



THE COMMISSIONERS OF ST. MICHAELS

SETTLED 1670-1680

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May 2, 2011

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR ST. MICHAELS PROPERTY OWNERS AND TENANTS

Beginning Tuesday, May 24, 2011, the Town will implement its new refuse collection plan. The new plan has two important changes that affect all properties:

Trash collection will be once a week on Tuesdays
Mandatory curbside recycling collection will be once a week on Fridays
Lawn debris will be collected once a week on Tuesdays
Large items collected once a month on the first Tuesday

The town is adding mandatory curbside recycling to our refuse collection program. Recycling will save money in landfill fees and hauling expense to the new landfill site in Ridgeley. Recycling also is good for the environment, preserves resources, and creates jobs. Many towns have reduced their landfill use by as much as 75% and have been recycling for decades. **Recycle containers will soon be delivered to each property.** Please see the enclosed St. Michaels Refuse Collection Policy for details -- and keep it for a handy reference.

The four-county Midshore Regional Recycling Program will continue to operate recycle igloos in town but are not part of our curbside recycle program. They also have spring and fall Household Hazardous Waste Events for paint, oil, etc., and information is available at www.midshorerecycling.org.

St. Michaels is leading the way on the Eastern Shore with curbside recycling. It is the appropriate response to our economic challenges and the growing need to be more aware of our impact on the environment. A little extra effort is required from all of us.

We know that questions will arise, and as we transition to a more efficient and modern way of dealing with our trash, let's work together to keep St. Michaels the inviting and beautiful town that we all appreciate.

Thank you for your participation and cooperation in this vital town project!

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ST. MICHAELS

ST. MICHAELS RECYCLES! CALENDAR OF REFUSE COLLECTION MAY- JUNE 2011

THE NEW REFUSE POLICY BEGINS MAY 24, 2011

MAY 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24 TRASH & Yard Waste	25	26	27 RECYCLE	28
29	30	31 Trash & Yard Waste				

JUNE 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3 RECYCLE	4
5	6	7 TRASH, Yard Waste & Large Items	8	9	10 RECYCLE	11
12	13	14 TRASH & Yard Waste	15	16	17 RECYCLE	18
19	20	21 TRASH & Yard Waste	22	23	24 RECYCLE	25
26	27	28 TRASH & Yard Waste	29	30		

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE NEW REFUSE COLLECTION POLICY?

CALL THE TOWN OFFICE 410-745-9535 OR GO TO WWW.TOWNOFSTMICHAELS.ORG



St. Michaels Refuse Collection Policy

Revised April 27, 2011

All individual residential and commercial units receive the same level of service for refuse collection. Landlords are responsible for informing their tenants and are liable for infractions of the Refuse Collection Policy.

1. **Beginning Tuesday, May 24, 2011, GARBAGE IS COLLECTED *ONCE* A WEEK ON TUESDAY MORNING.**
 * Maximum two lidded cans OR two secured trash bags – maximum weight of 50 lbs. each. *No recycle materials are allowed in the garbage collection.*
2. **Beginning Friday, May 27, 2011, MANDATORY CURBSIDE RECYCLING IS COLLECTED *ONCE* A WEEK ON FRIDAY MORNING.**
 * Single stream service allows items to be placed together in the container provided by the hauler. See Recycle Guide on reverse for items that must be recycled.
3. **Containers may be placed at the curb no earlier than 4:00 PM on the day before collection and must be removed within 24 hours.**
4. **Regular lawn debris will be picked up once a week, on Tuesdays.**
 * Branches shall be bundled and tied and not exceed 5'. Loose yard waste must be in open containers or bags clearly marked “yard waste” or “leaves.”
5. **Large items (refrigerators, furniture, etc.) or large amounts of yard waste (shrubbery, etc.) shall be picked up once a month, on the first Tuesday.**

The following items will **NOT** be collected:

