



# 2007 RESOURCE CONSERVATION GUIDE

- ✓ Reduce
- ✓ Reuse
- ✓ Recycle

**A SPECIAL PULLOUT SECTION OF THE NEBLINE**

Prepared by the University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension in Lancaster County and the City of Lincoln Recycling Office



## Earth Day Reminds Us to “Think Globally and Act Locally”

Sunday, April 22, is the 37th anniversary of Earth Day. It is a day set aside to reflect about our environment and how we affect the environment. In the 1970s, environmentalists used the slogan “think globally and act locally.” That sentiment is still important today. Each of us in our daily actions impact the environment either positively or negatively. The purpose of this guide is to help you think about our environment and offer tips on how we can become better resource managers.

**The U.S. lifestyle accounts for 40 percent of the global consumption of resources!** People around the world want a similar lifestyle, but there are simply not enough resources in the world to provide six billion people with the goods and services we enjoy here.

**Our challenge is to “think globally and act locally” to bring about simple changes that allow us to save money and conserve resources.** Are there things you can do to save energy? For example, turning your thermostat down a degree or two in the winter and up a degree or two in the summer. Are there things in your daily life you can do to conserve water? For example, reducing your time in the shower or using a low-flow shower head. Are there things you can do to reduce the waste you generate? For example, buying items at the grocery store in bulk rather than individual packaged items.

Please take this insert and put it in a place you can refer to during the year. This Earth Day make a pledge to become a better resource manager.

## The Important First Step is “Reduce”

We all know how important it is to recycle. But let’s stop and think about why we recycle. For many people, it’s to reduce waste and save landfill space. By recycling, we don’t have to throw things away, helping us to conserve our precious resources. Recycling is working, but recycling alone cannot solve all of our solid waste problems.

Remember the three “R’s”: reduce, reuse and recycle. Which one comes first? It’s reduce. And it’s first for a reason. **It’s better not to create waste than to have to figure out what to do with it.** As Benjamin Franklin said, “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.”

**Our challenge is to bring about simple changes that allow us to save money and conserve resources.**

While being more important, waste reduction is perhaps the most difficult of the three R’s. It requires us to change our lifestyles and rethink how our daily actions impact the environment. In 1960, when the globe had half the current population, the average American produced approximately 2.5 pounds of trash per day. Today the average American produces more than 4.5 pounds of trash per day. The American lifestyle is the most resource intensive on the planet. Even with higher recycling rates, we have not been able to keep up with consumption.

Did you know in 2006, City Solid Waste Operations staff estimate roughly 304,000 tons of waste was disposed of by Lincoln and Lancaster County residents? This represents 2,294 pounds of garbage per person for the year. In 2000, we produced 2,311 pounds of garbage per person for the year. The rate of garbage disposal per person has dropped. However, more waste is generated per person in Lincoln than cities in European countries such as Germany

or in Pacific Rim countries such as Japan.

Remember when we only got one telephone directory? Today we get four from different companies. Help stop the waste. Choose a directory you want to use and contact the other firms and ask them not to deliver a directory to your home or business.

We should not only be concerned about the volume of solid waste we generate each year, but we should also be concerned about the toxicity of our waste. According to USEPA, Americans generate 1.6 million tons of household hazardous waste each year. The average American home has accumulated as much as 100 pounds of household hazardous waste. This household hazardous waste can also cause health problems. Over five million poison exposures occur each year in the U.S. Roughly 92 percent of these poisonings occur in the home and 53 percent involve children under the age of six. **Much of this waste and many of the injuries could be eliminated through the purchase of less toxic alternative materials.**

## EcoStores: Great for the Environment and Your Budget

Your next remodeling project could do more than improve your living environment. It could also help improve the natural environment and give a boost to your bottom line.

In May 2005, EcoStores Nebraska introduced a new building materials concept to Lincoln-area weekend warriors and professional builders at its 13,000-square-foot warehouse store at 530 West P Street. EcoStores collects and resells quality, salvageable construction materials, equipment and systems as part of its mission to reduce the waste of natural resources.

“About 135 million tons of construction and demolition waste is annually dumped into our landfills,” said W. Cecil Steward, founder and director of the store. “Much of the waste is composed of usable and even high-quality materials, including leftover construction materials that are often virtually unused.”

