



**BROWN COUNTY
PORT & SOLID WASTE
DEPARTMENT**

Our Vision:

To provide competitive, cost-effective and environmentally sound management systems for solid waste and recyclable materials for Brown County customers.

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Editor:
Mark Walter
Contributors:
Chad Doverspike
Jon Logan

The Waste Not

Recycling & Solid Waste Issues in Brown County

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Tiered Solid Waste Tipping Fee Established for 2013



The Brown County Port & Solid Waste Department has negotiated new Solid Waste Management Service Agreements with many of our customers to help ensure a long-term, stable and cost-effective waste management system for Brown County residents and businesses. In order to provide a benefit to our existing customers as well as to offer an incentive to new customers, the Department has changed the single rate tipping fee system to a tiered tipping fee system with three rates. Beginning this year, the tiered tipping fee is as follows:

Preferred Contract Rate	\$40.00/ton
Contract Rate	\$41.20/ton
Gate Rate	\$43.00/ton

We have secured long-term contracts with a majority of our municipal and private customers through a cooperative effort. We appreciate the input throughout the entire process and believe this will help to maintain a more effective waste management system within the County.

Statewide Conference in Green Bay February 20-22

For the last 14 years three professional resource management groups, AROW, WCSWMA, and SWANA, have jointly hosted a statewide conference focused on waste disposal and recycling efforts across the state. This partnership has allowed professionals from all aspects of the solid waste and recycling industry to collaborate and learn from one another. This year the conference will be taking place at the Hyatt on Main in Green Bay from February 20-22. In addition, there will be pre-conference workshops beginning on Tuesday February 19.

Wisconsin Integrated Resource Management Conference

The conference offers many opportunities for both experts and novices to learn about advances in waste management. The keynote speaker, Dr. Shahzeen Attari, will be speaking about the latest research into how human perceptions, biases and motivations shape their actions on environmental issues. Mark Walter will be leading two of the track sessions that will concentrate on Beneficial Reuse of Dredge Material for the Cat Island Project and our Household Hazardous Waste Program. In addition Chad Doverspike will be moderating a session on the County's innovative landfill leachate recirculation project. More information about the conference can be found at www.wirmc.org

Shingle Recycling in Wisconsin

According to a recent study, asphalt shingles represent the second largest portion of construction & demolition (C&D) waste behind only to wood waste by weight. In 2009, an estimated 247,000 tons of asphalt shingles were landfilled in Wisconsin. Because of this, and since they are fairly easy to identify and separate the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources encourages recycling of residential asphalt shingles. Recycling shingles has many benefits, especially when the price of oil and virgin asphalt is high. Highway engineers have investigated the use of shingles that are recycled as an additive for hot mix asphalt to build or repair roads and have found good results when ground shingles are used correctly. Recycling also saves landfill space and uses less energy than using virgin materials. Asphalt shingles contain asphalt cement "binder" and mineral aggregate, which are useful for asphalt hot mix pavement applications when mixed following Wisconsin Department of Transportation standard specifications.



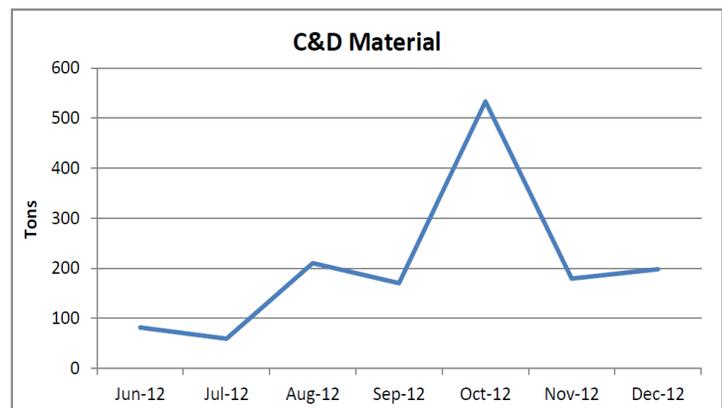
Contractors, waste haulers and shingle processors play a key role in providing sorted shingle scrap to asphalt plants with minimum contamination from other materials. Contaminants in roofing debris can include: asbestos from flashing; fabrics; rolled roofing; mastic; pre-1973 shingles; wood; metal; cardboard; plastic packaging; and, shingle nails, which all affect pavement acceptability.