Acid or Caustics	Drums or Oil Tanks (which held hazardous material)
Animal Carcasses	Explosives
Asbestos	Medical Waste
Ash or coals	Paint
Chemical or petroleum products/material	Propane Tanks
Controlled Hazardous Substances	Radioactive Materials
Contractor's Waste	Septic or Sewage Waste
Dirt, Sod or Stones	Vehicle parts or tires

(IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON REVERSE)



St. Michaels Recycling Rules

The following items MUST be recycled and are NOT allowed in Tuesday garbage pick-up:

Paper:	Plastics:
Office & school papers	Bags
Brown paper bags	Milk jugs (RINSED)
Cardboard (FLATTENED)	Bottles with necks (NO CAPS)
Colored paper	
Junk mail & envelopes	Other Recyclables:
Magazines & Catalogues	Aluminum cans - RINSED
Newspapers and newspaper inserts	Glass jars & bottles - RINSED
Phone books	Tin and steel cans - RINSED
Paper board (cereal, tissue, cracker boxes, etc.)	
Paperback books	
Pizza boxes (must be CLEAN)	

The following items do NOT recycle and MUST be included with garbage pick-up on Tuesday:

Aerosol cans	Paint containers
aluminum foil; pie tins	Pesticides and poison containers
all caps and lids	Plastic cups and utensils
deli containers	Plastic Fruit or vegetable containers
Books - hardcover	Pots and pans
egg cartons	Styrofoam
Glasses (drinking, Pyrex)	Used paper towels, plates or napkins
Ice cream containers	Vehicle oil containers
Light bulbs	Waxy juice or milk cartons
Mirrors	Window glass
	Yogurt and butter containers

St. Michaels is committed to reducing landfill use, being a good steward of the environment, and exceeding the 15% state-mandated recycling rate.

(IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON REVERSE)

**HELP THE ENVIRONMENT
SAVE MONEY!**

- Replace old light bulbs with compact fluorescent ones.
- Turn off lights; install timers or motion sensors for porch and driveway.
- Make fewer trips in your car; slow down.
- Check tire pressure.
- Walk more.
- Plant trees and bushes.
- Use cold water for washing clothes.
- Lower the thermostat in winter; raise it in summer. Close drapes on summer sun.
- Adjust hot water heater to no more than 120 degrees.
- Take shorter showers; install low-flow shower heads.
- Wash only full loads of dishes.
- Take cloth or mesh bag when you shop.
- Avoid using plastic bags from stores.
- Ask for and purchase recycled paper products.
- Use reusable water bottles.

Americans buy 28 billion single-serving plastic water bottles every year, and 80% end up in landfills. Meeting the nation's demand for bottled water requires more than 1.5 million barrels of oil annually, enough to fuel 100,000 cars for a year. Creating a new aluminum can from scratch takes 95% more energy than making a can from recycled aluminum.

Check out dswa.com and click on "frequently asked questions" to see a video of the single stream recycling process.

Also of interest: www.storyofstuff.com
 www.zerowaste.org
 www.PracticallyGreen.com
 www.midshorerecycling.org.

Let's all do our part to

REDUCE REUSE RECYCLE

ST. MICHAELS RECYCLES!



Facts About . . .

BEYOND THE CURB: THE RECYCLING PROCESS

Every day people put bins, bags, and containers of recyclables on the curbside for pick-up or drive them to a drop-off center. What actually happens to the material after the truck pulls away? Each material undergoes a different process on its route through the recycling trail.



Plastics

Plastic is made from fossil fuel (approximately 30% oil and 70% natural gas), a non-renewable resource. Recycling of plastic products greatly reduces the demand on our natural resources. Because plastic is made through a chemical process, there are many different types on the market. Look at the bottom of plastic containers for the recycling symbol with a number in the middle (see graphic above). That number indicates what type of plastic was used to make the container.

