recycling Drop-Offs*



Now that you're done with it...



What can you do with it?



Presented to you, the residents of Clare County,

By

The Clare County Department of Solid Waste and Recycling

Supported in part by the United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development

Federal Officials

Senators

Carl Levin (D-Detroit)

Debbie Stabenow (D-Lansing)

House of Representatives 4th District

Dave Camp (R)

State Officials

Governor

Jennifer Granholm (D)

State Senator: 35th District

Michelle McManus (R)

Representative: 97th District

Tim Moore (R)

Clare County Board of Commissioners

District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5
District 6
District 7

Chairperson
Vice-Chair

Jordon Lockmiller
Lynn Grim
Fred DeBoer
Jack Kleinhardt
Don Davis
Karen Lipovsky
Jim Gelios

Township Officials

Arthur Township Supervisor 989.386.5305
Franklin Township Supervisor 989.539.9016
Freeman Township Supervisor 989.588.2316
Frost Township Supervisor 989.539.3233
Garfield Township Supervisor 989.544.2445
Grant Township Supervisor 989.386.4484
Greenwood Township Supervisor 989.539.6881
Hamilton Township Supervisor 989.539.7943
Hatton Township Supervisor 989.539.5221
Hayes Township Supervisor 989.539.7128 Ext. 1
Lincoln Township Supervisor 989.588.9841
Redding Township Supervisor 231.743.6170
Sheridan Township Supervisor 989.386.7648
Summerfield Township Supervisor 989.539.2501
Surrey Township Supervisor 989.588.6691
Winterfield Township Supervisor 231.743.6888
City of Clare, Mayor 989.386.7541
City of Harrison, Mayor 989.539.7145
Village of Farwell, President 989.588.9927

Lee Schunk
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Mark Lightfoot
Marion Coon
William Scott
Dan Dysinger Jr.
Miles House
Robert J. Duby II
William Hileman
John Scherrer
Gene Ringley Jr.
Tom Krchmar
Norma Crawford
Debra Gadberry
Russell Hamilton
Robert Dougherty
Pat Humphrey
Brook Wood
Steven Grim

Foreword

The *Clare County Recycling Guide* has been developed to alert residents and businesses of Clare County about how, where, and when to recycle; to increase awareness about financial, community, quality of life and personal health benefits of reusing and recycling wastes, composting natural materials and avoiding waste.

This regional guide to recycling is customized for residents as well as business/industrial, commercial, and institutional. It includes state, county, and local officials, waste/demolition haulers for specific areas, and contacts for questions.

This document was supported in part by a Solid Waste Management Grant by the Rural Utilities Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Rural Utilities Service. The focus of this grant is to improve management of solid waste and to better protect the environment while extending the life of Northern Oaks Landfill by eliminating hazardous materials entering the landfill and reducing the amount of recyclables such as paper, yard wastes, plastics, tires, and electronics.

You hold in your hands the key to reducing the barriers in recycling, composting, and waste reduction in Clare County.

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Introduction to Recycling

Waste Diversion

Each day the average American generates about 4½ pounds of waste. Next time you're in the grocery store pick up a full 2-liter bottle of pop, that's the trash you'll generate today. We all use resources, but we have decisions on the disposal methods we choose for those resources. We all use them and throw them away. A wise woman once said, "Trash is just a misplaced resource." She is absolutely right. According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency we generated 236.2 million tons of trash in 2003, 55.4 million tons of this was recycled and 16.9 million tons was composted, leaving 163.9 million tons of material still ending up in the landfill. We are doing great, recycling and composting about 30 % of our waste in the United States, 26% in Michigan, but we can do better. In our community we can recycle more than 50% of our waste. Let's give it a try.

When we go to the store, buy something, bring it home and use it, there is some waste associated. As waste builds up we empty our trash and off to the landfill it goes. Waste is an issue we will never get away from. As long as we are using resources we are also creating waste. It is how we handle the waste that matters.

There are two types of resources, renewable and nonrenewable. Renewable resources include material that we can make more of including fast growing trees. These trees can be planted and grown at a sustainable rate. Nonrenewable resources are materials that do not regenerate such as petroleum products including oil, gasoline, plastics, etc. All of the resources we use need to be conserved, especially the nonrenewable resources. So let's keep them out of our landfills and incinerators, but instead put them in our recycling bins.

We are taking measures to conserve our resources including waste. Maybe you've heard of the 3 Rs or have seen the ♻️ symbol. These three arrows represent the 3 Rs, Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.

Reducing what we use should be considered with each purchase you make. Be aware of the choices you are making in the store while shopping. Look for alternatives with less packaging, buy in bulk containers, and make a shopping list to avoid extra trips. These options will assist you in reducing your waste, and may also save you a little money.

Reusing our resources can be done daily. Instead of throwing out the butter tub, reuse it for leftovers. When those towels get thin, cut them in small pieces to use for household cleaning instead of buying paper towels. When you have outgrown your clothes or are getting rid of grandmas old set of dishes, donate them to one of the reuse centers such as Goodwill, Salvation Army, the local Women's Shelter, or a thrift store. There are many community programs that are always in need of common household goods that you may no longer use. Check with your local nonprofit organizations for their reusable needs.

Recycling means you will be trying a little harder to keep those things on the recycling list out of your trash by putting them into the recycling bin. Rinse out your plastic bottles, glass containers, and metal cans to recycle, break down your boxes, gather your magazines, what about that paper in the shredder? Place a container or small box next to your office desk to collect the paper you use, but no longer need. Clean out your files, on November 15 -- America Recycles Day, into the recycling bins instead of the waste basket. Refer to monthly recycling strategies for more ideas on making recycling part of your home.

The 3 Rs assist in leading us to a sustainable future. We need to adopt ways of living that will continue to support our way of life for generations to come. Since beginning to hear the terms "American Dream" we have had few generations living off of the previously mentioned resources. To preserve our current standard of living for our children, grand children, great grandchildren, and so on, we must apply the 3 Rs and continue to practice conservation methods for our resources.

Energy Efficiency

We are using more energy now than ever before. As we begin to understand the limits of making energy we are also developing ways to conserve energy. For years we have heard "turn off the light when you leave the room." "Don't stand with the refrigerator door open." "Were you born in a barn? Shut that door, you're letting all of the heat out." All of these things we do and ask people to do are energy conservation methods. But, have you ever considered how much energy is saved with recycling? As the cost of energy increases the economic advantage of recycling also increases. Recycling one aluminum can saves enough energy to power a television for 3 hours. According to the National Recycling Coalition, "In

2005, recycling is conservatively projected to save the amount of energy used in 9 million homes (900 trillion BTUs).” The bottom-line is - recycling saves energy. Although it may not directly affect our pocket books, indirectly it does. The more that we recycle; the more product is available - the lower the cost of material, which lowers the price tag on the goods that we buy. There are many reasons to save energy, and many ways to do it. Recycling will reduce our national energy needs.

In the following tables we are not just considering the energy requirements of processing each material, but the transportation demands, mining demands, processing, the entire recycling path versus what it takes to create something out of raw materials.

Table 1. Energy Saved by Recycling versus Using Raw Materials

Material	Energy Saved by Recycling (%)
Glass	30% energy savings
Cardboard	24% energy savings
Newspaper and office paper	34%-60% energy savings
Steel (tin cans)	74% energy savings
Plastic	88% energy savings
Aluminum	95% energy savings

(Source: Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality)

Table 2. Oil Saved by Recycling One Ton of Material Versus Using One Ton of Raw Material

Material	Barrels of Oil Saved	Gallons of Oil Saved
Aluminum saves	40 barrels	1,663 gallons
Cardboard saves	1.1 barrels	46 gallons
Newspaper saves	1.7 barrels	71 gallons
Office Paper saves	9 barrels	380 gallons
Steel saves	1.8 barrels	76 gallons
Plastic saves	16.3 barrels	685 gallons

(Source: Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality)

Hopefully this will point out more reasons to bring recycling into your homes. Recycling saves energy, saves us money, and in the long run, helps all of us to conserve our natural resources.

Environmental Benefits of Recycling

The environmental benefits of recycling also save our communities money. Economics and environment are both priorities in this industry. While we are still using material, refining it, and making new items with it there is less raw material being used and therefore fewer steps. There are many arguments that ask the question “Is it really worth it?” Yes, recycling is beneficial considering all parts of the process. We are eliminating many steps including the mining process associated with raw materials and much of the transportation. There is energy savings, savings of resources, a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, less landfill space used, and reduction of water and air pollution along with several economic benefits.

According to the National Recycling Coalition, it takes an average of 17 times more resources to produce something from raw material than to produce the same item from recycled material. Recycling aluminum, for example, reduces pollution by 95%, and saves 4 pounds of bauxite for every pound of aluminum recycled (Reynolds Metal Company). Glass recycling reduces air pollution by 20%, and water pollution by 50% (NASA). Paper recycling produces 95% less air pollution. (Center for Ecological Technology) Recycling one ton of paper saves 17 trees and 7,000 gallons of water, according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Plastic recycling saves petroleum and energy. Plastics account for only 8% of the waste by weight, but occupy about 20% of the space in a landfill. (*Exxon Chemical Company. May 15, 1992. Chemtalk*) Recycling steel can relieve 11.5 million tons of ferrous waste in one year, according to the Steel Recycling Institute. The Center for Ecological Technology reports that one ton of recycled steel saves 1,000 pounds of coal and 40 pounds of limestone.

Recycling also makes sense from an economic standpoint. Recycling makes money from the sale of material to offset the cost to run a recycling facility. There are several types of recycling centers; government run and commercial businesses are two. Commercial recycling businesses must make money to continue providing service. Many municipalities have the potential to make money if more recycling product is brought in. In the event a government run recycling facility generates money it can be placed into a surplus account for the governmental general fund. This surplus account can take pressures off to raise taxes, eventually. The cost to operate a landfill is significantly higher in comparison to the cost of operating a recycling facility for municipalities.

Employment concerns are always an economic priority in any community. Recycling provides more jobs than any other solid waste program. According to the University of Kansas, Environmental Stewardship web site, landfilling 10,000 tons of waste creates 6 jobs, while recycling the same waste creates 36 jobs. Recycling helps to fuel our economy by providing jobs, decreasing energy needs, and bringing revenue to the community.

As we become more aware of the environmental degradation caused by our waste, and the economic benefit of recycling, the more extreme the laws of disposal become. In 1995, landfilling yard waste such as leaves and grass became illegal. In 2004, it became illegal to take a tire to be landfilled. In 2004, it also became illegal to dispose of beverage containers in the landfill. (For the details of these laws, please visit the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality web site <http://www.michigan.gov/deq/>.) More is being asked of us when it comes to disposal because we don't want to be dealing with the same material when it becomes a problem in the future. If there is a good use for it now, why not use it? Our resources are limited and we need to conserve them as long as we can.

What does this mean to you? Recycling saves energy, fuels our economy, saves resources, and diverts material from the landfill. It also keeps our water, soil, and air from pollution produced through mining and the use of raw materials. There are many more statistics and benefits listed throughout many publications about the benefits of recycling. So let's recycle before it all goes to waste.

Should it go to the Landfill or the Recycle Bin?

We have explored the benefits of recycling; let us now discuss why we should recycle instead of taking items to a landfill. Historically we have not been very smart about our waste disposal. I remember growing up and going to the "dump." The dump referred to a big pit in the ground where we threw everything. Many of those "dumps" have been shut down due to pollution problems they've created for us today.

Now we are sending our trash to, the new term, a landfill. These sites are specifically designed and built to handle our waste. They are lined and sealed to keep things from leaching out. The gas that is produced when our trash breaks down is called methane, a green house gas. The Environmental Protection Agency has recognized and reported that landfills are the number one human-made methane producer in the world. This gas must be released. Next time you are at the landfill look for a big tube sticking out of the ground and flaming, this is the methane release. The more we reduce, reuse, and recycle, the less methane is produced.

Landfills are necessary for us to function, but it is important that we conserve them. Landfills take up a large amount of natural or developable space. As long as we are producing waste that must go to a landfill, we must find space for that waste. We will always need landfills, but we can conserve the space by reducing, reusing, and recycling. The more we reduce, reuse, and recycle, the less goes into the landfills, the longer the landfill can last. So do your part by recycling.

Another issue with landfills is the higher the demand for landfills get, the higher the cost of disposal. If we make recycling work in our communities it is much more economical than throwing it all away. In our area it is typically much less expensive to have a truck drop a load of recycling off at the recycling center than it is to unload at a landfill. For residents it is also less expensive for you to bring your recycling to the recycling facilities rather than taking it to the landfill.

There are many reasons recycling makes more sense than landfilling. Why throw something away that can be used again? Recycle it before it all goes to waste.

Recycling In Our Community

What is Recyclable?

Now we know why to recycle, let's learn how to recycle. This page will help you understand what is recyclable in your community.

Let's start with paper. Office paper is recyclable. This includes all colors of office paper, sticky notes, and envelopes. Throw in your shredded paper and junk mail - just rip out the cellophane window first. All of this can go in your office paper pile.

Newspapers, magazines, and catalogs all go in one container. Newspapers are typically made out of recycled material. Magazines on the other hand are often printed using raw material to make the paper. This is a sure sign of the need for communication to the industry. Recycled paper can be used to print magazines and catalogs, but often this is not the case.

Cardboard is the last of our fibers to be recycled. This includes boxboard, cracker boxes, and cereal box material, along with corrugated cardboard. Boxboard is a tough one to get a handle on. It is used to produce cereal boxes, cracker boxes, print cartridge boxes, and more. Where it gets confusing is in the refrigerator. Anything packaged in boxboard that is meant to go in the refrigerator or freezer is not recyclable. This material is treated with a chemical that keeps it from retaining water. The problem, it keeps it from being recycled too.

Next we will approach the subject of container recycling. In the recycling industry we label this co-mingle. Co-mingle containers include the glass, plastic, and metals we accept with the recycling program.

We accept all plastic bottles. We don't have to look for a number, just make sure it's a bottle. Plastic bottles include things such as milk jugs, water bottles, soap bottles, shampoo bottles, peanut butter bottles, etc. The idea behind this is to increase the amount of plastic we get. We are still recycling #1 plastics, and #2 plastics, but we know if you can recycle all plastic bottles it will make it easier, also making more people use the program. Just rinse it out, throw away the cap, and then throw the bottle in the recycling bin.

Let's talk about metal containers. The recycling program accepts aluminum and steel (tin) cans. Also accepted are aluminum foil, aluminum pie tins, empty aerosol cans, etc. The only thing we ask is that you make sure things are rinsed out. A few things we do not accept in this category are paint cans, siding, and anything too big to fit in our container opening. If you would like more information on how to dispose of large steel or aluminum, please call our office (989) 539-8493 Ext.3119 or look to the other recycling and reuse options page in this guide.

