



Tribal Integrated Waste Management Plan

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Purpose of Integrated Waste Management Plan

This plan has been prepared by the **Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw** as a guide to develop and implement an effective integrated waste management program specific to the tribe's needs. The Plan will assist the Tribes with making decisions to improve the lands, air, water, and cultural resources in the Tribes' Ancestral Territory for future generations. This plan includes the identification of existing waste systems and waste reduction strategies, implementation, monitoring and outreach methods.

Federal, State, and Other Agencies Involved

The United States has a unique legal relationship with Tribal governments based on specific constitution, treaties, statutes, executive orders, and court decisions. Under the American legal system, Indian tribes have sovereign powers separate and independent from the federal and state governments. This means that Tribal governments have the same powers as the federal and state governments to regulate their internal affairs, with a few exceptions. For instance, tribes have the power to form a government, to decide their own membership, the right to regulate property, the right to maintain law and order, the right to regulate commerce, and so on.

Because of the unique nature of Tribal sovereignty and specific federal legislation recognition, various governmental agencies are involved in assisting Indian tribes. Agencies assisting tribes with solid waste management needs and concerns are listed in Appendix A.

Pertinent Laws & Regulations

Native American tribes play an increasingly critical role in regulating the environment on Indian lands. *Although tribes are increasing their own regulatory authority, the EPA retains jurisdiction over all pollution sources until a program has been delegated to the tribe.* Indian tribes must qualify for the "delegation" of a program under the various environmental protection laws administered by the EPA. A list of Federal laws and regulations concerning solid waste management issues is included in Appendix A.

State power over activities on Indian reservations generally is narrow. Although tribes are required to follow federal laws and regulations, tribes may incorporate state laws and regulations (when applicable) when addressing environmental issues generally at their own discretion. There is potential for overlap and conflict among tribal, state, and federal regulations.

Tribal Statements and Waste Management Goals

"As a sovereign nation, we honor and look to our ancestors thousands of years of experience on the land, as we guide the Tribes forward for the next seven generations; promoting healthy, successful families; affirming and nurturing our culture, acknowledging our responsibility to the land and the Tribal community."

"The Confederated Tribes have had continuous government of, by, and for the Tribes since Time Immemorial...The Confederated Tribes has the rights and responsibilities of any government to its people and their resources. To this end, the Department of Natural Resources was established to conserve and manage resources on Tribally-held lands and to work with other governments to influence conservation and management of resources throughout the Tribes' Ancestral Territory."

This integrated waste management plan has been developed to provide the tribal decision makers and

members with a set of goals and policies to implement, monitor and evaluate future waste management activities. Based on the mission of the Tribes and the Department of Natural Resources, the following goals and objectives for the Integrated Waste Management Plan have been adopted:

- Maintain and improve Tribal environmental quality
- To complete and update a Tribal Integrated Waste Management Plan that outlines an appropriate balance of waste prevention, reuse, recycling, and disposal.
- Meet waste disposal and recycling needs for Tribal facilities and reduce waste generation
- Develop a waste hierarchy of waste reduction, recycling, composting, and disposal
- Ensure environmental protection through proper disposal of municipal waste, construction and demolition wastes, and other special wastes (household hazardous waste, industrial waste, asbestos, appliances, electronic equipment, tires, motor oil, etc)
- Evaluate cost effectiveness of implementing Tribal Integrated Waste Management Plan
- Develop Tribal Code respective to management and enforcement of an Integrated Waste Management Plan

Current objectives:

- Establish a cost effective and efficient system for managing the Integrated Waste Management Plan
- Obtain funding for expanding waste management services, outreach, and/or facilities.
- Provide easily available and convenient recycling information and/or opportunities and access for Tribal members, Tribal housing, and Tribal government.
- Educate and involve citizens in waste reduction, recycling efforts, and responsible waste management.
- Promote collection services that balance administrative efficiency, cost effectiveness and aesthetics.
- Utilize to the fullest extent possible existing facilities and systems.
- Manage the system to protect public health and the environment.
- Ensure that special wastes are handled, recycled or disposed of in a safe manner.

Future Objectives:

- To improve efficiency, quality, and coverage of waste systems at Tribal government and housing facilities.
- Further promote waste reduction, reuse, and recycling as preferred long-term strategies for reducing the amount of waste disposed in landfills
- Provide additional waste management services and facilities as the need arises.
- Address and support strong enforcement of waste issues.
- Take advantage of alternatives for yard and wood waste and other potentially recyclable materials.
- Work with the Tribal enterprises to reduce waste, improve recycling and integrate composting.
- Continue outreach for reduction of toxic materials in landfill.
- Support environmentally sound waste disposal alternatives for Tribal members.

Description of Lands and Ancestral Lands

The lands of the CTCLUSI Ancestral Territory, encompasses 1.6 million acres of lands at or adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. The landscape ranges from beaches to coastal lakes to rivers to dunes and forests. The area remains relatively low in population density and contains some of North America's most extensive forests. The region contains a diversity of natural resources for industries such as mining, logging, fishing, agriculture, and tourism.

This section contains a general description of the existing land use of the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Ancestral and Tribal lands. Tribal lands range from urban to rural. Urban areas include the cities Coos Bay, Reedsport, Florence located near the mouth of the Coos, Umpqua and Siuslaw Rivers (respectively). Table 1-3 contains a breakdown of land use on the various Tribal lands.

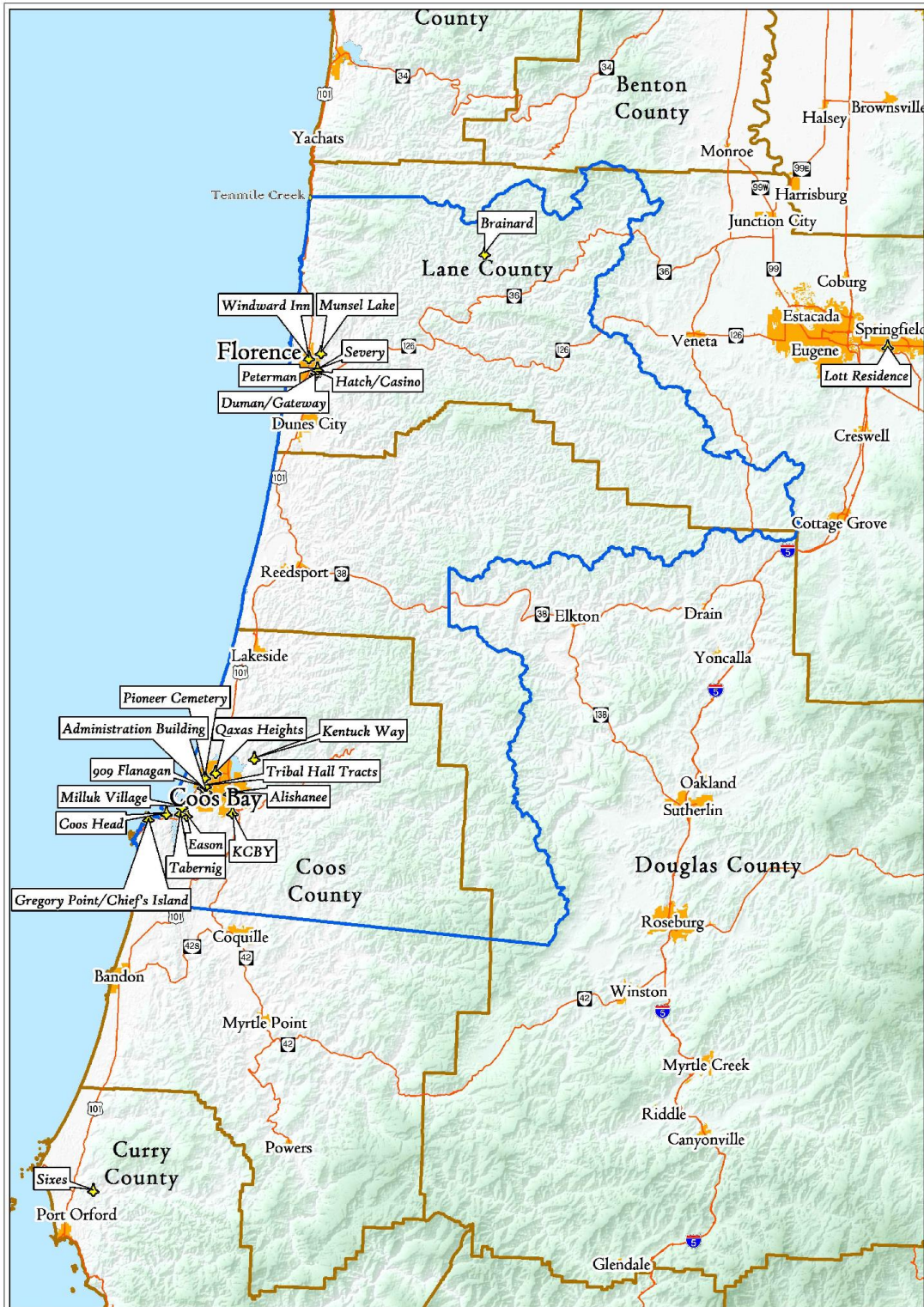
This section of the plan includes a general description of the land use on the reservation, including geography, rural vs. urban nature, and land use types. For this section, the following information should be included:

- General location of development (north, south, east and west)
- General location of rural areas (north, south, east and west)

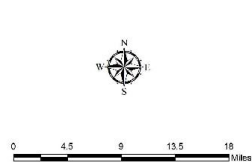
Land use on CTCLUSI Tribal land (also see map next page)

Land use	Tribal parcel
Casino/Revenue	Hatch, Ocean Dunes
Cultural use/ Lots	Empire (Tribal Hall and Tribal Community Center), Baldich, Flanagan Pioneer Cemetery, Drew Cemetery, Munsel Lake, Miluk Village, Kentuck way, Eason, Sixes River, Brainard, Severy,
CTCLUSI Offices	CTCLUSI Administration Offices (Elks), Florence Outreach office (Windward),
Residential Use	California and Connecticut (Qaxas), Hatch (Kaich)
Industrial/ Mixed Use/Other	Alishanee, Kentuck Slough, Coos Head

Note: Table 1-3 is not a comprehensive list. A comprehensive list may be sought through the CTCLUSI through the Department of Natural Resources' Realty Program.



Properties of the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians



- ◆ Tribal Property
- ▭ County
- ▭ Ancestral Boundary
- ▭ City
- Highway



N:\GIS\arcmap\Property\FacilityMaps\AllProperties.mxd

09/30/2008

This data is for display purposes only. No liability is assumed as to the data delineated herein.

Chapter 2

Waste Characterization



TRIBAL POPULATION

The total population of CTCLUSI in 2013 is 1051 based on current enrollment records. The table below indicates the breakdown of the current population residing on the identified land use.

Adult Population and Land Use

TOTAL ENROLLMENT (ADULTS)	TRIBAL HOUSING	NEAR TO ADMIN SERVICES*	NOT DEFINED
727	35	294	398

*near to administration services is defined as adults residing in Lane (134), Coos (136), or Douglas (24) counties

Existing Systems Overview

The existing numbers of members residing on CTCLUSI Tribal lands are 35. Tribal housing residents have garbage and recycling costs paid for by the Tribe.

The majority of waste originating from a Tribal household or government facility (Florence Outreach) or enterprise in the Florence area is collected by Central Coast Disposal or transported for disposal to Florence Transfer Station (see Chapter 3 for more information). The waste from the Eugene/Springfield Outreach waste and recycling is collected by a contractor and transported for disposal or recycling. The majority of waste and recycling originating from a Tribal households (Qaxes Heights), government facilities (Administration Offices) or enterprises in Coos county, is collected by Les County Sanitary and transported for disposal or recycling.

The year-round adult population of the Tribal members is 727; however, CTCLUSI tribe operates the Three Rivers Casino and Hotel and Ocean Dunes golf course located in Florence, Oregon, attract visitors from outside the reservation. As the Integrated Waste Management Program continues to develop, CTCLUSI should strive to better understand and assist the casino and golf course with waste reduction methods and disposal options for these enterprises.

Annual Waste Generation

The calculated waste generation per day per person living in the United States in 2011, based on EPA Municipal Solid Waste webpage¹, was 4.40 pounds and recycling accounted for 1.53 pounds. Using this formula and assuming that Tribal membership acts similarly to the typical US population, the annual waste produced by the Tribe is 1,167,562 pounds.

Population and Solid Waste Generation Projections

YEAR	POPULATION	ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATED ANNUALLY (LB)
2013	727	1,167,562

1 <http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/nonhaz/municipal/index.htm>

Chapter 3

Waste Systems Available



WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL GOALS

This chapter presents a description of the existing waste system utilized by CTCLUSI government offices and Tribal housing.

Waste collection systems will be evaluated for their ability to meet existing and projected needs within the framework of the following goals:

- Meet waste disposal and recycling needs for Tribal facilities
- Develop a waste hierarchy of waste reduction, recycling, composting, disposal and incineration
- Ensure environmental protection through proper disposal of municipal waste, construction and demolition wastes, and other special wastes (household hazardous waste, ash, sludge, industrial waste, asbestos, appliances, electronic equipment, tires, motor oil, etc)
- Evaluate cost effectiveness of implemented Integrated Waste Management Plan
- Develop Tribal Code respective to management and enforcement of Integrated Waste Management Plan

These goals were developed to address waste collection needs for CTCLUSI and are derived from the overall Tribal Integrated Waste Management Plan goals identified in **Chapter 1**.

Collection

Currently Tribal government and Tribal Housing waste is collected by Les County Sanitary, in Coos county, and Central Coast Disposal, in Lane County, depending on the location of the Tribal facility. Waste collected is paid for through Indirect funding (account code 7260).

- Due to lack of funding resources, CTCLUSI will not pursue the option of operating a waste collection facility for waste disposal or recycling
- Tribal members living off Tribal lands are advised to take their recycling to appropriate recycling facilities, such as transfer stations.
- Although there is no recycling facility on CTCLUSI lands, educating Tribal members and Tribal Administration that taking appropriate recyclable materials to transfer stations will help reduce costs for waste disposal and assist in protecting environmental quality and Tribal cultural resources

EXISTING FACILITIES FOR GARBAGE AND RECYCLING IN COOS, DOUGLAS, AND LANE COUNTIES

Transfer Stations and Landfills near to Tribal Lands

Coos County (See Appendix B-1)

- Transfer Stations
 - Beaver Hill Disposal Site and West Coast Recycling and Transfer Station (private business)
- Landfill
 - Beaver Hill Disposal Site

Douglas County (See Appendix B-2)

- Transfer Stations
 - Roseburg, Glide, Reedsport, Canyonville, Myrtle Creek, Yoncalla, Glendale, camas Valley,

Elkton, and Tiller

- Landfill
 - Roseburg Landfill

Lane County (See Appendix B-3)

- Transfer Stations
 - Cottage Grove, Creswell, Florence, London, Low Pass, Mapleton, Marcola, McKenzie Bridge, Oakridge, Rattlesnake, Sharps Creek, Swisshome, Veneta, Vida, Walton
- Landfill
 - Short Mountain

Transfer Facilities

Coos, Douglas, and Lane county transfer stations have recycling facilities on the premises. A general list of permitted and non-permissible recyclables is listed in Chapter 4 table 4-1. Use Table 4-1 as a guide and please contact your local Transfer station to confirm if an item is recyclable (please see the Appendix listed above for phone or location information)

For more info on recycling in the five county Tribal service areas see Chapter 4 or see the url below

County	url
Coos county	http://www.co.coos.or.us/Departments/SolidWaste.aspx
Douglas county	http://www.recyclepower.org/default.asp
Lane county	http://www.lanecounty.org/DEPARTMENTS/PW/WMD/Pages/default.aspx
Lincoln county	http://www.co.lincoln.or.us/solidwaste/
Curry county	no url available at this time
Other counties in OR	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/contacts.htm

Compost Facilities

Currently composting is not available at transfer stations. Tribal government does not provide composting services for the government or housing facilities. For information about composting see Appendix D.

ILLEGAL DUMPING

People observing illegal dumping of waste (the action, the presence of improper materials in collection containers, or waste materials dumped in inappropriate locations) on the reservation's property are to notify ***Tribal Police at 541-997-6011 or any of the Tribal Police Officers.***

Actions for Cleanup

To successfully deal with illegal dumping problems, the CTCLSUI has implemented a limited approach for dealing with Cleanup that includes:

- Community Outreach
- Site Cleanup and Monitoring

Community Outreach

Educating tribal members, visitors, and the surrounding community members about how proper waste disposal will help limit future illegal dumping incidents. Tribal members are more likely to support waste management programs if they understand the new waste disposal options and the dangers of open and illegal dumping.

The following measures will be implemented by CTCLUSI to educate tribal members on new waste disposal options and the dangers of open and illegal dumping.

- Tribal Integrated Waste management Plan will be posted on the CTCLUSI website
- A flyer or pamphlet will be produced that reflects the Tribes views of waste management, illegal dumping and trash burning. The flyer or pamphlet will provide resources to Tribal members such as waste disposal sites and contact information for illegal dumping sightings. This material would be available at Tribal Offices and on the CTCLUSI website.
- Contact information regarding illegal dumping reporting will be available on the CTCLUSI website.

Site Cleanup and Monitoring

Site cleanup and monitoring includes planning, budgeting, and implementing monitoring and cleanup projects at current sites and monitoring of these sites for illegal dumping activity and efforts to prevent future illegal dumping. Proper planning is a key element in the success of monitoring and cleanup efforts. CTCLUSI will organize collaborative efforts between Maintenance, Natural Resources and Tribal Police departments to budget, plan and implement monitoring and cleanup activities.

Monitoring of cleaned up sites is crucial to eliminating the occurrence of illegal dumping. When funding permits, signs will be posted along with fencing, landscaping or other barriers to limit site access and discourage future dumping at the site. Standard adhesive backed “decals” warning of the prohibition against and the intent to prosecute unauthorized users could be made available if indirect funding is available.

Surveillance & Control Program

Once policies are in place for actions addressing illegal dumping, program enforcement and measurement are needed for evaluation of how policies are working.

Enforcement

The establishment of tribal codes, ordinances, and regulations related to proper disposal of waste materials are the foundation for enforcement actions against illegal dumping and set the stage for strong support from tribal council members. Beyond that, support is needed to remind tribal members, visitors, and the local community that illegal dumping is prohibited and Tribal Police are available if active illegal dumping is occurring.

CTCLUSI will implement the following enforcement measures as deterrents for illegal dumping.

- ***Tribal resolution that supports the Tribal Integrated Waste Management Plan***
- ***Collaboration of the Natural Resources, Maintenance, and Police departments to implement and update the Tribal Integrated Waste Management Plan***
- ***Development of outreach materials for Tribal members with background information and key points of contact***

Program Measurement

Integral to any program is measurement of effectiveness. CTCLUSI will implement the following methods to measure the effectiveness of deterrents to illegal dumping.

- ***Record of illegal dumping activities***
- ***Annually review accounts of illegal dumping***

Resources

CTCLUSI will promote resources for hazardous waste disposal and community clean-up events.

- ***See Chapter 5***
 - *Example of community hazardous waste clean-up event:*
<http://www.ci.florence.or.us/publicworks/household-hazardous-waste-round>WASTE

SYSTEMS NEEDS

Based on the review of the existing systems used by Tribal housing and Tribal government, and systems employed independently by Tribal membership, CTCLUSI has identified a potential waste management strategy designed to build upon the existing waste and recycling management systems and facilities. The needs are also based on the goals and objectives stated in ***Chapter 1*** of this Plan, and how best to achieve these goals.

A key component of a strong Tribal Integrated Waste Management Program is utilizing a collection and disposal system that is compatible with the existing and future needs of the tribe.

An evaluation of the estimated annual operating costs for waste operations was prepared (see table next page).