No matter the plastic type, recycling follows a similar path. Collectors send the recycled plastic to a reclaimer who will sort, grind, clean, and pelletize the plastic. (Pelletizing involves heating the plastic and then pushing it through a machine that creates small pellets.) Some manufacturers prefer to be given the plastic just after the grinding and cleaning stage. That product is called "flake." The pellets are sent to a manufacturer who will use them as "feedstock" (i.e., a component of the manufacturing process) to create new products, generally with the addition of "virgin" plastic.

Check with your county recycling coordinator to confirm which plastics are recycled in your area. Because of market demand and recycling technology, usually only #1 and #2 plastics are recycled in Maryland, but your county recycling coordinator is the best source of information. Some grocery stores will accept the return of plastic shopping bags for recycling, as well.

#1 – PET or PETE (polyethylene terephthalate) is the most recycled plastic product on the market. New PET is used to make narrow-neck bottles, peanut butter jars and other hard plastic food containers.

Recycled PET is used to make bottles for cleaning products or other non-food containers, egg cartons, strapping, surfboards, sailboat hulls, industrial paints, and fiber products (t-shirts, jackets and carpets).

#2 – HDPE (high density polyethylene) is the most widely used household plastic. HDPE is found in narrow-neck milk bottles, bleach and detergent containers, plastic

bags and motor oil bottles. #1 and #2 plastic are the easiest to recycle and have the highest number of uses.

Recycled HDPE is used to make plastic lumber, base cups for soft drink bottles, flower pots, plastic toys, traffic barrier cones, bottle carriers, trash cans, detergent bottles, garbage bags and grocery bags.

#3 – PVC (polyvinyl chloride) is the plastic used in flooring, plumbing, shower curtains, house siding and garden hoses.

Though PVC is harder to recycle, it can be used as feedstock in the creation of drainage pipe, fencing, handrails and new house siding.

#4 – LDPE (low-density polyethylene) is used to make cellophane wrap, disposable diaper liners, plastic bags, and squeeze bottles. Because of the nature of the products made from LDPE, it is very difficult to recycle.

#5 – PP (polypropylene) is a component in tubes, automotive battery casing, and long underwear. Though not often recycled, there is the potential to create auto parts, batteries, bird feeders, furniture, pails, water meter boxes, bag dispensers, golf equipment, carpets, recycling containers, and industrial fibers.

#6 – PS (polystyrene or polystyrene foam) is found in coffee cups, plastic cutlery, take-out food packaging, egg cartons, and packaging peanuts. Polystyrene can be recycled into more polystyrene products as well as insulation, plastic lumber, license plate frames, cafeteria trays, and hard plastic pens.

#7 – Other plastic is any type of plastic that is not listed above. However, as technology expands new types of plastic are being introduced, which makes the sorting and recycling process more complicated. New plastics to be introduced include PEN (polyethylene naphthalate) plastic, multi-layer or composite packaging. The recycling community will need to learn ways to handle the newer technologies.

Glass

When recyclers refer to glass recycling, it can be generally assumed that they are talking about container glass, i.e. glass bottles and jars. It is important to separate container glass from such items as windows, mirrors or ceramics because the manufacturing process is very different for items other than

containers. Container glass primarily comes in three colors: clear, amber (brown), and green.

Glass recycling is very successful across the United States. Glass manufacturers regularly use recycled glass in the production of new containers with percentages ranging from 7%-50%, depending on the manufacturer. Using recycled glass is a great benefit to the manufacturer (and to the environment) because using the recycled product requires less energy than using all "virgin" material, lowering the cost of production and decreasing the release of pollutants. In addition, using recycled product helps cut down on the need for more of the natural resources used to make glass: sand, soda ash, and limestone.

The process of recycling glass is really quite simple and will become even more so as the technology becomes more advanced. Some recyclers are now using optical readers (laser beams) to sort the glass by color. (It is important to separate glass by color because the dye is permanent and is not removed during the recycling process.)

