

Preparation Standards for Recycling Materials Town of Rutland, Wisconsin

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

CONTAINERS

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

PAPER AND CARDBOARD

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

YARD MATERIALS

Grass clippings
Debris and brush over 6" in diameter
Leaves

AUTOMOTIVE ITEMS

Lead-acid vehicle batteries
Electric vehicle batteries
Tires
Used oil filters
Waste oil

APPLIANCES

Air conditioners
Boilers
Clothes dryers and washers
Dehumidifiers
Freezers
Furnaces
Microwaves (s.287.07 Wis Stats)
Refrigerators
Stoves and ovens
Water heaters

ELECTRONICS

Cell phones
Computers, desktop, laptop, netbook, tablet
Computer monitors
Desktop printers (including those that scan, fax and/or copy and 3-D printers)
DVD players, VCRs, DVRs and all other video players
E-readers
Fax machines
Other computer accessories (including keyboards, mice, speakers, external hard drives, and flash drivers)
Televisions

While foam polystyrene packaging and #3 through #7 plastics are also included in the ban they are recyclable. A variance issued by the DNR does currently allow such materials to be landfilled or incinerated.

The ban does not apply to residual containers and paper/cardboard items collected, treated and disposed of by a Responsible Unit such as plastic jugs used for waste oil collection or newspaper used for cleaning.

USED OIL – Any business that sells automotive engine oil to consumers is required to either maintain a used oil collection center or post a sign informing customers of the nearest used oil

collection center. If adequate used oil collection centers are not available, local or county governments are required to provide them. (s.287.07 and 287.15 Wis Stats.)

LEAD ACID AND MERCURIE OXIDE BATTERIES – Retailers are required to charge a deposit of \$10 on the sale of automotive replacement batteries and refund the deposit if the consumer returns a battery to the retailer. The retailer can charge up to \$3 for each additional battery delivered and can refuse to accept more than two batteries per day from any one customer. (s. 287.18 Wis Stats.)

Most plug-in hybrids and all-electric vehicles use **lithium-ion batteries**. Energy storage systems, usually batteries, are essential for hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs), plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs), and all-electric vehicles (EVs). These batteries are not recyclable and cannot be disposed of at the collection center at the current time.

Batteries that may be managed as universal waste include: button, lithium and lithium ion, rechargeable nickel cadmium, sealed lead acid, silver oxide and mercury oxide. Alkaline batteries are not hazardous and may be recycled or disposed of as household or commercial waste.

Batteries must be removed from the collection center for recycling within one year of the date collected.

LITTERING – It is illegal to litter in Wisconsin, this includes dumping any solid waste (which includes tires) on or along any highway, in any waters of the state or on any other public or private property, unless it is in compliance with other state laws. It is also illegal to abandon any automobile, boat, other vehicle or aircraft in the waters of the state. (s. 287.81 Wis Stats.)

APPLIANCES CONTAINING REFRIGERANTS – Both state and federal regulations prohibit the release of regulated refrigerants in the environment (CFCs, HCHCs, HFCs, PFCs, and blends). The refrigerants are recyclable and must be properly recovered using approved equipment operated by qualified technicians. The facility recovering the refrigerants must be registered with the DNR, keep records, and were properly removed to whomever receives the scrapped equipment. Anyone hauling equipment that is to be salvaged and still may contain refrigerants must annually certify Safe Transport to the DNR (NR 488, Wis Admin Code).

OPEN BURNING AND TRASH INCINERATION – State law prohibits anyone from burning recyclable materials banned from landfills. It is also illegal to burn other garbage, wet materials, oily substances, asphalt materials, rubber products, and plastic of any kind, including agricultural and horticultural plastics like silage film, haylage bags, bale wrap, woven tarps and nursery pots and trays.

Under state law home owners may legally burn small quantities of their own dry leaves, plant clippings, brush and clean, untreated, unpainted wood. Municipalities need DNR approval and a license to burn any waste including brush.