ESTIMATED ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR CTCLUSI

Existing CTCLUSI Waste Management collection:	
Administration & Outreach	\$ 9400 annual estimate ²
Housing	\$ 9050 annual estimate ³
*Expansion of CTCLUSI Waste Management:	
Collection events	\$ 8000 annually ⁴
Natural Resource	\$ 2000 annually ⁵
Maintenance	\$ 2400 annually ⁶
Enforcement	\$ 2000 annually ⁷

*Expansion of CTCLUSI Waste Management can be assessed based on availability funding through grants or the Tribal General Fund.

Decisions about what materials to collect, as well as the costs and methods to collect, transport, and ultimately dispose of waste materials are all interrelated.

2 Approximate; taken from 2014 draft budget

3 Information from Tribal housing department 2013

4 No collection events currently take place. Cost based on personal communication with Lane County Special Waste Dept 11/06/13 MC

5 Estimate based on workload per month (7)

6 Estimate based on workload per month (20)

7 Estimate based on workload per month (7)

Chapter 4

Recycling



Recycling turns materials that would otherwise become waste back into valuable resources. Collection of recyclables is just the first step in a series of actions that generate a host of financial, environmental, and societal returns. There are several key benefits to recycling, including:

- **Reduces emissions of many greenhouse gases and water pollutants.**
- **Conserves natural resources such as timber, water, and minerals.**
- **Saves energy, promotes efficiency and money spent on energy**
- **Stimulates the development of more environmentally friendly (greener) technologies.**
- **Reduces the need for new landfills and incinerators.**
- **Improves the quality of the environment and natural resources and is often associated with feelings of pride and accomplishment.**
- **Helps sustain the environment for future generations.**

Recycling not only makes sense from an environmental and natural resource standpoint, but also makes good financial sense. Many products can be made with less cost. For example, creating aluminum cans from recycled aluminum is far less energy-intensive, and less costly, than mining the raw materials and manufacturing new cans from scratch.

Recycling rates can be estimated by using the information on waste production and recycling in Chapter 2. Using this calculation, it can be estimated that the Tribes produce 405,993 pounds of recyclable materials. It is unknown what the ratio of these recyclable materials are added into the waste stream or if they are recycled.

Recycling facilities

Tribal Government and Tribal Housing currently contract out waste/garbage services that include comingled and glass recycling. Counties and local garbage collections generally offer recycling of comingled recycling and glass; often oil recycling will also be offered. Typically recycling is offered at no additional collection cost and is free at transfer stations. By reducing volume of waste, recycling offers an effective way to reduce overall costs of waste disposal for individuals and business. Reducing waste aligns with the mission of the Tribes' Department of Natural Resources to conserve, protect, and restore the natural resources of the Confederated Tribes' Ancestral Territory.

IDENTIFICATION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

Recyclable materials were identified and separated into three tiers using the following criteria:

Tier 1: Local Facilities were identified for all Tribal Service counties⁸, materials are readily accepted, most recyclable materials fall into this category.

Tier 2: Materials that can be recycled, but for which there are limitations in the locations that may accept these materials or recycling may only be offered for a limited time. These materials may be dropped off or collected for recycling on an irregular basis, seasonally, at special events, or at selected locations as feasible or necessary.

Tier 3: Materials for which recycling may become feasible in the future. Although some facilities do exist in Oregon most do not regularly accept these items.

⁸ Curry county transfer stations have limited recycling

TIERED DESIGNATION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

The identified list of materials by tier is presented below:

TIERED DESIGNATION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

TIER 1: READILY AVAILABLE	TIER 2: LIMITED RECYCLING	TIER 3: LIMITED RECYCLING AVAILABLE
Comingled Recyclables ⁹	Large metal	Non-Vehicle Batteries
Glass	Ferrous Metals	Styrofoam
Corrugated Cardboard	Motor Oil	See Table 4-2
Yard Debris	Vehicle Batteries	
See Table 4-2	Tires	
	See Table 4-2	

Permitted and non-permissible recyclables is listed in Table 4-2 and 4-3. Use the tables as a guide and please contact your local Transfer station OR check the recycling appendix to confirm if an item is recyclable.

Table 4a

List of recyclable items

<i>paper</i>	newspaper office paper cereal boxes/ other paper food boxes magazines paperback books
<i>cardboard</i>	corrugated cardboard
<i>plastic</i>	plastic bottles 1-7 cottage cheese/yogurt containers and like NO LIDS
<i>glass</i>	brown glass bottles green glass bottles clear glass bottles
<i>metal</i>	Aluminum cans Tin cans
<i>other</i>	car batteries used motor oil- (disposal site may have limits) metal scraps paint (at some sites) flower pots (at some sites)

⁹ Comingled recycling is defined as recyclable plastics, metal cans, and low grade paper; see Chapter 2 definition.

List of NON-recyclable items

Table 4b

<i>paper</i>	NO paper towels NO paper plates NO hard bound books
<i>plastic</i>	NO styrofoam NO plastic take out containers NO plastic bags NO plastic cups, plates, utensils NO bubble wrap NO prescription vials NO plastic trays (bakery, meat etc) NO plastic lids NO grocery "clamshells" like ones for berries or cherry tomatoes NO plastic toxic containers (antifreeze, oil, syringe, etc)
<i>glass</i>	NO dishes NO pyrex NO light bulbs NO mirrors NO windows NO drinking glasses
<i>other</i>	NO greasy metal NO plastics with food residue NO sharp metal NO needles or syringes NO metal toxic containers (antifreeze, oil, syringe, etc) NO Hazardous materials

RECYCLING RECOMMENDATIONS

Tribal members are encouraged to take recyclables to a transfer station or recycling center near their residence or business. CTCLUSI will promote recycling events taking place in Coos, Douglas and Lane counties on the CTCLUSI website and/or at Administration and Outreach offices. Please see Appendix and Chapter 3 Transfer facilities and Landfills for existing garbage and recycling facilities.

COLLECTION

Tribal Housing Residents are responsible for placing their recyclables at curbside for collection on their assigned days.

Tribal members living outside of Tribal housing must either take their recyclables with their other waste, to appropriate disposal facilities see Chapter 3 or inquire about recycling with their garbage collection provider. While some Tribal members live in remote areas with limited access to disposal or collection facilities, Tribal members are discouraged from burning because of potential health risks and environmental. Additionally

many items are not legal to burn in the state of Oregon¹⁰ or Tribal lands¹¹. Tribal members who continue or insist on burning illegal materials or off season are in violation of applicable laws and at risk for citation from local, state, or Tribal police

RECYCLING GOALS

The following goals have been adopted by CTCLUSI to enhance recycling.

- ***Meet and improve recycling needs for the Tribal facilities, including housing***
- ***Develop a waste hierarchy of waste reduction, recycling, composting, and disposal***
- ***Develop outreach***

Improving Recycling Programs

CTCLUSI has determined that existing recycling programs could be improved by outreach to CTCLUSI Tribal members and Tribal Administration. This would increase the effectiveness of the overall waste management system and potentially reduce costs. The Natural Resources department will work with the Maintenance department and

Outreach and Community Involvement

For a recycling program to remain successful, the Natural Resource department must ensure continued awareness of the program including types of materials collected and proper methods to be used for recycling the various materials. Resources to aid in this approach include techniques such as flyers and brochures, workshops, print ads, and presentations. Further information on outreach and education can be found in Chapter 6.

Program Monitoring

The recycling coordinator will continually monitor the recycling program to identify any needs or deficiencies and obtain tribal council support to address and manage these areas. Methods the tribe will use for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the recycling program are described below.

10 <http://www.deq.state.or.us/aq/burning/openburning/openburn.asp>

11 No Tribal Code currently exists for this (11/30/13 MC)

Chapter 5

Special Wastes



SPECIAL WASTES

Wastes that require special handling or consideration when it enters the waste management system are labeled special waste. These wastes may include, but are not limited to:

- Hazardous Waste (HW)
- Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris
- Electronic Wastes (E-Waste)
- Tires
- Asbestos Wastes
- Vehicle Fluids
- Petroleum Contaminated Soil
- Medical/Infectious Wastes
- Veterinary Wastes
- Liquid Wastes

As a beginning point for this Tribal Integrated Waste Program, only some of the Special wastes listed above will be addressed in this Chapter.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

Examples of Household Hazardous waste:

- **Cleaning Products:** Oven cleaners; drain cleaners; wood and metal cleaners and polishers; toilet cleaners; tub, tile and shower cleaners; bleach; pool/hot tub chemicals
- **Indoor Pesticides:** Flea repellants and shampoos; ant sprays and baits; bug sprays; moth repellents; mouse and rat poisons and bait; houseplant insecticides; cockroach spreads and baits
- **Automotive products:** Motor oil; fuel additives; carburetor and fuel injection cleaners; engine coolant (antifreeze); starter fluids; automotive batteries; transmission and brake fluid; air conditioning refrigerants
- **Workshop/Painting supplies:** Adhesives and glues; furniture/paint strippers; stains and finishes; paint thinners and turpentine; oil or enamel based paint; photographic chemicals; fixatives and other solvents
- **Lawn and Garden Products:** herbicides, insecticides, fungicides/wood preservatives
- **Miscellaneous Flammable Products:** Propane tanks and other compressed gas; gas cylinders; kerosene; home heating oil; diesel fuel; gas/oil mix; lighter fluid
- **Miscellaneous:** Batteries (non-rechargeable lithium ion); mercury thermostats or thermometers; fluorescent light bulbs; florescent

HHW can harm the environment and human health if it is not properly handled and disposed.

- **Product Use** – Some pesticides, when used improperly (for example, at high application rates), may enter surface waters and kill aquatic life and contaminate drinking water
- **Product Storage** – Improperly stored products can result in accidental poisonings of children and animals. Similarly, storage of flammable products (solvents, fuels, oil-based paint) in homes may start fires, add to the fuel load of buildings, and endanger firefighter safety

- **Waste Handling** – There have been several reported incidents at waste facilities where collection workers have been injured or endangered as a result of hazardous waste disposal from households. For example, some pool chemicals are highly reactive and can release a poisonous gas. Alternatively, flammable products may ignite inside the collection vehicle or disposal facility
- **Product Disposal** – Many hazardous products, unless segregated and collected separately from other wastes, can damage the environment, including contamination of soil and water, and pollution of air. Environmental damage can occur in several ways, including direct releases to the environment (dumping outside), releases from disposal sites (landfills and incinerators), and releases from wastewater treatment facilities. Used oil dumped on the ground, automotive batteries thrown in a roadside ditch, and herbicides dumped down the storm drain are all examples of direct releases that may harm the environment. Even disposal of some types of HHW in lined landfills can result in environmental damage. For example, mercury disposed of with regular garbage will eventually leach out of the landfill. If collected, the leachate is typically treated on-site or sent to a wastewater treatment facility. In either case, the mercury is eventually released back into the environment.

Existing Programs

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection programs ensure hazardous materials are properly handled and sent to facilities designed to treat or dispose of hazardous waste. CTCLUSI does not currently have a HHW collection program. Although, counties throughout Oregon do hold periodic events throughout the year or provide curbside collection for some HHW products like motor oil or batteries. Tribal members and Tribal Administration is encouraged to contact county special or hazardous waste departments to inquire about programs. Tribal Administration will work with counties to get the word out about collection events and post materials on the CTCLUSI website.

Contracted Services and Agreements

Many tribes choose to use private contractors for HHW disposal. Contractors hired to manage an HHW collection program are trained in hazardous waste handling and manifesting requirements, and can be available on an as-needed basis. This can be an ideal solution for reservations with periodic collection events which do not require full time staff to manage the program on a year round basis.

Program Development

A goal of the CTCLUSI Tribal Integrated Waste Plan is to minimize environmental and health impacts associated with HHW. Efforts will be directed at educating Tribal members and Tribal Administration about the potential hazards of household products, as well as proper handling and disposal methods.

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris is generated by the construction, demolition, and renovation of existing structures, clearing of land, removal or construction of roads and utilities, and other activities that produce bulky wastes. General characteristics, regulatory requirements, landfilling options, and recycling opportunities for C&D debris differ from those for MSW, and therefore, should be managed differently.

Some C&D debris may be classified as hazardous waste because it contains hazardous materials, such as lead or chromium, or has been contaminated by other hazardous waste. Hazardous C&D debris must be disposed of in a hazardous waste landfill. Other toxic materials, such as asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), must also be managed in accordance with federal regulations, as spelled out by the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

C&D Existing Practices

C&D debris is generated from a variety of construction and demolition activities. Sources and representative composition are discussed in this subsection. Depending on the type and amount of activities occurring on a reservation, the amount of C&D debris generated can vary greatly.

Factors affecting quantities of debris generated, collected, and disposed of include the type of construction (i.e., office buildings, recreational facilities, and housing) and the type of project (i.e., new construction, remodeling, renovation, road repair).

CTCLUSI has had a variety of construction projects that have taken place on Tribal lands over the past decade. A few examples of past and current projects are: building a casino and hotel, renovations to Tribal Administration and Outreach offices, renovations of a golf course, and acquisition and clean-up of a government surplus property at Coos Head. CTCLUSI uses private contractors for the disposal C&D debris. Tribal members and contractors must transport all C&D debris off Tribal lands for disposal at county transfer stations and landfills.

Surveillance and management of contracted services is crucial to confirming proper waste disposal.

Program Development

The major potential benefits of C&D debris recycling are to reduce the cost of materials used in construction and to reduce the volume and cost of disposal of waste materials. Other benefits that can be gained through waste management include a more accurate prediction of waste generation rates for building projects, increased revenue from the sale of the recovered materials, and the conservation of valuable natural resources.

CTCLUSI has selected the following options for future considerations and/or implementation:

- ***Development of C&D materials disposal methods for contracted services***
 - Inclusion of methods in Request for Proposals for construction, renovation, or demolition activities contracted by the Tribes
 - Surveillance of contracted disposal services
- ***Development of materials recovery approach that reduces the creation of C&D waste and subsequent costs***

SCRAP TIRES

Scrap tires are generated from passenger cars, trucks, or farm equipment when tires are changed because they are worn or damaged. Often scrap tires are accumulated by commercial businesses that sell or change tires. Scrap tire piles are not treated as hazardous waste.

A tire's physical structure, durability, and heat-retaining characteristics make tire stockpiles a potential threat to human health and the environment. The curved shape of a tire allows rainwater to collect and creates an ideal habitat for disease carrying pests such as rodents and mosquitoes. Prone to heat retention, tires in stockpiles also can ignite, creating fires that are difficult to extinguish and can burn for months, generating unhealthy smoke and toxic oils. Illegal tire dumping pollutes ravines, woods, deserts, and empty lots. However, once a tire fire occurs, tires break down into hazardous compounds including gases, heavy metals, and oil, which may then trigger other cleanup requirements.

Tire Existing Practices

CTCLUSI does not have an existing Tire recycling program. CTCLUSI encourages proper tire disposal. Proper disposal occurs when the new tires are put on a vehicle (and old tires are taken by the company selling new tires); Tribal and community members can often drop off a limited numbers of tires at transfer stations or recycling centers. Tribal members are encouraged to call their county Special Waste department to inquire about tire collection days (which may coincide with HHW collection).

Contracted Services and Agreements

CTCLUSI may choose to use a private contractors for scrap tire disposal. Contractors hired to manage scrap tires collection and disposals are trained in hazardous waste handling and manifesting requirements, and can be available on an as needed basis.

Program Development

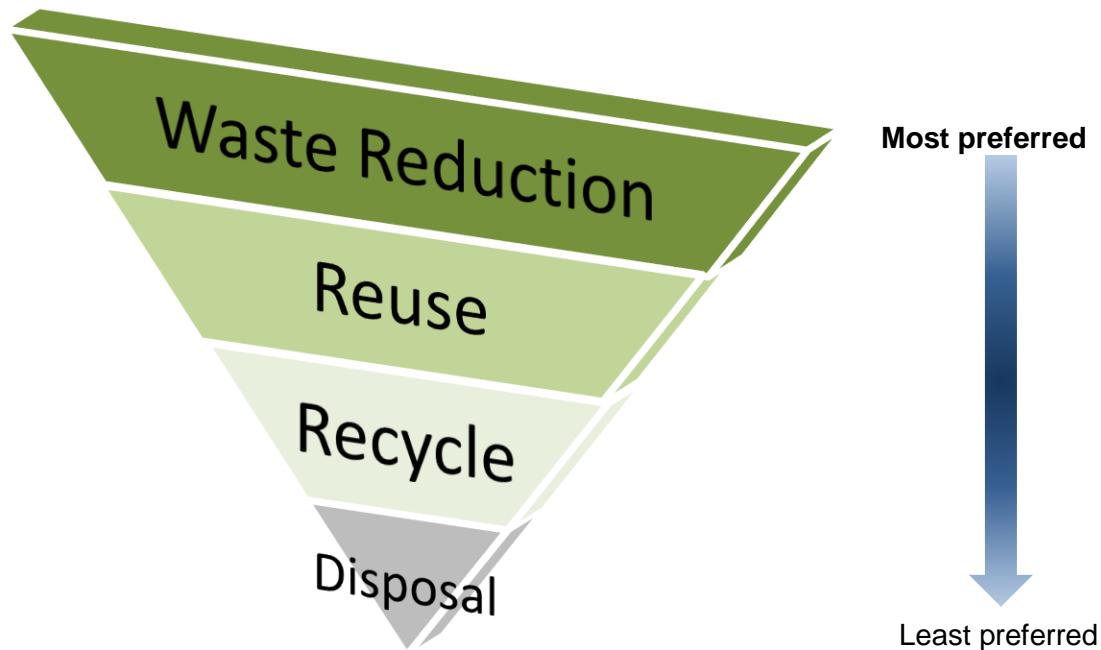
- CTCLUSI will manage surveillance of contracted services for scrap tire disposal.
- CTCLUSI may look to state or federal scrap tire programs for financial assistance to fund clean-up on Tribal Lands or hold scrap tire collection events.
- There are a variety of uses for scrap tires instead of disposal. Scrap tires may be recycled and produce products such as floor mats, boat bumpers, agricultural and horticultural applications, sports and playing fields and tracks, playgrounds, to name a few. CTCLUSI will consider and encourage recycling when managing the disposal of scrap tires

Chapter 6

Waste Reduction Outreach and Public Education

WASTE REDUCTION

Waste reduction includes both waste prevention and reuse. Recycling is also a form of waste reduction. The following figure highlights preferred ways to manage waste, reduce environmental degradation due to waste, and manage costs.



Source reduction is defined as the practice of designing, manufacturing, purchasing, or using materials in an effort to reduce waste volume or toxicity. Source reduction approaches waste reduction by addressing the origins of waste generation. Producing a new product requires materials (raw or processed) and energy (through extraction, processing or transport of the materials or product). Consequently, reduction and reuse of products have been recognized as effective ways to conserve natural resources, protect the environment, and save money.

Reuse is defined as using objects or materials over again, or finding new uses for them so they are not thrown away. Reusing items reduces waste at the points of use because it delays or avoids their entry into the waste collection and disposal system. Examples of reuse include crushing broken-up concrete and using it as an aggregate for road base and reusing empty food jars to store food, nails, buttons, etc.

CTCLUSI recognizes that the most effective way to reduce waste is to not create it in the first place.

SOURCE REDUCTION

To have a successful source reduction program, Tribal employees and Tribal members need to be trained in source reduction and promotion of reduction methods needs to take place. Practicing source reduction can achieve cost savings through reduced purchasing costs and lower waste collection, transportation, processing, and disposal costs.

