



2019 Public Works Guide

Town of Ledgeview Municipal Building
3700 Dickinson Road
De Pere, WI 54115



Town of Ledgeview

Department of Public Works

3700 Dickinson Road

De Pere, WI 54115

(920) 336-3360

Monday – Thursday: 6:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Friday: 6:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

<http://www.ledgeviewwisconsin.com/government/departments/public-works>

Public Works Facility (Deliveries Only)

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De Pere, WI 54115

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Monday – Thursday: 6:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

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INTRODUCTION

The Department of Public Works utilizes a small, talented group of employees to maintain and improve the infrastructure in the Town of Ledgeview. The department operates out of two locations, the Town Hall on Dickinson Road and the Public Works Facility on Scray Hill Road. The Public Works Department is responsible for all operational and maintenance activities to provide safe and efficient roadways for all modes of travel. Additionally, the department assists with maintenance of parks and Town facilities as well as coordinating with numerous other public utilities that operate within the Town right-of-ways. Public Works staff is also responsible for maintenance activities on the sanitary sewer and water system that is managed by Ledgeview Sanitary District #2. The department also reviews and addresses resident questions and complaints regarding Town infrastructure.

STREETS & RURAL ROADWAYS

Street / Roadway Closures

Occasionally, the Public Works Department may need to close a street for short periods of time to allow tasks such as culvert replacement or water valve repair to take place. In other instances, such as the East River flooding over Ledgeview Road, closures may last days until conditions are deemed safe for traffic to resume using the roadway.



During any type of road closure, the Public Works Department will place advance warning signage as well as large barricades across the road. Please do not under any circumstances move the signage or barricades to the side of the road. Tampering with and/or moving a road closure barricade may result in a citation of up to \$300 per Wisconsin Statute Section 346.42.

Street Reconstruction / Urbanization

Depending on the location within the Town, existing rural roadways with ditches may be urbanized. A project to urbanize a roadway will consist of the elimination of the existing ditches, installation of storm sewer and catch basin inlets, excavation and removal of the existing road base material, installation of new road base (gravel), installation of curb and gutter, installation of a new road surface and the installation of 5-foot-wide sidewalk on both sides of the newly built roadway. Grass terrace areas between the curb and sidewalk on urbanization projects generally run between 8 feet and 11 feet in width depending on existing right-of-way widths and surrounding land topography. The following photos show a roadway before and after an urbanization project.



Prior to the urbanization project, a public informational meeting is held to discuss proposed design for the project as well as to listen to any resident comments and/or concerns. All property owners that could potentially be affected by the project are invited to the meeting. After the public information meeting comments and/or concerns from residents, the Town Board and staff are reviewed and changes are made to the construction plans where applicable. The project will then be legally noticed and placed for public bid by contractors. After a contractor has been selected via the public bid process, a pre-construction meeting will be held between Town staff, the Town Engineer and the contractor to discuss the project schedule, deadlines, communication with residents, traffic requirements and etc. A public hearing will be held to discuss any special assessments that may be related to the project.

Asphalt Resurfacing

Asphalt resurfacing projects are generally less intensive than street reconstruction / urbanization projects. On streets with existing curb and gutter, the asphalt surface is removed, any soft areas in the gravel base are repaired and strengthened, minor areas of curb and gutter area removed and replaced and a new asphalt surface is constructed. On rural roadways with ditches the existing asphalt surface is removed, repairs are made to soft areas of the gravel base, a crown is re-established to ensure proper drainage and a new

asphalt surface is constructed. In some instances, culvert replacement may take place during the project or during the previous year. The photos below illustrate an asphalt resurfacing project.



Chip Sealing

A chip seal is designed to extend the life of pavement. A heated asphalt liquid is sprayed on the road and then covered with small stone chips. The surface is then rolled or compacted so the chips embed into the liquid asphalt and traffic is allowed to drive on the chips for a few days before the excess chips are swept from the surface by the Contractor. Chip sealing roadways acts to enhance safety by improving skid resistance, provides a moisture barrier for the underlying pavement structure, slows deterioration of pavement from the effects of sun and moisture and slows or reduces the severity cracking, roughness and rutting.

It should be noted that winter plowing activities will cause some loss of the chip surface which will be deposited in grassed areas along the shoulder of the roadway. The stone chips can be raked and disposed of or if left in place they will work their way through the grass and down to the ground surface after a few mowings. The Town ***will not*** send Public Works employees out to clean up loose chips from winter plowing operations.



