

A Quarterly Newsletter Of



City of Stockton  
Stockton Scavengers  
Sunrise Sanitation  
Summer 2006



# Help us turn your food scraps into enriching compost!

## All Food Waste now acceptable in Green Waste carts!

This spring, we added several new items to the Green Waste and Food Waste program. Now meat, chicken, fish, bones, and food-soiled paper, such as napkins, paper plates, and greasy pizza boxes, can be added to the tree trimmings, fruit peels, and stale bread in the Green Waste cart. The material collected in the Green Waste cart is sent to a composting facility to make compost, a rich soil amendment, or mulch that is used in agriculture, home yards, and gardens.

### How does this work?

The composting process is started by grinding up all the compostables into smaller pieces to speed up the biodegradation process. The mixed grindings are put into long piles many feet tall, called

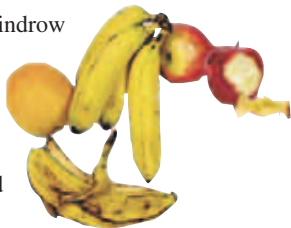


windrows. Those windrow piles are turned occasionally and sit for a number of months to allow naturally occurring microorganisms and heat to break down the material into the soil amendment. Your old banana peel becomes compost. It's almost magical!

There are things that can spoil this process, so here are some tips for making this Green Waste and Food Waste program successful!

**No Glass** — Spoiled food is acceptable, but the glass container is NOT. Dump the food contents into your Green Waste cart, then lightly rinse the glass container, and put it into the Recycling cart.

**No Metal** — Remove metal handles from



paper take-out cartons before putting the paper carton in the Green Waste cart. Wallboard that is unpainted and untreated is now allowed in the Green Waste cart but ALL NAILS MUST be removed. Metal can damage the grinding and other equipment used in the processing of the green waste.

**No Plastic** — Plastic bags, Styrofoam, and plastic food containers are NOT biodegradable and do not belong in the Green Waste cart.



**No Pet Waste, Kitty Litter, or Ashes** — Pet waste, kitty litter, and ashes from fireplaces and barbecues can cause problems in the composting process. These should be bagged and placed in your Trash cart. Make sure any ashes are completely cold before placing them

in the trash. Don't risk a fire. Diapers and personal hygiene products also go into the Trash Cart only.

**No Dirt, Rock, Concrete** — When weeding or removing grass or lawn sections, shake off the excess dirt. Find alternate uses for rock and concrete.

### ***SORT and SAVE***

Over 30 percent of California's landfills are filling up with garbage that is compostable. What a waste! Take a closer look at what you toss and make a positive change today.

The Green Waste and Food Waste program is available for businesses as well as residential customers. Please contact your hauler for more information on how this program may benefit your company.

Esta primavera añadimos nuevos artículos al programa de Desperdicios del Jardín y de Comida. Ahora puede incluir en su bote de desperdicios del jardín sobrantes de carne, pollo, pescado, huesos; papel con desperdicios de comida, tales como servilletas, platos de papel y las cajas grasosas de pizza junto con su basura del jardín tal como pasto, hojas, poda de árboles, cáscara de fruta y pan rancio. Todos los artículos del bote de desperdicios del jardín termina en una facilidad de descomposición que hace abono para la agricultura y jardines.

Por favor NO coloque ninguno de los siguientes artículos en el bote de desperdicios del jardín y de comida: vidrio, metal, plástico, desechos de mascota, arena de la caja de gatos, tierra, rocas ni concreto.

El programa de desperdicios del jardín y de comida está disponible tanto para negocios como para clientes residenciales. Llame al proveedor para aprender más sobre como ahorrar costos al separar mejor la basura.

## Helpful Hints

Use any bowl or container to hold food scraps or napkins generated from your kitchen. Keep a lid on it in the kitchen or add it daily to your Green Waste cart. Food waste can attract fruit flies and other critters. To minimize any issues, contain food waste in a **paper milk carton** or **paper bag** or **wrap it in newspaper** or **used paper towel** before adding it into your Green Waste cart. *Plastic bags are not allowed since they are not compostable.* You might also try covering the food waste with grass or leaves inside your cart. Some people choose to freeze food waste until pick-up day. Whatever works for you! Share your tips with us at [public.works@ci.stockton.ca.us](mailto:public.works@ci.stockton.ca.us).