- CTCLUSI does not currently implement any source reduction strategies.
- CTCLUSI will work to develop goals and integrate source reduction strategies
- When developed, waste reduction goals and strategies¹² will be included in the Tribal Integrated Waste Management Plan and if applicable the Employee Handbook
- CTCLUSI will work to promote waste reduction through outreach and education

REUSE

Reuse is preferred to recycling because the materials do not need to be reprocessed before they can be used again. Items normally discarded as waste—such as appliances, furniture, office supplies, clothing—can be reused as originally intended or as used products. Reuse is a good alternative to disposal for materials for which recycling facilities are located too far away.

- CTCLUSI maintains a formal reuse program whereby used sheets and towels and sometimes furniture, from the Tribes' casino, are available to Tribal members without cost.
- CTCLUSI has not established a budget for public education and outreach materials to waste management, recycling or waste reduction
- CTCLUSI will work to promote reuse of items through outreach and education¹³

RECOMMENDATIONS

To improve waste management and to increase recycling, reuse, and source reduction, the Natural Resource Department along with the Tribal Administration will work to develop and implement waste management practices and improve outreach, education, and training regarding proper waste disposal methods. Waste reduction methods and benefits will be evaluated when time and funding permits. CTCLUSI may explore funding opportunities to implement or expand waste management services.

12 Examples of source reduction and reuse strategies are available in the TSWAN Integrated Solid Waste Management template

13 Examples of education and outreach methods are available in the TSWAN Integrated Solid Waste Management template

Chapter 7

Implementation

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRIBAL INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Tribal Administration and Natural Resource Department will work together to manage and implement good Tribal waste practices outlined in the Tribal Integrated Waste Plan. When applicable Tribal Police may be another source of management and implementation of the Tribal Integrated Waste Plan. Tribal Council will work with Tribal Administration, Natural Resource Department, and Tribal Police to ensure that practices improve and maintain the quality of land, air, water, and cultural resources in the Tribes' Ancestral Territory for future generations. This plan includes the identification of existing waste systems and waste reduction strategies, implementation, monitoring and outreach methods.

Tribal Personnel & Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of waste management are diverse and complex, will continue to grow and adapt as the Tribal Integrated Waste Management Plan develops and grows.

- **Tribal Administration**
 - Budgeting- anticipates revenues/losses from disposal fees and grant funds
 - Website resources- provides IT assistance for posting information on CTCLUSI website
- **Natural Resources Department**
 - Operation—develops , manages, and monitors Tribal Integrated Waste Management Plan
 - Produces and updates outreach material
 - Provides and updates resources for waste management to post on the CTCLUSI website
- **Tribal Police**
 - Enforcement and investigation of issues related to illegal dumping on Tribal lands
 - Resource for Tribal members to contact regarding inappropriate waste disposal, illegal burning activities, and pharmaceutical disposal.

Needs

To expand and grow waste management it may be necessary to seek out funding to assist personnel costs or provide additional services.

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING

The major costs associated with managing waste include¹⁴:

- Program planning
- Facility design and construction
- Equipment purchases
- Cleanup
- Operation and maintenance
- Personnel training and administration
- Landfill closure and post-closure care

14 USEPA Tribal Decision-Maker's Guide to Solid Waste Management

Program Planning

Funding is needed to assist with implementation of the Tribal Integrated Waste Management Plan. Initial implementation costs include: wages for staff associated with waste management; production of outreach material; contracting services for waste collection or disposal to name a few.

Funding Assistance

There are two primary sources of funding for implementation of waste management through the Tribal Integrated Waste Management Plan.

- ***Indirect or tribal general funds***
- ***Grants or loans from state or federal agencies (or private organizations that provide grants to Indian tribes for waste and other environmental programs).¹⁵ See Appendix***

CTCLUSI should speak directly with regional agency representatives from EPA, HHS, BIA, USDA, and HUD to inquire and secure funding for waste management projects. In many cases, talking with other tribes may provide additional resources for implementation of the Tribal Waste management Plan or expansion of current waste management techniques.

15 See the USEPA's , Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response document: Grant Resources for Solid Waste Activity in Indian Country,

Acknowledgements:

This Tribal Integrate Waste Management Plan was adapted from a template developed by the Tribal Solid Waste Advisory Network (TSWAN) to suit the current needs of CTCLUSI. As TSWAN members, CTCLUSI is grateful for the resources, training and guidance that TSWAN has and continues to provide for CTCLUSI.

Appendix A

Federal Guidance Documents Relating to Waste Management Issues for Tribes

FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBES

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA is entrusted with the responsibility to protect human health and the environment. Working on a government-to-government basis with tribes, the EPA gives special considerations to Tribal interests in making Agency policy, and to insure the close involvement of Tribal Governments in making decisions and managing environmental programs affecting reservation lands. In 1984, EPA became the first federal agency to adopt a formal Indian Policy of working with federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis. This policy is intended to provide guidance to EPA staff and managers in dealing with Tribal governments and in responding to the problems of environmental management on Indian reservations in order to protect Tribal health and environments. For further information, go to the website: <http://www.epa.gov/indian/programs.htm>

American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO)

The AIEO coordinates an Agency-wide effort to strengthen public health and environmental protection in Indian Country. AIEO oversees development and implementation of the Agency's Indian Policy and ensures that the agency-wide implementation of its Indian Program is consistent with the Administration's policy to work with tribes on a government-to-government basis to protect Tribal health and environments. For further information, go to the website: <http://www.epa.gov/indian>

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

The BIA is responsible for the administration and management of 55.7 million acres of land held in trust by the United States for American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives. There are 562 federal recognized¹ Tribal governments in the United States. Developing forestlands, leasing assets on these lands, directing agricultural programs, protecting water and land rights, developing and maintaining infrastructure and economic development are all part of the agency's responsibility. For further information, go to the website: <http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>.

Indian Health Services (IHS)

An agency within the Department of Health and Human Services, the IHS is responsible for providing federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The IHS is the principal federal health care provider and health advocate for Indian people, and its goal is to raise their health status to the highest possible level. The Sanitation Facilities Construction Program (SFC) within the IHS, provides assistance for the cooperative development and continued operation of safe water, wastewater, and solid waste systems, and related support facilities for American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities. For further information, go to the website: <http://www.ihs.gov>.

¹ "Federal recognition" means these Tribes have a special legal relationship with the United States government--a government-to-government relationship.

FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBES

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	AFFECTS TO TRIBES
Federal Laws	<i>Federal Laws can be found on the following website: http://www.epa.gov; click on Laws and Regulations; and click on Major Environmental Laws.</i>	
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	<p>Enacted in 1976, RCRA is the primary federal law governing solid waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCRA addresses the issue of managing and disposing of municipal and industrial waste nationwide. • RCRA establishes federal programs to regulate and manage treatment, storage, transport, and disposal of non-hazardous solid waste and hazardous waste. • Municipal solid waste (MSW) is regulated under Subtitle D of RCRA by technical standards for solid waste management facilities. 	RCRA applies to all Tribal reservations, including ones with established landfills on-site. Tribes may also be held liable for RCRA violations for hazardous waste sites on reservation lands.
	Under Sections 2002, 4004, and 4010 of RCRA, the EPA has the authority to promulgate site-specific rules concerning municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) criteria, including small landfill exemptions.	Owners/operators of landfills on Tribal reservations can request design and operating flexibility in states with EPA-approved MSWLF permitting programs.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	<p>Congress enacted CERCLA, also known as the Superfund Law, in 1980. CERCLA provides a broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CERCLA establishes a ban on and select requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites, provides for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at these sites, and establishes a trust fund to provide for cleanup when no responsible party can be identified. 	Tribal lands that have illegal dumping and hazardous materials disposed of in their municipal solid waste stream can be subject to potential CERCLA risks.

Waste management practices that directly or indirectly impact groundwater, surface water, and air resources on Tribal lands also can be subject to federal regulatory requirements. In addition to a tribe's inherent regulatory authority, certain federal regulatory programs, including the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act also are applicable to tribes.

FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBES

Clean Water Act (CWA)	<p>The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It gives EPA the authority to implement pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industry, and has requirements to set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. The CWA makes it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained under its provisions. 	To obtain "treatment as state" (TAS) status under the CWA, a tribe must meet criteria reflecting its ability to effectively implement the program.
Clean Air Act (CAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CAA gives authority to the EPA for setting limits on how much of a pollutant can be in the air anywhere in the United States. This ensures that all Americans have the same basic health and environmental protections. The law allows individual states to have stronger pollution controls, and take the lead in carrying out the CAA, because pollution control problems often require special understanding of local industries, geography, housing patterns, etc. 	Tribes had limited powers under the CAA. The EPA allows tribes to regulate indirect emissions from sources near the reservation. Tribes having landfills should be concerned with methane emissions.
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)	<p>Congress originally passed the SDWA in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources: rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells. 	Tribes may be treated as states by the EPA to delegate certain program authority if a tribe demonstrates its ability to administer a program effectively.
Federal Regulations	Federal Regulations can be found at: http://www.epa.gov ; select "Laws, Regulations & Dockets" and then select "Code of Federal Regulations".	
40 CFR 243: <i>Guidelines for the Storage & Collection of Residential, Commercial, & Institutional Solid Waste</i>	<p>Applicable to the collection of residential, commercial, and institutional solid wastes and street wastes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended for state, interstate, regional, and local governments for use in their activities. Outline minimum levels of performance required of solid waste collection operations, including solid waste collection containers, types of collection vehicles and associated safety precautions, and frequency of collection to inhibit the propagation or attraction of vectors and the creation of nuisances. 	Tribes should follow guidelines for the storage of solid wastes to avoid health concerns created by animals and unsanitary conditions.

FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBES

<p>40 CFR 257: <i>Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices</i></p>	<p>Establishes regulatory standards to satisfy the minimum national performance criteria for sanitary landfills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes standards for determining whether solid waste disposal facilities and practices may pose adverse effects on human health and the environment. Governs only those solid waste disposal facilities that do not meet the definition of a MSWLF. 	<p>Tribal facilities failing to satisfy either the criteria in CFR 257 are considered “open dumps”, which are prohibited under Section 4005 of the RCRA.</p>
<p>40 CFR 258: <i>Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills</i></p>	<p>Establishes minimum national criteria under RCRA for protecting human health and the environment, while allowing states/tribes to develop more flexible MSWLF criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to owners and operators of new MSWLF units, existing MSWLF units, and lateral expansions, except otherwise noted. 	<p>Indian tribes can maintain lead roles in implementing and enforcing the revised MSWLF criteria through approved state/Tribal permit programs.</p>
	<p>Subparts D and E exempt certain landfills (Exemptions for Small Landfills) if they meet the following criteria. To qualify, a landfill must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receives less than 20 tons of waste per day (averaged yearly), receive less than 25 inches of rainfall per year, and have no other practical waste disposal alternative. Have no evidence of ground-water contamination from the landfill. Be considered an extremely remote community that has no ready access to other disposal sites for an extended period of time 	
<p>40 CFR Parts 260-271: <i>Hazardous Waste Management Guidelines</i></p>	<p>Sets forth rules and identifies solid wastes which are subject to regulation as hazardous wastes and which are subject to the notification requirements in RCRA. Parts 260-271 sets guidelines for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines criteria for identifying the characteristics of hazardous waste. Provides a listing of hazardous wastes. Establishes standards for generators and persons transporting hazardous wastes. Establishes minimum national standards for acceptable management practices for owners and operators of all facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. 	<p>In addition to RCRA violations, tribes may also be held liable for 40 CFR Parts 260-271 violations for hazardous waste sites and storage on reservation lands.</p>

FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBES

40 CFR Part 273: <i>Standards for Universal Waste Management</i>	<p>Establishes standards for the management of universal wastes (batteries, pesticides, thermostats, and lamps).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces the regulatory management requirements • Fosters environmentally sound recycling or disposal practices of these select wastes commonly generated as hazardous wastes. 	<p>Tribes generating universal wastes should comply with storage requirements, but may recycle the materials instead of disposing.</p>
40 CFR Part 279: <i>Standards for the Management of Used Oil</i>	<p>Establishes standards for the generation, transportation, reuse, recycling, and disposal of used oil.</p>	<p>Tribes generating used oil should comply with storage requirements, but may recycle the materials instead of disposing.</p>
Other Legislation		
Public Law 103-399: <i>(The Indian Lands Open Dump Clean Up Act) October 22, 1994</i>	<p>Identifies the location of open dumps on Indian lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses the relative health and environment hazards posed by those sites • Provides financial and technical assistance to Indian Tribal governments to close such dumps in compliance with Federal standards and regulations or standards promulgated by Indian Tribal governments or Alaska Native entities. <p>For further information, go to: http://www.ihs.gov</p>	
Executive Order 13175: <i>Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments, November 9, 2000</i>	<p>Executive Order (EO) 13175 establishes a working relationship with Indian Tribal governments for the development of regulatory practices on Federal matters that have great impact on their communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces the burden of unfunded mandates upon Indian Tribal governments and simplifies the process for waivers to Indian Tribal governments. <p>For further information, go to: http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/eo/eo13175.htm.</p>	

Appendix C

Examples of Waste Prevention Practices



Coos County Solid Waste Department

Mailing Address

Coos County Courthouse

250 N. Baxter Street

Coquille, Oregon 97423

Phone (541)-396-5444 (recycling contact)

Delivery Address

Beaver Hill Disposal Site

¼ mile south of MP 253 Highway 101

15 miles south of

Coos Bay

Waste Reduction & Reuse

Reduce What You Use – Waste Reduction is the number one priority in the solid waste industry. It is better and less expensive to not generate the waste in the first place than to have to recycle or dispose of it afterwards. Following is information and some resources available to help you reduce the amount of waste you create.

Every year, the average American buys 440 pounds of packaging, and then just throws it away. Buy products with less packaging (like bulk items, larger sizes, and concentrated liquids) and fill smaller, reusable containers.

Stop Junk Mail – Almost half of all junk mail is never opened. The average household receives 675 pieces of junk mail a year. Even if you recycle it all, there are still enormous environmental costs in the terms of ink, energy to produce, and deliver and recycle the paper. If you want to stop your name from being sold to large mailing list companies, write to the following companies:

Mail Preference Service
Direct Marketing Association
PO Box 9008
Farmingdale, NY 11735-9008

Hill-Donnelly Marketing
PO Box 14417
Tampa, FL 33690

MetroMail Corporation
901 West Bond
Lincoln, NE 68521

Reuse manila envelopes, shipping boxes, packaging “peanuts” and bubble wrap.

Borrow or Rent: Do you really need to own something you hardly ever use? Ask a friend or look in the Yellow Pages under Rentals. Also, contact your Coos County libraries for books, magazines, audio and video tapes.

Re-Bag: It is simply less wasteful to reuse grocery bags than to get a new one with each store you visit. Think about how many bags you use and how briefly each is actually in use. Save paper and plastic bags and bring with you to the market each time you go

shopping. Also you can invest in cloth or plastic shopping bags that are made specifically for reuse.

Computer & Office: Proof read documents on the computer screen before printing, recharge printer cartridges, print double sided and in draft mode whenever possible to reduce paper and ink usage

Landscaping: Choose a landscape design that needs low maintenance and little water. Grass cycling – use a mulching mower which leaves grass clippings to naturally decompose. Grass clippings no longer need to be bagged and hauled away. Compost grass clippings and leaves into a valuable soil amendment or make sure you landscape contractor composts. Use a worm bin to convert non-fatty food wastes into high quality potting soil.

Instead of paper, use cloth towels, tablecloths and napkins

Give old magazines to libraries, hospitals, clinics or nursing homes

Turn used lumber into birdhouses, mailboxes, compost bins and other woodworking projects

In addition to reducing the amount of materials in the solid waste stream, reducing waste toxicity is another important component of source reduction. Some jobs around the home may require the use of products containing hazardous components. Nevertheless, toxicity reduction can be achieved by following some simple guidelines. Take actions that use nonhazardous or less hazardous components to accomplish the task at hand. Instead of using pesticides, for example, plant marigolds in your garden to ward off certain pests. In some cases, you may be using less toxic chemicals to do a job and in others you may use some physical method, such as sandpaper, scouring pads, or just a little more elbow grease, to achieve the same results.

Waste Prevention

Want to trash less?

It's as easy as Reduce, Reuse and Recycle!

Reduce What You Use

Don't Buy Trash

Every year, the average American buys 440 pounds of packaging...then just throws it away! Buy products with less packaging (like bulk items, larger sizes and concentrated liquids) and fill smaller, reusable containers.

Think Local First

Buying local goods is almost always a waste saver.

Stop Junk Mail

Almost half of all junk mail is never even opened! If you want to stop your name from being sold to large mailing list companies, contact to the following companies:



[Mail Preference Service](#) or [Direct Marketing Association](#)

MetroMail Corporation

List Maintenance
901 West Bond
Lincoln, Nebraska 68521

ADVO A major direct mailer will remove your name from their lists.
Fill out the [form](#) and mail it to them.

To stop receiving credit card offers in the mail;
call **1-888-5 OPT OUT (1-888-567-8688)**

One call reaches these agencies: Equifax, Trans Union, Experian, and Innovis

To reduce unwanted catalog mailings; send full name, including middle initial, and your current address to:

Abacus

PO Box 1478
Broomfield, CO 80038

- or -

email: optout@abacus-direct.com

Businesses looking to reduce their unwanted mail can find helpful steps at the [National Waste Prevention Coalition](#) and [StopJunkMail.org](#).

Borrow Or Rent

Do you really need to own something you hardly ever use? Ask a friend, or look in the Yellow Pages under Rentals. And don't forget Douglas County's great libraries for books, magazines, audio and video tapes.

Use Both Sides

Why trash (or even recycle) a piece of paper if only one side's been used? The flip side is perfect for scrap paper.

Bag And Re-bag

The best grocery bags are reusable ones you bring with you. Some stores even give you a discount of \$.02-.05 per reused bag.

Choose Recycled

Products and packaging too. More post-consumer content means fewer raw materials were used and more energy was saved. But look closely. Products labeled as "recyclable" aren't necessarily recycled.

Get Into The Trash-less Habit

Start small. (Every little bit helps and you can build from there.) Share handy hints with others. Think before you toss.

Reuse What You Can

Pass It On

Used doesn't mean useless. Call your Douglas County Waste Manager for a list of folks who can give your [old computer](#) or [plastic packaging & peanuts](#) new life.

Have something you think someone else can use? Check out our [Materials Exchange](#).

Use Your Imagination

Before you recycle or trash something, think... "Can I use it again for the same thing or maybe for something else?"

Make It Last

Maintain and repair products instead of replacing them. Newer isn't necessarily better.

Charge It

Americans buy and trash 2 billion batteries a year. The solution? No, not pink bunnies. Rechargeables!

Refill It

Choose reuseables over disposables. And reuse disposables if you can. Companies can reload single-use cameras and printer cartridges and they're cheaper.

Stuff It

Used jars, tubs, buckets, cans and bags make great containers. And, used cardboard boxes and plastic peanuts are ready-made for your own shipments.

Give It Away

Your "trash" could be someone else's treasure, Donate used books, clothing, furniture, house wares, hardware, bikes and appliances. Or, have a yard sale!

Rip It Up

If your used clothes are too worn to give away, tear them up for rags. And use other scrap materials for crafts and kid's projects.

Used Building Materials

The sites listed below will accept and sell used building materials

Get Old

When a used product will do, why buy new? Buy USED and save money\$\$ at . .

HEARTWOOD ReSources

3490 Highway 99 South,
Roseburg
541-679-1777
Open Tuesdays through Saturdays

Accepts and sells most building materials in retail warehouse location. Donations of materials are tax-deductible. Proceeds go to **Umpqua Community Development Corporation's** first-time, low-income home buyer program. They also offer deconstruction services.

Other Waste Prevention Links

[DEQ Waste Reduction Strategies](#)

[Yellow Pages Opt Out](#)

[Call 2 Recycle](#)

[Rechargeable Battery and Cellphone Recycling Locations](#)

[Wheels For Wishes](#)

[Materials Management in Oregon](#)

And when you've **Reduced and Reused** as much as you can, it's finally time to....
Use your RECYCLE POWER!