Crack Sealing

Crack sealing assists in prolonging the life of paved roads and is a preventative measure. Cracks in the street are cleaned of debris and filled with a sealer. Sealing cracks prevents surface water from penetrating into the pavement foundation and the spread of cracks in the pavement. The first step in the process is use a machine called a router to clean all debris out of the existing cracks and make them a consistent width and depth. Routing of the cracks is followed by blowing out the cracks with an air compressor to ensure that they are free of debris and dry. The final step is to apply hot rubberized joint sealant to the cracks. Contractors may apply a layer of paper or sand to the cracks to help reduce tracking of the joint sealant until it has cooled. Filling these cracks early helps to minimize the amount of water and debris that enters the subsurface causing potholes.

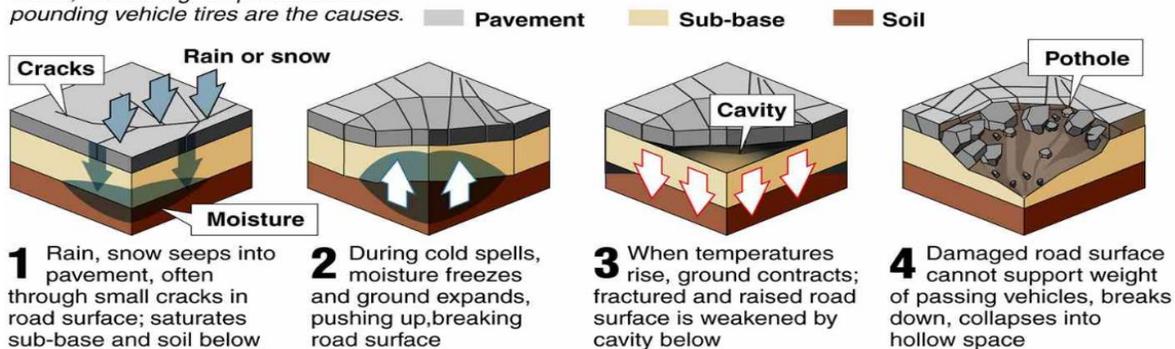


Potholes

Unfortunately, Wisconsin's winter climate is ideal for the formation of potholes. Potholes are caused by the freeze and thaw cycles that take place during the winter months as illustrated below.

What makes a pothole?

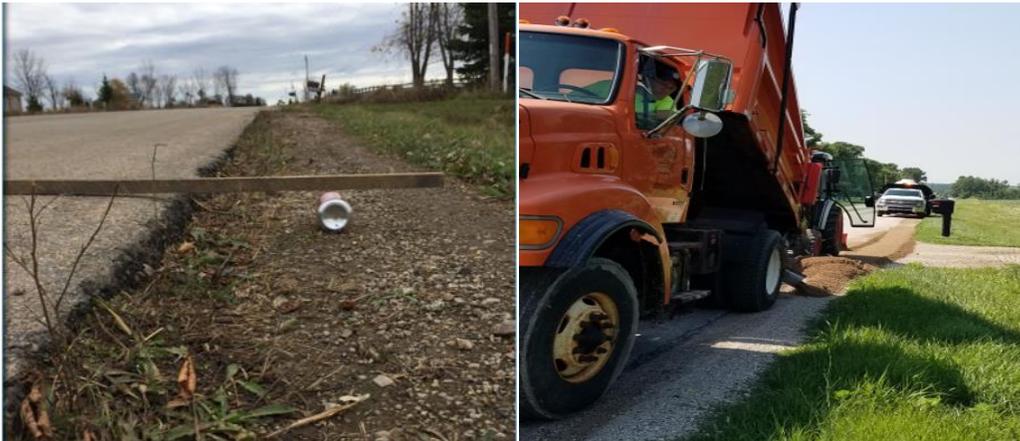
Water, fluctuating temperatures and pounding vehicle tires are the causes.



Residents are encouraged to contact the Public Works Department to report the location of potholes within the Town.

Road Shouldering

A gravel road shoulder is a necessary part of all rural asphalt roadways. The shoulder serves to provide support to asphalt pavement, protect the edge of the pavement from breakage and provide extra width on narrow roadways. Low shoulder areas also act as safety hazard to drivers and bicyclists. The Public Works Department performs shouldering operations on average of 40,000-50,000 lineal feet of rural town roadways each summer.