Glass recycling over the years has changed with the use of glass in the beverage bottling industry. Currently the recycling program will accept brown and clear glass containers. We are accepting glass jars, and other glass containers such as jelly jars, pickle jars, and glass bottles. Other colors will not be accepted and should be discarded. Other types of glass that we cannot take are window glass, broken glassware, ceramic, dishes, Pyrex, light bulbs, and other household glass.

Put your plastic bottles, clear and brown glass, and metals all together. Place all of your office paper together. All cardboard and boxboard can go in the same container. All newspaper, magazines, and catalogs should be packaged together. Please remember to take your bags with you and remove any rope or twine you have used to bind things together.



CLARE COUNTY SOLID WASTE and RECYCLING

1900 Sullivan Drive, Harrison, MI 48625

989.539.8493 Ext.3119 Office; 989.429.4028 cell

www.clareco.net/Solid_Waste/home.htm; beebeel@clareco.net; bartusl@clareco.net

Monday through Friday 8:00 am to 4:00 pm

MATERIALS GUIDE

Materials	Acceptable Items	How to Prepare Them	Unacceptable Items
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1 and #2 Plastic Bottles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Milk Jugs ✓ Shampoo Bottles ✓ Drink/Water Bottles ✓ Laundry Detergent Bottles ✓ Cleaner Bottles ✓ Peanut Butter Bottle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rinse Clean ✓ Remove Lids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No Dirty Bottles ✓ No Bottles with Caps ✓ No Plastic Film (bags) ✓ No Plastic Tubs ✓ No Plastic Toys/chairs, etc. ✓ No Plastic Lids or Caps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear & Brown Glass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Clear and Brown Jars and Bottles ✓ Food and Beverage Containers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rinse Clean ✓ Remove Lids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No Window or Plates ✓ No Broken Glass, Windows, Light Bulbs, etc. ✓ No Blue or Green Glass ✓ No Pyrex, Ceramic, or Other Dishes ✓ No Drinking Glasses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aluminum & Tin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Aluminum Foil, Pie Tins, Cans & Food Trays ✓ Food and Beverage Containers ✓ Empty Aerosol Cans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rinse Clean ✓ EMPTY Aerosol Cans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No Dirty Foil ✓ No Foil Covered Wrappers ✓ No Coffee-Brick Wrappers ✓ No Paint Cans ✓ No Dirty Cans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardboard & Boxboard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Corrugated Cardboard ✓ Boxboard – Cereal, Cracker Box Material ✓ Brown Paper Bags ✓ Shoe Boxes ✓ Dry Food Boxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Flatten ✓ Large Pieces on Top of Bin/Deliver to Depot ✓ Remove Tape, Liners, Cellophane, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No Refrigerated or Frozen Food Boxes ✓ No Wax-Coated Boxes ✓ No Laundry Soap Boxes ✓ No Pizza Boxes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspapers Magazines & Catalogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Newspaper Print ✓ Magazines ✓ Glossy Catalogs ✓ Glossy Flyers & Brochures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Collect Newspaper, Magazine & Glossy Material Together 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Do Not Bind Materials with Twine or String ✓ Colored Office Paper Placed in Office Paper Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office Paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ White & Colored Paper ✓ Office Paper ✓ Ruled Paper ✓ Sticky Notes ✓ Envelopes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Remove Paper Clips ✓ Place in Clear Bag 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No Crayoned or Painted Paper ✓ No Cellophane Windowed Envelopes

Recycling in Our Community *Monthly Recycling Strategies*

There are many ways to begin recycling in your home. It only takes 21 days to change a habit and recycling is a good habit to start. Following are some hints on how to begin recycling in your home.

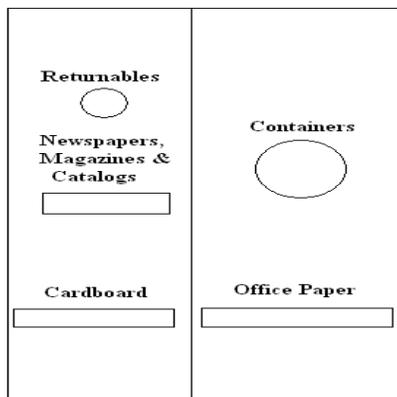
I am constantly hearing people say, "I started trying to recycle, but my husband/wife said I was collecting too much clutter." This can be a problem if you have not convinced the people you live with that recycling is the right choice. Approach it from a reorganizing standpoint. Do you keep your trash under the sink, in the pantry, or right out in plain view? There are so many products out there specifically for recycling. The response you will get from searching the internet for recycling bins will amaze you. Always start your home recycling effort by placing something for your recycling where you usually have your waste basket. This will make you recognize the availability of the recycling container, instead of accidentally throwing things away.

If you would like to shop locally I suggest going to your local department store and looking in the laundry basket aisle. I have found my best recycling bins in this department. Laundry containers are almost always big enough, because of load size; it's the same with recycling. One unit has three canvas bags, attached to a frame, on wheels. Not only is it mobile, but you can also cinch the bags closed and put them in your trunk to take to the recycling depot. It works wonders. Another item in the laundry section is the nice wicker baskets that come in three beautiful sizes with matching lids. I recommend this one in areas of plain view. Many of these baskets will come with a cloth liner, if not use a plastic bag for transporting to the depot. Arrange your wicker along with your trash can. Use labels to teach others in your home how to separate the material. This is a nice look and an organized way to keep your recycling looking good.

In your office or your computer area it is best to have a waste basket and a recycling container. Most of the waste in this area will be office paper typically, so make the recycling container the bigger one. "Staples" sells a unit that will hang on the side of a square wastebasket. Make the small one for your trash and the larger container for your recycling. Once you've mastered this you'll be amazed how little trash you have at your computer desk. Don't forget to recycle your shredded paper. Shredders offer a nice compartment that is easily added to the office paper recycling bin when full.

If you have space in your garage or utility area, consider adding a utility cupboard specifically designed for recycling. There are now cabinet makers who have mastered the art of cutting holes into a utility closets for your recycling that will allow it to be placed into separate baskets (See diagram below). This utility closet has baskets sitting on shelves inside the doors, allowing you to pull the baskets out, take them to the recycling depot and empty them without having to bother with any sorting or difficulty. These utility closets are available at home improvement stores. They are available in many different sizes and are easily assembled; a carpenter may be needed for the modifications.

Diagram 1. Modified Utility Cabinet



If you are designing a house or redoing your kitchen add a recycling bin into your cabinet plans. There are many pullout cabinets available that will hold two to four trash cans for separating your recycling. Recycling is very easy once you get into the routine. Just give it a try.

Recycling Drop-off Centers



Arthur Township

3031 S. Athey Ave
Clare

2nd Weekend of the Month
Saturday 9:00 am to 12:00 pm

Franklin Township

9310 Meredith Grade (M-18)
Gladwin

1st Weekend of the Month

Freeman Township

8625 W. Ashard
Lake

3rd Weekend of the Month
Sunday 11:00am to 2:00pm
Tuesday 8:00am to 11:00am

Accepts some metals

Frost Township

Hascat at Township Hall
9031 N. Clare Ave.

1st Weekend of the Month
Saturday & Sunday
10:00am to 2:00pm

Grant Township

3022 Surrey Rd.
Clare

3rd Saturday of the Month
8:00am to 12:00pm



Hatton Township

Northern Oaks RDF
513 N. County Farm Rd.
Harrison

Monday through Friday
7:30am to 4:00pm

Accepts some metals

Hayes Township

Northern Oaks RDF
513 N. County Farm Rd.
Harrison

Monday through Friday
7:30am to 4:00pm

Accepts some metals

Lincoln Township

507 Arthur Rd.
Lake George

3rd Weekend of the Month
Saturday and Sunday
9:00 am to 12:00pm

Redding Township

Lake Station Ave. Transfer Station
Harrison

1st Weekend of the Month
Sunday 9:00am to 4:00pm

Sheridan Township

Sheridan Township Hall
8987 E. Surrey Rd.
Clare

3rd Weekend of the Month
Saturday 8:00am to 4:00pm

Summerfield Township

9971 Finley Lake Rd.
Harrison

3rd Weekend of the Month
Thursday 4:00pm to 6:00pm
Sunday 10:00am to 4:00pm
Monday 9:00am to 1:00pm

Surrey Township

Surrey Township Transfer Station
¼ mi North of US-10 on Old State Ave.
Farwell

Monday & Friday 8:00am to 12:00pm
Wednesday 12:00pm to 6:00pm
Saturday 8:00am to 2:00pm

Accepts some metals.

Winterfield Township

7900 Haskell Lake Rd.
Marion

Nov to April
Sunday 1:00pm to 5:00pm
Monday 10:00am to 5:00pm

May to Oct
Sunday 1:00pm to 6:00pm
Monday 10:00am to 6:00pm

City of Harrison

Northern Oaks RDF
513 N. County Farm Rd.
Harrison

Monday through Friday
7:30am to 4:00pm

Accepts some metals

Village of Farwell

In front of DPW
225 S. Hall
Farwell

2nd Weekend of the Month
Friday 1:00pm to 5:00pm
Saturday 9:00am to 1:00pm

City of Clare

Weekly Curbside Pick-up
Thursday 6:00am

Call 989.386.7541 ext. 201 for details or
visit www.cityofclare.org



All Drop-off Recycling locations listed above follow the Materials Guide listed in this manual. Any additional items are listed under their Township.

Note: Greenwood and Hamilton Townships do not currently promote a recycling program.



Recycling by Municipality

Winterfield	Summerfield	Frost	Franklin
Redding	Greenwood	Hayes <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 60px; margin: auto;">City of Harrison</div>	Hamilton
Freeman	Lincoln	Hatton	Arthur
Garfield	Surrey <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 60px; margin: auto;">Village of Farwell</div>	Grant <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 60px; margin: auto;">City of Clare</div>	Sheridan

- Clare County Recycling Program
- Promote Northern Oaks Recycling and Disposal Facility
- Curbside Recycling
- No Recycling Program
- Surrey Township has weekly drop-off recycling and Grant Township has their own Monthly Drop-off Recycling Program, Garfield Township accepts some metals



Northern Oaks Recycling and Disposal Facility (RDF)

513 N. County Farm Road
Harrison, MI

(989) 539-6111

Fax (989) 539-6545

Hours of Operation

Monday through Friday

7:30 am to 4:00 pm

All recyclables listed on the Material Guide will be accepted at the Recycling Center.

Other Services Provided at Northern Oaks RDF:

General Household Trash Disposal

Construction Debris/Demolition

Composting (grass clipping, leaves, tree trimming to 3" in diameter)

Tractor Tires and Semi-Tires

White Goods/Appliances

Please call the RDF at (989) 539-6111 for complete information on these services.

Prohibited Waste	
Sewage	Lead Acid Batteries
Used Oil	Whole Motor Tires
Liquid Waste	Regulated Hazardous Waste
Empty Drums	Low Level Radioactive Waste
Yard Clippings	Certain Types of Medical Waste
PCB or PCB Items	Beverage Containers with MI Deposit
Appliances without certification tag that Freon has been removed.	

For residents of Clare County, Northern Oaks RDF will accept up to Four (4) car or light truck tires, free of charge, per resident, per year.

Where Do I Take It?



Metals

Mid-Michigan Metals¹
1215 E. Maple Rd.
Clare, MI 48617
989.386.7669

Fox's Wrecker Service¹
3265 Hamilton
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.7119

Bryan and Leslie Johnson
291 N. Beverly Dr.
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.2779

Fair Salvage Company¹
2731 E. Grass Lake
Clare, MI 48614
989.386.7552
www.fairsalvage.com
info@fairsalvage.com



Tires

Fox's Wrecker Service
3265 Hamilton
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.7119

Cook's Auto Parts
1389 W. Temple
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.2202
www.cooksautoparts.com

Northern Oaks RDF²
513 County Farm Rd.
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.6111

¹ No mercury

² See Enclosed Northern Oaks RDF
Flyer for complete details.

C M Rubber Technologies, Inc.
4602 W. Saginaw Rd.
Coleman, MI 48618
989.465.0200



Furniture

Salvation Army
706 W. Pickard
Mount Pleasant, MI 48858
989.772.7991

Goodwill Industries
1313 S. Mission
Mount Pleasant, MI 48858
989.773.4884

Hard Times Cafe, Inc.
5455 N. Clare Ave.
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.2482



Used Motor Oil

Harrison Fast Lube
3592 N. Clare Ave.
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.1365

Lake Car Care Center
8315 W. Ludington
Lake, MI 48632
989.544.2274

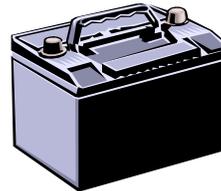
Express Wash and Lube Depot
10344 S. Clare Ave.
Clare, MI 48617
989.386.7090

Fox's Wrecker Service
3265 Hamilton
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.7119
(Antifreeze)

Rechargeable & NiCad Batteries

Radio Shack
1513 North McEwan
Clare, MI 48617
989.386.2012

Radio Shack
456 South First Street
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.1202



Car Batteries

Quik Stop
235 N. Clare Ave.
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.1269

Fox's Wrecker Service
3265 Hamilton Rd.
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.7119

Fair's Salvage Company
2731 E. Grass Lake
Clare, MI 48617
989.386.7552
www.fairsalvage.com
info@fairsalvage.com

Cook's Auto Parts
1389 W. Temple
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.2202
www.cooksautoparts.com

Car and Truck Bodies

Fox's Wrecker Service
3265 Hamilton Rd.
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.7119

Fair's Salvage Company
2731 E. Grass Lake Rd.
Clare, MI 48617
989.386.7552
www.fairsalvage.com
info@fairsalvage.com

Cook's Auto Parts
1389 W. Temple
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.2202
www.cooksautoparts.com

Where Do I Take It?

Mid-Michigan Metals
1215 E. Maple Rd.
Clare, MI 48617
989.386.7669



White Goods³ (Appliances)

Northern Oaks RDF
513 County Farm Rd.
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.6111

Mid-Michigan Metals
1215 E. Maple Rd.
Clare, MI 48617
989.386.7669

Fox's Wrecker Service
3265 Hamilton
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.7119

Fair's Salvage Company
2731 E. Grass Lake Rd.
Clare, MI 48617
989.386.7552
www.fairsalvage.com
info@fairsalvage.com

Clothing

Hard Times Cafe, Inc.
5455 N. Clare Ave.
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.2482

Salvation Army
706 W. Pickard
Mount Pleasant, MI 48858
989.772.7991



Goodwill Industries
1313 S. Mission
Mount Pleasant, MI 48858
989.773.4884

³ Must have CFC removal tag, doors and compressors removed.