Los desperdicios de comida pueden atraer mosquitos y ratones. Para controlar ese problema, coloque sus desperdicios de comida dentro de un **cartón de leche** o en una **bolsa de papel** o envuélvalos en **papel periódico** o en **toallas de papel usadas** antes de depositarlos en el bote de desperdicios del jardín. *Las bolsas de plástico están estrictamente prohibidas porque el plástico no es biodegradable.* Si lo prefiere puede cubrir los desperdicios de la comida dentro del bote con la basura del jardín, tal como pasto u hojas.

## Place these items into your green-lid Green Waste/Food Waste cart:

- Yard Waste:** grass and leaves; weeds; prunings; houseplants; branches (under 3' long and 3" diameter); untreated, small wood scraps and wood chips; unpainted wall board without nails
- Food Scraps:** meat, fish, chicken, and bones; solid dairy products/cheese; fruit, vegetables, and peelings; bread, pasta, and grains; eggshells; nutshells; coffee grounds and filters; tea bags; food scraps, plate scrapings, and leftovers
- Food-Soiled Paper:** paper towels and napkins; paper plates and cups; paper food wrap; paper take-out cartons; greasy pizza boxes; milk cartons containing food scraps; paper bags containing food scraps; and small amounts of shredded paper

## Coloque estos artículos en su bote de desperdicios del jardín y de comida con la tapa verde:

- Desperdicios del Jardín:** pasto y hojas, hierbas malas, poda, plantas de interior, ramas (de máximo 3' de largo y 3" de diámetro), trocitos y desperdicios de madera no tratada, tableros sin clavos y sin pintar
- Desperdicios de Comida:** carne, pescado, pollo, y huesos; productos lácteos sólidos/queso; fruta, verduras y cáscaras; pan, pastas, y granos; cáscara de huevos, nueces, granos; filtros de café y bolsas de té; sobrantes de comida, residuos de los platos y restos de comida
- Papel con Sobrantes de Comida:** toallas de papel y servilletas, platos y vasos de papel, papel para envolver la comida, porta alimentos de cartón, cajas grasosas de pizza, cartones de leche con desperdicios de comida, bolsas de papel con desperdicios de comida y papel en trizas



## No liquids in your carts!

Never put fats, oil, grease, or any other liquid into your curbside collection carts. Don't pour them down the sink, toilet, or storm drain, either. Up to 20 gallons of cooking oil may be delivered to the Household Hazardous Waste facility at 7850 South R.A. Bridgeford Street. The cooking oil may not be mixed with any other type of oil, such as motor oil, or other contaminants. Transport the oil in a sealed, non-leaking container. Please call the HHW Facility at (209) 468-3066 for further information on this and other hazardous waste disposal. *Do not pour any liquids or place containers with any liquids in any of the three carts!*

Nunca coloque manteca, aceite, grasa y/o cualquier otro líquido en cualquier bote de desperdicios del jardín, del reciclaje ni en el bote de la basura general. Hasta 20 galones de aceite para guisar pueden ser llevados a la facilidad de Desperdicios Tóxicos del Hogar, ubicada en 7850 South R.A. Bridgeford Street. Por favor llame a la facilidad al (209) 468-3066 para recibir más información sobre el desecho de estos y otros materiales tóxicos.

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STOCKTON, CA

# 10 TIPS *for a* Healthier Home

The chemicals that you use in and around your home affect your budget, your indoor air quality, your family's safety, and our hazardous waste disposal programs. As you clean, maintain, and improve your home, think about the air you breathe and the water we share.