County Maintained Roads with the Town Limits

Within the Town of Ledgeview, there are numerous roadways that are not the maintenance responsibility of the Public Works Department. In total, 14.94 miles of roadway fall under the maintenance jurisdiction of the Brown County Highway Department as shown in the list below:

- I-43
- STH 32/57 (Greenleaf Road)
- STH 29 (Kewaunee Road)
- CTH PP (Broadway Street)
- CTH X (Heritage Road)
- CTH G (Dickinson Road)
- CTH GV (Monroe Road)
- CTH V (Lime Kiln Road)
- CTH MM (Dutchman Road)
- CTH R (Main Street)
- CTH NN (Stagecoach Road)

If you have an issue with any of the roadways listed above, please contact the Brown County Highway Department at (920) 492-4925 between the regular business hours of 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. For any **after-hours emergencies**, please call (920) 391-4699.

Street Sweeping

The Town of Ledgeview contracts with the Village of Bellevue through a Shared Services Agreement to provide street sweeping services on roadways with curb and gutter. Sweeping is performed three times between spring and fall. Street sweeping is designed to clean up all debris that accumulates on Town streets is required to meet Wisconsin DNR and Federal guidelines. Street sweepers collect dirt particulates, oil and solvents from vehicles, fertilizer particulates, leaves, grass clippings and other debris that would otherwise wash into the Town storm sewer system and then make its way to our local streams and rivers.

Residents are reminded that they shall not blow or deposit grass clippings on the street in front of their homes as that material will wash into catch basin inlets and may cause a blockage and result in a flooded street.

Ditch Mowing

The Town contracts with a private mowing contractor to provide ditch mowing services for 54 miles of ditches and 69 vision corners. Ditches are mowed twice per season. The first mowing of the season will take place in mid to late June and will average 16 feet in width. The second mowing of the season takes place in early fall and all vegetated area between the roadway shoulder and the right-of-way line is cut.



WINTER SNOW AND ICE REMOVAL

The Town of Ledgeview contracts with a private snow removal company to plow streets and roads. The Town of Ledgeview has approximately 58 miles of streets and roads for which the contractor is responsible for snow removal. Town of Ledgeview Public Works personnel are responsible for snow removal at the Community Building/Fire Station on Dickinson Road, the Public Works building on Scray Hill Road, Fire Station #2 on Swan Road as well as numerous sites throughout the Town related to the water distribution system. Due to number of streets and facilities that require snow removal services, the Town has established standards and procedures that are followed during each winter weather event. Winter weather presents challenges for all drivers. Traction is reduced, visibility can be limited and traffic moves at a slower speed. Drivers should always be prepared for changing conditions and allow extra time to reach their desired destination. During winter weather events it is the Town's goal to maintain the streets and roads in a drivable condition and to return them to a pre snow event condition as soon as possible based the classifications of streets and roads explained below. The time to return the streets and roads to the pre snow event conditions is determined by factors such as the weather conditions, temperature, amount of snow, duration of the snow event, compacted snow on roadways due to traffic and the weight of the snow.

Street Plowing Operations

The Town of Ledgeview has categorized winter weather plowing operations according to the type of storm and classification of the road or street. The protocol that describes the sequence of operations is described below. **Primary roads** or **arterials** are the major routes that run through the Town which carry the highest speed limits and as a result, will be addressed first. **Collector** streets/roads feed traffic from neighborhoods into the primary roads and will be addressed next. Local roads are residential streets that carry the lowest volume of traffic and will be addressed last.

Only primary and collector roads will be completely cleared of snow and/or ice (depending on temperatures) and have salt or salt/sand mix applied to them after snowfall events of **less than 2 inches**. Local roads will not be plowed but will have salt or salt/sand mix applied at curves, hills and intersections. When snowfall of **greater than 2 inches** has accumulated, roads will be plowed in the order of priority to maintain at least one lane open in each direction. Primary roads will be plowed first followed by collector streets and finally the local roads. As the primary roads are plowed, plows will proceed to the collector roads until there is one lane of traffic open in each direction. In some instances, continued snowfall may require plows to return for a second snow removal effort. Roadways will once again be plowed in the order of priority. Salt or salt/sand mix will be applied to curves, hills and intersections on both primary and secondary streets.

During periods of extremely cold temperatures, the effectiveness of salt diminishes drastically. As a result, streets may remain snow covered and/or ice covered for extended periods of time until air temperatures rise to a sufficient level for the salt to be effective.

Maps of the plow routes are available on the Town website at:

www.ledgeviewwisconsin.com/government/departments/public-works/winter-parkingsnow-removal/

Snow Emergency

If the Town experiences severe winter weather that includes heavy and/or blowing snow, a “**Snow Emergency**” may be declared to aid snow removal crews. When a “**Snow Emergency**” is declared it will be announced via the Town website, social media and local television and radio stations. During a “**Snow Emergency**” any and all vehicles must be removed from all Town roadways. Failure to do so will result in a parking citation and towing of the vehicle at the owner’s expense. If a vehicle is damaged by plowing operations during the “**Snow Emergency**” neither the Town nor the plowing contractor will be responsible for any damage.