Petroleum Products

Express Wash and Lube Depot
10344 S. Clare Ave.
Clare, MI 48617
989.386.7090

Fox's Wrecker Service
3265 Hamilton
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.7119

Plastics

Kleen Gene's Laundromat
129 N. Second Street
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.9424



Kleen Gene's Laundromat
402 S. Bringold
Lake George, MI 48622
989.588.9166
(Plastic laundry detergent & bleach containers)

Northern Oaks RDF
513 N. County Farm Rd.
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.6111

Wal-Mart
4208 E. Blue Grass Rd.
Mount Pleasant, MI 48858
989.772.6300
(Plastic Bags)

Cell Phones and Computers

Goodwill Industries
1313 S. Mission
Mount Pleasant, MI 48858
989.773.4884

Computer Consignments
501 S. Mission
Mount Pleasant, MI 48858
989.772.6122



Clare County Electronics Day
Third Saturday in September
Call 989.429.4028 or 989.539.8493
Ext.3119 after August 1st for
Appointments

Explosives and Ammunition

Clare County Sheriff's Department
225 W. Main Street
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.7166



Recycling Centers

Midland Area Recycling Center
Midland Landfill
4305 E. Ashman Rd.
Midland, MI 48642
989.631.1668

Isabella County Recycling Center
4208 East River Road
Mount Pleasant, MI 48858
989.773.9631

Northern Oaks RDF
513 County Farm Rd.
Harrison, MI 48625
989.539.6111

*Call ahead for hours of operation, to confirm they are still accepting recyclables, quantities and conditions of recyclables, and any fees or charges.

Midland Volunteers for Recycling Inc.

Operating the

Midland Area Recycling Center (MARC)

Midland Landfill, 4305 E. Ashman Rd.

Esther Seaver

Director of Programs and Operations

(989) 631-1668

Fax (989) 631-3025

www.midlandrecyclers.com

Hours of Operation	
Monday - Friday	8:00 am to 4:00 pm
Wednesday	8:00 am to 7:00 pm
Saturday	9:00 am to 1:00 pm

MVFR also offers the following services:

Hazardous Household Waste Collection

Volunteer Opportunities

Free Educational Programs

Facility Tours

“Free” Tire Recycling Program

Please call the Recycling Center (989) 631-1668 for more information on these programs.

Check out the re-use section:

Moving and packing supplies

Glass and plastic vases and canning jars

Craft materials

In addition to the traditional recyclable materials, they also accept plastic bags, shrink/bubble wrap, loop carriers (for holding 4, 6, or 8 beverages together), polystyrene foam, packing peanuts, vinyl siding, auto and marine batteries, ni-cad and rechargeable batteries

You may also *donate* your returnable cans and bottles

Isabella County Recycling Center

4208 East River Road, Mount Pleasant

Amy Shindorf
Resource Recovery Director

(989) 773-9631
Fax (989) 773-0835
ashindorf@isabellacounty.org
www.isabellacounty.org

Hours of Operation	
Monday – Wednesday	9:00 am to 5:30 pm
Thursday	9:00 am to 7:00 pm
Saturday	9:00 am to 1:30 pm

All materials listed on the Recycling guide will be accepted.

Isabella County Recycling Center also offers the following services:

Hazardous Household Waste Collection
Clean Sweep Pesticides
Free Business Recycling
Seasonal Recycling Opportunities
Oil, Oil filter, and Antifreeze Recycling
Household Battery Program
Yard Waste Program
Community Education
Facility Tours
Book Recycling
Tire Recycling
Referral for hard to dispose of items

For more information on these programs, call the Recycling Hotline at (989) 773-9631

Household Hazardous Waste *Household Hazardous Waste*

Do you have hazardous material in your home? Yes, most likely you do. From toilet bowl cleaner to moth balls you are probably dealing with hazardous materials on a daily basis. The point is not to talk you out of using it, but instead to ask you to dispose of your household hazardous material correctly. In the following pages you will find information on the annual hazardous waste collection event accompanied by a list of acceptable material. When you come across a material you are unsure of call our offices at (989)539-8493 Ext. 3119. Our annual event will be held every year on the third Saturday of September. You can call our offices to set up an appointment in August. Appointments are necessary to provide this service to you in a safe and timely way. Certified Technicians will handle your material. It is necessary to keep your eyes and ears open during this collection process. This material may not seem extreme in your house, but mixed together or spilled may create a serious hazard. Please be sure to package and transport your material safely. Prevent any spills or vapors from reaching you in the cab of your vehicle. If you are unsure of what a material might be please be extra cautious.

We are excited to offer you this disposal program. Keeping hazardous material out of our landfills and off of our ground will help to preserve our water, soil, and air. While landfills create pockets for our waste we try to keep that waste as clean from hazardous material as possible. Historically many people have thrown their household hazardous waste on the ground outside instead of collecting it for proper disposal. We have found this leads to contaminated soil and water resources. Everything we put onto our lawns and down our drain has the potential to end up in our drinking water or surface water. We need to keep our water systems clean.

Contamination can also cause problems in our soils, and in our air. Please use caution when handling any product with a warning. Some warnings associated to hazardous waste maybe: TOXIC, POISON, FLAMMABLE, COMBUSTIBLE, WARNING, DANGER, REACTIVE. If you see any of these words or anything like this please realize the seriousness of the product you are using. Many older products may not have these labels on them, but that does not mean they aren't dangerous. In the year that I have worked this program I have seen more serious chemicals not labeled than I have seen labeled. Many pesticides that you see today will have labels referring to the seriousness of them. Older pesticides such as DDT were not known to be as harmful as we have found them to be today.

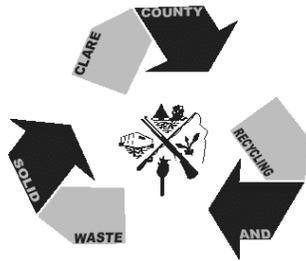
Another chemical that we realize much more about today than yesteryear is mercury. Mercury has been found to be capable of killing small children very quickly in small quantity. A broken thermometer on the bathroom floor has the capability of being fatal to a toddler. Mercury becomes a vapor at 68°F, meaning it becomes part of the air. Most of us probably keep our homes around 72°F, meaning it becomes part of the air around us quickly. Because mercury is heavy it stays low to the ground, right where toddlers are. Tell tale signs of mercury poisoning can be nausea, dizziness, lethargy, red hands and feet, fainting spells, etc. In the event you find yourself in this situation get the children out of the house, open all windows and turn the heat down. Then call Poison Control immediately at 1-800-222-1222 or call your local health department (989)539-6731. They should direct you in the best thing to do for your family.

This is not to say the lesser of the evils of household hazardous products aren't a concern. Mixing cleaning products together that contain bleach with products containing ammonia will create a vapor that can be deadly. Pool chemicals and paint thinner can cause a fire if put together. These things are hazardous products and should be handled and disposed of with care. Please contact us to learn more about this program. We are working on a limited budget so call in early August to make your appointment to drop off your household hazardous waste in September.

Updates can be found on the Clare County website <http://www.clareco.net> , look under Departments - Solid Waste.

The Household Hazardous Waste collection is for residential material only. There will be no cost, but donations for future events will be appreciated.

Mark your calendars...



Questions or Scheduling?
Call the Clare County Department of
Solid Waste and Recycling
(989) 539-8493 Ext.3119

Or



[Hhttp://www.clareco.net/Solid_Waste/home.htm](http://www.clareco.net/Solid_Waste/home.htm)

Third Saturday of September Annually

Appointments are mandatory! Call after August 1 to schedule your drop-off appointment.

There is a budget limit, a cut off point will be determined. Make your appointment in August.

Clare County Department of Solid Waste & Recycling Announces...

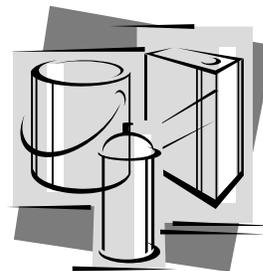
Annual Household Hazardous & Electronic Waste Collection

Electronic Waste includes TVs, computer monitors, computer components including keyboards, and towers, microwave ovens, cell phones, and more.

Hazardous products are marked with warnings on containers including the following.



- TOXIC
- FLAMMABLE
- CORROSIVE
- REACTIVE
- POISON
- CAUTION
- WARNING
- DANGER



Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure: Headaches, nausea, dizziness, coughing, these all can be signs of over exposure to chemicals. If you have been exposed to a chemical and are reacting with these symptoms, seek medical advice immediately.

Collection Requirements

- NO SMOKING
- Remain in Vehicle
- Have Identification Ready
- MUST HAVE APPOINTMENT TO PARTICIPATE
- Tires will not be taken at Collection (take to Northern Oaks Recycling and Disposal Facility, Monday thru Friday, 7:30 am – 4 pm)

Household Hazardous & Electronic Waste Currently Accepted



From Your Home

Aerosols
Bug Sprays
Dyes
Floor Care Products
Furniture Polish
Mercury/Household Batteries
Medicines
Moth Balls and Flakes
Oven Cleaners
Scouring Powders
Spot & Stain Removers
Spray Dust Cleaners
Upholstery/Carpet Cleaners



Clare County Department of Solid Waste and Recycling

Call (989) 539-8493 Ext.3119

or

Visit or Website www.clareco.net/Solid-Waste



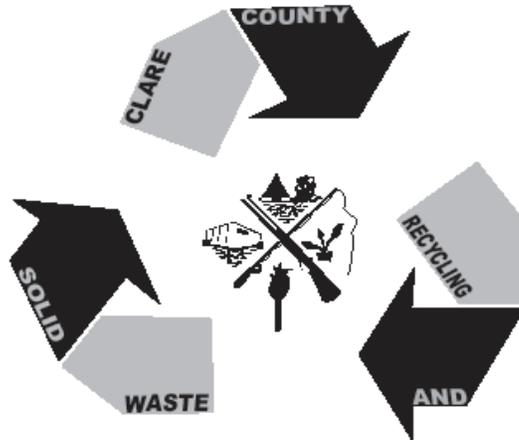
From Your Garage

Antifreeze
Brake Fluid
Car & Wax Solvents
Engine Cleaners
Metal Polish
Oil



Miscellaneous

Dry Cleaning Solvents
Fiberglass Epoxy
Gun Cleaning Solvents
Lighter Fluid
Photographic Chemicals
Swimming Pool Acid & Chlorine
Treatment



From Your Workshop

Alcohols
Creosote
Cutting Oil
Glues
Mineral Spirits
Naphtha
Paint Brush Cleaners
Polyurethane
Rust Remover
Turpentine
Wood Stain & Preservatives



Paints

Oil Based
Automobile
Model
Printer
Stripper
Thinner
Artists' Paints & Mediums
NO LATEX

From Your Garden

Algaecides
Ant & Roach Powder
Bug Sprays, Sticks and Creams
Fertilizers
Fly Strips
Fungicides
Garden Dusts & sprays
Herbicides
Insecticides
Rat and Rodents Poison
Weed Killer



Electronic Waste

Computer Towers
Computer Monitors
Televisions

Computer Printers
Computer Keyboards
Misc. Computer Parts

Microwave Ovens
Stereos
VCR's

Laptop Computers
Cell Phones
Cables

NO LARGE APPLIANCES
(No refrigerators, stoves, etc.)

Household Cleaners

Many common household cleaners contain harsh chemicals. These chemicals can be caustic, corrosive, acidic, and usually have harsh ingredients. Did you know most toilet bowl cleaners are acids? Look for safe alternatives in your local stores or make



your own with simple ingredients. The commercial cleaners available can cause birth defects, central nervous system disorders, and much more. Cleaners should be used only as directed. Never mix ammonia and bleach, a fatal vapor will result.

Use these alternatives to clean your house, safely. It is better for you and the environment.

CLEANER	SAFE ALTERNATIVES
All-Purpose Cleaner	4 Tablespoons baking soda + warm water, dissolve, add ½ cup vinegar + ½ teaspoon liquid soap, shake and use.
Drain Cleaner	½ cup washing soda + boiling water down clogged drain; flush weekly with boiling water to prevent clogs.
Oven Cleaner	Baking soda + water, scrub. Pour salt and warm water over spills, while warm, scrub the next day. Soak with ammonia overnight for stubborn ovens.
Toilet Bowl Cleaner	1 cup white vinegar + handful of baking soda, let soak 10 minutes, scrub with toilet brush.
Spot Remover	1 part vinegar + 1 part water.
Fabric Softener and Deodorizer	Add 1 to 2 cups of vinegar to rinse cycle to deodorize and soften fabrics.
Furniture OR Silver Polish	Mix 1 teaspoon olive oil and ½ cup lemon juice. Apply with a soft cloth, rubbing into the grain. Buff with a clean corner of the rag.
Grease Cleaner	Salt + Vinegar, use vinegar at full strength with salt to scrub grease away.
Window Cleaner	1 quart warm water + ¼ cup white vinegar + 2 Tablespoons lemon juice.
Bleach and Liquid Cleaners	½ cup lemon juice or ½ cup baking soda to warm or hot water.
Brass and Copper Cleaner	2/3 cup vinegar + 2/3 cup flour in glass bowl + ½ cup salt - stir. Spread on metal, wait 1 to 2 hours. Rinse, dry, and polish using soft cloth and a drop of olive oil.
Wood and Tile Floor Cleaner	For varnished floors, or no-wax floors, damp mop using 1 cup vinegar to 1 gallon water.
General Floor Cleaner	2 Tablespoons liquid soap + 1 gallon hot water. Mix, mop, and wipe clean. Use less soap if streaking occurs. Wipe dry with a cloth
Ant Bait - <i>Keep out of Reach of Children</i>	¼ cup confectioner's sugar + 1 Tablespoon of borax. Sprinkle the mixture in ant traffic area. The worker ants take it to the nest where it will kill the colony.
Moth Repellent	2 oz dried rosemary + 2 oz dried mint + 1 oz dried thyme + 1 oz dried ginseng, + 8 oz of whole cloves. Blend well - make moth-repellant sachets.

*washing soda can be found in laundry section.

** Source:<http://www.metro-region.org>; March 2006.

Household Hazardous Waste

Electronic Waste

Did you know one television set or computer monitor can contain up to 7 pounds of lead? Did you know that if the screen breaks that lead could leak out? Did you know that your community offers an electronics disposal program?

In Clare County, residents are invited to dispose of all electronic waste for free. So when your phone no longer dials or your television won't turn on call the Clare County Department of Solid Waste & Recycling (989)539-8493 Ext. 3119. We will make an appointment for you to drop-off your electronic waste the third Saturday in September.