Steward says he hopes to keep some of that waste from going to the local landfills by offering individuals, contractors and building companies an alternative destination for used or overstock materials as well as an alternative source for building supplies.



EcoStores’ inventory includes doors.

It’s also a great destination for weekend “do-it-yourselfers.”

“If you’re remodeling your kitchen, rather than throw out the sink, the countertop or the cupboards, you can bring them to us. We’ll take them if they’re in usable condition, and chances are we might have something in stock to replace them,” he said.

The incentives for builders large and small go beyond helping the environment. Steward said donors of materials will get a receipt for tax deductions, and buyers will

find a wide variety of building materials that can be purchased at half or less of their retail cost.

EcoStores’ diverse and rapidly growing inventory includes all shapes, sizes and styles of doors and windows; wood trim, boards, paneling and flooring; office furniture including desks, dividers and file/storage cabinets; kitchen and bathroom fixtures including sinks, tubs and cabinets; electrical fittings and fixtures including ceiling fans; a wide range of commercial shelving and many other building and construction-related items.

EcoStores also features new, unused overstock items from building retailers as well as materials and fixtures collected by deconstruction teams from the Nebraska Center for Sustainable Construction (NCSC), which operates EcoStores. NCSC deconstruction teams are trained to dismantle and reuse materials and fixtures from whole or partial buildings. The NCSC also conducts job training and educational programs for sustainable, green construction methods.

### ECOSTORES NEBRASKA

530 West P Street  
(402) 477-3606  
www.ecostoresne.org  
Hours: Mon–Fri, Noon to 6 p.m.  
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
Sundays & Holidays, closed



In 2006, roughly 304,000 tons of waste was disposed of by Lincoln and Lancaster County residents — this represents 2,294 pounds of garbage per person for the year.

# Recycling is Best Option for Disposing of Computers

Old computers and other electronic devices are the fastest growing portion of our waste stream. A household computer is expected to last 3-5 years; while in a business environment, a computer's life expectancy is about 2 years. Studies show more than 315 million desktop and laptop computers will become obsolete in the United States within a few years. That's roughly one computer for every person in the U.S. and the problem will only get worse. As technology becomes more advanced, people will continue to upgrade their electronic devices such as TV's and computers.

Computers commonly contain over a dozen metals ranging from precious to hazardous. They can actually be a very valuable resource when they are recycled. Precious metals found inside such as platinum, silver and especially gold have a high value. One metric ton of circuit boards and other electronic scrap from computers contain more gold than that recovered from 17 tons of gold ore.

The hazardous side of e-waste has become a global concern for human health and the environment. High amounts of lead, mercury and cadmium and other metals have classified e-waste as hazardous, therefore, complicating the disposal process for old computers. Along with the 315 million computers becoming obsolete, will come over 1.2 billion pounds of lead. The dangers to humans, plants, animals and the environment of these heavy metals are well known and why the disposal of this material is an issue of growing concern. In Lincoln, businesses are not allowed



to dispose of their computer equipment in the landfill. Households are exempt from these regulations and may dispose of them in the landfill.

So what happens to obsolete computers? It is believed that 75% of obsolete computers are stored by their owners because they are perceived to have some value. The remainder are recycled or put in a landfill. Many of those being stored are eventually disposed of as well. Recycling is always the best option for disposing of computers.

The Lincoln Recycling Office encourages those with old computers to recycle or reuse their equipment. See list at right for local organizations which accept computer donations and local businesses which recycle computers. Generally, households will need to deliver their computers to a local recycler. However, businesses which have a larger quantity of computer equipment can have businesses come to their facility and pick up the equipment for a fee.

If you have additional questions about computer recycling, please contact the recycling hotline at 441-8215.

## Computer Donations

### CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

488-2040, ext. 420

Computer requirements: P4, 128MB. Will accept laser printers. Flat screen monitors only.

### CRAYONS TO COMPUTERS, LINCOLN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

c/o Ventures in Partnership  
436-1012

Computer requirements: P4, 512MB. Flat screen monitors only.