Winter Parking Restrictions

Residents are also reminded that parking is prohibited on all Town roadways between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. from November 1st through April 1st. Additionally, no vehicles shall be parked on Town roadways during a snow event or plowing operation. Residents are asked to please keep all vehicles parked in the driveway during snow events no matter the time of day.

Sidewalk Snow Removal

Sidewalks shall be cleared of snow and ice with **24 hours** after the end the storm event as per Town of Ledgeview Municipal Code Chapter 94, Article II, Section 94-5. The sidewalk shall be cleared to the full width and maintained in a clear and safe condition.

Failure to remove snow from sidewalks will result in charges billed against the property for snow removal services by Town Public Works personnel and equipment. Minimum charges for snow removal services are \$50.00 per lot (up to 100 feet) plus \$10 per each additional 100 feet.

Depositing Snow in a Town Roadway

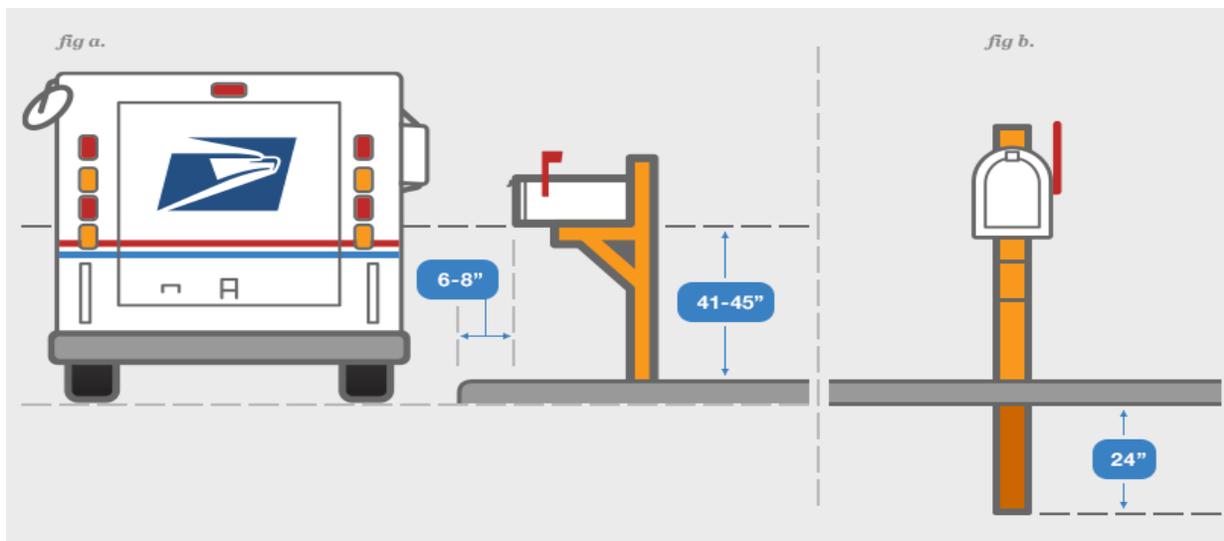
Residents are also reminded that they shall not push or blow snow into the roadway. Such actions may result in a Municipal Citation per Town of Ledgeview Municipal Code Chapter 94, Article II, Section 94-16. The minimum fine is \$50.00 up to a maximum forfeiture of \$400.00.

Garbage & Recycling Collection During Snow Events

Garbage cans shall only be placed at the end of your driveway and not on any portion of a Town roadway. If a garbage or recycling can is tipped over by a snow plow during snow removal operations, it is the **resident's** responsibility to stand up the can and clean up any spilled garbage and/or recycling if present. The refuse truck driver will not stop to stand up your can and will continue on to the next home resulting in a missed pick up at your residence.

Mailbox Damage

Town snow removal operations may accidentally damage a mailbox. If you are located on a Town road and your mailbox is damaged, please call the Public Works Department at (920) 336-3360 x102 or x111 to report the damage and your claim will be investigated. Also, motor route newspaper boxes mounted to the mailboxes, which obstruct the recommended clearance under a mailbox, may cause damage that will not be covered by the Town. Mailboxes shall be installed per the U.S. Postal Service regulations shown below.