1. Read the labels on household cleaners and garden chemicals. Look for "signal words." Signal words tell you how hazardous the product is to humans. Here's what you need to know: "Poison" means highly toxic. "Danger" specifies that the product is extremely flammable, corrosive, or toxic. "Warning" indicates a moderate hazard. "Caution" denotes a mild to moderate hazard. Seek products with the "lowest" signal word, *caution* or *warning*.
2. Buy only the amount you need! Know how much product it will take to do the job and only buy that amount. It is better to make a second trip to the store than to have to dispose of large quantities of a hazardous chemical at a special collection location.
3. Follow instructions on all chemicals carefully. When you are required to mix a chemical with water, don't guess or dump. Measure the amounts as directed. Dedicate a set of measuring spoons and a measuring cup to use with household or garden chemicals. Between uses, be sure to triple-rinse (flush three times with water) your measuring spoons or cups.
4. Store chemicals safely. Children and pets can easily be poisoned or injured by improperly stored chemicals. Be sure to keep all chemicals away from sources of heat, including sun shining into a garage or shed window. The same goes for rags!
5. Consider "home remedies." For instance, cooking oil is useful to remove adhesive price tags from jars, mugs, and dishes. Vinegar, baking soda, and soap can be effective cleaning agents. For "recipes," look for books about "natural cleaning" at the library or search for "Recipes for Natural Cleaners" on the Internet.
6. When you paint, choose latex. Latex is water-based for easier cleanup—and doesn't require disposal as hazardous waste. Better yet, choose latex without volatile organic compounds (VOCs). VOCs contribute to the formation of indoor and outdoor air pollution. If you have questions about disposing of unneeded latex paint, call us.
7. Weed; don't spray. In addition to reducing your use of pesticides and eliminating hazardous waste, you'll also be improving your muscles and enjoying the fresh air.
8. When it is time to replace your light bulbs, choose compact fluorescents. They use less energy and last much longer, creating less waste. (Compact fluorescents do contain mercury. So they do require special disposal when they burn out. Call us for details.)
9. Purchase paper products, such as toilet paper, made from recycled paper. (If you buy paper napkins or paper towels, look for recycled-content paper in those, too!)
10. Check out library and Internet resources. Learn some quick and easy steps to a healthier home.

## 10 Consejos para un Hogar Más Sano

Los productos químicos que usted usa alrededor de su hogar afectan su presupuesto, el aire de su hogar, la seguridad de su familia y nuestros programas de desecho de sustancias peligrosas.

1. Lea las etiquetas de los productos de limpieza del hogar y de los químicos del jardín. Ponga atención a las "palabras claves" que indican lo peligroso del producto para el ser humano. Esto es lo que necesita saber: "Poison" (veneno) significa que es altamente tóxico. "Danger" (peligro) quiere decir que el producto es altamente inflamable, corrosivo o tóxico. "Warning" (alerta) indica que es moderadamente peligroso. "Caution" (precaución) indica puede ser de leve a moderadamente peligroso.
2. ¡Compre solo la cantidad que necesite, o sea, la cantidad indispensable para hacer el trabajo!
3. Siga cuidadosamente las instrucciones de los productos. Cuando se requiera que mezcle el químico con agua, no adivine y desperdicie. Siga las instrucciones exactas de la medida que se requiere.
4. Guarde los productos químicos en un lugar seguro. Los niños y las mascotas pueden envenenarse o lastimarse fácilmente cuando se dejan los productos a la mano. Asegúrese de mantener todos los productos químicos alejados de fuentes de calor.
5. Considere "remedios caseros." Por ejemplo, el aceite de cocina es útil para remover la goma de las etiquetas de frascos, botellas y platos. El vinagre, el polvo de hornear y el jabón son excelentes para limpiar. Para encontrar "recetas" busque en la biblioteca libros sobre "limpieza natural" o consulte el Internet buscando bajo el término "Recipes for Natural Cleaners."
6. Cuando pinte use pinturas de latex. Las pinturas de latex tienen una base de agua y hacen la limpieza más sencilla—y además no es necesario desechárlas con las sustancias peligrosas del hogar.
7. No vierta aerosoles en su jardín sino saque a mano las malas hierbas de raíz. Además de reducir el uso de pesticidas y eliminar basura peligrosa, también mejorará sus músculos y estará disfrutando del aire libre.
8. Cuando sea tiempo de reemplazar los focos, escoja los fluorescentes compactos. Además de que usan menos energía y duran mucho más, disminuyen la basura. (Estos focos fluorescentes compactos contienen mercurio de manera que requieren un manejo especial cuando se funden. Llámenos para darle instrucciones al respecto.)
9. Compre productos hechos con papel reciclado tales como toallas de papel.
10. Investigue los recursos que tiene a la mano, ya sea en la biblioteca o a través del Internet. Aprenda algunos pasos rápidos y sencillos de tener un hogar más saludable.