### LINCOLN ACTION PROGRAM

210 "O" Street  
471-4528

www.lincoln-action.org  
Accepts all computers, Pentium or newer.

### SMDS, INC.

6005 Aylesworth Avenue  
464-4357

www.sdmsinc.com

## Residential Computer Recycling

### COMPUTER RENAISSANCE

330 N. 48 Street, Suite B  
465-4040

Fees apply.

### SCHROCK INNOVATIONS

7160 S. 29 Street  
423-9595

Fees apply.

### TECHWARE RECYCLING

1835 W. "O" Street  
499-3103

Fees apply.

## Business Computer Recycling

### A-TEC RECYCLING

Des Moines, IA  
(800) 551-4912

www.a-tec-recycling.com

### CP RECOVERY

Omaha, NE  
(888) 411-6975, (402) 339-1513

www.cprecovery.com

### ELECTRONIC RECYCLERS

Omaha, NE  
(402) 658-9682

### MERCURY WASTE SOLUTIONS

Roseville, MN  
(651) 628-9370, (877) 636-6514

www.mwsi.com

### MIDWEST ELECTRONIC RECOVERY

Walford, IA  
(319) 846-2000

www.ewasterecycle.com

### MIDWEST LAMP RECYCLING, INC.

Madison, WI  
(800) 311-9636

www.budgetlampreclaimers.com

### NUGENESIS, INC.

Mooreville, IN  
(317) 834-8200, (800) 487-1010

### TECHWARE RECYCLING

1835 West "O" Street, Lincoln, NE  
(402) 499-3103

### UNIVAR USA, INC.

Omaha, NE  
(800) 909-4897

www.chemcare.com

## Who To Contact For More Information

### CITY OF LINCOLN

- Recycling Operations (recycling hotline) – 441-8215

- Solid Waste Operations (landfill disposal information) 441-8102

- Wastewater Operations (wastewater or sewer assistance) 441-7961

- Water Production & Distribution (water distribution, quality or conservation steps) – 441-7571

- Watershed Management (storm drain, erosion control or mud in street) 441-4959

- Parks and Recreation Department (parks and green space) – 441-7847  
<http://lincoln.ne.gov>

### LINCOLN-LANCASTER COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

- Hazardous Waste (assistance for households and businesses) 441-8021

- Air Quality – 441-8040

- Keep Lincoln and Lancaster County Beautiful – 441-8035  
<http://lincoln.ne.gov>

### WASTECAP OF NEBRASKA

(Business recycling assistance) 436-2383

<http://wastecapne.org>

### UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN EXTENSION IN LANCASTER COUNTY

(Information on recycling, yard waste alternatives, agricultural pesticide container recycling, and more.) 441-7180

<http://lancaster.unl.edu>

## Reduce Hazardous Waste For Home

The best way to protect your home from toxic materials is to keep them out of the home. To keep these materials out of the home, buy less hazardous materials.

When deciding which products to buy, read the labels on the products. If the product label says the product can be cleaned up with water, the product probably is not toxic or hazardous. A good example of this type of product is latex paint. The paint can label will say you can clean brushes and your hands with soap and water. Latex paint is less hazardous and less toxic.

### Hazardous Products

Products are considered hazardous if they are:

- **Flammable or Combustible:** They can easily ignite.
- **Explosive or Reactive:** They can detonate or explode through exposure to heat, sudden shock or pressure.
- **Corrosive:** They can cause a chemical reaction that can burn or destroy living tissue or other materials.
- **Toxic:** They are capable of causing injury or death through ingestion, inhalation or skin absorption.

### Read the Label

Labels of hazardous products are required by law to include certain warnings. Hazardous product labels often list the principal hazards such as "flammable," "causes burns to skin and eyes," or "vapor harmful." Key words to look for are called "Signal Words." Signal words indicate the level of toxicity of the

product. Purchase the products with the safest or lowest level of hazard.

- **No Word:** if the labels contain no signal word or special warnings, or if it explains you can use water or soap in clean up, the product is safe to use.
- **Caution:** the product is slightly toxic. This product with this signal word on the label is not as safe as the first product but is safer to use than products with any other signal word on the label.
- **Warning:** the product is moderately toxic. This product is more hazardous than one with "caution" on the label.
- **Danger:** The product is highly toxic, corrosive or extremely flammable.
- **Poison:** The product is highly toxic.