Turf Damage from Snow Plowing Operations

Snow removal operations unavoidably cause damage to curbs and turf areas throughout the Town. Please contact the Public Works Department to report any damage. Only excessive turf damage will be repaired by the Contractor and/or the Town with topsoil and seed in the spring.

PERMITS

Utility Permits

All private utility companies that desire to construct, operate and maintain utilities with the right-of-way of a Town roadway are required to file a Utility Permit Application with the Town of Ledgeview. Permit forms, fees and instructions can be found on the Town website under the permit section: www.ledgeviewwisconsin.com/permits-applications/ Scroll down the page to the section titled Utilities / Private Wells / Public Works Permit and select the desired permit.

Driveway Permits

Residents wanting to install a driveway to a Town roadway are required to submit a Driveway Permit Application per Town of Ledgeview Municipal Code, Chapter 94, Article II, Section 94-3. Permit forms and instructions can be at the following link: www.ledgeviewwisconsin.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Driveway-Permit.pdf

LEDGEVIEW SANITARY DISTRICT #2

Water Operations

The water system is owned by the Town of Ledgeview Sanitary District #2 and has been in operation since December of 1994. The Town of Ledgeview joined other surrounding communities in search of high quality water is now a member of the Central Brown County Water Authority (CBCWA) which receives its water from Lake Michigan via Manitowoc Public Utility's membrane filtration plant. The District's water system operates with two connections to the CBCWA water system, LW-1 on Scray Hill Road and LW-2 on Elmview Road. A 1,000,000 gallon ground reservoir is located at LW-1 along with a 100,000 gallon elevated storage tank that stores and pressurizes the District's system. Due to the fact that LW-1 is located at the highest point in the District, there are 10 pressure reducing stations (PRV's) that are located throughout the system and aid in maintaining proper flow to customers. The District's three Certified water system operators control the level of water in the District's storage facilities and the direction of flow in the mains by utilizing a computerized, radio-controlled Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. The SCADA system is programmed with alarms to alert the certified operators to changes in performance levels at any given time, day or night, seven days a week. All facilities are inspected weekly by the certified operators.

The District has an emergency well (Well #1) which is 871 feet in depth and has a 16-inch casing.

All water coming into LW-1 and LW-2 from the CBCWA transmission main is chlorinated. Continuous chlorine analyzers are in place at both LW-1 and LW-2. If the chlorine level in the incoming line drop below 0.3 mg/l free chlorine, the gas chlorination systems at both locations will feed a dose of 0.5 ppm and will shut off when the chlorine level reaches 0.7 mg/l. Well #1 has gas chlorine and phosphate chemical systems in place for emergency use.

There are two areas located within the District where residents receive water from another municipal system. The first is located in the western portion of the Town along STH 32/57 where water is purchased wholesale from the City of DePere. The second area is located in the northern portion of the Town near Glenmore Road and Big Creek Road where the water is purchased wholesale from the Village of Bellevue. In both areas, the District owns the water meters and is responsible for meter reading, meter change outs and cross connection inspections while the water supplier is responsible for maintaining a chlorine residual and collecting routine bacti samples.