## Healthy Home Resources

Center for a New American Dream  
[www.newdream.org/clean](http://www.newdream.org/clean)

Debra Lynn Dadd, "The Queen of Green"  
[www.debraslist.com/](http://www.debraslist.com/)

Earth Easy's Guide to Living at Home with the Earth  
[www.eartheasy.com/live\\_menu.htm](http://www.eartheasy.com/live_menu.htm)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "Do's and Don'ts Around the Home"  
[www.epa.gov/owow/nps/dosdont.html](http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/dosdont.html)

Green Seal  
[www.greenseal.org](http://www.greenseal.org)

LivingHome, an online magazine  
<http://library.livinghome.com/Cool-Tools/>

Project Laundry List  
[www.laundrylist.org](http://www.laundrylist.org)

The Seventh Generation "Guide to a Toxin-Free Home"  
[www.seventhgeneration.com/living\\_green/toxin\\_free.php](http://www.seventhgeneration.com/living_green/toxin_free.php)

*Better Basics for the Home: Simple Solutions for Less Toxic Living*  
By Annie Berthold-Bond, Three Rivers Press, 1999

*Naturally Clean: The Seventh Generation Guide to Safe & Healthy, Non-Toxic Cleaning*  
By Jeffrey Hollender, Geoff Davis, Meika Hollender, New Society Publishers, 2006



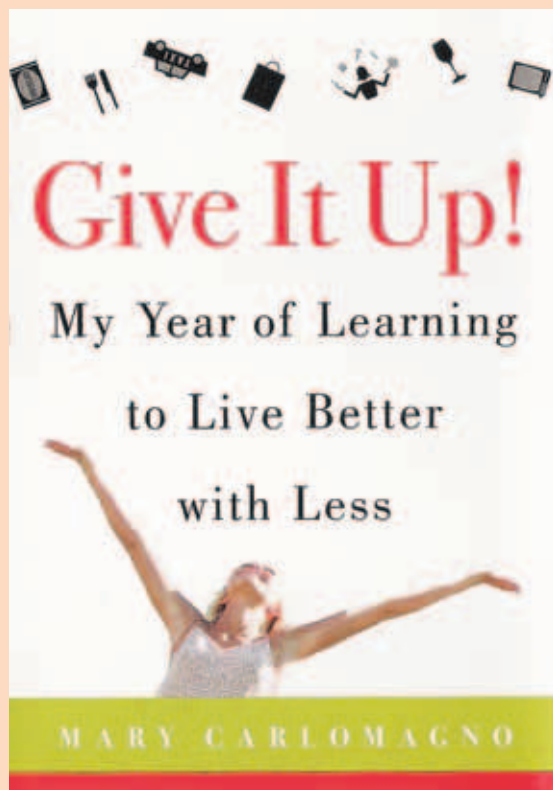
*These "leading ladies" from Biocorp sported biodegradable plastic evening gowns at a Hollywood event. Research and development continue on how to make crops such as corn into biodegradable plastic and how best to compost this plastic, which is known as PLA (polylactic acid). For more information, visit the Biodegradable Products Institute website, [www.bpiworld.org](http://www.bpiworld.org). (Photo Courtesy of Biocorp, [www.biocorpaavc.com](http://www.biocorpaavc.com))*

*Estas "primeras damas" de Biocorp lucieron trajes de noche hechos de plástico biodegradable en un evento en Hollywood. La investigación y desarrollo continúan para encontrar técnicas que conviertan cosechas, tales como el maíz, a plástico biodegradable y encontrar la mejor manera de desintegrar dicho plástico, conocido como PLA (ácido poli láctico). Para mayor información visite la página de Internet del Instituto de Productos Biodegradables, [www.bpiworld.org](http://www.bpiworld.org). (Foto cortesía de Biocorp, [www.biocorpaavc.com](http://www.biocorpaavc.com))*

## What could you live without?

When I set out to write this book, my intention was to eliminate unnecessary facets of life, in essence to determine what I could live without.

Mary Carlomagno  
“Introduction,” *Give It Up!*



What could you live without? After being hit on the head by boxes of shoes falling from her overfilled closet shelves, author Mary Carlomagno set out to answer this question.