### Minimize Your Risk

Make sure the product you want to buy poses the lowest level of risk by reading and understanding the label. Purchase the product with the lowest

level signal word. If the label does not contain words like "Flammable," "Corrosive," "Explosive," "Reactive," "Poison" "Toxic," or "Hazardous," the product may be safe to use.

The words "natural" or "organic" do not indicate a safe product. A product labeled "all natural ingredients" can still contain hazardous materials. If you feel uncomfortable with the ingredients or the instructions for use, do not purchase the product.

Accidental ingestion of certain products or breathing fumes can cause injury or death. Keep away from small children and pets. If you can't keep children or pets away from it, do not buy it. Many labels will specifically say to keep out of the reach of children. Many lawn products warn to keep children and pets off the lawn for a period of time after applying product.

## Businesses Toxics Reduction

The best way for businesses to avoid the health risks and costs of hazardous materials is to reduce or eliminate the materials.

The first step is to reduce the amount of hazardous materials businesses own or use. Some people will read the directions on a product and use twice as much as is recommended. They believe more is better or will work faster. The amount not needed to do the job is waste. A smart choice is to buy material just before it is needed. Don't buy large quantities and store them on site, doing so invites dangerous accidents. Buying what is needed when it is needed, reduces the risk of accidents.

The second step is to reduce the hazard. Buy materials least hazardous or toxic possible to do the job. Many manufacturers now make citrus-based or water-based solvents. Buy latex and water-based paints. Avoid products that have the words "warning," "danger" or "poison" on the label. If a product requires users to have special training or protective equipment, that is a potentially hazardous product.

Solvent substitution information is available on several Web sites:

- The Solvent Alternative Guide (SAGE) at <http://clean.rti.org>
- Enviro\$en\$e at <http://es.epa.gov>
- The Western Regional Pollution Prevention Network (WRPPN) at <http://www.wrppn.org/irta>

**Buy materials least hazardous or toxic possible to do the job.**

# Lincoln's LinGro Recycles Grass and Leaves

## What is LinGro?

LinGro is produced primarily from grass clippings, leaves and wood chips. These materials are blended by the Public Works and Utilities Department, Solid Waste Operations. Constant monitoring is performed on all materials to ensure a consistent and high-quality product.

LinGro is a humus-like material high in organic matter. It is screened with a 1/2 inch screen to ensure uniform texture. It generally has the following characteristics:

- Total Nitrogen (N): 1.2-3.3 percent
- Phosphorus (P): 0.3-0.4 percent
- Potassium (K): 1.0-2.1 percent
- pH: 7.5-7.8

## Benefits of Using LinGro as a Soil Amendment

The clay soils that exist in Lincoln and Lancaster County can benefit from incorporating LinGro. The main advantage to LinGro is its ability to improve the soil structure. The clay soils found in Lincoln and Lancaster County are improved in the following ways.

- Increased water holding capacity of the soil.
- Addition of beneficial soil micro organisms.
- Decreased bulk density of the soils.
- Increased soil porosity.

Plants will benefit from the use of LinGro when it is properly incorporated into the soil. Among the benefits are:

- Increased root and leaf development.
- Increased flower, fruit or vegetable production.
- Increased health and vigor enabling the plant to better resist attacks of diseases and insects.

Turf also benefits from the use of LinGro properly incorporated into the soil. In addition to the benefits listed



Lincoln's 16-acre yard waste compost facility receives about 20,000 tons of grass, leaves and brush each year.

above, turf becomes denser and have a darker green color when compost is used. Homeowners can also benefit through water conservation because less water runs off the yard and instead is absorbed into the root zone of the turf. Building soil health—the structure,

organic content and diverse life of the soil—is the key to growing healthy, vigorous grass that out-competes most weeds, resists disease, stands up to drought and is easy to care for.



## How to Obtain LinGro

Each spring the City of Lincoln sets aside a certain quantity of LinGro for distribution to the public at no cost. The material is available at the 48th Street Transfer Station, 5101 North 48th Street. The material is available on a first-come, first-served basis and individuals must self-load the compost.