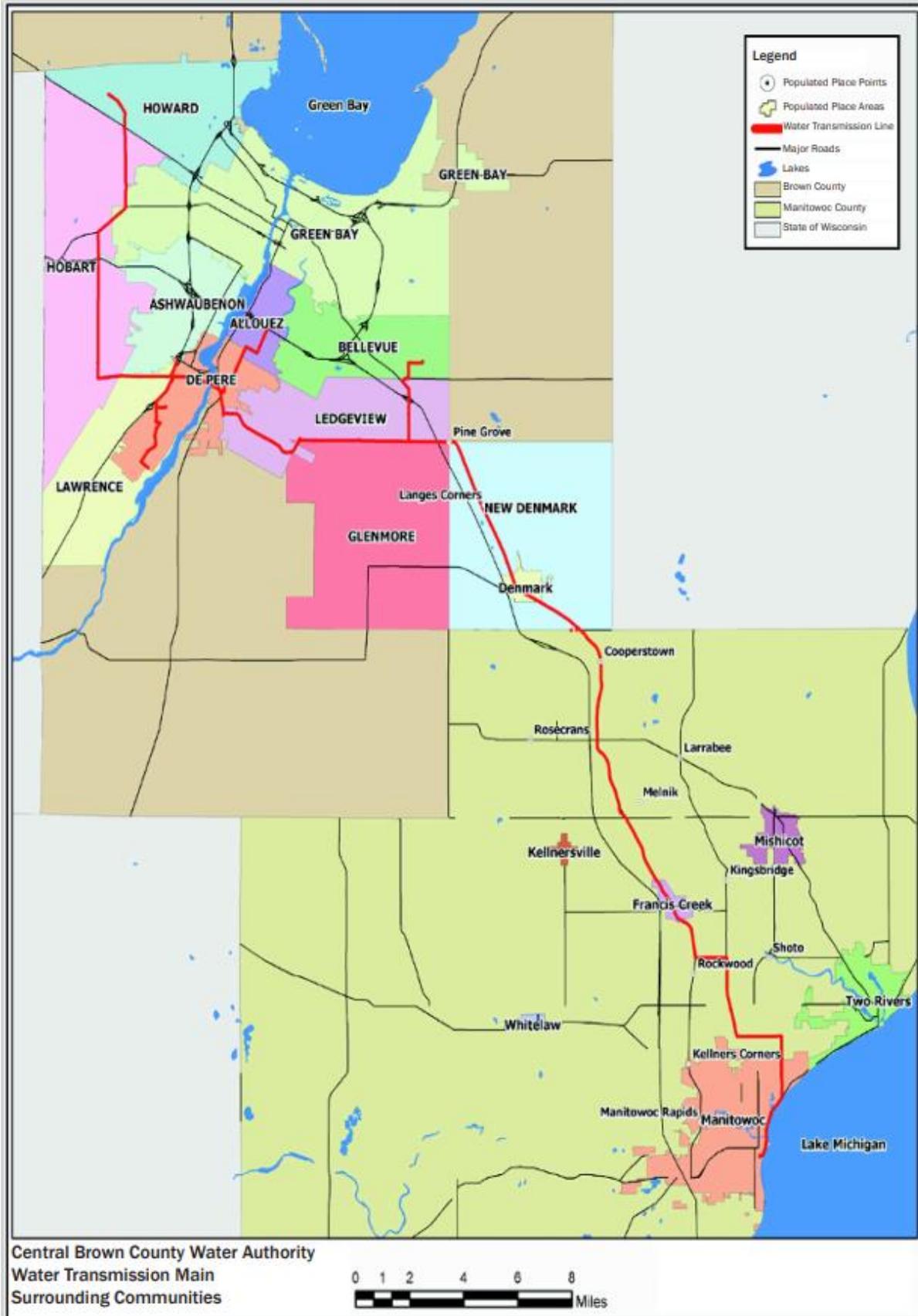
There is also an area located off of Bower Creek Road where the District provides water service to residents of the Village of Bellevue. The District owns all components of the system and is responsible for all aspects of maintenance and monitoring.

The District also has an emergency 8-inch connection with the City of DePere at Ledgeview Road and can be operated with flow and metering going in both directions. Additionally, an interconnection with the Village of Bellevue exists off of CTH MM. The connection is not metered and there is no chemical injection capability.

In the event of power failure, a portable, diesel fueled generator provides power for the Dickinson Road (CTH G) booster station and PRV. The same generator can also operate the entire building that houses LW-1 and the booster pumps.

Distribution system monitoring consists of routine bacteriological, free and total chlorine residuals, lead and copper and disinfectant by-products (DBP) sampling. The free and total chlorine residuals are documented at the time that the bacteria samples are collected each month. The free and total chlorine residuals are documented twice a week at random points in the water system to ensure a detectable level of chlorine is available throughout the distribution system.

The District's distribution system consists of 56.64 miles of PVC water main ranging in size from 6 inches to 16 inches. There are 10 pressure reducing valve stations (PRV's) located throughout the distribution system to maintain pressure in three separate zones. The distribution system also has 603 fire hydrants and 966 valves.



Hydrant Flushing

All public and private hydrants are flushed yearly in September to ensure that they are fully operational for fire protection services. Residents may notice a slight drop in pressure and water discoloration for a short period of time during flushing operations near their residence.

Valve Exercising

Public Works personnel perform valve exercising operations on approximately one half of the District's 966 valves yearly. On even years valves west of CTH GV are exercised and on odd years valves east of CTH GV are exercised. Exercising valves ensures that they are functioning properly in the event of an emergency such as a water main break.

Water Conservation

Residents of Ledgeview Sanitary District #2 are encouraged to use water conservation practices to reduce their water usage on a daily basis. Water conservation helps protect our water source, Lake Michigan, as well as helping to reduce water and energy bills.