Electronic waste is becoming more and more abundant on a daily basis. The interesting thing is that there are many precious metals contained in these electronics including steel, copper, and lead. About 97% of the components in electronic devices can be recycled. Electronic items that will be accepted include computer monitors, computers/CPU, miscellaneous electronics, televisions, computer peripheral, miscellaneous parts, printers, keyboards, microwaves, stereos/VCR's, scanners, copy machines, electronic appliances, laptops, telephones/cell phones, and cables. Some items that are not included are refrigerators, stoves, and other large household appliances. Please consider the disposal of your old appliance when buying a new one. Many retailers will dispose of the appliance you are replacing.

The Electronics Waste Collection is for residents and small businesses in Clare County. Please make your appointment after August 1st. Updates can be found on the Clare County website <http://www.clareco.net>, look under Departments - Solid Waste, or call the Clare County Department of Solid Waste & Recycling at (989)539-8493 Ext. 3119. Small Businesses please see the section on "Small Business Electronic Waste Recycling" for cost or call Solid Waste and Recycling for complete details.

In Opposition to Other Disposal Methods

Burning Trash

Quoting the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, “*open burning* is the burning of unwanted materials such as paper, trees, brush, leaves, grass and other debris, where smoke and other emissions are released directly into the air without passing through a chimney or stack.” Residential burning is done not only in burn barrels but also in woodstoves, fireplaces, outdoor boilers, and open pits. There are laws and regulations pertaining to open burning. The smoke and ash produced by leaf burning and the burning of household wastes release fine particles which can include carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, acids and aldehydes, dioxins, heavy metals including lead and mercury, and styrene into the air. These pollutants contain the toxic, irritants and carcinogenic compounds that are unhealthy to breath, and may be dangerous for children and adults especially those suffering with allergies, asthma or heart disease. (*DEQ Encourages Homeowners Not to Burn Leaves*, www.michigan.gov/deq.)

There are laws about burning waste. It is illegal to burn commercial and demolition waste because of the high concentration of hazardous compounds released when it is burned. While burning household waste is legal, it is not recommended. Burning any hazardous material is illegal, this includes household hazardous waste. In the event someone does decide to burn there are specific laws pertaining to burn barrels. Burn barrels must be made of metal or masonry, and have a metal cover with openings no larger than ¾ inch. Borrowing a quote from *Open Burning Regulations in Michigan*, Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division, “Michigan air quality and solid waste regulations prohibit open burning that creates smoke or odor nuisances.” The Statewide Open Burning Laws include the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (Act 451 of 1994), Parts 55 regarding Air Pollution, 115 regarding Solid Waste Management, and 515 regarding Forest Fire Prevention, along with a specific act to regulate open burning. Many cities, towns, and villages prohibit burning. Check with your local officials to learn about the laws in your area or to inquire about a burning ordinance.

So after reading this you say “But I only burn sometimes.” According to the Environmental Protection Agency, one burn barrel creates the same chemical contamination as a waste incinerator burning 400,000 tons of trash. Rest assured 400,000 tons of trash in the incinerator is much more than you produce in a year. Also according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1.8 billion pounds of household waste is burned in burn barrels daily from people who only burn sometimes. The following table is from the *Burning Household Waste, A Source of Air Pollution in Michigan*, produced and printed by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division.

Table 1: National Emissions from Household Burn Barrels.

Chemical	Estimated Emissions from all Household Waste Burn Barrels in the US (lbs./year)**
benzene	4,500,000
styrene	3,400,000
formaldehyde	3,100,000
total PCDD	139
total PCDF	22
total PCBs	10,962
hydrochloric acid	1,000,000
hydrogen cyanide	1,700,000
lead	1790
mercury	232
arsenic	8186

** Based on households that do not recycle.

The illnesses caused by burning your trash range from cancer, heart disease, lung diseases – including asthma, kidney and liver disorders, neurological and cognitive problems, to disrupting hormones and the endocrine system. Burning trash is unsafe to you, your children, and your neighbors. It

also has negative impacts on our natural systems and our wildlife. Chemicals such as mercury, PCBs, Dioxins, and furans stay in our air, water, and soil for long periods of time. This leads to bioaccumulation. A predator, such as a salmon, eats smaller fish, who feed on insects, which eat the “leftovers” at the bottom of the lake, including our nasty trash burning chemicals. The insects have eaten a lot of the “leftovers”, the small fish eat a lot of insects, salmon eat a lot of small fish – leading to a lot of toxin build up. When we eat the salmon, we get all of that toxin. That’s why we hear warnings for pregnant women and children being advised to not eat fish. The chemicals released by our burning ends up in the lakes, streams, rivers, soil, and air. Eventually this leads back to us.

Open burning can lead to uncontrollable fires. Remember, you are responsible for any fire, smoke or odors created from open burning... and for any damage that results from your fire, *Open Burning Regulations in Michigan*, Michigan Department of Environmental Quality.

Composting

Home Composting

Do you remember the days of enjoying leaf piles? Well those days are gone, now it's raking, and raking, and raking the leaves into a mountain, but once that's done what do you do? You don't want to burn them. Why not try composting them? It really is simple to do. Take your mountain of leaves along with the rest of the yard waste including grass clippings, small branches, sawdust, and woodchips, mix it with your non-meat food waste let it sit and before you know it, you have a great, fertile soil enhancer.

There are varying degrees of composting. You can do general backyard composting requiring just a little effort to get to your product or you can become more serious about it. You may also consider worm composting, otherwise known as vermicomposting.

In the following pages you will find several different compost container possibilities. These composters are for the do-it-yourself people. There are also composters available for sale through many internet sites, your local home improvement stores, and the Isabella County Recycling Center.

Composting is a very complex activity that doesn't take much work. It is a way for us to divert waste, from our kitchen and landscape, out of our landfills while making a great product. The complexities are in the nature of compost, the microorganisms, bacteria, and other critters do almost all of the work for us. While you don't want pests like the stray cat in the neighborhood, or the raccoon that occasionally wreaks havoc on the bird feeder, you do want the good critters. To avoid unwanted pests keep any meat or dairy products out of the pile.

Backyard composting can be a fun activity for the whole family. The varying degrees depend upon the nature of the compost you are trying to accomplish. It is also dependent on the materials you have to use in the process this will have a large effect on the outcome of your compost. The food waste or table scraps that are acceptable to go into a compost pile include pastas, breads, fruits, vegetables and their peels, cores, etc. Also included in this list are egg shells, coffee grounds, even your dryer lint can be included. Things to avoid are meats, bones, and dairy products these attract animals and generally take longer to break down.

We have gone over a few of the things that can be added to a compost pile. There are two main ingredients to your compost pile, green and brown -- nitrogen and carbon sources. The green - nitrogen source, is what you need the least of and is represented by most table scraps that are moist, and fresh grass clippings. Brown is your carbon source, which includes things such as straw, leaves, wood chips, and other dry yard waste. Add water and stir for aeration once a week. The compost should set for about a week with no stirring to allow the pile to heat up through decomposition. The heat is provided by the microorganisms doing work on the garbage. Heat will help to ward off any germs present in the compost, and if allowed to get hot enough may kill the seeds of any grass or weeds that have been added. There are thermometers available that test the temperature of compost if you would like to perfect your compost product. The temperature should reach about 140°F, but remain under 170°F. You will know it's done when there is a consistently crumbly, dark brown compost material.

Worm composting is a little different. There is a special redworm (*Eisenia fetida*) that should be used for this process. They eat a lot of food quickly, so they can handle your food waste. Information and resources are available through www.wormwoman.com. Redworms eat all of your vegetable and fruit waste, breads, pastas, coffee grounds, and more. To get started you will need a container that allows air in and out, bedding such as shredded newspapers, moisture, a small amount of soil, table scraps, and redworms. The worms leave behind castings that are nutrient rich for your garden. It will take approximately 6 months to harvest the soil provided by the worms. Once a year you should empty your vermicompost bin, keeping 1/3 of your worms to do the work for the next year. The worms that are released will work the same magic in your garden with leftovers from your plants that they have been doing in your vermicompost bin or make great fish bait.

Below you will find a list for troubleshooting problems. If you find you are having compost problems look to the chart below.

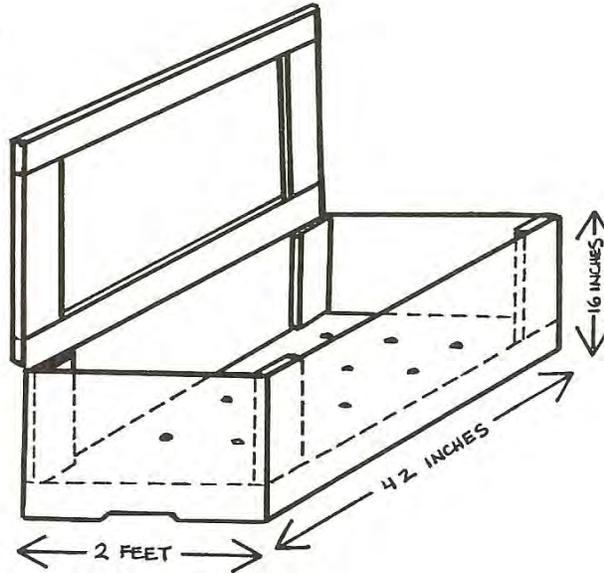
Table 1: Troubleshooting Your Compost Pile

Symptoms	Problem	Solution
Bad Odor	Lack of air	Turn pile; add dry material if the pile is too wet.
Dry Compost Pile	Lack of water	Add water to pile while turning.
Compost is damp and warm, but not producing.	Pile is too small	Add more material, mixing old pile into a new pile. Turn pile regularly.
Damp, sweet smelling, will not get hot enough.	Lack of nitrogen	Mix nitrogen source into existing pile, such as fresh grass clippings, manure, table scraps.

Composting helps divert waste from your trash can and from the landfill. The greatest part of this is the outcome, a great fertilizer replacement for your lawn and garden. For more information contact your local MSU Extension office or search the internet for information.

Worm Composting Bin

Worms in the house? Yuk! But this composting system actually works! The worms stay in the box and eat household scraps, and the box gives off little odor. Worm composting can be done in apartment buildings or other homes with no yard space. You might try it in your school!



What You Need

Materials

- 1 4-x-8-foot sheet of 1/2-inch exterior plywood
- 1 12-foot length of 2 x 4 lumber
- 1 16-foot length of 2 x 4 lumber
- 1/2 pound of 16d galvanized nails
- 2 pounds of 6d galvanized nails
- 2 galvanized door hinges
- optional: 1 pint of clear varnish or polyurethane
- optional: plastic sheets for placing under and over the bin
- 1 pound of worms for every 1/2 pound of food wastes produced per day
(Worms sold as fishing bait are best. Red worms are available from Flowerfield Enterprises, 10332 Shaver Road, Kalamazoo, MI 49002, 616-327-0108.)
- bedding for worms: moistened shredded newspaper or cardboard, peat moss, or brown leaves

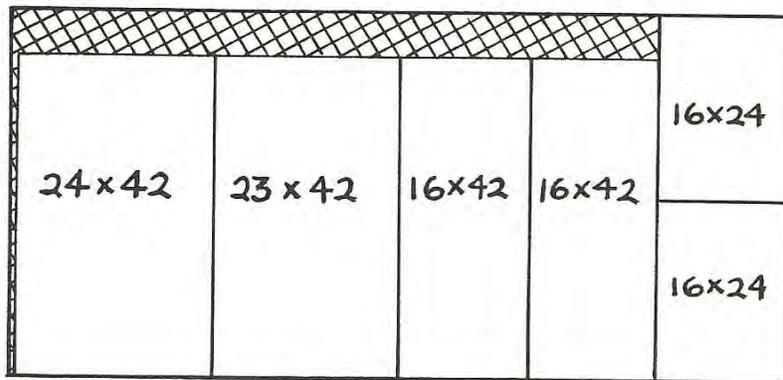
Tools

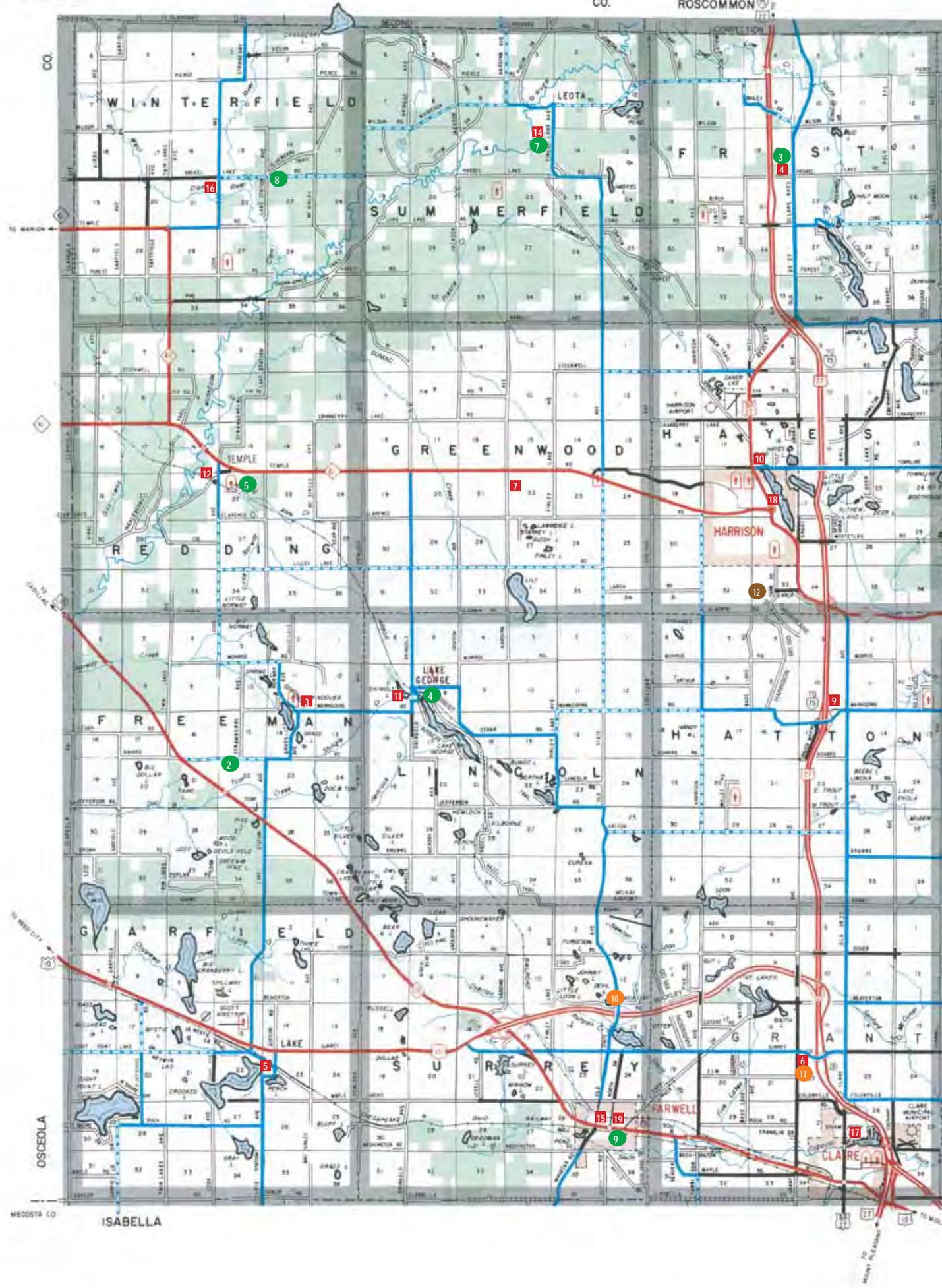
- tape measure
- skill saw or hand saw
- hammer
- saw horses
- long straight-edge or chalk snap line
- screwdriver
- drill with 1/2-inch bit
- eye and ear protection
- work gloves
- optional: paint brush