Individuals and businesses may order LinGro directly from the City of Lincoln's compost facility. There is a

\$6 per cubic yard charge for the compost plus a delivery fee of \$50 per dump truck load. Delivery will be made anywhere in Lancaster County. Individuals may also arrange their own transportation

of the material. Individuals will need to pre-pay for the material and delivery. Persons can place an order by calling any of the following:

- Bluff Road Landfill and Compost Facility: 441-8102
- Transfer Station Supervisor: 441-8336
- Recycling Coordinator: 441-7043

## Woodchips Also Available

Woodchips can also be obtained directly through the City of Lincoln's compost facility. There is a \$5 per cubic yard charge for the woodchips plus delivery. For more information, call 441-8102.

## LinGro Recommended Application Rates

LinGro is the natural choice for improving the quality of your soil and turf. LinGro should be incorporated into the root zone of plants and turf to be most effective. For every inch of compost applied, till into six inches of soil. In heavy clay soils, it is recommended the soil be tilled first, then apply compost followed by another rototilling. This ensures the compost is thoroughly dispersed in the root zone.

**Established Lawns**—Aerate the lawn and broadcast spread LinGro approximately 1/8 to 1/4 inch deep and water thoroughly. Some professionals use a 60/40 mix of compost and sand or topsoil, which is heavier than pure compost and settles into aeration holes or thatch layers more readily. Repeat spring and fall on cool

season lawns. One cubic yard of LinGro will cover 1,296 square foot area.

**New Lawns (prior to seeding or sodding)**—Apply one-inch of LinGro over the area to be seeded or sodded. Additional compost may be applied. For every inch of compost, till 4 to 6 inches into the soil. One cubic yard of LinGro will cover a 325 square foot area. Many times home builders will dig out a basement for the home and apply the soil on the homeowners lot. For heavy clay soils it is recommended the clay soils be rototilled prior to application of the compost.

**Flower and Vegetable Gardens**—In spring or fall, apply a one to two inch layer of LinGro over the entire garden area and till into 6 to 12 inches of soil. For established

perennial flower beds, apply one inch layer of LinGro and mix lightly with existing soil. When thinning perennials mix compost thoroughly with soil in planting area.

**Trees and Shrubs**—Apply 1 to 2 inch layer of LinGro on the surface of the ground in a radius not to exceed the drip line of the plant. For best results aerate prior to application.

**House Plant Potting Mix**—LinGro generally has an alkaline pH. It may be necessary to add aluminum sulfate or some other form of water soluble acidifier in potting mixes for pH sensitive plants. Mix thoroughly (amounts listed by volume): two parts LinGro; three parts top soil; two parts peat moss; one part sand or vermiculite.

# Compost Has Many Uses

## Mulch

In nature, plants and trees drop leaves that accumulate at their bases. Every year, a new layer is added while the old layers start to decompose. This is leaf mold and it is a form of compost. What nature is doing is providing a protective layer over the roots of plants. This layer of vegetative material protects the bare soil during the summer months by reducing soil temperature, suppressing weed growth and reducing soil moisture loss. Compost can do the same thing in gardens and landscapes.

To prepare any area for mulching, first clear away grass or weeds that might grow up through the mulch. Make sure to remove the roots of tough perennial weeds.

When using compost as a mulch in flower beds, vegetable gardens, landscape beds or lawns, screen the finished compost. A simple screen can be made using 1/2-inch mesh hardware cloth and attaching it to a wooden frame. Place the screen over a wheelbarrow or other container and sift the compost into it. The large pieces left behind can go into your next compost pile as an activator, introducing the necessary microorganisms.

Cover the garden or bed area with screened compost to a depth of one to two inches. When applying compost on a lawn, be sure it is finely ground or sifted. There is less of a chance of smothering the lawn. A 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth works even better. One

way to incorporate the compost is to aerate the sod, then apply a 1/8-inch to 1/4-inch covering of fine compost. Use a rake to distribute the compost into the corings. When mulching around trees and shrubs, screening may not be necessary. This is really a matter of aesthetic desire.