Less is Best— Reducing and Reusing

Recycling is great, but reducing and reusing saves more natural resources and avoids more pollution—better yet, it can save you money! Currently Lane County citizens are recycling 53% of all waste. That's great! But on average, each of us uses **DOUBLE** the resources we used just 15 years ago. Recycling makes a difference but reducing, reusing, and rethinking our need for convenience packaging will be necessary to build a healthy future for our children.

Want to save money?

Just look in the garbage can! Disposable cleaning wipes, single serve packaging and other disposable products not only cost you two or three times more at the grocery store, they unnecessarily use up resources that our future children and grandchildren need.



**less
is best**

You'll find tips on waste prevention as well as a full guide to disposal options in Lane County. Look up front in the DEX phone book

Brown Pages. Visit

www.lanecounty.org/lessisbest for great tips and resources for preventing waste and saving money.



Lane County Public Works
Waste Management Division
3100 East 17th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97403

Recycler's Guide to Waste Prevention



*Saving money
with these waste
prevention tips is
good for you and your
community*



Lane County Public Works
Waste Management Division

Waste Prevention Tips

Before you buy a product, ask yourself:

- Do I really need this?
- Can I find this at a thrift store or second-hand store?
- Is this a durable and/or repairable item?
- Does this contain recycled materials?
- Is there an alternative that uses less packaging?



Before you toss it out, ask yourself:

- Can this be repaired, reused, or recycled? For a list of local resources, visit **Repair2ReUse.org**
- Do I know anybody who can use this?
- What about listing this on **www.freecycle.org** or one of the other many community sharing sites?



More Waste Prevention Tips:

- Use rechargeable batteries.
- Use refillable pens, water bottles, lighters, and razors, not disposables.
- Purchase products with post-consumer recycled content.
- Buy in bulk whenever possible.



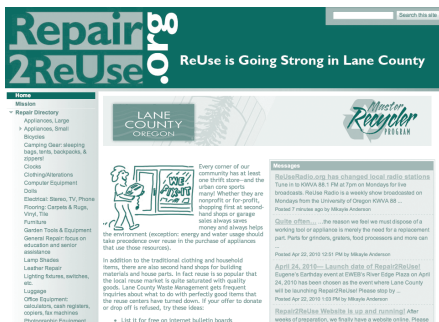
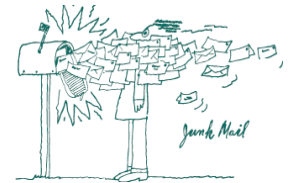
- Bring your own reusable bag to the store and cup to the coffee shop.
- Request “no bag please,” if buying only a few items.
- Donate used items to thrift organizations.
- Shop at garage sales and thrift stores.



Information updated 6/2012

Stop Unwanted Junk Mail

- Register with Direct Marketing Association's Mail Preferences Service at **www.dmchoice.org**, or Direct Mail at **www.directmail.com/directory/mail-preference**.
- Catalog Choice at **www.catalogchoice.org**, is a free and easy way to remove yourself from unwanted catalog lists.
- Call the catalog's toll-free customer service number and ask that your name be removed from their mailing list.
- Stop receiving pre-screened credit card offers, visit **www.optoutprescreen.com** or call **1-888-5OPTOUT (1-888-567-8688)**.
- Don't fill out product warranty cards. They are often used to collect personal information. *Manufacturers should honor warranties even if you don't fill out and return the registration cards. Be sure to save your sales receipt.*
- Request that your name not be sold, rented, or given away when you make a donation, order a product or service, or subscribe to a publication.
- Avoid Sweepstakes and contests if you don't want the mail. Entry forms are usually “fishing expeditions” for names to add to direct mail lists.



Appendix D

Composting Guides

Composting

Do something good for the earth. Put yard and food waste back where it belongs.

How Does Composting Work?

Thanks to simple decomposition, nature "recycles" plant wastes into a rich soil additive called compost. It is a dark, crumbly soil-like material that can be used as a mulch, top dressing or soil amendment. Like good cooking, composting is part science, part art. Even the first-time composter can make good quality compost. Without getting too technical, here's a review of what's involved.

Materials

Anything that was once alive will naturally decompose. However, some organic wastes should not be composted at home:

DO Compost These Items:

Grass clippings
Leaves
Flowers
Old plants
Old potting soil
Twigs
Annual weeds
Vegetable scraps
Coffee filters
Tea bags

DO NOT Compost These Items:

Diseased plants
Weeds with seeds
Invasive weeds (like quack grass & morning glory)
Bread and grains
Meat or fish parts
Dairy products
Grease, oil, or oily foods

Biology

Bacteria start the process of decaying organic matter. They are the first to break down plant tissue and also the most numerous and effective composters. Fungi and protozoans soon join the bacteria and, somewhat later in the cycle, centipedes, millipedes, beetles, and worms finish what the bacteria started.

Surface Area

If the microbes have more surface areas to feed on, the materials will break down faster. It's like a block of ice in the sun...slow to break down when it's large, but break into smaller pieces and it melts quickly. Chopping your garden debris with a machete, or using a chipper/shredded or lawnmower to shred materials will help them decompose faster.

Time & Temperature

The most efficient decomposing bacteria thrive in temperatures between 110 and 160 degrees F. Thus, the hotter the pile, the faster the decomposing. If you achieve a good balance of carbon and nitrogen, provide lots of surface area within a large volume of material, and maintain adequate moisture and aeration, the temperature will rise over several days.

Composting

Volume

A large compost pile will insulate itself, trapping the heat generated by microbial activity. A 3' by 3' by 3' pile (1 cubic yard) is considered minimum size for hot, fast composting. Piles wider or taller than 5 feet don't allow enough air to reach the microbes at the center.

Moisture & Aeration

Most life on earth needs a certain amount of water and air to survive. The microbes in the compost pile function best where the materials are as damp as a wrung out sponge and have many air passages. Extremes of sun or rain can adversely affect the balance of air and moisture in your pile. The air in the pile is usually used up faster than the moisture, so the materials must be "turned" or mixed up occasionally to add air that will sustain high temperatures and control odor.

All organic materials contain carbon and nitrogen in varying ratios (C:N). Carbon in brown leaves and woody wastes provides energy, while nitrogen in green grass and vegetable scraps provides protein for cell development. A C:N ration of 30:1 is considered ideal for composting. This balance can be achieved by mixing roughly two parts grass clippings (C:N=2:1) with one part brown leaves (C:N=60:1). Making layers of green and brown materials can be useful in arriving at these proportions, but a complete mixing of ingredients is preferable for composting. Though a C:N ration of 30:1 is ideal for hot, fast composting, higher ratios (with more carbon materials) will work adequately for slower composting.



Lane County Public Works
Waste Management Division
3100 East 17th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97403

Recycler's Guide to Basic Composting



*Turn your
garbage into
gardener's gold!
It's easy, it's smart,
it's recycling.*



Lane County Public Works
Waste Management Division

Why Compost?

Composting is nature's way of recycling. It is a satisfying way to turn your fruit, vegetable and yard trimmings into a dark, crumbly, sweet-smelling soil conditioner.

Composting:

- Saves you money by lowering garbage bills and replacing store-bought soil conditioners.
- Helps garden and house plants by improving the fertility and health of your soil.
- Saves water by helping the soil hold moisture and reducing water runoff.
- Benefits the environment by recycling valuable organic resources and extending the life of our landfill.



Compost Works For You

In Yard and Garden

Compost adds nutrients and beneficial microbes, holds water, and improves plant growth. Mix compost into annual garden beds at least once a year. Spread a 1" to 6" layer of compost over the soil as a mulch, or spread sifted, weed-seed free compost on turfgrass as a top dressing.

On House Plants

Sprinkle over house-plant soil to provide nutrients or make a great potting soil by mixing one part compost with two parts sand and/or soil.

Don't Have A Garden?

You can still make compost. Use it on a house plant, give it to a friend, sprinkle it around a street tree, or use it in a community garden.

The 4 "R's" Of The Yard

REDUCE the amount of yard trimmings you make by planting slow-growing, drought tolerant plants.

REUSE yard trimmings by grasscycling (mowing more often, and leaving the clippings on the lawn) and by mulching fallen leaves and chipped prunings (spread them 6" deep on paths and around trees and shrubs).

RECYCLE remaining yard trimmings by composting. This brochure shows you how.

RESTORE the environment with thriving gardens. It all starts at home!

Grasscycling

Go Bagless! Leaving grass clippings where they lie contributes enough organic matter and nitrogen to your lawn that fertilization needs are reduced by about 25% per year.

Keys to effective grasscycling:

- Remove only one third of the grass height each time you mow, this not only reduces the size of the clippings, it is also less stressful on the grass.
- Consistent, regular mowing reduces the chances of weeds going to seed and being disbursed naturally in your yard. Never let the grass get over 3" tall.
- Using a sharp blade makes clean cuts, thus reducing the chance for lawn diseases and pests.
- Only mow when the grass is dry.



Choose A System

- Open Piles & Simple Bins are ideal for yard trimmings ONLY.



- Food waste additions require “Active” composting with weekly turning to keep animals out.
- Or use a rodent-proof container with lid; and a floor made of hardware cloth — holes no bigger than 1/4”.



The Earth Machine from BRING Recycling

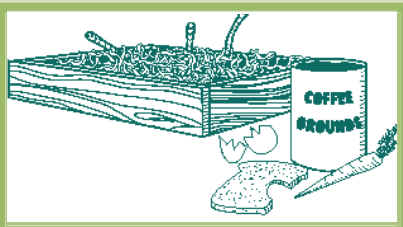
A local low cost example of commercially available composters. Visit or call BRING: www.bringrecycling.org

Remember: Don't compost meat, bones, fish, dairy products or grease.

Systems For Just Food Waste

Worm Bins

- Produces excellent fertilizer
- For indoors or outdoors
- Most fun! Takes some time and effort to separate worms from finished fertilizer if using simple bins.



Follow The Basics

Thanks to friendly bugs and worms, composting is as easy as “1-2-3”—no matter which compost system you use!

1. **CHOP** materials into 6” pieces or smaller if you want them to break down more quickly.
2. **MIX** enough “browns” (dry, woody materials) with “greens” (moist, green materials) to create a good balance, water as needed. Add materials as often as you like.
3. **MAINTAIN** air and water balance by keeping compost as moist as a wrung-out sponge. Browns, Greens, Air and Water are the “big four” that will keep every compost pile happy. “Active” maintenance, turning once per week prevents animal nesting and feeding.

Harvest rich, brown, finished compost by sifting out coarse, unfinished materials after 3 to 8 months



The Worm Box — A self-harvesting system Only **\$42** (plus shipping) with Lane County Discount! Let nature turn your food scraps and yard trimmings into great garden soil.

The Worm Box is perfect for garage, kitchen or outside use. To order visit: www.CreateCompost.com and enter your zip code. Select the purchase option without worms and go to: www.lanecounty.org/compost for a list of local worm retailers and information on how to keep the worms working for you.



Hot Compost Happens when you follow the basic “1-2-3” carefully, and the pile is about a cubic yard (3’x3’x3’) or more.

Placing your bin in the sun **does not** create hot composting, biological activity does. Biological activity produces heat, this accelerates composting and kills weed seeds and plant diseases but is not necessary. Cold, slow piles are fine but will not kill weed seeds or pathogens. If your pile is large enough, moist, and well chopped, but not heating up, you can turn it and mix in some greens like grass clippings or an organic nitrogen fertilizer. For faster hot composting and better weed-seed kill, turn or mix your hot pile about once a week or so.

REMEMBER... Composting fruit and vegetable wastes should be done in a rodent-resistant system. Use a container with a secure lid, a solid or mesh floor, and no holes bigger than 1/4 inch.

DO COMPOST:

- Most sawdusts
- Chopped, woody prunings
- Pine needles
- Fallen leaves
- Tea bags
- Citrus rinds
- Coffee grounds & filters
- Lawn clippings & young weeds
- Fruit & vegetable trimmings
- Herbivore manures

DON'T COMPOST:

- Meat, bones or fish
- Dairy products or grease
- Grains, beans or breads
- Dog, cat or bird feces
- Plywood/treated wood & its sawdust
- Diseased plants (in cold piles)
- Fruit & vegetable trimmings (in open piles/ simple bins)

BROWNS

GREENS

Compost Bin Troubleshooting

SYMPTOMS	PROBLEMS	SOLUTIONS
Pile not composting	Too dry or the center of the pile is dry	Add water until slightly damp & turn (mix) add fresh green wastes
	Too much brown matter	Add fresh green matter or organic nitrogen fertilizer & turn
Pile smells rotten/attracts flies	Too wet/too many food scraps or lawn clippings, not enough air	Turn & add browns (dry, woody materials) or dry soil
	Food scraps exposed	Bury & mix food scraps into pile
	Rodents in pile/ holes larger than 1/4- inch/ non-compostables	Use traps or baits, rodent proof bin, remove meat, grease, etc., & turn
The pile is damp and warm in the middle but nowhere else	Compost pile is too small	Collect more material and mix the old ingredients into a new pile

For More Information on Composting Visit:

www.lanecounty.org/compost

www.eugenerecycles.org
City of Eugene maintains compost demonstration gardens and offers other workshops.

OSU The Master Gardener Program offers compost education demonstrations and printed information from their office at 783 Grant Street in Eugene and can answer compost questions on their hotline: 541-344-0265.

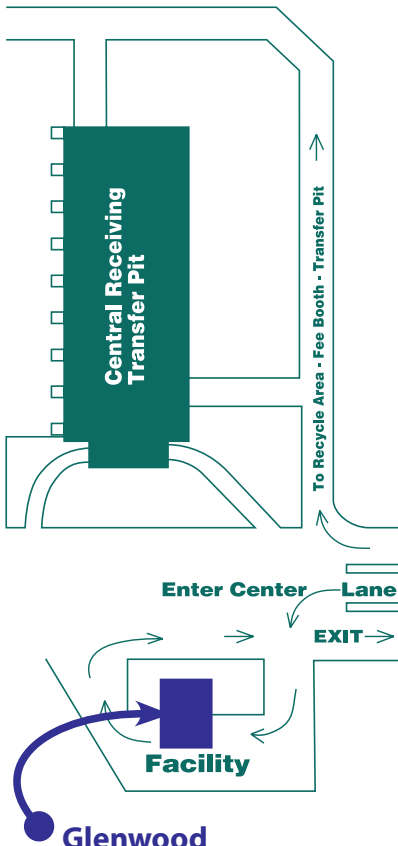
Visit your local Library or book store. They are full of resources on composting.

Appendix E

Examples of Special Waste Disposal and Guides

Schedule for Hazardous Waste Collection

Hazardous waste collection is by appointment only and the facility is located at the Glenwood Central Receiving Station. Call 541-682-4120 Monday - Friday 8am - 5pm to make an appointment.

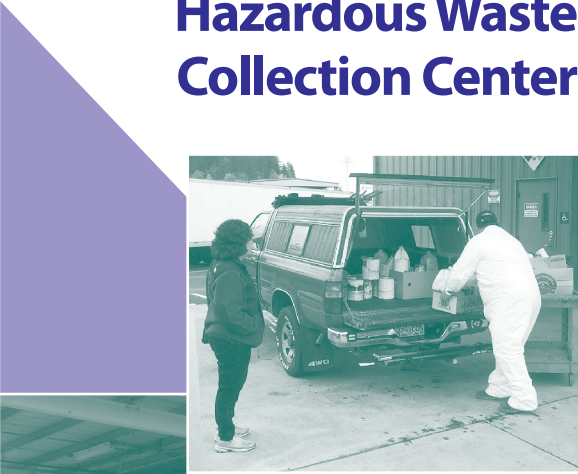


Glenwood
Household Hazardous Waste
Collection Center
3100 E 17th Ave., Eugene
541-682-4120



Lane County Public Works
Waste Management Division
3100 East 17th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97403

Recycler’s Guide to The Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center



Many common household products contain hazardous ingredients. They can pollute ground water and streams if not properly handled.



Lane County Public Works
Waste Management Division



What is Household Hazardous Waste?

Many common household products contain hazardous ingredients that can be dangerous to children, pets and others. When they become wastes, these products can pollute ground water and streams if they aren't properly handled.

Common household hazardous wastes include oil-based paints, stains, thinners and strippers, solvents, fuels and other automotive fluids, corrosive cleaners, lawn and garden chemicals, pool chemicals, fluorescent lights, ballasts and car care products. Look at labels for words like Caution, Danger, Flammable, Combustible, Corrosive, Caustic, Warning, Toxic, and Poison.

Empty containers and dried latex paint should be thrown into the trash.

Not Accepted

- Containers over 5 gallons
- Asbestos
- Commercially generated waste
- Explosives (Old road flares okay)
- Infectious waste
- Radioactive waste (Includes old smoke detectors)
- Empty containers

Accepted

- Acids and bases
- Fluorescent lamps/PCB ballasts
- Fuels/Solvents
- Household batteries
- Household cleaners
- Pesticides/Herbicides
- Paint/Stains/Strippers/Thinners
- Poisons
- Pool chemicals
- Containers (5 gal. max.)



Using the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center is easy!

1. Call 541-682-4120 to make an appointment to drop off hazardous waste. Collections are scheduled on Thursdays and two Saturdays a month.
2. Keep wastes in their original labeled containers if possible, or label known items. Secure containers in a box to keep them from tipping over in transit. Bring up to 35 gallons of waste total and no empty containers.
3. Enter the Glenwood Disposal site through the center lane and follow signs to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center. Please stay inside your vehicle. Our staff will unload the waste for you. There is no charge for this service.



What About Business Hazardous Waste?

Businesses, agencies and organizations that generate small quantities of hazardous waste are called "Conditionally Exempt Generators" (CEGs) and may be eligible to participate in Lane County's CEG collection program. Participating businesses must pre-register and pay disposal fees for their waste. Call 541-682-4120 for an information packet.

Business Collection

Businesses drop off material by appointment on the 2nd Wednesday of every month and pay disposal fees for hazardous materials collected.

Resident Collection

LCWMD collects hazardous waste from residents free of charge by appointment only, every Thursday and two Saturdays a month.

Rural Collection

Lane County conducts 5-6 rural Hazardous Waste Collections each year. Call 541-682-4120 or click services tab at www.lanecounty.org to find out the schedule of locations for Rural HHW collections.

Five Steps to Protect Your Family’s Health and the Environment

1. Avoid Household products marked “Danger”. Look for the word “danger” on cleaners, polishes, paint strippers, and pesticides. “Danger” means the product could poison you, cause serious damage to your skin or eyes, or easily cause a fire.
 - Choose products marked “caution” or “warning”, or better yet, products that don’t need warnings.
 - Choose water-based products, such as latex paint, white glue and water-based paint stripper.
2. Reduce your need for yard and garden pesticides. Pesticides are poisons. Besides killing bugs and weeds, they may also poison children, irritate eyes or skin, cause cancer or kill birds and fish.
 - Build healthy soil by adding compost or aged manure and using slow-release organic fertilizers.
 - Buy plants that will grow well in this climate and in your yard—they use less water and pesticides.
 - Try alternative products to control pests, such as Teflon tape for foot weevils or soap and water solution for aphids.
3. Recycle used motor oil, oil filters and antifreeze. Used motor oil and antifreeze should never be placed in storm drains. Water from storm drains is not treated and oil could end up in our streams and lakes, threatening fish and birds. Used motor oil, oil filters and antifreeze are accepted at most Lane County transfer stations.
4. Use less-toxic cleaners. Some cleaners contain very hazardous ingredients that can burn your eyes, skin or lungs. Look for safer name-brand substitutes at your local grocery store, or use simple alternatives. There are many everyday household products we all keep on hand that can be used for cleaning without doing damage to the environment, such as; water, vinegar, baking soda, borax, mineral oil, newspapers, and rags.
5. Dispose of leftover hazardous products properly. Careless disposal of hazardous household products can pollute the environment. See disposal methods listed in this brochure or call Lane County Waste Management Division 541-684-4120.