Each month for a year, she gave up something that she valued—something whose sacrifice created for her “a personal and significant ‘ouch’ factor.” Her choices were personal—coffee, reading the newspaper, television, eating out. But the lessons she learned can teach us some things about our own wants and needs.

During the summer, you may take some time off or you may have a different routine. Use some of this time to think about what you could live without. What possessions do you value and which just create clutter? Do you have habits that cost money and create waste?

While setting out to give up something every month for a year may seem daunting, try giving up one of your favorite “wants” for a week or a month. See what you learn about yourself.

## ¿De qué cosas puede prescindir en su vida?

Después de haber sido atacada en su retacado vestidor por las cajas de zapatos que cayeron sobre su cabeza, la autora Mari Carlomagno se dio a la tarea de responder esta pregunta.

Cada mes por un año, se deshizo de algo que ella valoraba—algo que realmente representaba un sacrificio para ella, “algo personal y significativo” a lo que le dolía renunciar. Las lecciones que aprendió pueden enseñarnos algo sobre las cosas que queremos y las que realmente necesitamos.

¿De qué cosas puede prescindir en su vida? ¿Cuáles de sus pertenencias realmente valora y cuáles sólo se amontonan? ¿Tiene hábitos que cuestan dinero y producen desperdicio?

Aunque renunciar a algo cada mes por un año parezca irrealista, procure renunciar a alguno de sus “caprichos” favoritos por una semana o por un mes. ¡Se sorprenderá de lo que puede aprender acerca de usted mismo!

Lea más acerca de las experiencias de Mari Carlomagno en su libro “*Give It Up! My Year of Learning to Live Better with Less*” (William Morrow, 2006).

## Read more about it!

Remember to look for books at the library, at book swaps, at [www.freecycle.org](http://www.freecycle.org), or at used bookstores! Then share titles with friends and relatives!

*Choosing Simplicity: Real People Finding Peace and Fulfillment in a Complex World* by Linda Breen Pierce (Gallagher Press, 2000)

*Give It Up!: My Year of Learning to Live Better with Less* by Mary Carlomagno (William Morrow, 2006)

*Living Simply with Children: A Voluntary Simplicity Guide for Moms, Dads, and Kids Who Want to Reclaim the Bliss of Childhood and the Joy of Parenting* by Marie Sherlock (Three Rivers Press, 2003)

*Simplicity Lessons: A 12-Step Guide to Living Simply* by Linda Breen Pierce (Gallagher Press, 2003)

*Voluntary Simplicity: Toward a Way of Life That Is Outwardly Simple, Inwardly Rich* by Duane Elgin (Revised Edition, Harper Paperbacks, 1998)

*What Kids Really Want that Money Can't Buy: Tips for Parenting in a Commercial World* by Betsy Taylor (Warner Books, 2003)

## Go back to school without breaking the bank!

Whether you're getting ready for school yourself, getting someone else ready for school, or just taking care of your own end-of-summer shopping, there are ways that you can reduce your waste, improve our environment, and save money, too.

- Plan ahead and make a list. Check to see what you have on hand. After that, make a list of what you really need.
- Reuse what you already own. Check closets for forgotten tote bags, backpacks, lunch boxes, and refillable containers. Go through last year's supplies to find the basics: scissors, rulers, binders, etc. Many items can be reused from year to year. Remember—reusing your own stuff is also less stressful than hitting the stores.
- When you do go shopping, browse reused first. Look for used clothes, shoes, appliances, books, toys, games, office supplies, and household goods through online services such as [www.freecycle.org](http://www.freecycle.org), at garage sales, or at resale shops.
- Buy recycled by picking up recycled-content paper, pens, pencils, scissors, rulers, file folders, binders, storage containers, and jewelry.
- Purchase refilled or remanufactured ink jet cartridges for your printers. Or, buy a refilling kit and do it yourself.
- Pick up a cool recycled accessory, such as a bag or purse made from a reused vinyl billboard (at right). Look for hip new sustainable products at [www.sustainablestyle.org](http://www.sustainablestyle.org).