Building a Worm Composting Bin

1. Measure and cut the plywood as shown, so you have one 24-x-42-inch top, one 23-x-42-inch base, two 16-x-24-inch ends, and two 16-x-42-inch sides.
2. Cut the 12-foot length of 2 x 4 lumber into five pieces: two 39-inch pieces, two 23-inch pieces, and one 20-inch piece.
3. Lay the five pieces on edge on a flat surface to form a rectangle with the long pieces on the inside and the 20-inch length centered parallel to the ends. Nail the pieces together with two 16d nails at each joint.

continued on next page





■ Township, City and Village Halls

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Arthur Township
3031 S. Athey Ave. • Clare | 11. Lincoln Township
175 Lake George Ave.
Lake George |
| 2. Franklin Township
8985 E. Arnold Lake Rd. • Harrison | 12. Redding Township
101 S. Main St. • Temple |
| 3. Freeman Township
7280 Mannsiding Rd. • Lake | 13. Sheridan Township
8987 E. Surrey Rd. • Clare |
| 4. Frost Township
7255 N. Clare Ave. • Harrison | 14. Summerfield Township
9971 N. Finley Lake
Harrison |
| 5. Garfield Township
9348 Terry St. • Lake | 15. Surrey Township
110 E. Michigan • Clare |
| 6. Grant Township
3022 Surrey Rd. • Clare | 16. Winterfield Township
8987 Cook Ave. • Marion |
| 7. Greenwood Township
2876 N. Harding • Harrison | 17. City of Clare
202 W. Fifth St. |
| 8. Hamilton Township
Athey & Townline Lake Rd.
Harrison | 18. City of Harrison
229 E. Beech |
| 9. Hatton Township
3915 W. Mannsiding Rd. • Harrison | 19. Village of Farwell
109 ½ S. Hall |
| 10. Hayes Township
2051 E. Townline Lake Rd.
Harrison | |

● Recycling Drop-Off Centers Clare County Program

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Franklin Township
the Fire Barn
9310 Meredith Grade (M-18)
Gladwin | 6. Sheridan Township
Sheridan Township Hall
8987 E. Surrey Rd. • Clare |
| 2. Freeman Township
8625 W. Ashard • Lake | 7. Summerfield Township
9971 Finley Lake Rd. • Harrison |
| 3. Frost Township
Hascat at Township Hall
7255 N. Clare Ave. • Harrison | 8. Winterfield Township
7900 Haskell Lake Rd. • Marion |
| 4. Lincoln Township
507 Arthur Rd. • Lake George | 9. Village of Farwell
225 S. Hall • In front of DPW |
| 5. Redding Township
Lake Station Ave. Transfer Station
Harrison | |

● Individual Township Drop-Offs

- | | |
|---|--|
| 10. Garfield and Surrey Township
Surrey Township Transfer Station
¼ mile North of US-10 on Old
State Ave. in Farwell | 11. Grant Township
3022 Surrey Rd. • Clare |
|---|--|

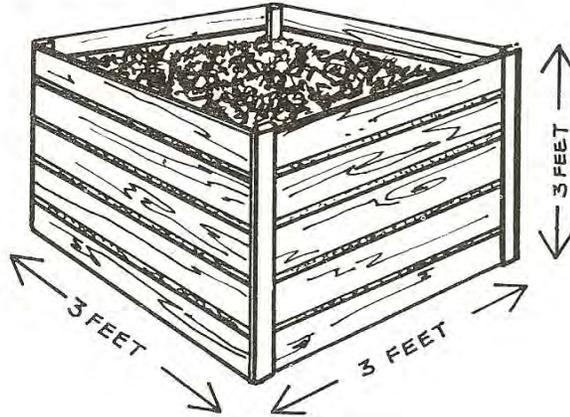
● Northern Oaks Recycling and Disposal Facility

12. **Hatton Township, Hayes Township and City of Harrison**
513 N. County Farm Rd. • Harrison



Wooden Box Bin

A wooden box bin can be built inexpensively using wooden pallets. Or you can use lumber to make a nicer looking bin. The costs will vary, depending on whether you use pallets or new lumber. Used pallets are often available from manufacturers and landfills.



What You Need

Materials

- 4 wooden pallets (5 pallets if you want a bottom in the container), sized to make a four-sided container at least 3 feet x 3 feet x 3 feet
- nails
- wire ties
- or*
- 1 12-foot length of 2 x 4 lumber
- 5 12-foot lengths of lumber, 6 X 3/4
- nails

Tools

- saw
- sledge hammer
- work gloves

Building a Wooden Box Bin

If using wooden pallets:

1. Nail or wire four pallets together to make a four-sided container at least 3 feet x 3 feet x 3 feet. The container is ready to use.
2. A fifth pallet can be used as a base to allow more air to get into the pile and to increase the stability of the bin.

If using lumber:

1. Saw the 12-foot length of 2 x 4 lumber into four pieces, each 3 feet long, to be used as corner posts.
2. Choose a 3-foot-square site for your compost bin, and pound the four posts into the ground 3 feet apart, at the corners of the square.
3. Saw each of the five 12-foot boards into four 3-foot pieces. Allowing five boards to a side and starting at the bottom, nail the boards to the posts to make a four-sided container. Leave 1/2 inch between the boards to allow air to get into the pile.
4. If you wish to decrease your composting time, build a second holding unit so the wastes in one can mature while you add wastes to the other.

Adding Wastes

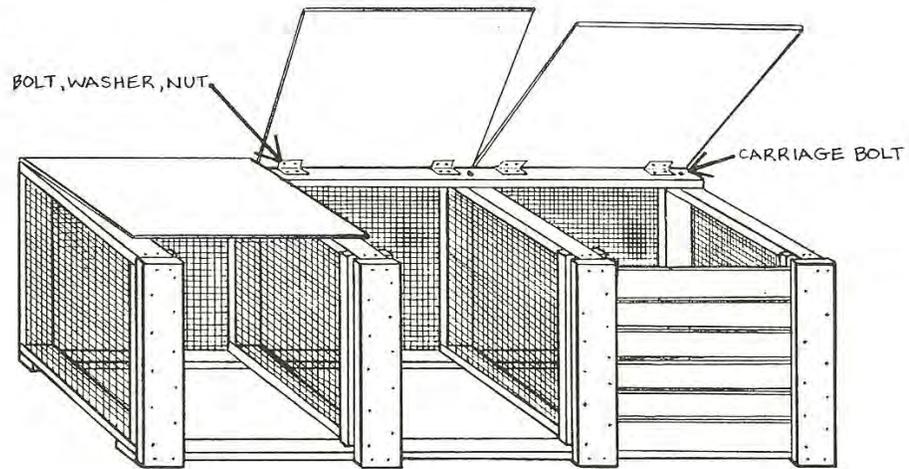
Add wastes as they become available. Nonwood materials such as grass clippings and garden weeds work best. You can speed up the process by chopping or shredding the wastes. If you have two units, when the first unit is full let the compost mature and add wastes to the second unit.

Maintaining Your Compost Pile

Although you do not need to turn this pile, make sure that it is moist during dry spells. Compost should be ready in about one year.

Wood and Wire Three-Bin Turning Unit

A wood and wire three-bin turning unit can be used to compost large amounts of yard, garden, and kitchen wastes in a short time. Although relatively expensive to build, it is sturdy, attractive, and should last a long time. Construction requires basic carpentry skills and tools.



What You Need

Materials

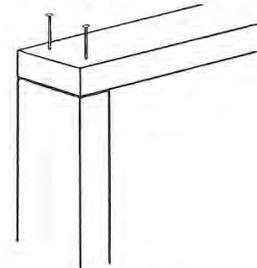
- 4 12-foot (or 8 6-foot) lengths of pressure-treated 2 x 4 lumber
- 2 10-foot lengths of pressure-treated 2 x 4 lumber
- 1 10-foot length of construction grade 2 x 4 lumber
- 1 16-foot length of 2 x 6 lumber
- 6 8-foot lengths of 1 x 6 lumber
- 1 4-x-8-foot sheet of 1/2-inch exterior plywood
- 1 4-x-4-foot sheet of 1/2-inch exterior plywood
- 22 feet of 36-inch-wide 1/2-inch hardware cloth
- 2 pounds of 16d galvanized nails
- 250 poultry wire staples (or a power stapler with 1-inch galvanized staples)
- 12 1/2-inch carriage bolts 4 inches long
- 12 washers and 12 nuts for the bolts
- 6 3-inch zinc-plated hinges
- 24 washers and 24 nuts for the hinges
- 1 quart wood preservative or stain

Tools

- tape measure
- hand saw or circular power saw
- hammer
- tin snips
- carpenter's square
- optional: power stapler with 1-inch galvanized staples
- drill with 1/2-inch bit
- screwdriver
- 3/4-inch socket or open-ended wrench
- pencil
- safety glasses
- ear protection
- dust mask
- work gloves

Building a Wood and Wire Three-Bin System

1. Cut two 31 1/2-inch and two 36-inch pieces from a 12-foot length of pressure-treated 2 x 4 lumber. Butt joint and nail the four pieces into a 35-inch x 36-inch "square." Repeat, building three more frames with the remaining 12-foot lengths of 2 x 4 lumber.

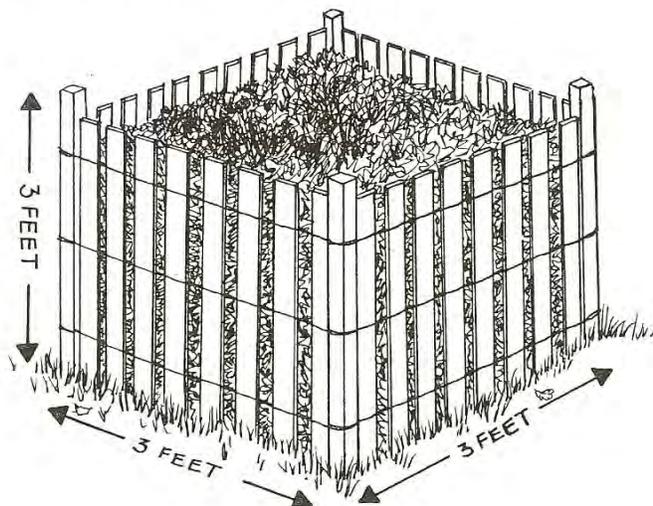


2. Cut four 37-inch lengths of hardware cloth. Fold back the edges of the wire 1 inch. Stretch the pieces of hardware cloth across each frame. Make sure the corners of each frame are square and then staple the screen tightly into place every 4 inches around the edge. The wood and wire frames will be dividers in your composter.

continued on next page

Snow Fence Bin

A snow fence bin is simple to make. It works best with four posts pounded into the ground for support.



What You Need

Materials

- 4 wooden or metal posts, at least as tall as the snow fence
- heavy wire for ties
- 12 1/2 feet of snow fencing, at least 3 feet tall

Tools

- heavy-duty wire or tin snips
- pliers
- sledge hammer
- work gloves

Building a Snow Fence Bin

1. Choose a 3-foot-square site for your compost bin, and pound the four wooden or metal posts into the ground 3 feet apart, at the corners of the square.
2. Cut the heavy wire into lengths for ties. Attach the snow fence to the outside of the posts with the wire ties, using pliers.
3. Attach the ends of the snow fence together in the same way, forming a 3-foot-square enclosure.

Adding Wastes

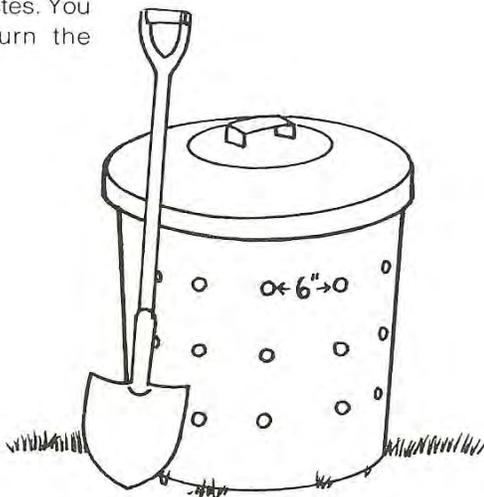
Add wastes as they become available. Nonwood materials such as grass clippings and garden weeds work best. You can speed up the process by chopping or shredding the wastes.

Maintaining Your Compost Pile

Although you do not need to turn this pile, make sure that it is moist during dry spells. Compost should be ready in about one year. Simply remove the fencing and the compost is ready to use.

Garbage Can Composter

A garbage can composter is inexpensive and easy to build. It can be used for food or garden wastes. You do, however, need to turn the wastes.



What You Need

Materials

- garbage can with cover
- coarse sawdust, straw, or wood chips

Tools

- drill
- pitch fork, shovel, or compost turner
- work gloves

Building a Garbage Can Composter

1. Drill three rows of holes 4 to 6 inches apart all around the sides of the garbage can. Then drill several holes in the base of the can. The holes allow air movement and the drainage of excess moisture.
2. Place 2 to 3 inches of dry sawdust, straw, or wood chips in the bottom of the can to absorb excess moisture and let the compost drain.