Got Old Paint?

Latex paint is not a hazardous waste. Reduce leftover paint by buying only what you need, and using what you buy. If applying a second coat doesn’t use up leftover paint, see if friends and neighbors can use it. If your latex paint can is less than a quarter full, solidify it by adding saw dust, cat litter, or other dry material, then throw it in the trash. Otherwise, if the latex paint can is more than a quarter full we will recycle the material.



PaintCare Program

Collection Program for House Paint

PaintCare is a new statewide collection program that collects household paint only. Latex and oil base containers must be 5 gallons or less. House paint only. Cans must have labels and lids, no rusty containers. No aerosol spray cans.

Participating retail locations:(refer to www.paintcare.org for easy access to most current list):

- Eugene**
Forrest Paint, 990 McKinley St, 541-868-1222
Jerry’s Home Improvement, 2600 HWY 99 N, 541-689-1911
Sherwin-Williams, 1054 Green Acres Rd, 541-485-7080
Tommy’s Paint Pot, 1000 Conger St, 541-683-5851

Cottage Grove
Cascade Home Centers, 49 S 6th St, 541-942-1301

Creswell
Cascade Home Centers, 104 S Mill St, 541-895-4166

Springfield
Jerry’s Home Improvement, 2525 Olympic St, 541-736-7000

Collection sites will be added often as the program gets up and running.
Call 541-682-4120 or visit www.paintcare.org for current info.

If you have oil-based paint and stain that is not accepted at PaintCare locations, please note that it is hazardous waste and is accepted at the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center at the Glenwood Transfer Station.

Chemical Cleaning & Gardening Products Can be Dangerous...And Expensive!

Many everyday household products contain hazardous chemicals. When you dispose of these products in the storm drain, sink or garbage, the chemicals can end up in local water bodies or groundwater.

This list of alternatives is provided to help you make responsible decisions about the safe use and disposal of household products. By trying some or all of the alternatives, you will help Lane County move toward a goal of hazard-less waste.

Make your own Greener Cleaner Kit with these few supplies:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| • baking soda | • warm water |
| • borax | • lemon juice |
| • toothpaste | • white vinegar |
| • liquid soap | • salt |
| • club soda | • flour |
| • baby oil | • olive or almond oil |
| • margarine | • rubbing alcohol |

Try these simple greener cleaners:

Window cleaner:
1/2 cup vinegar in
1 quart warm water,
wipe with crumpled
newspaper or clean
cloth.

All purpose spray:
2 cups water
2 tablespoon white
vinegar
1 teaspoon liquid soap
1 teaspoon borax

Pot and surface scrub:
Sprinkle with baking soda,
spray with white vinegar, let
bubble and sit, wipe up and
rinse well.



Tub and tile cleaner:
Use vinegar (full strength) on a
sponge, then use baking soda
as a scouring powder. Rinse
well.

Make your own **organic pesticides** with these unique bug-buster recipes.

Soap Spray:

Stop the slugs with soapy water. Use your old, dirty dishwater by pouring it over the plants. This works really well on hostas and mums, but also can be used on other hardy plants. For a stronger solution, mix 3 tablespoons of liquid detergent into a gallon of water. Use this weekly.

Garlic Spray:

- Slugs must not like eating Italian.
- 1 garlic bulb
 - 1 quart of water
 - 1 medium onion
 - 1 tablespoon of cayenne pepper
 - 1 tablespoon liquid dish soap

Crush the garlic, mincing it fine. Add finely chopped onion to the mixture, while adding the rest of the ingredients except the soap. Wait an hour before adding the soap to the mixture. The spicy ingredients must sort of stew or steep, almost like tea. After an hour, add the soap and your non-toxic spray is ready to use! This can be stored in the fridge for a week.

Spearmint-Hot Pepper-Horseradish Spray:

- This works on many different kinds of bugs.
- 1/2 cup of red peppers (hot)
 - fresh water
 - 1/2 cup of fresh spearmint
 - 1/2 cup horseradish (root and leaves)
 - 1/2 cup green onion tops
 - 2 tablespoons of liquid detergent

Mix all of the spearmint leaves, horseradish, onion tops and peppers together with enough water to cover everything. Strain and save the infused water. Add a half-gallon of fresh water and the detergent to the infused water. To use this solution, mix 1/2 gallon of this solution with 1/2 gallon of water. You can use this to spray almost any plant safely. Store this mixture for a few days in a cool environment.



Coos County Solid Waste Department

Mailing Address

Coos County Courthouse

250 N. Baxter Street
Coquille, Oregon 97423

Delivery Address

Beaver Hill Disposal Site

55722 Highway 101
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

Business Office Phone Number: (541) 396-7623 or (541) 396-7624

Monday thru Friday

Traffic Booth Phone Number (541) 396-7620 (Tuesday thru Saturday)

Fax Number (541)-396-1026

Press Release

Effective August 30, 2013 the Joe Ney Landfill will no longer be open to the public for disposal of construction and demolition debris. Coos County will accept the debris at the Beaver Hill Transfer Station on Highway 101 and then have it transported to a landfill out of county for disposal.

The Beaver Hill site is open Tuesday through Saturday from 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

In April of 2013 the fee for Construction/Demolition debris was set by the Coos County Board of Commissioners as follows: \$20.50 @ LCY (loose cubic yard) or \$87.27 @ ton if charged by the weight. The Construction/Demolition Debris will be charged for by the loose cubic yard or on its weight, whichever results in the higher gross revenue to the County.

Please remember that the County still has a disposal fee for clean wood and brush at \$6.00 LCY so it may be advantageous for you to take the time to separate your materials.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call us at the phone numbers listed above.



Coos County Solid Waste Department

Mailing Address

Coos County Courthouse

250 N. Baxter Street

Coquille, Oregon 97423

Phone (541)-396-7310 or (541)-396-5444

Fax (541)-396-5897

Delivery Address

Beaver Hill Disposal Site

55722 Highway 101

Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

¼ mile south of milepost 253
of Highway 101

Public Service Announcement

The Beaver Hill Disposal Site is now a collection site for the Oregon Paint Recycling Program. There is no charge for the drop off of cans of leftover paint (latex or oil-based).

Please drop off your paint at the Beaver Hill Disposal Site with the traffic booth attendant. (Maximum container size of 5 gallon)

The paint products that are **accepted** at no cost at Beaver Hill are:

- Interior and Exterior Paints: Latex, Acrylic, Water-based, Alkyd, Oil-based and Enamel (all types of finishes & sheens, including textured coatings)
- Deck Coatings and Floor Paints (including elastomeric)
- Lacquers, Lacquer Sanding Sealers and Lacquer Stains
- Melamine, Metal and Rust Preventative
- Primers, Undercoating's and Sealers
- Stains and Shellacs
- Swimming Pool Paints (single component)
- Varnishes and Urethanes (single component)
- Waterproofing, Sealers and Repellents: Concrete, Masonry, and Wood (no tar-based or bitumen-based products)
- Wood Coatings (containing no pesticides)

Not accepted:

- Aerosol Paints
- Automotive Paints
- Caulking Compounds, Epoxies, Glues or Adhesives
- Colorants and Tints
- Craft Paints
- Deck Cleaners
- Industrial Maintenance Coatings
- Marine Paints
- OEM and Industrial Surface Coatings, Paints and Finishes (shop application)
- Paint Additives
- Paint Thinners, Mineral Spirits or Solvents
- Pesticide Containing Products
- Resins
- Roof Patch or Repair
- Tar or Bitumen-based Products
- 2-component Coatings

Last year, the Oregon Legislature enacted a law requiring paint manufacturers to safely manage leftover latex and oil-based paint from consumer and contractor painting jobs. The state's paint "take-back" program is funded by the recovery fee that retailers will add onto the sale of new paint and stain. There will be no fee for containers of a half pint or less. The fee is 35 cents per container between a half pint and one gallon, and 75 cents for a one-gallon container and \$1.60 for containers of more than one gallon and up to five gallons.

PaintCare, a nonprofit organization created by the American Coatings Association, a paint industry group, will run the collection program for the state. For more information on PaintCare, please visit their website: www.paintcare.org

Coos County Solid Waste Department thanks you for keeping paint and paint products out of the Beaver Hill waste incinerator and the Joe Ney construction and demolition landfill.

If you have any questions, please call 396-5444. Please leave a short message and a phone number as booth attendant may be outside with customers.

Beaver Hill Disposal Site Hours

541-396-5444

Open: Tuesday – Saturday: 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Closed: Sunday, Monday & Holidays

Location: ¼ mile south of milepost 253 on Highway 101
Between Coos Bay and Bandon

Appendix F

Collection Sites for Unwanted and Unused Drugs

COLLECTION LOCATIONS FOR UNWANTED AND UNUSED DRUGS

OREGON LAW ENFORCEMENT COLLECTION SITES

Under federal law, only law enforcement agencies can collect all types of unwanted and unused drugs. Law enforcement agencies providing collection drop off sites in Oregon include:

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
Albany	Albany Police Department 1117 Jackson St. SE Albany, OR 97322 ☎ 541/917-7680	24/7
Ashland	Ashland Police Department 1155 East Main Ashland, OR 97520 ☎ 541/482-5211	24/7
Astoria	Astoria Police Department 555 30 th Street Astoria, OR 97103 ☎ 503/338-6411	
Beaverton	Beaverton Police Department - City Hall 4755 SW Griffith Drive Beaverton, OR 97005 ☎ 503/526-2261	Monday – Thursday 7:00 am – 9:00 pm Friday 7:00 am – 5:00 pm
Bend	Bend Police Department 555 NE 15 th Bend, OR 97701 ☎ 541/322-2960	Lobby Drop Box 8:30 am – 5:00 pm Monday – Friday Household Medicine only No inhalers, liquids or needles
Canby	Canby Police Department 1175 NW 3 rd Avenue Canby, OR 97013 ☎ 503/266-1104	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Except holidays
Cannon Beach	Cannon Beach Police Department 163 E Gower St Cannon Beach, OR 97110 ☎ 503/436-2811	Monday – Friday 8:00 am - 5:30 pm

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
Central Point	Central Point Police Department 155 S. Second Street Central Point, OR 97502	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
Coburg	Coburg Police Department 91069 N. Willamette Coburg, OR 97408 ☎ 541/682-7853	Monday – Friday 9:00 am – 5:00 pm
Cottage Grove	Cottage Grove Police Department 400 E. Main St. Cottage Grove, Oregon 97424 ☎ 541/942-9145 x.135	Lobby at City Hall Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Culver	Culver City Hall/Jefferson County Sheriff's Office 200 First Street Culver, OR 97734 ☎ 541/546-6494	24/7
Dallas	Dallas Police Department 187 SE Court Street Dallas, OR 97338 ☎ 503/831-3516	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Eugene	Eugene Police Department 300 Country Club Road Eugene, OR 97401 ☎ 541/682-5111	Lobby drop box 24/7
Eugene	Lane County Sheriff's Office 125 E. Eighth Avenue Eugene, OR 97401 ☎ 541/682-4150	Lobby drop box 9:00 am – 5:00 pm Monday – Friday Holidays excluded

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
Fairview	Fairview Police Department 1300 NE Village Street Fairview, OR 97024 ☎ 503/674-6200	Lobby drop box Monday - Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Florence	Florence Justice Center 900 Greenwood Street Florence, OR 97439 ☎ 541/997-3515	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
Garibaldi	107 Sixth Street Garibaldi, OR 97118	Monday Noon – 5:00 pm Tuesday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Gervais	Gervais Police Department 592 4 th Street Gervais, OR 97026 ☎ 503/792-4575	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Excluding weekend and holidays
Gladstone	Gladstone Police Department 535 Portland Avenue Gladstone, OR 97027 ☎ 503/557-2760	Lobby drop box 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Monday – Friday Holidays excluded
Grants Pass	Grants Pass Department of Public Safety 601 NW 5 th Street Grants Pass, OR 97526 ☎ 541/450-6260	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
Gresham	Gresham Police Department 1333 NW Eastman Parkway Gresham, OR 97030 ☎ 503/618-2318	Lobby Drop Monday – Friday 7:00 am – 6:00 pm
Hermiston	Hermiston Police Department 330 S. First Hermiston, OR 97838 ☎ 541/567-5519	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
Hillsboro	Washington County Sheriff's Office 215 SW Adams Hillsboro, OR 97123 ☎ 503/629-0111	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Jacksonville	City of Jacksonville Police Department 225 S. Third Street Jacksonville, OR 97530	Police Dept. Lobby Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
John Day	John Day Police Department 450 E. Main Street John Day, Oregon 97845	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
Keizer	Keizer Police Department 930 Chemawa Rd NE. Keizer, OR 97307 ☎ 503/390-3713	Monday - Friday 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Lincoln City	Lincoln City Police Department 1503 SE East Devils Lake Road Lincoln City, OR 97367 ☎ 541/994-3636	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
Madras	Jefferson County Sheriff's Office 675 Cherry Lane Madras, OR 97741 ☎ 541/475-6520	24/7 Push button for Dispatch to be buzzed in
Manzanita	Manzanita Police Department 165 S. Fifth Street Manzanita, OR 97130 ☎ 503/368-7229	7 days a week 8:00 am – 4:00 pm Call before bringing in unwanted drugs
McMinnville	McMinnville Police Department 121 SW Adams Street McMinnville OR 97128 ☎ 503/434-7307	Monday - Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
McMinnville	Yamhill County Sheriff's Office County Courthouse 535 NE 5 th Street McMinnville, OR 97128 ☎ 503/434-7506	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Medford	Medford Police Department 411 West 8th St. Medford, OR 97501 ☎ 541/774-2200	Lobby drop box
Milwaukie	Milwaukie Police Department Public Safety Building 3200 SE Harrison St. Milwaukie, OR 97222 ☎ 503/786-7400	Lobby Drop Box 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Monday - Friday
Myrtle Creek	Myrtle Creek Police Department City Hall 207 Pleasant Street Myrtle Creek, OR 97457	City Hall Lobby Drop Box Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
Newberg – Dundee	Newberg – Dundee Police Department 401 E. Third Street Newberg, OR 97132 ☎ 503/538-8321	Lobby drop box Monday – Friday 8:30 am – 4:30 pm
Newport	Newport Police Department 169 SW Coast Hwy Newport, OR 97365 ☎ 541/574-3348	Monday – Friday 9:00 am – 5:00 pm
North Bend	North Bend Police Department 835 California Street North Bend, OR 9745 ☎ 541/756-3161	Police Lobby 24/7
Oakridge	Oakridge Police Department 76435 Ash Street Oakridge, OR 97463 ☎ 541/782-4232	In front of Police Department 24/7
Oregon City	Oregon City Police Department 320 Warner Milne Rd Oregon City, OR 97045 ☎ 503/655-8211	Lobby Drop Box (buzz for entry) 8:00 am – 4:00 pm Monday - Friday
Pendleton	Pendleton Police Department 622 Airport Road Pendleton, OR 97801 ☎ 541/276-4411	Lobby Drop Box 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Monday - Friday

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
Philomath	Philomath Police Department 1010 Applegate Street Philomath, OR 97370 ☎ 541/929-6911	Lobby Drop Box 8:00 am - noon 1:00 pm – 4:30 pm Monday – Friday Excluding major holidays
Portland	East Precinct Lobby 737 SE 106 th Avenue Portland, OR 97216 ☎ 503/823-4800 Central Precinct Lobby 1111 SW Second Avenue Portland, OR 97204 ☎ 503/823-0097 North Precinct Lobby 449 NE Emerson Street Portland, OR 97211 ☎ 503/823-5700 Southwest Precinct Lobby 4735 E. Burnside Street Portland, OR 97215 ☎ 503/823-2143	Lobby Drop Box Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 6:00 pm Lobby Drop Box 24/7 Lobby Drop Box Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 6:00 pm Lobby Drop Box Monday – Friday 9:30 am – 6:00 pm
Portland	Multnomah County Sheriff's Office 12240 NE Glisan Street Portland, OR 97230 ☎ 503/261-2810	Lobby Drop Box 24/7

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
Prineville	Prineville Police Department 400 NE 3 rd Street Prineville, OR 97754 Mosaic Medical Clinic 375 NW Beaver Street Prineville, OR 97754 Clinic Pharmacy 1103 NE Elm Street Prineville, OR 97754	Lobby Drop Box 24/7 Lobby Drop Box Monday – Friday 9:00 am – 4:00 pm In-Store Drop Box Monday – Friday 9:00 am – 4:00 pm
Redmond	Redmond Police Department 777 SW Deschutes Avenue Redmond, OR 97756 ☎ 541/504-3400	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – noon 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm
Roseburg	Douglas County Sheriff's Office 1036 SE Douglas Avenue Roseburg OR 97470 ☎ 541/440-4463	Daily 6:00 am - Midnight
Salem	Salem Police Department 555 Liberty Street, SE - Room 130 Salem, OR 97301	Lobby drop box 24/7
Seaside	Seaside Police Department 1091 S. Holladay Seaside, OR 97138 ☎ 503/738-6311	Lobby drop box

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
Sheridan	Yamhill County Sheriff's Office 120 SW Mill Street Sheridan, OR 97368 ☎ 503/843-2431	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Sherwood	Sherwood Police Department 20495 SW Borchers Drive Sherwood, OR 97140 ☎ 503/625-5523	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Springfield	Springfield Police Department 230 Fourth Street Springfield, OR 97477 ☎ 541/726-3714	Justice Center Lobby
Stayton	Stayton Police Department 386 N. 3 rd Stayton, Oregon 97383	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
Talent	Talent Police Department 604 Talent Avenue Talent, OR 97540 ☎ 541/535-1253	Monday - Friday 8:00 am - noon 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm
The Dalles	The Dalles Police Department 401 Court Street The Dalles, OR 97058 ☎ 541/296-2613	Lobby Drop Box Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Tigard	Tigard Police Department 13125 SW Hall Blvd. Tigard, OR 97223 ☎ 503/718-2561	Daily 8:00 am – 11:00 pm

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
Tillamook	Tillamook County Sheriff's Office 5995 Long Prairie Road Tillamook, OR 97141 ☎ 503/842-2561	7 days a week 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Tillamook	Tillamook Police Department 207 Madrona Avenue Tillamook, OR 97141	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 4:00 pm
Toledo	Toledo Police Department 250 W. Hwy. 20 Toledo, Oregon 97391 ☎ 541/336-5555	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
Troutdale	234 SW Kendall Court Troutdale, OR 97060 ☎ 503/665-5175	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Warrenton	Warrenton Police Department 225 S. Main Avenue Warrenton, OR 97146 ☎ 503/861-2235	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
White City	Jackson County Sheriff's Office 3131 Avenue C White City, OR 97503	Seven days a week 9:00 am – 4:00 pm
Wilsonville	Wilsonville Police Department Clackamas County Sheriffs Office 30000 SW Town Center Loop E Wilsonville, OR 97070 ☎ 503/682-1012	8:00 am – 4:00 pm Excludes weekends and holidays
Winston	Winston Police Department 201 NW Douglas Blvd. Winston, OR 97496 ☎ 541/ 679-8706	
Deschutes County	Citizens can bring unwanted and unused prescription medications and/or over-the-counter drugs to the Sheriff's Office substations or main office during regular business hours. Sheriff's offices are located in Bend, Terrebonne, Sisters, & La Pine	Monday - Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Call ahead for Deputy availability ☎ 541/ 388-6655

If you have additional drop off sites to add to the inventory, please e-mail that information to: gillaspie@oracwa.org

Appendix G

Funding Resources for Waste Management

Funding Opportunities

Federal agencies that may provide funding for tribal solid waste programs.

- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

Some federal agencies offer financial assistance to tribes for waste management projects. Most of the grants and loans available provide money for planning, outreach and education, construction, or equipment purchase. A few grant programs allow funds to be used for program or facility operation and maintenance.

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) – Database of all federal assistance programs including grants and loan programs. Available to state, local, and tribal governments. After identifying potential sources of funding through CFDA, tribes should then go directly to the funding agencies for application information. For further information, go to www.cfda.gov.

USDA Rural Development Solid Waste Management Grants – Helps applicants to reduce or eliminate pollution of water resources and improve planning of management of their solid waste sites. For further information, go to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov>. Interested tribes may submit a pre-application using form SF 424.1, "Application for Federal Assistance (non-construction), between October 1 and December 31, to the USDA Office in your state or the USDA, Rural Development National Office in Washington, D.C.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Guarantee Loans - The program was established by the Indian Financing Act of 1974 to stimulate and increase Indian entrepreneurship and employment through establishment, acquisition or expansion of Indian-owned economic enterprises. Loans may be made to finance Indian-owned businesses organized for profit, provided that eligible Indian ownership constitutes not less than 51 percent of the business. For further information, go to <http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>.

Indian Health Services, Tribal Management Grant Program – Assist federally-recognized tribes and tribally-sanctioned Tribal organizations in assuming all or part of existing IHS programs, services, functions, and activities through a Title I contract and to assist established Title I contractors and Title V compactors to further develop and improve their management capability. For further information, go to: <http://www.ihs.gov/NonMedicalPrograms/tmg/index.asp>.

EPA American Indian Environmental Office Grants - Find information on the grant tutorial, headquarters grant application requirements and forms for environmental programs. For further information, go to <http://www.epa.gov/indian/tgrant.htm>.

Appendix B-1

Resources for Waste Disposal and Recycling Coos County

Coos County Solid Waste Department

Effective 04-01-13

Beaver Hill Transfer Site

(541) 396-7620 traffic booth

Hours: Tuesday – Saturday: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Seniors 65 & Older

Up to 4 bags/cans (max. 32 gal. each)	\$ 11.50
Up to 4 bags with recycling	\$ 10.50
1 bag/can (max. 32 gal. each)	\$ 4.50

Additional Fee:
Special handling fee \$25.00

Public - Household Garbage

Up to 4 bags/cans (max. 32 gal. each)	\$14.50
Up to 4 bags with recycling	\$13.50
1 bag/can (max. 32 gal. each)	\$ 4.50

<u>Up to 2 LCY Household Garbage</u>	\$26.00
Each additional LCY	\$18.50

Tires – No Rims (up to 24.5 inch) – limit of 4 per customer per day

Up to 17 inch	\$ 4.00 each
17 – 24.5 inch	\$ 9.00 each

Tires – With Rims (up to 17 inch) – limit of 4 per customer per day

Up to 17 inch	\$ 6.00 each
Over 17 inch	not accepted

Propane tank (empty) (prices waived as below) ~~\$5.00 each~~

Appliances (prices waived thru September 30, 2014)

Refrigerators, Freezers, Air Conditioners	\$22.00 each
Other Appliances	\$ 8.50 each

Furniture

Large Furniture	\$ 9.00 each
Small Furniture	\$ 5.50 each

<u>Clean Brush</u>	\$ 6.00 LCY
--------------------	-------------

<u>Construction/Demolition Debris</u>	\$20.50 LCY
Heavy Loads – per ton	\$87.27 @ ton

Construction/Demolition debris will be charged for by the yard or on its weight, whichever results in the higher gross revenue to the County.

Electronic Waste Fee Schedule

TV's, CPU's, Laptops, Monitors
No Charge for first 7 items
Over 7– see attendant

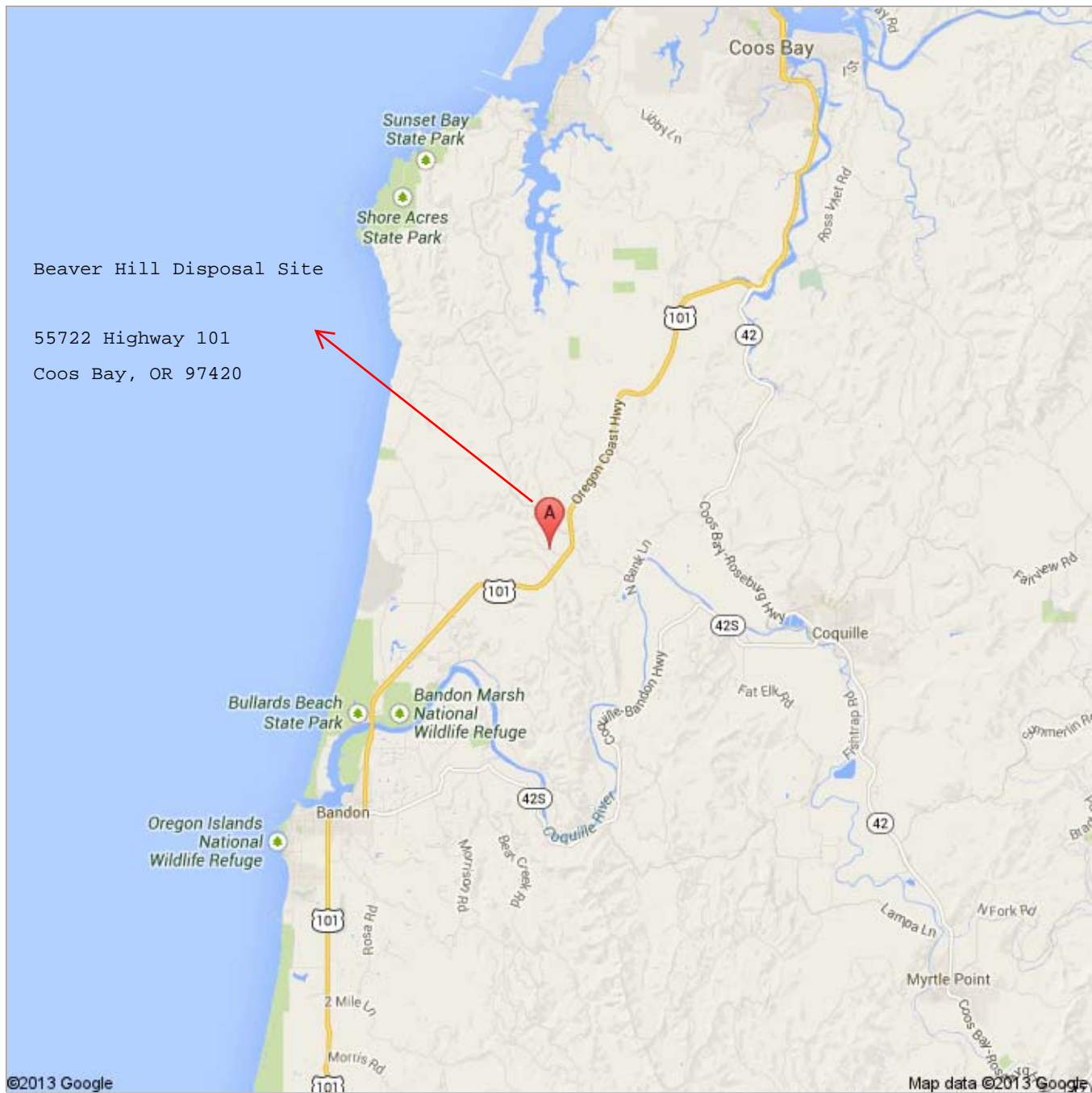
Small electronic devices	
(Less than 10 pounds)	\$2.00
Medium electronic devices	
(10 to 20 pounds)	\$4.00
Large electronic devices	
(More than 20 lbs)	\$8.00
Large Copier	\$40.00

Recycling Items Accepted

1. Magazines & Junk Mail
2. Newspapers, Office Paper
3. Milk Jugs, Laundry Jugs
4. Plastic Bottles, Jugs, Tubs
5. Tin Cans/Aluminum
6. Glass - Any Color
7. Cardboard
8. Flower Pots
9. Motor Oil
10. Lead-acid Batteries
11. Cell Phones
12. Rechargeable Batteries
13. Nickel Cadmium Batteries
14. Nickel Metal Hydride Batteries
15. Lithium Ion Batteries
16. Small Sealed Lead Batteries
17. Anti-Freeze
18. Cooking Oil
19. Paint (Accepted in Paint Care Program)

LCY = Loose Cubic Yard

can/bag maximum size = 32 gallon





Coos County Solid Waste Department

Beaver Hill Disposal Site

Highway 101

(541)-396-5444

Fax (541)-396-5897

Recyclable Items Accepted

at the Beaver Hill Disposal Site

The following items can be placed in the green bins for commingled recycling.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Aluminum | - | Must be clean. Remove all non-aluminum parts and rinse clean. Foil, TV dinner trays, pop & beer cans. |
| Tin Cans | - | Must be clean. Do not flatten. Lids may be left on can. |
| Plastic containers | - | #1-7 bottleneck plastic bottles, water & juice bottles, milk jugs, laundry detergent jugs, shampoo & conditioner bottles, etc. Margarine, cottage cheese and yogurt tubs accepted. Must be rinsed. Remove & throw away caps, lids, spray pumps or other attachments. No need to remove label. Do not crush or flatten <u>#6 is not accepted</u> |
| Recyclable Paper | - | Newspapers, Phone Books, Junk Mail, Magazines & Recyclable Paper – Do not use string or rope |
| Cardboard | - | Flatten cardboard. NO wax coated cardboard. Cereal boxes accepted |

These items must be separated from the commingled recycling.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Glass | - | Any Color. Must be clean, but labels do not have to be removed. NO broken glass, pyrex, china, opaque, or window glass! Remove metal or plastic rings from bottlenecks. NO lids, please. |
| Flower Pots | - | Flower pots are picked up by the “master gardeners” or the general public. All sizes are allowable. Plastic, wooden and glass are all accepted. These pots are free to anyone for reuse. |
| Motor Oil/Cooking Oil | - | The motor oil must be brought in clear, non-breakable (1-2 gallon size) containers with tight lids. Must not be mixed with any other liquid or solvent. |
| Antifreeze | - | The antifreeze must be brought in clear, non-breakable (1-2 gallon size) containers with tight lids. Must not be mixed with any other liquid or solvent. |
| Lead-Acid Batteries | - | Automobile, motorcycle, lawn equipment lead-acid batteries |
| Rechargeable Batteries | - | Nickel Cadmium (Ni-Cd), Nickel Metal Hydride (Ni-MH), Lithium Ion (Li-ion) , Small Sealed Lead (Pb) weighting less than 2 lbs./1kg |
| Cell Phones | | all types |
| Electronic Waste | - | Televisions, Computer Monitors, Computer towers, Laptops |

Upon Inspection, vehicles containing “recycling only” will be admitted at no charge.

Local Contacts for other recyclable items in Coos County

Cell Phones, Rechargeable Batteries and Chargers:

Beaver Hill	Highway 101 south of Coos Bay	541-396-5444
Farr's True Value	880 S 1 st Coos Bay	541-267-2137
Myrtle Point True Val	427 Spruce St Myrtle Point	541-572-2525
Radio Shack	2231 Newmark North Bend	541-756-5178
Teletron	1072 S 2 nd Coos Bay	541-269-2337
Wal-Mart	2051 Newmark Coos Bay	541-888-5488

Telephone Books:

Beaver Hill	Highway 101 south of Coos Bay	541-396-5444
Public Disposal	1210 S Broadway Coos Bay	541-269-9212

Styrofoam Peanuts:

Tee Shirt Express	Broadway Street North Bend	541-756-0122
Tee Shirt Express also accepts bubble wrap		
UPS Store	3696 Broadway North Bend	541-267-4444

Plastic Grocery Sacks:

Fred Meyer	1020 S. 1st Coos Bay	541-269-4000
Safeway Stores at various locations in Coos County		
Wal-Mart	2051 Newmark Coos Bay	541-888-5488

Vehicle Batteries:

Battery X-Change	1000 S. Broadway Coos Bay	541-267-4913
Beaver Hill	Highway 101 south of Coos Bay	541-396-5444
Public Disposal	1210 S Broadway Coos Bay	541-269-9212

Motor Oil:

Beaver Hill	Highway 101 south of Coos Bay	541-396-5444
Public Disposal	1210 S Broadway Coos Bay	541-269-9212

Printer Cartridges:

Rapid Refill Ink	2263 Newmark North Bend	541-756-6474
(Accepts: HP, Lexmark and Dell cartridges)		
Fred Meyer in Coos Bay provides a pre-stamped envelope for recycling of printer cartridges		541-269-4021
Staples	1995 Newmark Coos Bay	541-888-4415

Electronic Waste Recycling:

Beaver Hill	Highway 101 south of Coos Bay	541-396-5444
Goodwill	3698 Broadway North Bend	541-269-9150
Public Disposal	1210 S Broadway Coos Bay	541-269-9212

Appendix B-2

Resources for Waste Disposal and Recycling Douglas County

Landfill and Transfer Stations In Douglas County, Oregon

Holiday Closures

The Roseburg Landfill and all Transfer Stations are closed on the following holidays:

New Year's Day
Martin Luther King Jr. Day,
Presidents' Day,
Memorial Day,
July 4,
Labor Day,
Veteran's Day,
Thanksgiving Day,
and Christmas Day.

Special Fees Updated

****Double fees for out-of-County waste****

What is the Landfill and what are Transfer Stations?

- Transfer Stations are facilities where general waste and recycling is collected from the public.
- The Landfill is the actual location where waste material is deposited. Other materials are also stored here for processing.

Landfill Operation Hours

Open: Wednesday to Saturday

8:00 am to 4:00 pm

Closed: Sunday, Monday and Tuesday

Roseburg Transfer Station

Open: Wednesday to Saturday

Hours 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Closed: Sunday, Monday and Tuesday

Glide, Reedsport, Oakland, Canyonville and Myrtle Creek

Transfer Stations

Open: Wednesday to Saturday

Hours 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Closed: Sunday, Monday and Tuesday

Yoncalla Transfer Station

Open: Thursday to Saturday, except Closed second Saturday of month

Hours 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Closed: Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, Wednesday, and second Saturday of month

Glendale Transfer Station

Open: Friday and Saturday
Hours 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Closed: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

Camas Valley Transfer Station

Open: Thursday only
Hours 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Closed: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday

Elkton Transfer Station

Open: Wednesday only, and also open second Saturday of month
Hours 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Closed: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, except Open second Saturday of month

Tiller Transfer Station

Open: Wednesday only
Hours 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Closed: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday

The permit that allows for the operation of our landfill and transfer stations restricts the types of materials which may be accepted.

Only the following materials are accepted:

Accepted *free of charge* for County Residents at all locations:

Waste: (Limit of 5 cubic yards per day at transfer stations)

- Household Garbage
- [Non-Commercial Sharps](#) in designated containers

Recyclables:

- [Paper](#)
- [Plastic](#)
- [Metal](#)
- [Glass Containers](#)
- [Wood](#)
- [Yard Debris](#)
- [Cardboard](#)
- [Auto Batteries](#)
- [Motor Oil](#)

[**Fees are assessed**](#) for the following: (Double for any out-of-County waste)

Accepted only in Roseburg and Reedsport:

- [Mattresses and Box Springs](#)
...\$10 each unit
- [Refrigerators](#) - \$15
- [Washers, Dryers, Hot Water Heaters](#) - \$5
- [Tires](#) - Fee dependent upon size and must be off the rim
- [Construction and demolition materials](#) - \$60/ton or \$15/cubic yard is charged for limited amounts.
- [Other Materials](#) - Animal by-products, soil, vehicles, vehicle parts, stumps, sand, gravel, rock, out of county waste, commercial sharps, permitted waste...

**Asbestos and Petroleum Contaminated Soil (PCS):
BY PERMIT ONLY.**

Call 440-4485 to arrange for a permit for disposal

Unacceptable Materials

Certain wastes are not acceptable for disposal at Douglas County Disposal Facilities.

The following materials are forbidden from disposal:

Some of these items are recyclable.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liquids <i>For example:</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Motor Oil◦ Cooking Oil◦ Antifreeze◦ Paint• Hazardous waste• Explosives• Radioactive materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Closed barrels, tanks, or containers• Propane tanks• Large appliances• Tires• Mattresses and box springs• Burn Barrels or Hot ashes• Computers and TV monitors |
|--|--|

Note Regarding Unrestrained Loads

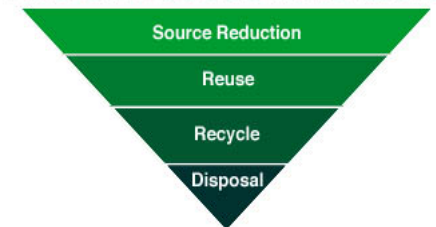
- All unrestrained loads are subject to a \$300 fine.
This fine may increase for each repeated occurrence.
- An unrestrained load is defined as any load that can drop, sift, leak, blow or otherwise escape from the transporting vehicle. Trash in closed plastic bags that are below the sidewalls is acceptable. If bags are above sidewalls, they must be restrained with a rope, net or tarp. Tailgates shall be used.

The following chart is a representation of the primary recyclable materials and where to take them in Douglas County.
For more detailed information go to www.RecyclePower.org or call 541-440-4268

	Roseburg Transfer Station	Reedsport Transfer Station	All Other Transfer Stations	Sunrise at Cames Rd	Sunrise on Harvard	City of Winston Depot	Roseburg Curbside	Sutherlin Curbside	Winston Curbside	Reedsport Curbside	Heartwood ReSources	Goodwill
Recyclable												
Newspaper	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Cardboard	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Tinned Steel (Tin Cans)	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Aluminum	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Glass Bottles and Jars	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Magazines	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		
Plastic Bottles	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		
Milk Jugs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
White Paper	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Mixed Paper	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Plastic Bags and Film	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Wood Waste	X	X	X									
Yard Waste	X	X	X									
Car Batteries	X	X	X									
Sharps	X	X	X									
Scrap Metal	X	X	X	X	X							
Motor Oil	X	X	X				X	X		X		
Tires (Fee \$2-\$20 each)	X	X										
Appliances (Fee \$5-\$25 each)	X	X										
Computers / Electronics												X
Building Materials											X	
Mattresses (Fee \$10 each)	X	X										
Household Batteries												



Waste Reduction Hierarchy



There are many more materials you can recycle or reuse in Douglas County.
Go to www.RecyclePower.org for details

TRASH DOUGLAS COUNTY LESS!



HOW EASY IS IT? JUST LOOK INSIDE!
(PSSST! DID YOU KNOW YOU CAN RECYCLE ALL CLEAN PLASTICS?)

www.recyclepower.org



TRY COMPOSTING! Use Mother Nature's Recycle Power

Thanks to natural decomposition, your food scraps and yard waste can be totally recycled at home and used to enrich your soil. Keeping biodegradable, organic garbage out of your trash also saves valuable space in our landfill!

SEE HOW IT'S DONE! Visit the OSU Extension Service Master Gardeners' Compost Demonstration Site near Roseburg's River Forks Park. For more information, call 541-672-4268 or 1-800-883-7568.

BUY BINS AT COST! Backyard Compost Bins are sold at cost by Douglas County Public Works in partnership with local retailers. Call the number below or check out our website for details and for composting know-how (including composting with worms!).

WHY **REDUCE REUSE RECYCLE** ?

It conserves natural resources.
Disposal costs are reduced.
Landfill space is saved.
New jobs are created.
We save energy and money.
Nothing goes to waste.
It's easy.
You'll feel better!

Call Douglas County Public Works:
541-440-4268

www.recyclepower.org

2012 printing

1

Want to trash less? Then start here!