## Soil Amendment

When starting a new garden soil, amending is recommended before planting. It is so much easier to add compost now than it is after the garden is planted. Cover the garden area with 1 to 2 inches of compost and till it into the upper six inches of the soil. If the garden is already established and you want to incorporate compost deeply into the soil, your options are limited.

With perennials, every time a new plant is added to the garden or an old one is divided, add compost. With annuals, add compost every spring. Loosen up the entire area where annuals will be planted and work in compost.

Around existing trees it may be difficult to incorporate into the upper six inches of the soil. Drill 1- to 2-inch diameter holes 12 inches deep in the soil throughout the tree canopy and beyond at 18-inch spacing. Fill the bottom of each hole with recommended rates of dry fertilizer and then top off the holes with compost. For shrubs, the holes only need to be drilled 8 to 10 inches deep. This treatment should supply nutrients for two to three years.

## Using Compost in Potting Mixes

Blend fine-textured compost into potting mixtures. However, make sure the compost does not make up more than one quarter of the potting mixture's volume. Plants growing in containers are entirely reliant on the water and nutrients provided in the potting mix. Compost is excellent for container growing mixes, because it stores moisture effectively and provides a variety of nutrients not typically supplied in commercial fertilizers or soil-free potting mixes. Fertilize containers on a regular basis to provide the high volume of nutrients they need. Finely sifted compost can also be used in seed starting mixtures.

## Compost Tea

An old fashioned way of providing liquid fertilizer for plants is to brew compost tea. Similar to manure tea, compost tea gives plants a good dose of nutrients. Compost tea works especially well for providing nutrients to new transplants and young seedlings. To make compost tea fill a burlap sack or an old pillow case with finished compost

and secure the open end. Place in a tub, barrel or watering can filled with water. Agitate for a few minutes and then let it steep for a few days. Water will leach out nutrients from the compost and the mixture will take on the color of tea. Spray or pour compost tea on and around plants. Use the bag of compost for several batches. Afterwards, simply empty the bag's contents onto the garden.



To screen compost, place a 1/2-inch mesh screen over a wheelbarrow and sift the compost into it.

# Recycling is Easy and Conserves Resources

One of the easiest things for people to do to help conserve resources is to recycle. If you currently don't recycle, please start. If you recycle aluminum cans or newspapers, you can recycle other items such as glass bottles, #1 or #2 plastic containers, cardboard or junk mail. If you recycle at home, consider starting a recycling program at work. If you recycle at work, consider starting to recycle at home.

In fiscal year (FY) 2005-06 a total of 6,681 tons of recyclables were collected at the recycling drop-off sites in Lincoln and Lancaster County. This represents a 10.6 percent increase over the 6,042 tons of material collected in FY 2001-02. The amount of material recycled last fiscal year represents an all-time high for the amount of recyclables collected through the drop-off program.

Not only does recycling conserve limited resources, it also saves valuable landfill space. Since 1992, government sponsored recycling programs have added close to 4 years to the life of the landfill. If we stopped recycling and let everything be buried in the landfill we would close the landfill seven years sooner, in 2023 instead of the current projection of 2030.

In the first two years of the decade we saw a 5 percent decline in the amount of material recycled at the drop-off sites. **We are very pleased we have reversed that trend and more material is being recycled.** We'd like to continue this increase, and in order to accomplish it, we need your help. Make a pledge and increase the amount of material you recycle and buy recycled-content products.

For more information on recycling, please check our Web site at [www.lincoln.ne.gov](http://www.lincoln.ne.gov). Type in the keyword recycle. You can also contact the recycling office at 441-8215.

**Recycling of aluminum cans saves 95% of the energy required to make the same amount of aluminum from its virgin source. One ton of aluminum recycled saves the energy equivalent of 40 barrels of oil.**

do the right thing... do the recycle thing!

## It's Easy to Recycle in Your Neighborhood!

There are 5 Newspaper Only and 22 Multi-Material Recycling Drop-Off Centers located in Lincoln and 6 Multi-Material Sites in the County. Here's what materials are acceptable at the Multi-Material Recycling Sites.