After a hauler picks up the glass, it is taken to a material recovery facility where the glass is separated, then cleaned and then crushed. The broken glass is called cullet and that is the material used in the manufacture of new glass: The cullet is shipped to a manufacturer who melts it, adds "virgin" material and then makes new containers. The manufacturing process involves melting the materials at temperatures as high as 2700 degrees Fahrenheit to create molten (melted) material. This material is formed into new bottles and jars and then sent to factories to be filled with new product. It's that simple to create a closed loop system. New containers are recycled to create more containers. (Source: King County, Washington)

Paper

In many recycling programs across Maryland, paper is accepted for recycling as mixed paper, newspaper or as white paper. Mixed paper is just what it sounds like – a mix of white paper, newspaper, cereal boxes, envelopes, colored paper, and scrap paper. It is the simplest method of collecting paper. White office paper is the highest grade of paper and is generally collected from business sources. This paper has a higher value because of its quality.

The process for creating new products from recycled paper begins the same. The paper is separated by type (white, newspaper, and mixed paper). The paper is then put into a large vat (similar to a kitchen mixer) and water is added. The paper and water are mixed together creating a product called "slurry." (Any staples or glue are removed during this phase.) This is the basis for the new product. Paperboard (paper used in packaging for such things as cereal boxes), corrugated cardboard (the cardboard with "ripples" in the middle layer), and newsprint are made directly from the slurry. Office-grade paper is made with the addition of virgin materials (wood or cotton fibers) and then bleached. The resulting mix is spread on racks and then big rollers push all the water out. The paper

is then rolled up for later cutting into whatever size is needed for the new product. It's that easy.

Unlike glass or steel, paper degrades each time it is recycled. For this reason, not all recycled paper goes directly to manufacturers to make more paper. Some of it is used to create insulation, animal bedding or in composting.

Metal Containers

Metal cans can be made from either steel/tin or aluminum. The easiest way to determine what kind of metal was used to create the container is with a magnet. A magnet will attract steel but not aluminum. The use of the magnet is what makes the recycling process easier for metal cans. The recycler separates aluminum and steel by using an industrial sized magnet; the aluminum passes through and the steel is removed from the process by the magnet.

Steel/Tin Steel/tin cans package a variety of products, including fruits, vegetables, soups, sauces, meats, condiments, juice, pet food, cleaning products, paint, shoe polish, adhesive bandages, coffee, and even cookies. (Source: Steel Recycling Institute) The recycling of these cans is another simple process. The cans are pulled from the recyclables by the means of a magnet. The cans are baled together and sent on to the steel plant. There the cans are exposed to high heat and melted down. The resulting material is used to make more products from steel/tin: more cans, beams, and automobile components.

Aluminum Aluminum is used to make containers, foil, and automobile components. The aluminum can is the most recycled product in the country. An average of 54 percent of each new aluminum can is made from recycled aluminum, saving companies and consumers money compared with the use of virgin aluminum (bauxite ore). Using recycled aluminum also saves precious natural resources by reducing the amount of bauxite mined to make aluminum. The aluminum beverage can returns to the grocer's shelf as a new, filled can in as few as 60 days after collection. That means that a consumer could purchase basically the same recycled can from a store every nine weeks, or almost six times a year. (Source: The Aluminum Association)

Because the aluminum can is recycled so frequently, the collection of cans for recycling is a good fundraising activity for groups to undertake. In fact, across the nation recyclers were paid approximately \$990 million dollars last year for just aluminum cans.

The preceding information is related to those materials recycled through curbside or drop-off programs under the Maryland Recycling Act, the state law requiring recycling in our communities (though not all types of plastic can be recycled in Maryland). There are other materials like motor oil, electronics, and yard waste that are routinely recycled. Please call your county recycling coordinator or the Planning, Recycling and Outreach Program at Maryland Department of the Environment at (410) 631-3314 for more information on recycling.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Planning, Recycling and Outreach Program

2500 Broening Highway • Baltimore, Maryland 21224

410-631-3314 • 800-633-6101 x3314 (within Maryland) • <http://www.mde.state.md.us>