REDUCE WHAT YOU USE

DON'T BUY TRASH! Every year, the **average** American buys 500 pounds of packaging ... then just throws it away! **Above-average** Americans buy products with less packaging (like bulk items, larger sizes, and concentrated liquids), fill smaller reusable containers, and save money!

STOP JUNK MAIL! Almost 3/4 of all junk mail is never even opened. If you want to stop your name from being sold to large mailing list companies and even have it removed from existing mailing lists, go to:
www.stopjunkmail.org

BORROW OR RENT! Do you really need to own something you hardly ever use? Maybe a friend will lend it, or look online or in the yellow pages under Rentals. Plus, check out our local libraries for books, magazines, audiobooks, CDs, and DVDs!

USE BOTH SIDES! Why trash (or even recycle) a piece of paper if only one side has been used? The flip side is perfect for scrap paper.

CHOOSE RECYCLED!

More and more recycled products and packaging are available, so check the labels. More post-consumer content means fewer raw materials were used and more energy was saved. But look closely – products labeled “recyclable” may not have been recycled!

BAG AND RE-BAG!

The best grocery bags are ones you bring with you. Some stores even give you a discount of two to five cents per reused bag.

2

This is the next step!

REUSE WHAT YOU CAN

USE YOUR IMAGINATION! Before you recycle or trash something, think – “Can I use it again for the same thing, or maybe for something else?”

MAKE IT LAST! Maintain and repair products instead of replacing them. Newer isn't necessarily better.

CHARGE IT! Americans buy and trash 2 billion batteries a year. The solution? No, not pink bunnies. Rechargeables!

REFILL IT! Choose reusables over disposables, and reuse disposables if you can – companies can reload single-use toner and printer cartridges, and they are cheaper.

REBUILD IT! Buy quality used building materials for your next home project from Heartwood ReSources (541-679-1777).

GIVE IT AWAY! All kinds of folks in Douglas County are looking for your used items – computers, clothing, books, videotapes, batteries, cell phones, electronics, CDs, bubble wrap, furniture and household items, packing peanuts, eyeglasses and much more. Check out the “Materials Exchange” page at www.recyclepower.org for details, and visit www.freecycle.org to join a community exchange!

RIP IT UP! If your used clothes are too worn or stained to give away, tear them up for rags. You can use other scrap materials for creative craft projects.

GET OLD! When a used product will do, why buy new?

*When you've **REDUCED** and **REUSED** as much as you can, it's finally time to ...*

3 USE YOUR RECYCLE POWER!

what to recycle and how to sort and prepare it (it's easier than it looks!)

TAKE THESE RECYCLABLES TO ANY TRANSFER STATION OR RECYCLING CENTER

These commingled items are acceptable at all transfer stations

<div> <div>mixed paper</div> <div>INCLUDES ALL CLEAN PAPER, MAGAZINES & FIBERBOARD; NO SEPARATION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MIXED PAPER IS NECESSARY</div> </div>	<div> <div>Include white & colored paper, unwanted mail, sticky notes, envelopes, folders, index cards, notebook paper, books, newsprint, telephone books, and shredded paper. Also include all glossy paper items, such as magazines, catalogs, posters, calendars, and brochures. Single-layer fiberboard includes cereal/shoe/tissue boxes, notepad backs, toilet roll/paper towel cores, and soft drink/beer boxes. Just put in paper bags or loose (not in plastic bags or tied with string). OK: staples, inks, tape. NO: paper clips, glue, plastic, string, rubber bands, or pet food bags. Please recycle newspaper, corrugated cardboard, and paper grocery bags separately (see below).</div> </div>
<div> <div>newspaper</div> </div>	<div> <div>Any inserts that come in a newspaper can be recycled with it, and you can include other all-newsprint items such as coupon books. Recycle all newspaper/newsprint loose. NO: paper bags, plastic bags, or string.</div> </div>
<div> <div>corrugated cardboard</div> </div>	<div> <div>Only 3-layer cardboard  (PLEASE FLATTEN) and paper grocery bags accepted. OK: Tape, staples, stickers. NO: waxed or food-contaminated cardboard. Recycle single-layer fiberboard separately with mixed paper.</div> </div>
<div> <div>tin cans/aluminum</div> </div>	<div> <div>Recycle tin and aluminum together. Include cans, cleaned aluminum foil and pie pans. Rinse well and include lids. OK: labels. NO: scrap metal or appliances (see below for recycling these separately).</div> </div>
<div> <div>clean plastic</div> </div>	<div> <div>Rinse any plastic food containers well. Recycle plastic bags and film/wrap separately (see below). OK: jugs, bottles, labels, tubs, lids & caps, buckets, plant pots, trays, toys and hard rigid plastic. NO: motor oil containers, plastic bags, or Styrofoam.</div> </div>
<div> <div>plastic bags and film/wrap</div> </div>	<div> <div>Most grocery stores take empty, clean and dry plastic grocery bags. Transfer stations and recycling centers take these AND plastic produce bags, ice bags, dry cleaner bags, clean trash bags, shrink wrap, bubble wrap, and lumber wrap. NO: ties, staples, hard/rigid plastic, tarp material, Styrofoam, foam wrap.</div> </div>
<div> <div>GLASS CANNOT BE COMMINGLED</div> <div>glass bottles & jars</div> </div>	
<div> <div>Rinse glass well. Separate into 3 groups: CLEAR & BLUE • BROWN & AMBER • GREEN. OK: labels. NO: window glass, light bulbs, mirrors, dishes, drinking glasses, ceramics, or metal. Recycle lids separately.</div> </div>	

LIMITED LOCATIONS ONLY	e-waste (COMPUTERS & ELECTRONICS)	It's now illegal to dispose of computers, monitors, and TVs. But you can recycle them for free at locations throughout Douglas County. Most of these facilities don't accept peripherals (mice, keyboards, etc.), but several locations in Roseburg take these and all other electronics, plus a whole lot more. Just go to www.recyclepower.org for E-Waste recycling details. Recycle large appliances separately (see below right).
DO NOT TAKE TO SUNRISE ENTERPRISES	yard waste <i>LANDFILL & TRANSFER STATIONS ONLY!</i>	Grass, leaves, yard clippings. Free garden mulch made from your yard waste is available at the Roseburg landfill!
	lumber/wood waste <i>LANDFILL & TRANSFER STATIONS ONLY!</i>	Wood materials and brush only. NO: bolts, hinges, wire, concrete, or plastic (they damage our tub grinder!). Stumps over 12" diameter accepted at landfill only.
	scrap metal <i>TRANSFER STATIONS ONLY!</i>	Separate metal from other materials. OK: fencing, pipe, aluminum door and window frames and lawn furniture. Take car parts and items over 40 lbs. to scrap yard.

special recyclables

USABLE LUMBER & BUILDING SUPPLIES
Take yours to Heartwood ReSources in Roseburg.

.....

TIRES
ROSEBURG AND REEDSPORT TRANSFER STATIONS ONLY
Trashing or burning tires is illegal & polluting.
Fee: \$2 per car tire; \$6 per pickup truck tire.

.....

WASTE RESIDENTIAL APPLIANCES
ROSEBURG AND REEDSPORT TRANSFER STATIONS ONLY
\$5 Fee: WASHER • DRYER • DISHWASHER • OVEN • WATER HEATER
\$15 Fee: REFRIGERATOR • FREEZER • AIR CONDITIONER
\$25 Fee: COMMERCIAL SIZE APPLIANCES

.....

MATTRESSES AND BOX SPRINGS
ROSEBURG AND REEDSPORT TRANSFER STATIONS ONLY
THESE ITEMS ARE NOW BANNED FROM DISPOSAL.
THEY ARE SHIPPED OFF SITE FOR RECYCLING.
FEE IS \$8 FOR EACH PIECE.

.....

REUSABLE CLOTHING & HOUSEHOLD ITEMS
Take these to any thrift or resale store.
You can also check out the "Exchange" page at www.recyclepower.org to find folks looking for all kinds of used items.

.....

ANTIFREEZE
Collect in non-breakable containers and take to any auto repair shop. (Fee may apply.)

.....

USED MOTOR OIL & AUTO/BOAT BATTERIES
NOT ACCEPTED AT SUNRISE ENTERPRISES
Collect oil in non-breakable containers with tight lids. Empty into marked tanks and dispose of containers in the trash. Used motor oil and lead-acid batteries accepted free of charge at all Douglas County Transfer Stations.

where to recycle

ROSEBURG TRANSFER STATION
Off I-5, exit 121 – just follow the signs and put materials directly into marked bins.

.....

DOUGLAS COUNTY TRANSFER STATIONS
Put items in bags or boxes (where appropriate) and place in recycling sheds or designated areas.
For the location nearest you, call 541-440-4268 or go to www.recyclepower.org

.....

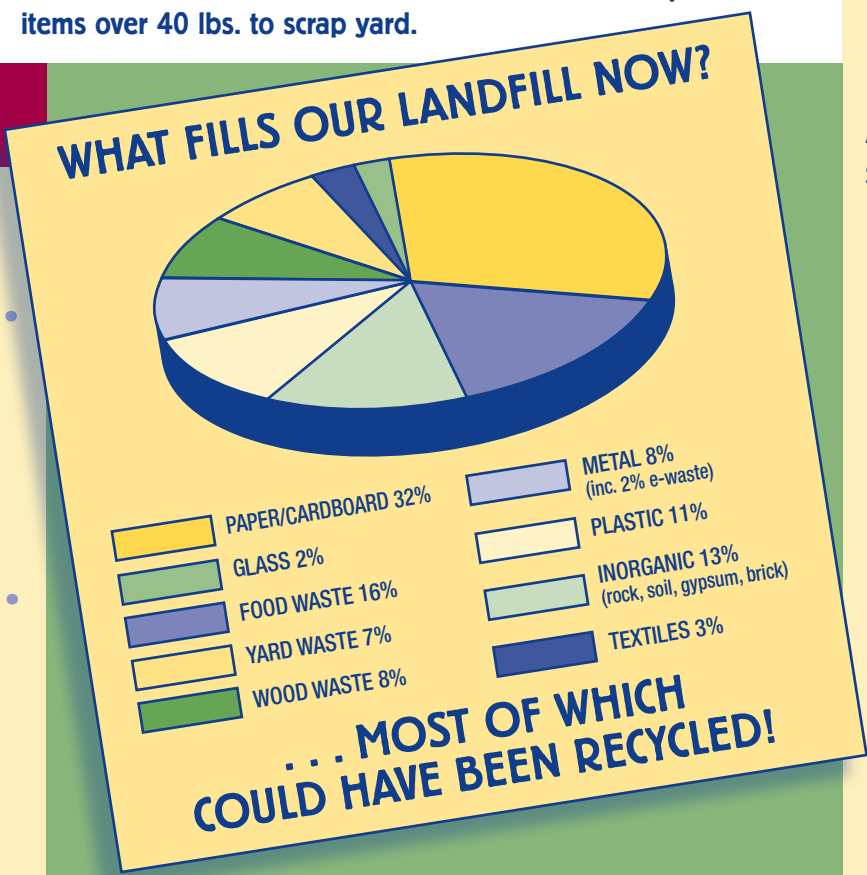
LOCAL RECYCLING CENTERS
THEY DON'T ACCEPT ALL MATERIALS, SO PHONE BEFORE YOU GO!

SUNRISE ENTERPRISES – 541-673-0195:
3443 Carnes Rd., Green
2555 W. Harvard, Roseburg

RIVERBEND PARK – 541-679-6114:
Thompson Street, Winston

.....

RESIDENTIAL CURBSIDE PICK-UP
In Roseburg, Sutherlin, Winston & Reedsport
NOT ALL MATERIALS ACCEPTED IN CURBSIDE COLLECTION.
CONTACT YOUR LOCAL HAULER FOR DETAILS.



NEED MORE INFO?
Call Douglas County Public Works: 541-440-4268
www.recyclepower.org
PRINTED ON 100% POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED PAPER and brought to you by DOUGLAS COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

Appendix B-3

Resources for Waste Disposal and Recycling Lane County

Disposal Site Phones, Hours and Schedules

Summer Hours: Apr. 1—Sept. 30

Winter Hours: Oct. 1—Mar. 31

CLOSED: New Year's Day, ML K's Birthday, President's Day, Memorial Day, July 4th,
Labor Day, Veteran's Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day.

Site Name	Day of week	Summer	Winter	Phone Number
CRS-Glenwood	M-Sa	8-6	8-6	541-682-3882-office
	Su	8-5		541-726-9031-fee booth
Cottage Grove	W-Sa	8-6	8-6	541-942-8986
Creswell	W-Sa	8-6	8-6	541-895-3274
Florence	M-Sa	8-6	8-6	541-997-6243
London	Sa	8-6	9-5	541-942-0120
Low Pass	Fr & Sa	8-6	9-5	541-998-8215
Mapleton	Sa	8-6	9-5	541-729-4787 cell
Marcola	W-Sa	8-6	9-5	541-933-2823
McKenzie Bridge	M & Th	1-6	1-5	541-822-3748
	Sa	8-6	9-5	
Oakridge	W-Sa	8-6	9-5	541-782-3923
Rattlesnake	W-Sa	8-6	9-5	541-937-3403
Sharps Creek	Sa	8-6	9-5	541-946-1029
Short Mt.	M-Sa	7-5	7-5	541-726-3047-fee booth
				541-744-2795-crew room
Swishhome	Fri-Sa	8-6		541-268-4841
	Sa		9-5	
Veneta	M-Sa	8-6	8-6	541-935-1297
Vida	W-Sa	8-6	9-5	541-896-3643
Walton	Sa	8-6	9-5	541-935-5348

Short Mountain is the only landfill in Lane County- highlighted in yellow above



Lane County Public Works
Waste Management Division
3100 East 17th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97403

Recycler's Guide to Lane County Rural Transfer Stations

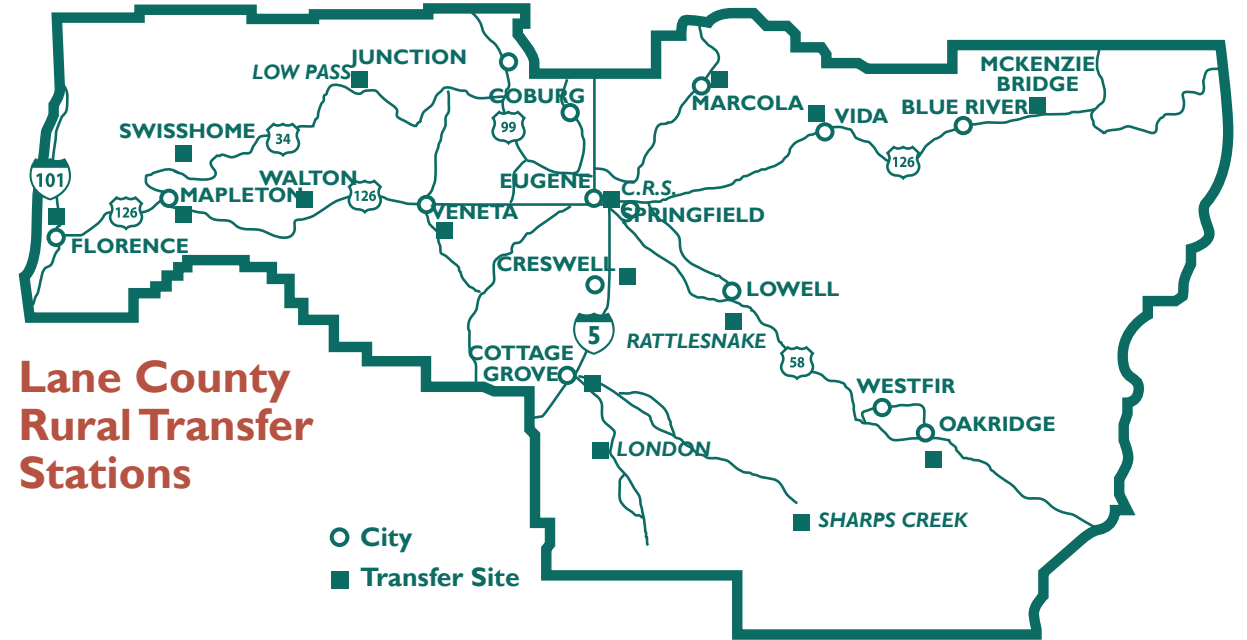


Thanks
for recycling!

It's making a
difference in
your community



Lane County Public Works
Waste Management Division



Lane County Rural Transfer Stations

○ City
■ Transfer Site

Save Money on Garbage Disposal! Reduce, Reuse and Recycle FIRST.

At Lane County Transfer Sites, citizens have a number of opportunities to recycle. Recycling opportunities vary from site to site, so please check the other side of this brochure for details.

Summer hours are April 1 to September 30 • Winter hours are October 1 to March 31

Cottage Grove, 78760 Sears Rd Wed-Sat, 8am-6pm all year	541-942-8986
Creswell, 34293 Cloverdale Rd Wed-Sat, 8am-6pm all year	541-895-3274
Glenwood, 3100 E 17th Ave, Eugene Sum, Mon-Sat 8am-6pm, Sun 8am- 5pm Win, Mon-Sat 8am-6pm, closed Sun	541-682-4120
Florence, 2820 N Rhododendron Dr Mon-Sat, 8am-6pm all year	541-997-6243
London, 73111 London Rd, Cottage Grove Sat only, Sum, 8am-6pm, Wwin, 9am-5pm	541-942-0120
Low Pass, 22377 Hwy 36, Cheshire Fri & Sat, Sum, 8am-6pm, Wwin, 9am-5pm	541-998-8215
Mapleton, 13570 Hwy 126 Sat only, Sum, 8am-6pm, Wwin, 9am- 5pm	541-729-4787
Marcola, 38935 Shotgun Creek Rd Wed-Sat, Sum, 8am-6pm, Wwin, 9am- 5pm	541-933-2823

McKenzie Bridge, 55805 McKenzie Hwy Sum, Sat, 8am-6pm, Mon & Thu 1pm- 6pm Win, Sat, 9am-5pm, Mon & Thu 1pm- 5pm	541-822-3748
Oakridge, 48977 Kitson Springs Rd Wed-Sat, 8am-6pm all year	541-782-3923
Rattlesnake, 82572 Rattlesnake Rd, Dexter Wed-Sat, Sum, 8am-6pm Win, 9am- 5pm	541-937-3403
Sharps Creek, 74540 Sharps Creek Rd, Culp Creek Sat only, Sum, 8am-6pm, Wwin, 9am- 5pm	541-946-1029
Swishhome, 13711 Hwy 36 Sum, Fri & Sat, 8am-6pm Wwin, Sat only, 9am-5pm	541-268-4841
Veneta, 24444 Bolton Hill Rd Mon-Sat, 8am-6pm all year	541-935-1297
Vida, 43843 McKenzie Hwy, Leaburg Wed-Sat, Sum, 8am-6pm, Wwin, 9am- 5pm	541-896-3643
Walton, 18585 Transformer Rd Sat only, Sum, 8am-6pm, Wwin, 9am- 5pm	541-935-5348

Rural Recycling Guide

It is against State Law to put the following items in the garbage: Motor Oil, Lead-acid Batteries, Appliances, Auto Tires, Computers, Laptops and Televisions.

Tips for Self Haulers

If you're coming in to one of our transfer stations, keep these tips in mind:

- **Load your vehicle garbage first and recycling last** so you can easily drop off recyclables first and get the \$1 credit slip before you dump.
- **Cover your load.** If you show up at our sites with an uncovered load, your fees could double. This is to keep our roadsides free of litter.
- **Garbage costs money to dispose of.** Reduce, Reuse & Recycle at home so you have less garbage when you get here.
- **Pesticides, chemical cleaners, glues, and solvents are dangerous in the trash,** Call 541-682-3111 to make a free disposal appointment or to learn about annual rural collection days.