Maintaining Your Compost Pile

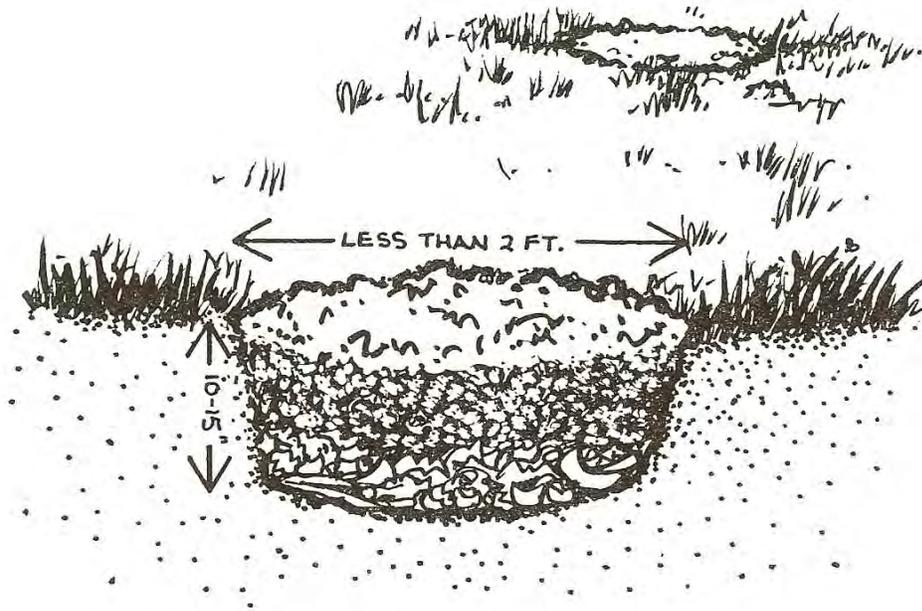
Regularly mix or turn the compost with a pitch fork, shovel, or compost turner and keep it covered. This adds air and mixes up the different wastes, preventing the compost from getting smelly. A smelly compost pile may attract animals and cause neighbors to complain.

Adding Wastes

Add fruit, vegetable, and garden wastes. Make sure not to add too much of any one waste at a time.

Compost Pockets

This is an easy composting shortcut. You bury your fruit and vegetable wastes in small pockets in your garden, and let the microorganisms and soil animals do the work. Store your kitchen scraps in a plastic container until you are ready to compost them.



What You Need

Materials

- food wastes, collected in a plastic container or bucket

Tools

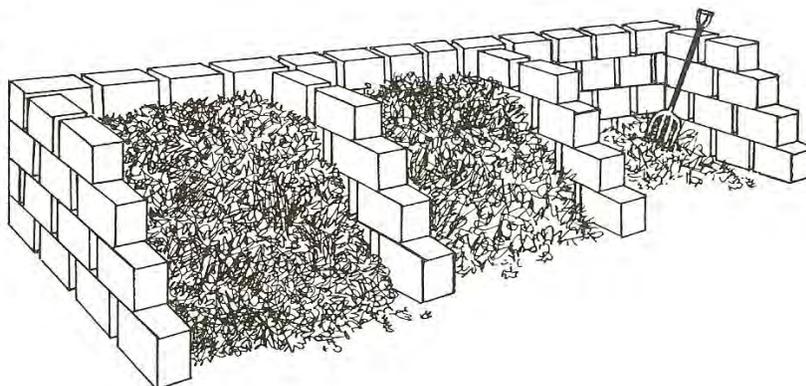
- shovel
- work gloves

What to Do

1. Dig holes 10 to 15 inches deep and less than 2 feet across.
2. Place food wastes in the holes and cover with soil. Make sure the soil cover is at least 8 inches deep so the buried materials do not attract animals.

Cinder Block Turning Unit

A cinder block turning unit looks like three cinder block holding units in a row. It is sturdy, and if you can find used cinder blocks, it is inexpensive to build.



What You Need

- about 98 cinder blocks
- work gloves

Building a Cinder Block Turning Unit

1. Place 12 cinder blocks in a row along the ground at your composting site, leaving about 1/2 inch between each block to let in air.
2. Place 4 cinder blocks in another row along the ground perpendicular to and at one end of the first row, forming a square corner; leave about 1/2 inch between each block.

3. In the same way, place 4 cinder blocks at the opposite end of the first row to form a three-sided enclosure.

4. Place two more rows—4 cinder blocks each—along the ground, parallel to the ends and evenly spaced within the enclosure. This divides the enclosure into three separate bins.

5. Add a second layer of blocks, staggering them to increase stability and leaving about 1/2 inch

between each block. There should be a layer of 13 cinder blocks across the back and 3 cinder blocks on the sides of each bin.

6. Add a third layer of blocks, again staggering them to increase stability, with 12 blocks across the back of the enclosure and 3 on each side.

7. The last and top layer should have 13 blocks across the back and 2 on each side.

Adding Wastes

Do not add wastes as they become available with this system. Collect enough wastes to fill one of the three bins at one time. You can collect woody as well as nonwood wastes. Add thin layers of different kinds of organic materials or mix the wastes together.

Before adding new wastes to an empty bin, collect enough to fill the entire bin.

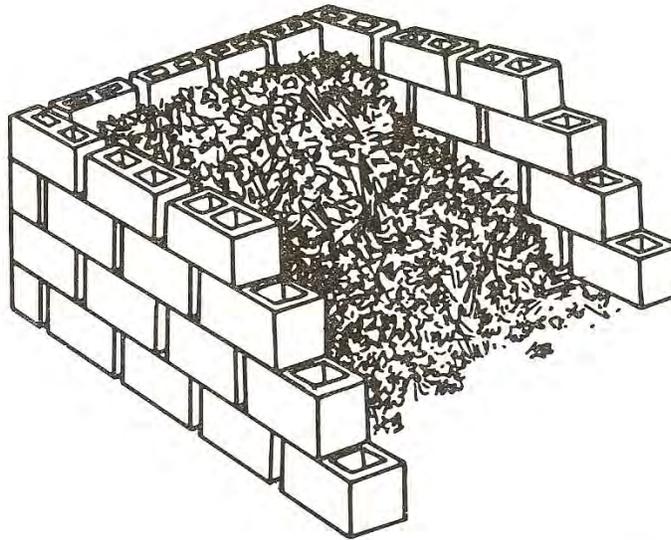
Maintaining Your Compost Pile

Take the temperature of your pile every day. After a few days, the temperature should reach between 130° and 140°F (54° to 60°C). If your pile gets very hot, turn it before the temperature gets above 155°F (68°C). In a few days, the temperature will start to drop. When the temperature starts going down, turn your compost pile into the next bin with a pitchfork. The temperature of your

compost pile will increase again and then, in about four to seven days, start to drop. Turn your compost pile into the third bin. Continue to take the temperature and turn the compost pile until the compost is ready. The compost should be ready in about one or two months.

Cinder Block Bin

A cinder block bin is sturdy, durable, and easily accessible. If you have to buy the cinder blocks, it is slightly more expensive to build than the wire mesh or snow fence bins.



What You Need

- about 46 cinder blocks for the first bin
- optional: about 32 blocks for a second bin
- work gloves

Building a Cinder Block Bin

1. Place 5 cinder blocks in a row along the ground at your composting site, leaving about 1/2 inch between each block to let in air.
2. Place 4 cinder blocks in another row along the ground perpendicular to and at one end of the first row, forming a square corner; leave about 1/2 inch between each block.
3. In the same way, place 4 cinder blocks at the opposite end of the first row to form a three-sided enclosure.
4. Add a second layer of blocks, staggering them to increase stability and leaving about 1/2 inch

between each block. There should be a layer of 4 cinder blocks on each of the three walls of the enclosure.

5. Add a third layer of blocks, again staggering them to increase stability, with 5 blocks across the back of the enclosure and 3 on each side.
6. The last and top layer should have 4 blocks across the back and 3 on each side.
7. Optional: If you wish to decrease your composting time, build a second bin next to the first so the wastes in one can mature while you add wastes to the other. Use one side wall of the first bin so you only need to build two additional walls.

Adding Wastes

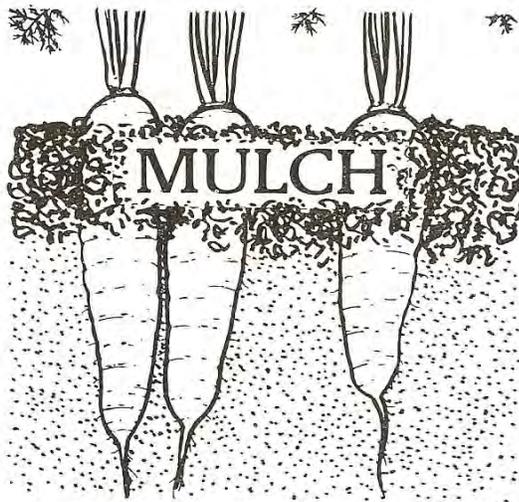
Add wastes as they become available. Nonwood materials such as grass clippings and garden weeds work best. You can speed up the process by chopping or shredding the wastes. If you have two units, when the first unit is full let the compost mature and add wastes to the second unit.

Maintaining Your Compost Pile

Although you do not need to turn this pile, make sure that it is moist during dry spells. Compost should be ready in about one year or more.

Mulch

Mulch is placed on top of the soil in gardens or around trees to suppress weeds, keep soil moist, keep plant roots cool in summer and warm in winter, and prevent soil from washing away or becoming hard. Yard wastes can be used as mulch and placed around plants in the garden or along paths and in play areas. The only costs are your time and work. You can also mulch with compost made using one of the systems described in the leader's/teacher's guide.



What You Need

Materials

For annual flower beds and vegetable gardens:

- lawn clippings or leaves from deciduous trees and shrubs

For trees and shrubs:

- wood chips, lawn clippings, sawdust, leaves from deciduous trees and shrubs, pine needles, manure

For pathways and play areas:

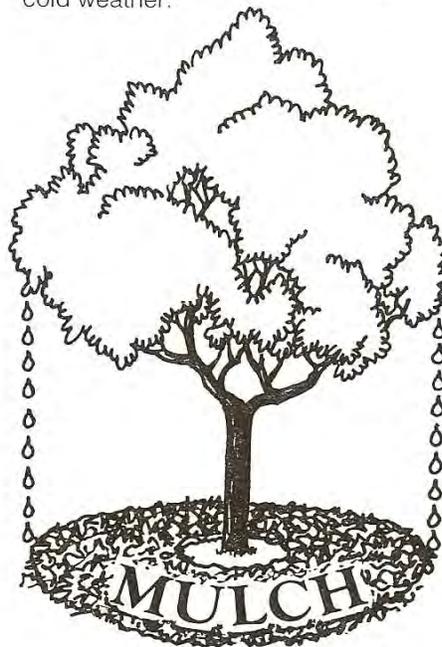
- wood chips or sawdust

Tools

- shovel
- wheel barrow
- rake
- work gloves

What to Do

1. Spread your mulch in the garden, around the base of a tree, or in a path or play area. Rake it smooth.
2. Place mulch around the trees as illustrated in the diagram. Mulching trees helps keep moisture in the soil and protects plants during cold weather.





Composting Opportunities in Clare County

In Clare County, Northern Oaks RDF puts yard waste along with untreated wood products through a large chipper that shoots the chips into a pile. Wood chips and leaves are mixed together and turned every two weeks. The product is used as dressing on top of the sealed part of the landfill to allow vegetation to develop.

The following Townships have composting programs available:

Garfield Township

Transfer Station located 1 ½ Mile North of US-10

April to December: Wednesday 12:00pm to 5:00pm and Saturday 9:00am to 5:00pm

Year Round they are open Saturday 9:00am to 5:00pm

Accepts leaves, grass clippings yard waste and brush up to 4" in diameter

Hayes Township

Has curbside composting on Tuesdays May 17th through November 15th

Accepts grass, leaves, brush, hedge trimmings and small limbs no more than 1" in diameter, wind fallen fruit and nuts

Lincoln Township

507 Arthur Rd., in Lake George

Oct 1st to November 30th and May 1st to July 1st

Wednesdays 3:00pm to 5:00pm and Sunday 9:00am to 12:00pm

Accepts Bundled brush, lake weeds, leaves, grass and brush less than 2" in diameter

Surrey Township

Transfer Station located ¼ mile north of US-10 on Old State Ave., in Farwell

April to November: Monday and Friday 8:00am to 12:00pm; Wednesday 12:00pm to 6:00pm; and Saturday 8:00 am to 2:00pm

Accepts brush/limbs not to exceed 4" in diameter, leaves and yard waste

City of Clare

Has curbside composting on Wednesdays April 1st through November 30th (barring substantial snowfall)

Residential yard waste includes leaves, grass clippings, vegetable or other garden debris, shrubbery, and brush or tree trimmings less than 2" in diameter and less than 4' in length

City of Harrison

Has curbside composting on Wednesdays April 15th to May 15th and mid-October until the snow lies on the ground.

Leaves are the only acceptable items.

Village of Farwell

Has curbside composting twice a month Spring through Fall

Accepts Leaves, yard waste and small brush

For more information on facility composting, or to obtain information on setting up a composting program contact the U.S. Composting Council.

US Composting Council

4250 Veterans Memorial Highway, Suite 275

Holbrook, NY 11741

Phone: 631-737-4931

Fax: 631-737-4939

Email: admin@compostingcouncil.org



Municipalities with Composting

Winterfield	Summerfield	Frost	Franklin
Redding	Greenwood	Hayes <small>City of Harrison</small>	Hamilton
Freeman	Lincoln	Hatton	Arthur
Garfield	Surrey <small>Village of Farwell</small>	Grant	Sheridan <small>City of Clare</small>



Municipalities with Curbside Composting



Municipalities with No Service



Municipalities using Transfer Stations

Clare County Blight Program

“**Blight**” is a condition of property or the uses of property in parts of a city, town, or neighborhood that are detrimental to the physical, social, and/or economic well-being of a community.

Clare County’s blight program is designed to assist cities, townships, villages and other non-profit organizations in Clare County to alleviate frustrating influences and deteriorating conditions. For residents who have no other means to get the work done, the county will provide a drop-off container(s). The sponsoring organization will load the container(s) while sorting out prohibited waste and metals for recycling. The container(s) will be dropped off, picked up and disposed of, at no cost to residents or sponsors.

Applications for the Blight Program can be submitted to the Clare County Solid Waste and Recycling Coordinator after December 1 and before April 30 of each year. The Solid Waste Advisory Committee will choose recipients in June and work will be completed by October.