	YES	NO
<b>Newspapers</b> 	Inserts OK Put newspapers in paper bag	No other paper
<b>Cardboard Boxes</b> 	Flatten cardboard paperboard (i.e. cereal boxes) OK All boxes must be flattened and placed inside recycling containers	No packing material No dirty boxes No waxed cardboard
<b>Cans</b> 	All food and beverage cans Rinse, clean and flatten aluminum and tin cans and place in separate recycling compartments	No aluminum foil No aluminum pie pans No metal cookware No scrap metal
<b>Glass Bottles and Jars</b> 	All food and beverage glass Green, brown and clear glass OK Labels OK Rinse clean. Take off lids. Separate by color and place in separate recycling compartments.	No drinking glasses No window glass No dishes No light bulbs No ceramics No lids
<b>Plastic #1 and #2 Containers</b> 	All #1 and #2 plastic bottles and containers Labels OK Rinse clean. Take off lids. Place in separate recycling compartments.	No motor oil containers No plastic toys No other plastic bottles or containers
<b>Residential Mixed Papers</b> 	Mail, magazines, office and school paper and telephone directories Put clean paper together in a paper bag. Keep newspapers separate.	No tissue paper No milk cartons or juice boxes No paper plates No newspaper



Contact 441-8215 for more information on proper separation of recyclables.

"for our families for our future"