METAL CANS - Don't toss cans into the recycling bin before cleaning. If foods or liquids are left in the cans, they can contaminate an entire batch of recyclables. Make sure all cans are clear of liquids or foods that could be left in the container. You can do this by rinsing the can when you're finished with it. *Don't* remove the lid only halfway before placing it into the recycling bin. Instead, completely remove the lid from the can and place it inside the can (after rinsing, of course). Lids on aerosol cans are typically plastic, so you should remove those before putting the cans into the bin. The plastic lids should go with other plastic recyclables. Avoid puncturing aerosol cans to remove the remaining liquid.

Make sure all paint is either dry or completely rinsed out before recycling. If you have leftover paint or other hazardous waste, take it to a drop-off center near you. If you've emptied a can of paint, let the residue air-dry, then recycle the can with other metals.

Don't crush aluminum cans before recycling this can contaminate the batch.

PAPER – there are several types of paper and below is a short explanation of each and they all are recyclable. Paper cannot be recycled if it is wet, has food contamination, or has been recycled multiple times already.

Repro paper also called offset or printing paper. It is one of the most common papers on the market and is manufactured in large quantities.

Coated paper is manufactured with more short than long fibre, and the filler is joined to the fibre by means of a binding agent, which may be synthetic or natural (normally calcium carbonate).

Tissue paper is material that is highly absorbent and soft. Its water resistance will depend on the subtype in question: paper used to manufacture handkerchiefs or napkins must withstand liquids to prevent them from falling apart when used, whereas paper used for napkins must dissolve easily. Contaminated tissue paper is not recyclable.

Newsprint paper, as its name implies, is used to print newspapers.

Cardboard is a product made with paper, although this is not always evident on account of its thickness. It is made with raw, unbleached wood pulp, leading it to maintain its original brown color.

Paperboard is material that is used to make most food containers, such as cereal or biscuit packaging. It is also used to make take home food containers that are recyclable.

Corrugated fiberboard is a material consisting of a fluted corrugated sheet and one or two flat linerboards. In the packaging industry, the term "fiberboard" is often used to describe a tough kraft-based paperboard or corrugated fiberboard for boxes.

PLASTIC CONTAINER means an individual, separate, rigid plastic bottle, can, jar or carton, except for a blister pack, that is originally used to contain a product that is the subject of a retail sale formed or molded and hermetically sealed, or made airtight with a metal or plastic cap, rigid container, other than a plastic bottle, intended for single-use and having a capacity of at least eight ounces, but less than five United States gallons.

LAMP AND BULB MANAGEMENT – labeling on some fluorescent lamps such as green end and compact fluorescents may claim the lamps are not hazardous when sent to the collection center. However, if receiving such lamps and bulbs the person delivering to the collection center must have specific information to show that the lamp is not hazardous, called a hazardous waste determination document. If the waste lamps are handled as universal waste and recycled, then a hazardous waste determination is not required. If the collection center accepts as universal waste then when the lamps/bulbs are taken to a collection point outside the collection center the Town employee will need to verify that they are being handled by the recipient as universal waste. Lamps collected should be stored safely to avoid breakage and the container they are stored in must be labeled as such.

ELECTRONICS -should be protected from the elements and the area should be kept clean and orderly when accepted at the collection center. All materials should be sent off-sight within one year of collection. All electronics accepted should be labeled with date collected. An attendant should direct customers to the location of storage but should not assist in placement of the items.

TIRES – should be stacked neatly and removed from the collection center every two weeks. The tire pile should be covered with a tarp to prevent water and other contamination that breeds insects and disease. Only automobile and small truck tires should be accepted at the collection center. All tires must be removed from the rims. Additional locations where residents can take tires are most service and tire sales locations. Almost all new tire dealers will take old tires for a service fee.

Under s. 287.07(3), Wis. Stats., it is illegal to dispose of tires in a solid waste landfill.