The following tips will help to conserve water at your residence:

1. Repair leaky faucets and pipes in your home as soon as possible.
2. Replace conventional showerheads with low flow showerheads.
3. Replace conventional faucets with low flow faucets.
4. Replace old toilets with new water conserving 3.5 gallon per flush models.
5. Replace existing washing machines and dishwashers with high efficiency units.
6. Do not let your water run while doing the dishes.
7. Only water lawns when necessary. If lawn watering is necessary, it should be done in the early morning or late evening hours to allow the water to soak into the ground instead of evaporating in the midday heat.
8. Take shorter showers.
9. Turn off the water when brushing your teeth.
10. Use a rain barrel to collect water for watering flowers and gardens.

Utility Bills

Ledgeview Sanitary District #2 generates bills on a quarterly basis. Utility bills are mailed on the third week in March, June, September and December.

Utility Billing Questions

For questions regarding utility billing please call (920) 336-3360, extension 105.

Adopt A Hydrant

During the winter months' residents are asked to "Adopt a Hydrant" near their home and keep the hydrant clear of snow. **Please do not under shovel, plow or blow additional snow around the hydrants near your home.** In the event of a fire, clear access to a fire hydrant by firefighters is critical. Minutes count!



LEDGEVIEW SANITARY DISTRICT #2

Sanitary Sewer Operations

Ledgeview Sanitary District #2 includes a wastewater collection system consisting of 51.85 miles of sanitary sewer main and 1,025 manholes. Its' system is unique compared to most municipalities because the current construction and future design is completely based on gravity flow, with the exception of only two small lift pumps on private lines in the Old Plank Road area and a larger lift station on Labyrinth Lane. Looking forward, this is a tremendous accomplishment that will help keep Ledgeview's future sewer rates lower when compared to neighboring communities.

All of the District's wastewater treatment services are provided by the Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District (GBMSD). The wastewater from the Hwy 57/Fox River Area flows to the GBMSD treatment plant through De Pere, and the remainder of the District flows to the GBMSD lift station located on East River Drive.

The GBMSD has installed and maintains infrastructure, such as interceptors and the East River Lift Station, that are intended to serve multi-jurisdictions. Ledgeview Sanitary District makes annual payments to the GBMSD for its' proportionate allocation in that infrastructure.

Ledgeview's goal is to maintain and operate the most efficient wastewater collection system possible.

Sanitary Sewer Cleaning and Televising

The District puts great emphasis on maintenance of its wastewater collection system to control costs and minimize the risk of sewer backups. Twenty percent of Ledgeview's wastewater collection system (approximately 10 miles) is cleaned and televised each year. Any leakage problems found are corrected as soon as possible. Sanitary manholes in the televising area are also inspected by District personnel for leaks. Any leaking manhole is documented as is scheduled for repair as soon as possible.

Sewer Backups

Sewer backups are often caused by materials that are not meant to be handled by the sanitary sewer lateral that is installed to the property.

Paper towels, disposable and cloth diapers, wet wipes, and feminine products cause a great deal of problems in the property owner's sanitary sewer lateral as well as the Town sanitary sewer main. These types of products do not deteriorate quickly like a material such as toilet paper will. Personal cleaning wipes that are advertised as "Flushable" should never be flushed down the toilet but rather disposed of in the trash. Even though the item is labeled

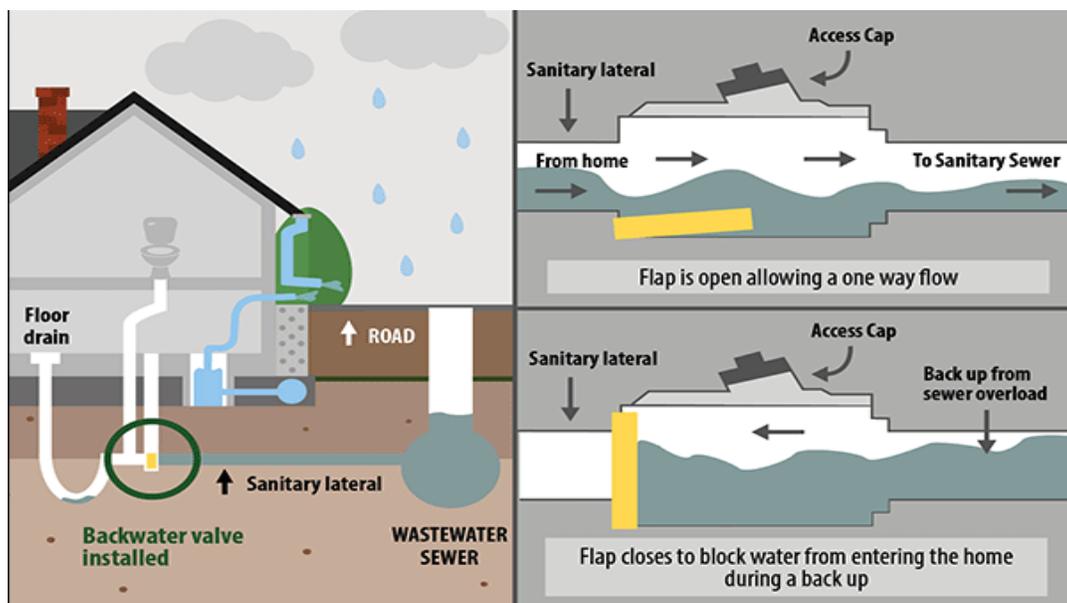
as “Flushable” it is not degradable and will remain intact until it reaches the nearest pumping station or wastewater treatment plant. Flushable wipes have accounted for millions of dollars of damage to wastewater pumping stations as well as disposal costs at wastewater treatment plants.