Free Recycling Services

Materials	Accepted	Preparation	Location
Aluminum	Aluminum trays, foil, and cans.	Magnets do not stick to aluminum. Rinse.	All sites
Antifreeze	Antifreeze only. Household only. No farm or business may use these sites.	Store in unbreakable container. Original containers not recyclable.	All sites
Televisions/ Electronics	7 items or less. No floor standing copiers, or other commercial equipment. No dismantled units.	NO speakers, reel-to-reel, packaging, cases, covers, wraps or boxes. If broken must be contained in box/bag.	see 6 sites listed on next page
Corrugated cardboard	Corrugated cardboard (wavy middle layer), brown paper bags.	Break down and flatten all boxes.	All sites
Glass bottles & jars	Brown, clear & green glass bottles only. No drinking, Pyrex, or window glass.	Rinse and separate by color. Labels are okay. DO NOT BREAK.	All sites
High-grade paper	Writing, computer, & fax paper in white and pastel colors.	Don't need to remove staples, windows, or adhesives.	Cottage Grove, Glenwood, Florence, Veneta
Household batteries	All button and rechargeable Alkaline, NiCad, Lithium, Silver Oxide, and Mercury batteries.	Modern alkaline batteries AAA-D okay to toss in garbage.	All sites
Juice & milk cartons	Milk cartons & juice boxes.	Rinse and remove plastic lids.	All sites
Lead-acid batteries	All types & sizes of auto and other lead-acid batteries.	None.	All sites
Low-grade paper	Mail, cereal & shoe boxes, paper egg cartons, bright colored paper, wrapping paper, & phone books.	Don't need to remove staples, windows, or adhesives. No cups, plates or paper towels, tissues, diapers, or Kleenex™.	All sites
Magazines	Magazines & inserts.	Remove plastic packaging.	All sites
Motor oil & filters	Motor oil & oil filters. Household only. No farm or business may use these sites.	Store in unbreakable containers. Original containers are not recyclable.	All sites
Newspaper	Newspapers and inserts	None	All sites
Plastic bottles, tubs, jars ONLY	Look for shape not the number. No trays, or other shaped containers. No containers 6oz. or less.	Rinse and remove lids. Lids are garbage.	All sites
Plastic bags & sheeting	Plastic grocery bags, vegetable bags, bread bags, soil, mulch, pellet bags, 6pk rings. No black or trash bags.	Must be clean and dry: turn inside out and shake. No ziplock bags, no food or dirt contamination, bubble wraps must have air removed.	All sites
Plastic milk jugs	Plastic milk jugs.	Rinse and remove lids. Lids are garbage.	All sites
Scrap metal	All metals; steel, brass, copper, & other scrap including appliances (non-cooling units), toasters, water heaters, bed frames, microwaves, lawn mowers (NO gas).	Items must contain over 75% scrap metal. Containers must be visibly punctured from all sides. Drain all fluids.	All sites
Sharps	Needles, scalpels, & other sharp instruments.	Pack in rigid, red, sealed container (red or orange laundry detergent bottles are okay).	All sites
Tin cans	Tin & steel cans.	Rinse! Labels and lids okay.	All sites

Special Instructions for two sites only!

***Sharps Creek Transfer Site** only accepts a commingled blend of the following materials: Newspaper, Magazines, Plastic bottles, tubs & jugs, Cans & foil, Milk cartons. Preparation of these materials must comply with the chart on left. Glass bottles & jars are collected separately. Sharps Creek **does not accept** Scrap metal, Appliances, Propane tanks or Auto batteries.

***Walton Transfer Site** **does not accept** Scrap metal, Appliances, Propane tanks or Auto batteries.

Items With Required Fees

Due to the high costs of recycling certain items, the items here can be recycled at rural recycling sites for a fee.

Materials	Accepted	Preparation	Fee (Subject to change)
Appliances	Refrigerators, air conditioners, freezers, & heat pumps. All units that contain freon. No commercial units. All sites (except the above*)	Remove any food. Do not cut cords or drain freon.	\$15 each
Propane tanks	All types (maximum size, 10 gal.). All sites (except the above*)	None.	Up to 10 gal-\$4
Tires	Passenger Tires only. Maximum 22 inch diameter (All tires measured at rim). No more than 10 tires per visit. All Sites	No commercial quantities & no commercial purpose tires.	Up to 17" tire: \$2, with rim \$3; 17-22" tire: \$6, with rim \$10.
Wood waste	Lumber, shakes, pressboard, pegboard, plywood, lath, pallets, panels, & wood furniture. Nails & screws are okay. Cottage Grove, Florence, Glenwood & Veneta only	No railroad ties. No hardware larger than your thumb. No foam core or formica or plastic.	3 cans-3 cu yd-\$13.50 Over 3 cu yd-\$7 per yd Commercial only-\$62 per ton
Yard debris	Grass, brush, leaves, garden waste, limbs up to 20" dia. Cottage Grove, Florence, Glenwood & Veneta only	No garbage or plastic bags.	Same as wood waste.

TVs, computers, monitors and laptops are collected at six transfer stations:

Glenwood Oakridge Cottage Grove Veneta Florence Vida

All Goodwill stores also collect these materials using the same preparation guidelines (see chart on left).

All dismantled and commercial units must go to one of these local electronics recyclers (fees may apply):

NextStep Recycling
541-686-2366
www.nextsteprecycling.org

Garten Services, Inc.
541-868-1550
www.garten.org

Did you know...

- *Making paper from recycled fiber generates 75% less air pollution.*
- *Aluminum made from recycled cans uses 95% less energy than if made from virgin (bauxite) ore.*
- *The amount of tin ore left in the world will last only 31 years if use grows at projected rates.*
- *One pint of used motor oil can create a poisonous slick one-acre in size.*
- *30% of municipal solid waste is made up of packaging.*

Avoiding over-packaged items saves you money at both the grocery store and at the disposal site.





Lane County Public Works
Waste Management Division
3100 East 17th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97403

Recycler's Guide to Plastics Recycling



The value of plastics recycling is growing by leaps and bounds but not all plastic can be set out at the curb. One-third of all plastics put in recycling bins are not recyclable curbside. Please help recycle more by following the guidelines inside.



**Lane County Public Works
Waste Management Division**

Plastics: Numbers alone don't work to determine recyclability.

If it's not a BOTTLE, TUB, JAR OR JUG, then it's NOT recyclable in mixed plastic collections.

(This includes curbside collections, contact your hauler for details)

The value of plastics recycling is growing, but not all plastic can be recycled. Please help recycle more by following the guidelines:

- **Identify if it is a bottle, tub, jar or jug shape.** If it is NOT one of these shapes, look for a recycler under "Where to Take Other Plastics" in this brochure, or toss it in the garbage.
- Remove and throw away caps, lids, spray pumps, or any other attachments. These items contaminate the recycling.
- Rinse the container! You don't need to remove labels.
- Do NOT crush. Do not nest containers (unless they are same thing).



The Recycle Symbol does NOT indicate that an item is recyclable in your area.



It only indicates what an item is made of.

YES!

RECYCLE these plastic containers. Rinse before recycling.

- Soft drink bottles
- Milk, juice, & water jugs
- Margarine tubs
- Liquid detergent bottles
- Shampoo & conditioner bottles
- Windshield fluid bottles

• Bags & film, in separate bin at transfer stations

NO!

DON'T RECYCLE See next page for recycle options.

- Meat trays
- Loose lids, caps, & spray pumps
- Food storage containers
- Tray or flexible plastics
- Toys
- Garden hose
- Lawn furniture
- Motor oil bottles
- Pesticide containers
- Prescription bottles
- Plastic labeled "Bio" or #7

Recycling Plastic in Lane County

Why Only Bottles, Tubs, Jars and Jugs?



The chasing arrows numbering system for plastic containers was introduced over 20 years ago to help recyclers sort plastics by their main ingredient (resin) type, which is necessary to recycle it.

Each number represents a different type of plastic resin. Plastic resin is only recyclable IF it is desired by a manufacturer who can re-use it to make new products.

The number system worked well for many years. Until, that is, manufacturers began inventing so many new ways to change and shape plastics into new packaging options.

The science and mechanics of shaping plastic resins into product shapes are such that once a resin is manipulated into a shape it is changed forever and it cannot be combined with other shapes to be recycled, even if the resin is the same! (Much like a fried egg cannot be recycled into a hard-boiled egg).



So the numbers alone are not enough—**shape is now important** to describe what can and cannot be recycled.

Here's an example: PET #1 plastic resin is made into water bottles by heating it to high temperatures and injection molding it. But the same resin can be melted to a lower temperature in the thermoforming process to make a tray. These two plastic items are made from the same base resin (#1 PET) but are **not** both equally recyclable because the different shaping processes create different plastic. Many manufacturers will pay for #1 bottles to make new products, but very few are willing to pay for #1 trays at this time.

Manufacturers need very large quantities of a single material in a consistent supply to make their products. In order to supply this, recyclers can use sorting systems to separate resin types, IF the material is the correct shape. When plastic trays contaminate the bottles that a manufacturer purchases as their raw material, their products will have flaws and will not be marketable.

Compostable Plastics are NOT Recyclable.

If your container has a #7 or the PLA marking, it should NOT be recycled with any plastic recycling program listed here—regardless of its shape.

This new type of plastic may have composting options when delivered to a commercial compost facility, but it is a terrible contaminant to recycling other plastics.

Contact Lane County's Waste Reduction Specialist if you have more questions regarding plastics recycling in Lane County: 541-682-4339.

For more information about plastic recycling, call: Lane County Waste Reduction Specialist at: 541-682-4339.



1 - PET/PETE (polyethylene terephthalate)
Beverage bottles, jars, food trays,



2 - HDPE (high density polyethylene)
Milk jugs, bottles, yogurt tubs, grocery bags.



3 - V (Vinyl) or PVC
Cooking oil bottles, meat wrap, window, pipe, cables.



4 - LDPE (low density polyethylene)
Bags-produce, bread & flexible package shrink wrap.



5 - PP (polypropylene)
Yogurt tubs, straws, syrup bottles, margarine tubs.



6 - PS (polystyrene) Can be foamed or rigid
Meat trays, egg cartons, cups, CD cases, desk organizers.



7 - OTHER (this is for **All** other materials & combinations), compostable, PLA, tennis ball tubes.

Where to Take Other Plastics That Are Recyclable

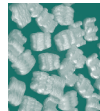
Do NOT place the following items in the curbside bins or mixed plastic collections!

Plastic bags—MUST be clean and dry. Recyclable at most grocery chains and Lane County disposal sites (www.plasticbagrecycling.org). Commercial quantities call International Paper Recycling at 541-744-4100 or Agriplas Recycling, 503-390-2381.



Plastic buckets, toys, structures, furniture, Rubbermaid type containers—Call: International Paper at 541-744-4100.

Packing peanuts—Must be clean and dry. Accepted for reuse at packaging and mailing stores. Or, call The Peanut Hotline at 800-828-2214.



Block foam (Styrofoam™)—Households can recycle small quantities of Styrofoam™ at no charge. St. Vincent de Paul accepts block foam and peanuts, NO food containers, trays or cups. Small fee for businesses. Call: 541-345-0595

Flower pots and trays—Recyclable at Glenwood Disposal Site only. Reusable at BRING Recycling, 541-746-3023, & ReStore 541-344-4809. Commercial quantities call: International Paper Recycling at 541-744-4100 or Agriplas Recycling at 503-390-2381



Media plastics—CDs, DVDs and Clear Jewel Cases only. Cases must be separated from media. Recyclable at Glenwood Disposal Site & NextStep, 541-686-2366. Commercial quantities accepted at International Paper, 541-744-4100 and Agriplas Recycling, 503-390-2381



Lane County Recycling Guide

YES
NO

Picture Guide



Photos are
representative
and not
all-inclusive

All materials
must be clean
and free of
debris

Antifreeze	17
Aseptic Beverage & Soup Boxes...	9
Auto Batteries	15
Cans & Foil	2
Corrugated Cardboard	11
Electronic Waste	13
Glass, Jars & Bottles	1
High Grade Paper	8
Household Batteries	16
Low Grade Paper	7
Newspaper	10
Milk Jugs	4
Motor Oil & Oil Filters	18
Plastic (Bottles, Tubs, Jars, Jugs)...	3
Plastic Plant Pots & Trays...	5
Plastic Bags	5
Propane Tanks	21
Sharps—Needles	14
Scrap Metal	12
Wood Waste.....	19
Yard Debris	20

NOT currently
accepted

YES Glass Jars & Bottles

ALL SITES

- Rinse
- Remove lids
- Labels okay
- Separate by colors: brown, clear & green



NO



lids



Pyrex®



window glass



**drinking
glass**



**light
bulbs**

1

YES

Cans & Foil

Tin/Steel Cans • Aluminum

All SITES

(SEPARATE TIN/STEEL CANS FROM ALUMINUM)

(USE A MAGNET, it attracts tin/steel cans)

- Rinse
- Lids on or off
- Labels okay



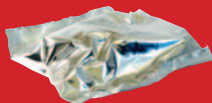
**MUST BE
100%
EMPTY**



NO

aluminized plastic bags

NO DIRTY CONTAINERS



2

YES Plastic

Bottles, Tubs, Jars & Jugs

ALL SITES

- Rinse
- Drip dry
- Remove caps & lids



NO

lids



(place in provided separate container)

- other shapes
- to-go plastic containers
- containers less than 6 oz.
- compostable (#7 PLA)



Styrofoam



buckets



3

YES

Milk Jugs

"natural" HDPE bottles / jugs
("NATURAL" = SEE-THROUGH)

ALL SITES

(PUT IN MIXED PLASTIC IF SEPARATE BIN IS NOT AVAILABLE)

- Rinse
- Drip dry
- Remove caps/lids



NO

- small containers (less than 6oz.)
- solid white jugs



(place these in "mixed" plastics)

4

YES Plastic Bags

ALL SITES: EXCEPT SHARPS CREEK

- Completely remove contents
- Turn inside out & shake to clean



NO



**air bubble
packs**

(unless ALL air is removed)



**bubble
wrap**



**trash bags
black bags**

5

YES Plastic Plant Pots & Trays (all shapes and sizes)

COLLECTED AT GLENWOOD ONLY!

- Must be free of dirt

**Not Accepted
At This Time**



NO

- dirt

YES Low Grade Paper

All SITES

(RURAL SITES HAVE SEPARATE BIN FOR MAGAZINES)

- Flatten cereal boxes
- Remove plastic liners & wrapping
- Open mail & remove plastic & other contaminants



NO FOOD PAPERS of any kind:
No plates, cups, napkins, to-go
boxes, frozen food boxes, etc.



tissue, diapers,
or paper towels



7

YES High Grade Paper

COLLECTED SEPARATELY AT GLENWOOD & FLORENCE.
ALL OTHER SITES, PUT IN LOW GRADE PAPER BIN.



NO fluorescent or bright colored paper, glossy paper, catalogs or magazines



recycle THESE in Low Grade Paper

8

YES

ALL SITES

Aseptic Beverage & Soup Boxes

Paper Milk Cartons

- Rinse
- Dry
- Remove lids & straws



NO

frozen food cartons



beverage pouches

9

YES Newspaper

ALL SITES

- All newspaper, ads & paper inserts



NO

- plastic wrappers/bags
- non-paper free samples or promotions
- brown paper bags

10

YES **Corrugated Cardboard** & Brown Paper Bags

ALL SITES

- Look for wavy inner layer: 
- Remove contents & flatten boxes



NO

- other paper boards or packing material



dirty pizza boxes



waxed
cardboard

11

YES

Scrap Metal

Items that are 75% metal or more

ALL SITES: EXCEPT SHARPS CREEK

- Barrels, containers & tanks must have ends removed or fist-size holes visible from all sides
- Empty all fluids



Nails and
small stuff
(use barrel
provided)



(REMOVE GLASS PLATE)

NO

- pressurized containers
- refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, water coolers, heat pumps, dehumidifiers



liquids

12

YES Electronic Waste

**ONLY ACCEPTED @ COTTAGE GROVE, FLORENCE,
GLENWOOD, OAKRIDGE, VENETA & VIDA!**

- Keyboards, printers, mice
- Phones
- Stereos
- TVs, VCRs, DVDs
- Other media electronics



**Maximum
7 items
per visit**



NO



- commercial or industrial units
- floor-standing-copiers
- no speakers, reel-to-reel, or packaging
- broken or dismantled items must be contained in bag or box
(fees may apply)

YES

Sharps (Needles)

Lancets & other medical sharps

ALL SITES: EXCEPT SHARPS CREEK

- Pack in rigid, red, sealed container (red or orange laundry detergent container okay)
- Make sure lid is secure
- Household sources only



NO

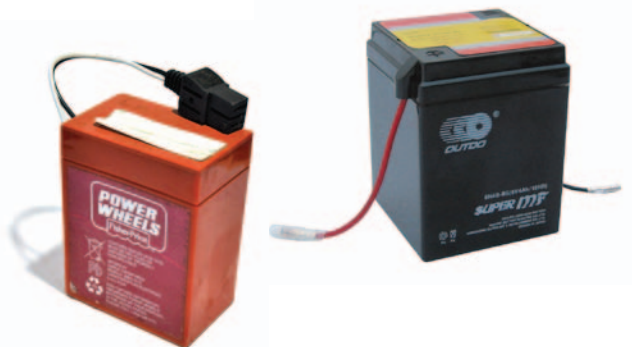
- other containers such as glass, milk jugs or non-rigid containers
- material from commercial sources, clinics, etc.

YES

ALL SITES:
EXCEPT
SHARPS CREEK

Auto Batteries

All types & sizes of
auto & other
lead-acid batteries

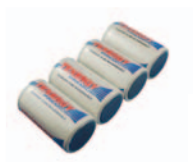


YES

ALL SITES: EXCEPT
SHARPS CREEK

Household Batteries

- All button & rechargeable batteries
- All NiCad, Lithium, Silver Oxide & Mercury batteries
- Alkaline batteries older than 1996



NO

- alkaline batteries made after 1996 Sizes AAA-D (okay to toss in garbage)
- commercial or industrial batteries



16

YES Antifreeze *Place on cart or pour into drums at rural sites*

ALL SITES: EXCEPT SHARPS CREEK

- Store in unbreakable containers
- Secure lid

For
Residential
Use only

Maximum
15 gallons



Note: Original empty antifreeze containers are NOT recyclable

NO • contaminants (oil, fuel, etc.)

YES

Motor Oil *place on cart*
Oil Filters *place in drum*
or place into drums at rural sites

ALL SITES:
EXCEPT
SHARPS CREEK

- Store in unbreakable containers with secure lid

For
Residential
Use only

Maximum
15 gallons



Note: Original empty motor oil containers are NOT recyclable

NO

- contaminants
- business or farm collection
- brake fluid
- gasoline/diesel/solvents
- water
- vegetable oil

YES

Wood Waste

fee item, see your fee collector

ONLY ACCEPTED @ COTTAGE GROVE, FLORENCE, GLENWOOD!

- Broken furniture
- Painted wood
- Particle board
- Pallets
- pressure treated wood
- Wood with nails or screws



NO



- formica laminated wood
- foam core or plastic coated wood
- hardware bigger than your thumb
- mixed materials
- railroad ties



19

YES

Yard Debris

fee item, see your fee collector

**ONLY ACCEPTED @ COTTAGE GROVE, FLORENCE
& GLENWOOD!**

- Cut grass
- Brush
- Leaves
- Limbs under 12" diameter



NO

- limbs over 12" diameter
- stumps, and root wads (accepted in wood waste if dirt-free, or place in garbage)
- lumber



20

YES

ALL SITES:
EXCEPT
SHARPS CREEK

Propane Tanks & Disposable Helium Tanks (No other compression tanks)

fee item, see your fee collector



NO

- other containers or product types

21