Sponsor Responsibilities

- Make application on forms provided by Department of Solid Waste and Recycling
- Get authorization for the container(s) to be placed in driveway
- Sort load metal recyclables and prohibited waste
- Load container(s)

Landfill Prohibited Materials “TALKING TRASH: MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL PROHIBITED MATERIALS AND APPROPRIATE DISPOSAL OPTIONS”, July 2006 brochure, Michigan Department of Environmental Quality

- Sewage
- Used Oil
- Liquid Waste
- Empty Drums
- Yard Clippings
- PCB or PCB items
- Lead Acid Batteries
- Whole Motor Vehicle Tires
- Regulated Hazardous Waste
- Low Level Radioactive Waste
- Certain Types of Medical Waste
- Beverage Containers with Michigan Deposit
- Appliances without certificate from licensed extractor stating Freon has been removed.

Any questions may be directed to the Solid Waste and Recycling Coordinator at (989) 539-8493 Ext.3119 or (989) 429.4028.

QUALIFICATION

An impairing or frustrating influence or deteriorating condition

WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Clare County residents who have no other means to get the work done

Please print or type.

APPLICANT

Name of Homeowner(s): _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____, MI **Zip Code:** _____

Phone Number: () _____

Authorization for Clean-up: By signing this form, I acknowledge that I will allow Clare County and Waste Management of Michigan, Inc. to place a roll-off container on the above mentioned property for the sole purpose of removing permissible waste.

Homeowner Signature	Homeowner Signature	Date Signed
---------------------	---------------------	-------------

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION

Name of Organization: _____

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____, MI **Zip Code:** _____

Numbers: **Phone** () _____ **Fax** () _____

E-mail: _____

Please return completed applications to: Linden Beebe, Solid Waste and Recycling Coordinator
1900 Sullivan Drive
Harrison, MI 48625

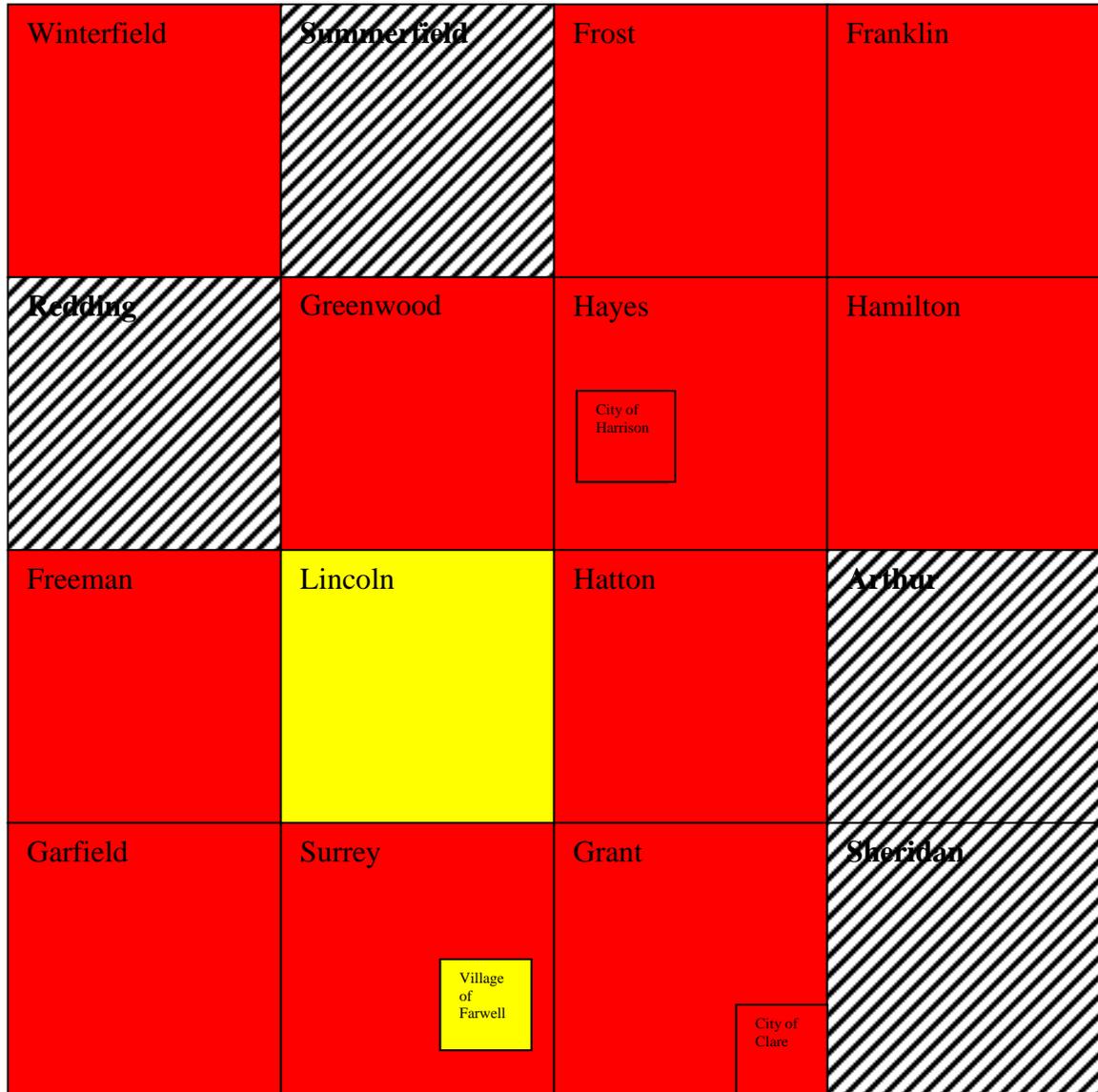
Applications must be received between December 1 and April 30.

Applications will be reviewed by the Solid Waste and Recycling Coordinator, and will then be forwarded to the Solid Waste Advisory Committee. Awards will be based on those having the most influence on the community as a whole. Decisions will be made in June.

The County of Clare does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or ability in employment or the provision of services.



Municipalities with Blight Ordinances



- Municipalities with Blight Ordinances
- Municipalities with No Blight Ordinance
- Municipalities with Nuisance Ordinances

Demolition/Clean-up Roll-off Dumpsters

Docs' Dumpsters LLC

1790 E. Cranberry Lake Rd.

Harrison, MI 48625

989.539.9844

Services Offered: 10 and 15 Yard Roll-offs available

G&L Roll-off

7149 Emery Rd.

Houghton Lake, MI 48629

989.422.5979

Services Offered: 20 Yard Roll-offs available

Waste Management

1900 Sullivan Dr.

Harrison, MI 48625

1.800.796.9696

Services Offered: 10, 20, 30 and 40 Yard Roll-offs available

B & B Dumpsters

14776 10th Avenue

Remus, MI 49340

989.967.3471

Services Offered: 5 and 10 Yard Roll-offs available



Sample Blight Ordinance

Section 1: Purpose

An Ordinance to provide for the regulation and control of the storage, accumulation and disposition of junk, trash, rubbish, abandoned vehicles, wrecked, dismantled or unusable vehicles and building materials; the maintenance of blighted structures and other blighted factors or causes of blight and deterioration thereof, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof.

Section 2: Definitions

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Junk means including, without limitation, parts of machinery or motor vehicles, broken and unusable furniture, stoves, refrigerators or other appliances, remnants of wood, metal or any other castoff material of any kind, whether or not the same could be put to any reasonable use.

Junk motor vehicles means including, without limitation, any vehicle which is not licensed for use upon the highways of the State of Michigan for a period in excess of Sixty (60) days, and shall also include, whether licensed or not, any motor vehicle which is inoperative for any reason for a period in excess of Sixty (60) days; provided that there is excepted from this definition unlicensed, but operative, vehicles which are kept as the stock in trade of a regularly licensed and established new or used automobile dealer or other motorized vehicle; provided, further that the time limit such vehicles may remain upon the premises of a motor vehicle repair garage shall be a period of Sixty (60) days, with extension of an additional Thirty (30) day period upon presentation to the enforcing officer of written proof the offending vehicle is involved in insurance claims litigation or a similar matter and additional time is required for settlement before a vehicle can be removed.

Abandoned vehicle means including, without limitation, any vehicle which has remained on private property for a period of Forty-Eight (48) continuous hours, or more, without the consent of the owner or occupant of the property, or for a period of Forty-Eight (48) continuous hours or more after the consent of the owner or occupant of the property has been revoked.

Blighted structure means including, without limitation, any dwelling, garage, or outbuilding, or any factory, shop, store, office building, warehouse, or any other structure or part of a structure which, because of fire, wind, or other natural disaster, or physical deterioration, is no longer habitable as a dwelling, nor useful for the purpose for which it may have been intended.

Building materials means including, without limitation, lumber, brick, concrete or cinder blocks, plumbing materials, electrical wiring or equipment, heating ducts or equipment, shingles, mortar, concrete, or cement, nails, screws or any other material used in constructing any structure.

Person means all natural persons, firms, co-partnerships, corporations, and all associations of natural persons, incorporated or unincorporated, whether acting by themselves, or by servant, agent or employee. All persons who violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, whether as owner, occupant, lessee, agent, servant or employee shall, except herein otherwise provided, be equally liable as principals.

Trash and *Rubbish* means any and all forms of debris not herein otherwise classified.

Section 3: Acts Prohibited

It is hereby determined that the storage or accumulation of trash, rubbish, junk, junk vehicles, abandoned vehicles, building materials, and the maintenance of blighted structures upon any private property within the Municipality

tends to result blighted and deteriorated neighborhoods, the spread of vermin and disease, the increase in criminal activity, and is therefore contrary to the public peace, health, safety and general welfare of the community; therefore no person within the limits of the Municipality shall:

1. Store, or permit the storage of accumulations of trash, rubbish, junk, junk vehicles or abandoned vehicles on any private property in the Township except within a completely enclosed building or upon the premises of a properly zoned and licensed or approved junk dealer, junk buyer, dealer in used auto parts, dealer in second hand goods or rummage.
2. Keep or maintain any blighted or vacant structure, dwelling, garage, outbuilding, factory, shop store, or warehouse unless the same is kept securely locked, the windows glazed or kept neatly boarded up, and otherwise protected to prevent entrance thereto by unauthorized persons or unless such structure is in the course of construction in accordance with a valid building permit issued by the Municipality, and unless such structure is completed within a reasonable time.
3. Store, or permit the storage or accumulation of building materials on any private property, except in a completely enclosed building or except where such building materials are part of the stock in trade or business located on said property, or except when such materials are being used in the construction on the property in accordance with a valid building permit issued by the Municipality, and unless such construction is completed within a reasonable time.

Section 4: Enforcement Procedure

The Township Supervisor, Clerk, Building Inspector or duly authorized representative of such officials may remove or cause to be removed any junk vehicles or abandoned vehicles, or parts of either, from any unenclosed private property after having notified, in writing, the owner or occupant of such property of her/his intention to do so at least Forty-Eight (48) hours prior to such removal. Such notice shall be served personally upon the owner or occupant of said property, if occupied, or may be posted in a conspicuous place upon vacant or unoccupied property. Such junk vehicles or abandoned vehicles, or parts of either shall be removed and disposed of in accordance with the law. Such removal by the designated enforcement official shall not excuse or relieve any person of the obligation imposed by this ordinance to keep his/her property free from storage or accumulation of junk vehicles, abandoned vehicles, or parts from either, nor from the penalties for violation thereof.

Section 5: Penalties

Any violation of, or any failure to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed Five Hundred (\$500.00) dollars or by imprisonment not to exceed Ninety-Three (93) days or both. Each day that a violation of this ordinance is continued or permitted to exist without compliance shall constitute a separate offense punishable upon conviction in the manner described in this section provided no person shall be imprisoned for a single continuing violation of this ordinance for a period longer than Ninety (90) days.

Section 5: Severability

All other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

This ordinance and various parts, sections, sub-sections, provisions, sentences, and clauses are severable. If any part of this ordinance is found to be unconstitutional or valid, it is declared that the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected hereby.

Sample Solid Waste Ordinance

DIVISION 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1: Definitions

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Construction and demolition debris means waste building materials, packaging and rubble resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of buildings and roads. It includes but is not limited to concrete, brick, bituminous concrete, wood, masonry, glass, structural metals, insulation, roofing materials and plastic building materials. It does not include uncontaminated earth and rock.

Dumping means discharge, deposit, injection, spilling, leaking or placing of any solid waste into or lay on any land or water so that the waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air, or discharged into any waters, including groundwater.

Garbage means rejected putrescible food wastes including waste accumulation of animal, fruit, or vegetable matter used or intended for food or that attends the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in, or storing of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, or vegetable.

Municipal refuse means the solid wastes of residential, professional, and business establishments in the Township, as distinguished from liquid wastes (sewage) and gas wastes (smoke and industrial fumes). This term shall include garbage and rubbish, but shall not be construed to include abandoned automobiles.

Open burning means burning any matter whereby the resultant combustion products are emitted directly to the open atmosphere without passing through a stack, duct or chimney which is designed to remove certain pollutants and which is approved for such purposes.

Open dumping or *dump* means a land disposal site at which solid waste is disposed of in a manner that does not protect the environment, is susceptible to open burning, and is exposed to the elements, flies, rodents, scavengers and for which no engineering and operational plans exist.

Private collector means any person to whom a private collector's license has been issued. This term shall not refer to the Township's Contractor.

Putrescible material means solid waste, which is capable of being rotten, which may reach a foul state of decay or decomposition.

Recyclable materials means source separated materials, site separated materials, high grade paper, glass, metal, plastic, aluminum, newspaper, corrugated paper, yard clippings and other materials that may be recycled or composted.

Rubbish means non-putrescible solid waste, excluding ashes, consisting of both combustible and noncombustible waste, including paper, cardboard, metal containers, wood, glass, bedding, crockery, demolished building materials, and litter of any kind that may be a detriment to the public health and safety.

Solid waste means garbage, municipal refuse, rubbish, construction and demolition debris, sludge from a water supply treatment plant or air contaminant treatment facility and other discarded waste materials and sludge, in solid, semi-solid, liquid, or contained gaseous form, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities. It does not include hazardous waste, animal waste used as fertilizer, earthen fill, boulders, rocks, sewage sludge, solids, or dissolved material in domestic sewage or resources, such as silt.

Township contractor means a private individual, firm, partnership, or corporation collecting and disposing of municipal refuse pursuant to a duly authorized and executed agreement or contract with the Township, to provide such services at a certain rate or price.

Yard waste means the garden wastes, leaves, lawn cuttings, weeds, and tree and brush debris and pruning wastes generated at residential or commercial properties.

Section 2: Administration of article

The operation and administration of this article shall be under the direction of the Township Board. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor of the Township, through his/her proper agents and officers, to enforce the provisions of this article, and to make rules and regulations for the administration of this article.

Section 3: Penalty for violation

Any person violating any provision of this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished accordingly.