Asphalt shingles must be ground to be useful to asphalt hot mix plants, and grinding asbestos-containing materials violates Clean Air Act restrictions. Other roofing wastes degrade hot mix pavement. Therefore, the DNR encourages contractors to source separate at jobsites. Some of the other wastes can be recycled, such as wood, cardboard and metals, including the

shingle nails, which can be removed from the ground shingles by magnets.

Based on this information and to better serves the community, the Port & Solid Waste Department started two new recycling programs in 2012. Beginning in July 2012, Brown County established an Asphalt Shingle Recycling Program with rates that provide a savings of some \$10 to \$20 per ton. Rates have been set for 2013 at \$20.00/ton for clean shingles and \$30.00/ton for dirty shingles. A C&D Program was also established for recycling wood, metal and other construction waste at \$38.00/ton that will save customers several dollars per ton in 2013.

Over the last six months of 2012, 4,397 tons of shingles were collected for recycling while 1,432 tons of construction and demolition was diverted from the landfill. The benefits of these programs are seen in lower tipping charges and more material recycled out of the waste stream.

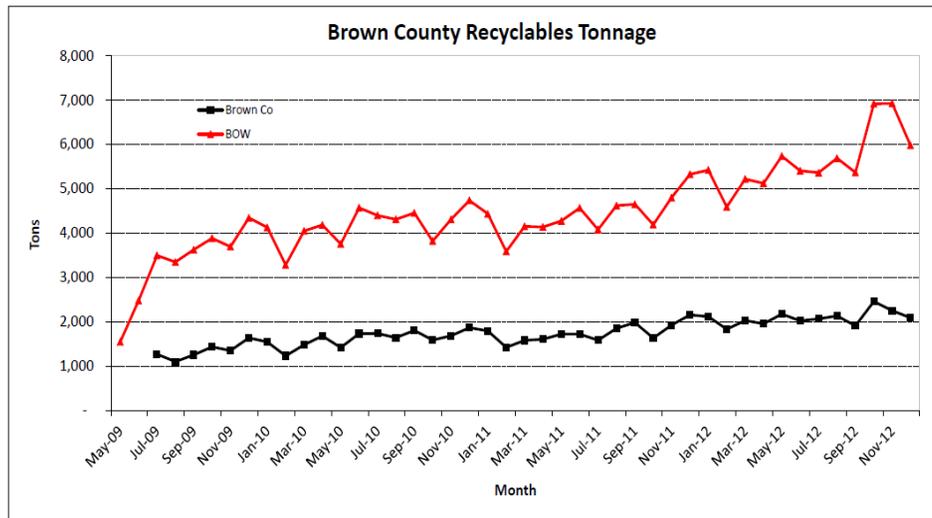


BOW Recycling Tonnages Grow in 2012

During the last quarter of 2012, the Tri-County (BOW) Recycling Facility saw an increase in tonnage that has led to the addition of a second shift to help with sorting material. This increase comes from both the closure of ONE Source Recyclers in Hobart as well as a normal seasonal increase during the holidays. Brown County alone received more than 4,000 tons of additional material when compared to 2011.

This increase was seen throughout the three counties that participate in the BOW recycling program representing an increase of more than 25 percent from 2011 to 2012 even though material prices have remained low.

In 2012, the BOW processed more than 67,000 tons of material an increase of more than 15,000 tons over 2011.



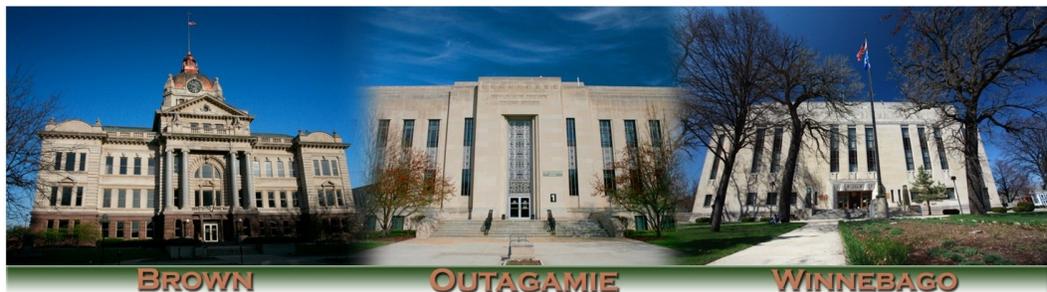
Tri-County Partnership Going Strong At 10 Years

The Brown, Outagamie and Winnebago Tri-County partnership has reached a 10 year milestone. Commonly referred to as the BOW, the three counties joined forces in 2003 with the goal of consolidating open landfills and material recovery facilities to meet the needs of each county while being mindful of the environment.