Designed by Citizen Information Center 01/2006

# RECYCLING

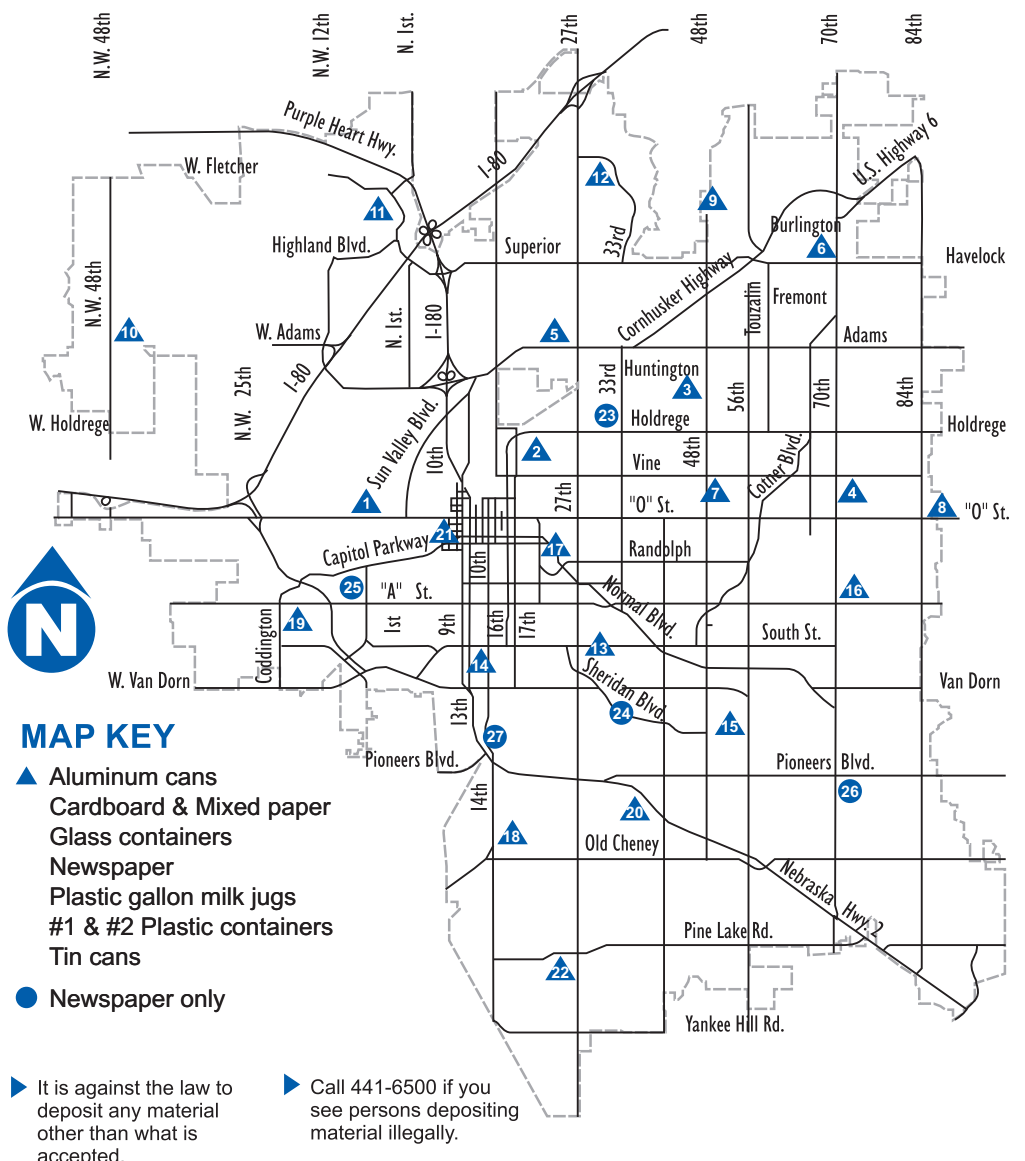
## In Lincoln

### Drop-Off Site Locations

- | North  | South   |
|--|---|
| 1 N.W. Roundhouse Dr. & W. "P" Streets   | 13 Leon's Food Mart, 32nd & South Streets                                 |
| 2 UNL Food Stores Warehouse, 122 N. 17th Street                                  | 14 Trabert Hall, 12th & South Streets                                     |
| 3 University Place, 47th & St. Paul Streets                                      | 15 Union College athletic field parking lot, 53rd & Calvert               |
| 4 Gates of Praise Church, 70th & Vine Streets                                    | 16 East High School Seacrest Field parking lot, 70th & "A" Streets        |
| 5 A & J Recycling Center, Knox & N. 20th Street<br><i>Opens summer 2007</i>      | 17 Hamilton College parking lot, 19th & "L" Streets                       |
| 6 Russ's Market, 63rd & Platte Avenue  | 18 Pepsi Cola Distribution Facility, 1901 Windhoek Drive                  |
| 7 Centro Plaza, 48th & "R" Streets   | 19 Russ's Market, 1550 S. Coddington<br><i>Limited hours of operation</i> |
| 8 Southeast Community College, 88th & "O" Streets                                | 20 Russ's Market, 33rd & Highway 2  |
| 9 48th Street Transfer, 5101 N. 48th Street<br><i>Limited hours of operation</i> | 21 Midland Recycling, 440 J St.<br><i>Opens spring 2007</i>               |
| 10 Air Park Recreation Center, 3710 N.W. 46th Street                             | 22 Super Saver, 27th & Pine Lake Road<br><i>Opens summer 2007</i>         |
| 11 Highlands Fire Station, 5435 N.W. 1st Street                                  |   |
| 12 North Star High School, 5801 N. 33rd Street<br><i>Opens summer 2007</i>       |   |

### NEWSPAPER ONLY Drop-Off Sites

- | North   | South  |
|---|--|
| 23 UNL East Campus Parking Lot Behind Fire Station No. 2, 33rd & Holdrege Streets | 24 St. John XXIII Center, 3700 Sheridan Boulevard      |
|   | 25 Willard Community Center, Folsom & West "B" Streets |
|   | 26 All Saints Lutheran Church, 8251 Pioneers Boulevard |
|   | 27 Indian Village, 13th & High Streets                 |



### MAP KEY

- ▲ Aluminum cans
- ▲ Cardboard & Mixed paper
- ▲ Glass containers
- ▲ Newspaper
- ▲ Plastic gallon milk jugs
- ▲ #1 & #2 Plastic containers
- ▲ Tin cans
- Newspaper only

It is against the law to deposit any material other than what is accepted.

Call 441-6500 if you see persons depositing material illegally.

### Private Curbside Recycling

The following recyclers provide the convenience of curbside recycling for a monthly fee:

- |                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Midwest Refuse        | 475-0244 |
| Recycling Enterprises | 421-6655 |
| Star City Recycling   | 890-4320 |

### Additional Communities

- Bennet Refuse Transfer Station
- Davey Refuse Transfer Station
- Firth Community Center
- Hickman City Park
- Panama Refuse Transfer Station
- Waverly, Waverly Plaza