Section 4: Municipal contract for refuse collection authority

Whenever in the judgment of the Township Board such action may be necessary or advisable, they may determine to have Township enter into a contract and to grant a franchise to such persons as it may deem best able to collect municipal refuse and/or provide recycling services in the Township in accordance with the best interest of the Township and its citizens. The contract shall be for such term as they may determine, but not to exceed in any instance five years. Such contracts may be, but need not be, exclusive, and the Township Board may authorize the making on the part of the Township of one or more contracts and, if they determine it necessary, may limit such contract to a certain part of the Township, or to certain types of premises, such as residential, commercial, industrial and the like.

Section 5: Removable construction and demolition debris

It shall be the duty of the owner, contractor or other person responsible for construction work to remove from the premises, within a reasonable time after completion of such construction work, all surplus construction and demolition debris.

Section 6: Commercial establishments

It shall be the duty of the owner, proprietor, or person in charge of every commercial establishment to collect or cause to be collected and disposed of at his own expense all commercial refuse in excess of the established volume limitations prescribed in the approved rules and regulations of the Township.

Section 7: Industrial establishments

It shall be the duty of the owner, operator, manager or person in charge of any manufacturing factory, plant, or enterprise to collect or cause to be collected and dispose of at his own expense all industrial garbage in excess of the volume limitations established by the approval rules and regulations of the Township, all industrial rubbish and all industrial refuse.

Section 8: Open dumping prohibited; exception.

No municipal refuse, garbage, sewage, filth, refuse, waste, trash, debris, rubbish or industrial refuse, including cans, bottles, waste paper, cartons, boxes and crates, or other offensive or obnoxious matter, shall be kept in open containers or piled, placed, dumped or disposed of on any land within the Township; provided, however, that nothing contained in this article shall prevent the Township from establishing or contracting for the use of a sanitary landfill site for the exclusive use of the residents of the Township.

Section 9: Dumping in streams, sewers and drains prohibited

No municipal refuse, garbage, sewage filth, refuse, waste, trash, debris, rubbish or industrial refuse, including cans, bottles, waste paper, cartons, boxes and crates, or other offensive or obnoxious matter, shall be dumped into any stream, wetland, lake, ditch, storm sewer, sanitary sewer or other drain within the Township.

Section 10: Scattering of garbage or rubbish

It shall be unlawful for any person to scatter or leave any garbage, yard waste or rubbish on either public or private property or cause the same to be done, which will result in or contribute toward any unsightly conditions within the Township.

Section 11: Open burning of municipals refuse prohibited

It shall be unlawful for any person, commercial establishment or industrial establishment to burn or attempt to burn municipal refuse and construction and demolition debris on private or public property within the limits of the Township.

Section 12: Open burning of yard waste in dense residential areas

It shall be unlawful for any person to burn or attempt to burn yard waste on private or public property if said property exists in a zoning district with a residential density equal to or greater than 2 dwellings per acre. It shall be unlawful for any commercial or industrial establishment to burn or attempt to burn yard waste on private or public property regardless of its location or zoning.

Section 13: Safety

No person shall deposit, spill or leave any garbage or rubbish on either public or private property or cause such depositing, spilling or leaving to be done which may result in injury or damage to person, animal or property.

Section 14: Waste tires

A. No more than Ten (10) waste tires may be stored on a non-farm residential lot. These tires must be stored in an enclosed structure.

B. A commercial or industrial establishment not directly related to tire sales or tire retreading may not store more than fifty (50) waste tires on its property.

C. The owner of the property which is in violation of the terms of this section must bring the property in compliance within one year of the effective date of this ordinance.

D. Waste tires shall not be stored within 500 feet of intermittent or permanent wetlands, streams, ponds and lakes including shoreland and floodplains. Waste tires shall not be stored within 500 feet of wooded acres and other areas in which trees, tree stumps, and brush are located, which could harbor mosquito populations.

E. Waste tires shall be stored as to minimize the accumulation of stagnant water.

F. Surface water drainage shall be diverted around and away from waste tire storage areas.

Section 15: Conditions.

The collection of municipal refuse is conditioned upon the observance of all provisions of this article. Collection is subject to weather and other conditions beyond the Township's control.

Section 16: Interference with garbage and rubbish or containers.

It shall be unlawful for any person other than municipal street and alley cleaners, municipals refuse collectors, or other authorized persons to interfere with garbage and rubbish placed in the streets, alleys, and public places of the Township for collection by municipal authorities, or to interfere in any way with garbage or rubbish containers in the Township.

Section 17: Hauling of Solid Waste.

- A. All solid waste which is hauled must be secured in covered, leak-proof vehicles or containers such that loads will not blow free or discharge liquids from the hauling vehicle. Where spillage does occur, the material will be picked up immediately by the hauler or solid waste transporter.
- B. All vehicles or containers which are used to haul solid waste on a regular basis must be kept reasonably clean and free of residues of the waste material so as to minimize problems associated with odors, animals and insects.
- C. No one shall collect or transport solid waste that is smoking, smoldering or burning, except in a container designed and approved by the Fire Marshall.
- D. Solid Waste may not be stored in any type of collection or transportation vehicle for a period of more than 72 hours. Non-putrescible source-separated recyclable materials may be stored in a collection or transportation vehicle for more than 72 hours.

DIVISION 2 – OWNER/OCCUPANT DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 1: Time limit for exposure of refuse or recyclable materials.

- A. Every person producing or causing to be produced municipal refuse or recyclable materials shall not allow such refuse or recyclable materials to remain exposed in any building or on any premises owned, occupied or used by such persons for a longer time than shall be reasonably necessary to remove and deposit the refuse or recyclables in proper containers.
- B. It shall be the duty of each owner, when the premises are unoccupied, to keep his premises free from garbage or rubbish and to make inquiry of the day, time and place of collection at his address and to set such garbage and rubbish accumulated by him on each and every collection day.

Section 2: Containers.

- A. Every person producing or causing to be produced municipal refuse or recyclable materials shall provide and keep on his premises or property, occupied or used by him, sufficient containers to handle all of the accumulations of such refuse or recyclables on his premises or property in the interval between collections.
- B. Such containers shall be watertight and secure.
- C. Such containers shall be maintained so that they will not be a nuisance to the health and safety of the citizens of the Township.

Section 3: Garbage.

- A. *Disposition.* All garbage shall be placed in containers as provided in Division 2, Section 2 and the containers placed out for collection as provided in Division 2, Section 1.
- B. *Storage.* No person shall permit garbage to be stored upon his premises except in containers as provided in Division 2, Section 2, and all containers must be kept leakproof and tightly covered at all times.

C. *Accumulation.* No person shall permit garbage to be accumulated on their premises beyond a regular collection day, and it shall be the duty of every person in charge of the premises to properly prepare all garbage and place it out as required in Division 2, Section 1 for the next regular collection day.

Section 4: Rubbish.

A. *Disposition.* All rubbish shall be placed in containers when size permits or bundled as provided in subsection (b) of this section and placed out for collection as provided on Division 2, Section 1.

B. *Bulk rubbish.* Rubbish too large for containers shall be reduced to as near three-foot lengths as possible, collapsed or compressed and securely tied or fastened in bundles weighing not more than 50 pounds.

C. *Storage.* No person shall permit rubbish to be stored upon his premises except in the manner as provided in subsections (a) and (b) of this section and place it out as required in Division 2, Section 1 for the next regular collection day.

D. *Accumulation.* No person shall permit rubbish to be accumulated on their premises beyond a regular collection day, and it shall be the duty of every person in charge of the premises to properly prepare all rubbish as provided in subsections (a) and (b) of this section and place it out as required in section 46-90 for the next regular collection day.

Section 5: Putting out and removing containers.

A. No accumulation of garbage or rubbish shall be placed out for collection prior to noon of the day preceding the designated collection day, and all containers must be taken in prior to noon of the following day.

B. Each householder of a residential unit or occupant of each multiple family dwelling place within the Township shall place or cause to be placed such containers, together with bundles and bushel baskets, pending collection at the front curblineline or, if there is no curblineline, at the edge of the nearest public street fronting the dwelling unit.



Municipalities and Solid Waste Services

Winterfield	Summerfield	Frost	Franklin
Redding	Greenwood	Hayes <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">City of Harrison</div>	Hamilton
Freeman	Lincoln	Halton	Arthur
Garfield	Surrey <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Village of Farwell</div>	Grant <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">City of Clare</div>	Sheridan

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p> Municipalities with Curbside</p> <p> Municipalities using Transfer Stations</p> | <p> Municipalities with No Service</p> <p> Municipalities with Curbside & Transfer Stations</p> |
|--|---|

Waste Haulers

Waste Management, Inc.

1900 Sullivan Dr.

Harrison, MI 48625

1.800.796.9696

Services Offered: Commercial, Industrial, and Residential



Lincoln Sanitation

1572 Bungo Trail

Harrison, MI 48633

989.588.6000

Services Offered: Residential

Republic Services, Inc.

2401 East Whitefeather Road

Pinconning, MI 48650

989.879.2700

Services Offered: Commercial and Residential Waste Collection

Dent Refuse Services Incorporated

PO Box 69

Ithaca, MI 48847

989.875.6222

Services Offered: Commercial and Residential Waste Collection



Small Business Recycling

Small businesses in Clare County may dispose of unwanted Electronic Waste up to Four (4) items at Clare County's Hazardous Household Waste and Electronics Collection Day. This will be held annually on the third Saturday of September.

There will be a charge for electronics disposed. This fee will be based on the rates paid by Clare County to Michigan State Industries. The current cost to Clare County, per Michigan State Industries is:

\$225.00	1-6 Pallets
\$450.00	7-11 Pallets
\$900.00	12-22 Pallets

Note: Prices to Clare County subject to change without prior notification, which will be transferred to the business.

Example 1:

- A business drops off Four (4) cash registers, which take up 10% of a pallet
- Total electronics collected for the event is 4 pallets
- Cost/# of pallets = cost per pallet
- Cost per pallet * percent of pallet used by business = cost to business
- $\$225/4 \text{ pallets} = \$56.25 \text{ per pallet} * 10\% \text{ of pallet used} = \5.625
- Business pays \$5.625

Example 2:

- A business drops off Four (4) monitors, which take up 25% of a pallet
- Total electronics collected for the event is 6 pallets
- Cost/# of pallets = cost per pallet
- Cost per pallet * percent of pallet used by business = cost to business
- $\$225/6 \text{ pallets} = \$37.50 \text{ per pallet} * 25\% \text{ of pallet used} = \9.375
- Business pays \$9.375

Note: Volume will be a measured amount and will be determined by Clare County Solid Waste and Recycling.

With the consent of the local municipalities, small businesses may recycle at Clare County satellite recycling sites.

For the purpose of this event, *small business* is defined as, "a type of enterprise that is independently owned and operated, has few employees, does a small amount of business, and is not predominant in its area of operation"⁴.

⁴ West's American Encyclopedia of Law. Copyright © 1998 by The Gale Group, Inc.

Small Business/Industry Recycling Information

Examples

Review the following table for information on the industry in which you are employed. Make the suggested changes in your work life to reduce waste costs, divert waste from landfills, and make better environmental decisions.

<i>Gas Station/Auto Service</i>	<i>Grocery Store/ Retailer</i>	<i>Restaurant/Bar</i>	<i>Hotel/Motel/Resort</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use bulk dispensing of fluids such as oil, antifreeze, windshield washing solvent, etc. • Use non-toxic cleaners and solvents when applicable • Rebuild or repair parts when possible • Recycle metal parts • Recycle fluids such as oil and anti-freeze • Recycle CFCs from air-conditioning • Recycle office paper, cardboard, and containers when applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sell bulk products to reduce packaging • Credit customers who bring their own bags • Use two-way shipping containers • Reuse pallets • Recycle cardboard and office paper • Provide promotional plastic bag recycling container • Recycle plastic shopping bags • Provide a recycled content section for customers • Provide an environmentally friendly section for customers • Compost food waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use reusable dishes and tableware • Provide cloth napkins instead of paper • Buy food in bulk, not individually wrapped • Reduce packaging for take-out, and use recycled packaging. Provide credit for refillable containers • Recycle food containers such as plastic, metal cans, and glass • Use computerized inventory control to avoid outdated stock • Use computerized wait stations to reduce paper use and mistakes • Provide collection bins for recyclable material • Compost food waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use environmentally friendly cleaning products • Support and promote guest decision to reuse towels and bedding • Provide extra shampoo, lotion, and soap upon guest request instead of automatically • Use recycled products in rooms • Provide recycling containers in rooms, hallways, and lobby • Promote recycling throughout facility • Recycle cardboard, plastics, metals, glass, office paper, etc. • Include a list of recyclable material with check-in information or in room

Small Business/Industry Recycling Information

Examples

Review the following table for information on the industry in which you are employed. Make the suggested changes in your work life to reduce waste costs, divert waste from landfills, and make a better environmental decision.

<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Manufacturer</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train all employees on proper disposal of medical waste • Use washable dishware in rooms and cafeteria • Use reusable cloth products rather than disposable paper products • Reduce the size of reports and hospital forms • Use refillable containers for cleaning solvents and soap dispensers • Recycle containers such as cans, plastics, and glass • Recycle cardboard and office paper • Use recycled products when applicable • Change purchasing preferences to recycled material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use bulk dispensers for cleaners • Use non-toxic cleaners and pesticides • Use washable dishware in cafeteria • Encourage recycling in classrooms • Recycle office paper, notebook paper, cardboard, etc. • Recycle cafeteria containers when applicable • Compost food waste as an integrated science lesson • Change purchasing preferences to recycled material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce computer printout - preview on screen • Decrease margins in page setup on documents • Use both sides of paper when copying • Reuse blank side of paper when finished with drafts • Make mailings recyclable • Use inter office email • Recycle office paper • Purchase recycled paper and other recycled products • Provide employees with a drop off station for recyclables from home • Change purchasing preferences to recycled material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate hazardous material use • Use recycled materials instead of raw materials • Use two-way shipping containers • Provide washable dinnerware for employee break area • Use computerized inventory control to avoid outdated stock • Produce durable, repairable, recyclable goods • Recycle production scrap • Recycle cardboard, metals, plastics, solvents, office paper etc. • Shred and compost non-reusable wooden pallets • Purchase recycled paper and other recycled products • Change purchasing preferences to recycled material



CLARE COUNTY
SOLID WASTE and RECYCLING

1900 Sullivan Drive, Harrison, MI 48625

Mobile: 989.429.4028 Office: 989.539.8493 Ext.3119

Fax: 989.539.2588

Office hours are Monday through Friday 8:00 am to 4:00 pm

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