## ¡No permita que el regreso de los chicos a la escuela lo deje en la banca rota!

Reduzca su basura, mejore el ambiente y ahorre dinero en sus compras del fin de verano.

- Planee anticipadamente y haga una lista. Tome inventario de lo que tiene. Haga una lista de lo que realmente necesita.
- Utilice más de una vez lo que ya tiene. Muchos artículos pueden volverse a usar año tras año, incluyendo bolsas para los libros, mochilas, loncheras, tijeras, reglas y carpetas.
- Cuando vaya de compras compre cosas usadas. Busque ropa, zapatos, aparatos del hogar, libros, juguetes, juegos, materiales para la oficina y otros artículos del hogar usados. Los puede encontrar a través del Internet en la página [www.freecycle.org](http://www.freecycle.org), en ventas de garaje o tiendas a consignación.
- Compre artículos que contengan materiales reciclados, tales como papel, plumas, lápices, tijeras, reglas, fólderes, carpetas, cajas para almacenar y joyería.
- Compre cartuchos para la tinta de su impresora que pueda volver a llenar o que sean refabricados.
- Compre algún accesorio llamativo hecho con materiales reciclados, como puede ser una cartera o bolsa de vinal. Visite la página [www.sustainablestyle.org](http://www.sustainablestyle.org) donde encontrará atractivos productos.

## QUOTES REQUOTED

To waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed.

Theodore Roosevelt 1858-1919

El resultado de desperdiciar y destruir nuestros recursos naturales; de explotar y abusar la tierra en lugar de usarla para aumentar su uso, será dejar a nuestros hijos una prosperidad inferior la cual estamos obligados a heredarles amplificada y desarrollada.

Theodore Roosevelt 1858-1919

# Does your cart need to lose weight?

Overweight carts are a problem. The three carts that are used in our program are designed to move easily when filled with a reasonable volume and weight of materials.

Remember—all of your carts are lifted into the air by a mechanical arm. The arm turns when it is over the top of the truck to dump its load. Overweight carts can easily lose material onto the street or slip into the truck.

Overweight and overloaded carts also create safety issues for the public as well as the haulers' employees.

How do you know if your cart is overloaded? Well, can you tip and roll the cart easily? If so, you are probably all right. If not, the driver may have to tag and not service



the cart. If a cart is tagged for being too heavy, material will need to be removed before the cart can be emptied the next week.

To absorb moisture from wet grass and naturally occurring moisture from green waste and food waste, crumple a few pieces of newspaper at the bottom of your Green Waste cart. On a warm day, prop open the lid of the Green Waste cart with a small object or stick to allow for air flow. This will help to dry the material in the cart and lighten the load. Keep the lid closed during rainy season to keep out the heavy water.

If the Recycling cart or Green Waste cart is contaminated with unacceptable items, customers will be asked to remove the unacceptable items or the cart will be serviced as trash at an additional fee.

Watch your waste!

Los botes sobrepesados pueden fácilmente dejar basura suelta o resbalarse dentro del camión de basura. Los botes sobrepesados y sobrecargados también causan problemas de seguridad tanto para el público como para los empleados. Si un bote de basura es etiquetado por estar sumamente pesado, será necesario que remueva alguna de la basura del bote antes de que la basura se pueda recoger la siguiente semana.

Si los botes de reciclaje o de desperdicios verdes estuvieran contaminados con artículos prohibidos, los clientes tendrán que remover dichos artículos. De no cumplir con esto, los artículos serán tratados como basura general y el cliente tendrá que pagar una cuota adicional. Mantenga el bote bien cerrado durante la temporada de lluvias para evitar que penetre en el bote.

## Sort and Save!

Residents and businesses alike can benefit from our city's waste reduction and recycling programs. The better you sort and support these programs, the less trash service you may need, and the more money you might save.