In 2007, the partnership was enhanced to include a single-stream recycling facility that would serve each county’s recycling and solid waste needs. The Tri-County Recycling Facility opened in 2009 in Outagamie County and currently serves 65 communities accounting for 10 percent of the population of the state. It is one of the largest publically-owned and operated facilities in the United States.

Originally designed to be able to process up to 80,000 tons of material a year, the Tri-County Recycling Facility has proven so efficient that the capacity has been increased to more than 90,000 tons a year meaning the potential for growth is promising. At the same time, by working together, the three counties have established a consistent recycling education program for northeast Wisconsin.

The BOW partnership also extends to landfilling and management of household hazardous waste. The partnership has not only served the three counties well, but it has provided other areas with an idea and a model of success.



BROWN COUNTY PORT & SOLID WASTE DEPARTMENT

2561 S. Broadway
Green Bay, WI 54304
Phone: 920-492-4950
Fax: 920-492-4957
E-mail:

BC_Solid_Waste@co.brown.wi.us

www.BrownCountyRecycling.org

Department contacts:

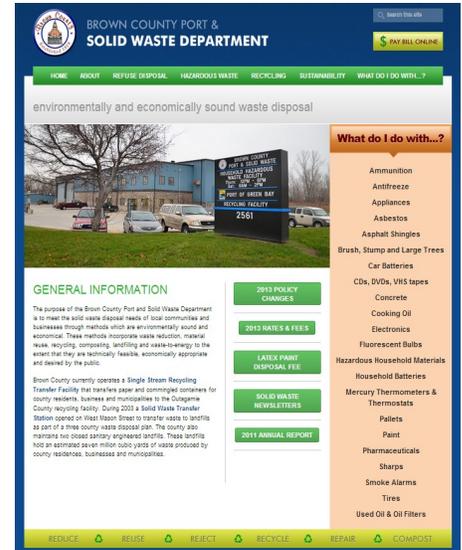
- Dean Haen**
Director
Port Manager
- Chad Doverspike**
Facility Manager
Solid Waste
Landfill Operations
- Mark Walter**
Facility Manager
Recycling
Hazardous Waste
- Chris Blan**
Solid Waste Technician
- Craig Wirtz**
Solid Waste Technician
- Sheri McAllister**
Account Clerk
- Jodi Meyer**
Clerk/Typist
- Shelley Trembl**
Scale Operator
- Matt Cowell**
Hazardous Waste Aide
- Curtis Gossen**
Hazardous Waste Aide
- Karl Schuldes**
Hazardous Waste Aide

NEW WEBSITE

To better serve our customers and supply the public with the necessary information to recycle more of their waste, we have designed a new Solid Waste Department website. The website contains information on our recycling, solid waste and household hazardous waste programs. If you have questions on what to do with your materials check out our website to find the best option!

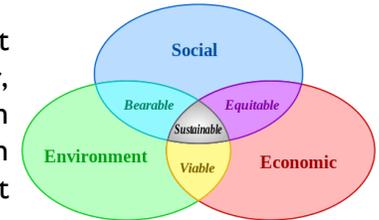
The site was designed, in part, to answer the public's most common recycling questions. Visit our website for more information

www.BrownCountyRecycling.org



Sustainability is based on a simple principle: Everything that we need for our survival and well-being depends, either directly or indirectly, on our natural environment. Sustainable development is defined as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainability is important to making sure that we have, and will continue to have, the water, materials, and resources to protect human health and our environment. It is the interaction and balance between society, the environment and the economy.



For more information, please see the U.S. EPA website www.epa.gov/gateway/learn/greenliving.html to find out more about what you can do to be more sustainable in your everyday life. Many of the things we can do to help the environment and reduce waste do not require a large amount of work and just a few simple things can make a big difference.

Did You Know?

 An aluminum can that is thrown away will still be a can 500 years from now!



 The junk mail Americans receive in one day could produce enough energy to heat 250,000 homes!



An estimated 80,000,000 Hershey's Kisses are wrapped each day, using enough aluminum foil to cover over 50 acres of space -- that's almost 40 football fields. All that foil is recyclable, but not many people realize it!