Please place the following items in your yellow-lid Recycling cart:

- Corrugated **cardboard** (please flatten boxes)
- **Glass:** bottles, jars, and containers
- **Paper cartons** from milk, soy and juice
- **Clean Paper:** bags, catalogs, chipboard (cereal, cracker, and shoe boxes), computer paper, construction paper, egg cartons, envelopes, junk mail,

magazines, telephone books, newspaper and white paper

- **Plastic containers** marked with the chasing-arrows recycling symbol and numbers 1 through 7
- **Aluminum:** cans, clean foil, and containers
- **Tin and steel cans**
- **Latex paint cans** (empty and dry)
- **Small appliances** (toasters, curling irons, coffee makers)
- Small scrap **metal**



*Recycling 1 ton of paper, or about two of these bales, saves 17 trees, 7,000 gallons of water, and 40 gallons of fuel oil.*



*Recycling an aluminum can saves enough energy to run a television set or computer monitor for three hours.*

### Coloque todos estos artículos en el bote de Reciclables con tapa amarilla:

- **Aluminio:** latas, papel aluminio limpio, y envases
- Latas de pintura látex (vacías y secas)
- **Vidrio:** botellas, frascos, y envases
- **Cartón corrugado** (favor de desarmar las cajas y doblarlas)
- Cartones de leche, soya y jugo
- Periódico
- **Papel:** bolsas, catálogos, cartoncillo (cajas de cereal, galletas saladas y zapatos), papel de computadora, papel para manualidades, cartones de huevo, correo chatarra, revistas, directorios telefónicos, y papel blanco.
- **Plástico:** envases marcados con el símbolo del triángulo de flechas y con los números del 1 al 7
- Enseres menores (tostadores, tenazas de pelo, cafeteras)
- Desperdicios pequeños de metal
- Latas de hojalata y de acero

## Universal Waste rules affect Neighborhood Clean Sweep setouts

As part of your service, residential customers receive a Neighborhood Clean Sweep once a year. These are scheduled on different dates in various parts of the City. Residents are notified a week or more in advance of the cleanup in their neighborhood. Besides bulky, large items, up to six containers of solid waste may be placed at the curb during the cleanup. All materials must be in a box, bag, or other sturdy container, each of which must weigh less than 40 pounds. However, due to new State regulations, "Universal Waste" must be segregated from the regular trash in order to be collected. If Universal Waste is mixed with regular trash, your items might not be col-

lected. Keep these items visibly separate from other trash to assist in proper collection.

Universal Waste includes televisions, computer monitors, laptops, computer processing units, printers, fluorescent lamps (be careful not to break), mercury thermometers and thermostats, radios and stereos, VCRs, microwaves, cell phones, telephones, and answering machines. If this list sounds hard to follow, then just assume that anything that has a cord, plugs into the wall, or runs on a battery must be handled separately. There are often mercury switches in old appliances, such as washers, dryers, and stoves. Batteries must be placed in a sealed,

zip-type bag. Universal Waste must be handled carefully and may not be disposed of in landfills because the items contain toxic substances that can create problems and pollution in our landfills.

If you wish to get rid of these items prior to your Neighborhood Clean Sweep, San Joaquin County has facilities where you can deliver these materials. For specific times and locations, contact the Household Hazardous Waste Facility at (209) 468-3066, the North County Recycling Center in Lodi at (209) 887-3868, Foothill Sanitary Landfill in Linden at (209) 877-3969, or the Lovelace Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station at (209) 982-5770.

Los clientes residenciales reciben un servicio de "Clean Sweep" una vez al año. Los residentes serán notificados de la fecha de su vecindario con una semana o más de anticipación. Los residentes pueden sacar artículos bultosos con un máximo de hasta seis botes de basura sólida. Todos los materiales deben de estar empacados en cajas, bolsas o en envases fuertes, cada uno con un máximo de 40 libras. Sin embargo y debido

a las nuevas leyes del estado, "la basura universal" (computadoras, TVs, baterías, teléfonos celulares, etc.) debe ser separada de la basura general para que la podamos recoger. De encontrar "basura universal" con la basura general ninguna de la basura será recogida. En general, todo aparato que tenga un cordón o funciona con batería debe de estar separado para esta recolecta.

El Condado de San Joaquin County

cuenta con facilidades donde usted puede llevar su basura universal. Para checar horas laborales y direcciones, llame a la Facultad de Desperdicios Tóxicos del Hogar al (209) 468-3066, o al Centro de Reciclaje del Condado North en Lodi al (209) 887-3868, o al Basurero Sanitario de Foothill en Linden al (209) 877-3969, o a la facilidad Lovelace de recuperación al (209) 982-5770.

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