Grease and cooking oils are another major source of sewer backups. When disposing of cooking oils or grease, pour them into a heat resistant container and dispose of the container in the trash. **Never wash grease or cooking oils down the sink drain.** Running hot water down the drain with the grease or cooking oil only keeps them liquefied for a short period of time. The grease and/or oil will cool and solidify in your sanitary sewer lateral or possibly the District sanitary sewer main. Continual flushing of grease and oils into your lateral will eventually restrict the size of the lateral to a point where it causes a backup. The District’s sewer televising contractor identifies areas of grease in the sewer mains as well as the individual laterals that are contributing the grease. When such instances are identified, the responsible parties will be billed by the District for the costs associated with removal of the grease deposits.

Additionally, items such as small children’s toys, items of clothing, rags, washcloths, small towels and diapers will cause a backup as the weight of the items is too heavy for them to be moved by the wastewater flow in the sanitary sewer lateral or sanitary sewer main.

Backflow Prevention Valve

Backflow prevention valves are required to be in all new residential construction and are suggested for existing homes. The illustration below demonstrates their function.



A backflow prevention valve can greatly reduce the likelihood of a sewer backup into your basement and the cleanup and damage associated with it. As shown in the previous illustration, a properly installed and maintained backflow prevention valve works as a one-way system allowing sewage to leave the residence but not back into it.

Sewer Odors

A common concern among property owners is having a sewer smell inside their residence or building. The source of the smell usually comes from one of two sources. The first is the “p-traps” under a sink(s) or under a floor drain is dry. Water in the “p-trap” acts as barrier to prevent sewer odors and gases from entering the home. Check each “p-trap” in your residence to ensure that they are full of water. If water continues to evaporate from p-traps under a floor drain, residents can pour a small amount of vegetable oil into the “p-trap”. The oil will float on the water in the “p-trap” and help act as a barrier against evaporation.

A second source of odor can result from a blocked sewer vent on your roof. Check to ensure that the sewer vent(s) on your roof are free from leaves and other debris such as bird nests. If the vents are kept clear, sewer odors and gases will escape through the vent into the outside air.

Sump Pumps Connected to Sanitary Sewer Laterals

Connecting your sump pump discharge to your basement floor drain or directly to your sanitary sewer lateral is considered an Illegal Cross Connection and will be subject to a citation by the District.

No Wipes Down the Pipes

Even if a product says it is “flushable” ...

Unless it is toilet paper, it should not be flushed!

- Diapers (including cloth, cotton, disposable, or plastic)
- Flushable, disposable, cleaning, or baby wipes
- Paper towels, cloth towels, or any type of rag
- Feminine hygiene products
- Facial Tissues



Place the items listed above in a trash can

**Putting these items down toilets may plug sewers and
cause raw sewage to back up into YOUR HOME**

STORM WATER UTILITY DISTRICT

Introduction

In the Fall of 2010, the Town of Ledgeview created and implemented a Storm Water Utility District. The storm water utility provides a dedicated source of revenue for the Town to improve, operate and maintain the storm water management system. The Town storm water management system consists of storm sewer mains, catch basin inlets, storm manholes, ditches, swales and ponds. The storm sewer system consists of 541 manholes, 604 catch basin inlets, 116,909 feet of storm sewer main and 41 ponds. Creation of the storm water utility has eliminated the need to levy taxes for management projects and instead applies the charges proportionally to those people who contribute to storm water runoff and receive benefit from storm water management.

Storm water is rain or snowmelt that does not soak into the ground, but instead runs off impervious surfaces such as streets, parking areas, rooftops and other developed land and either flows directly into nearby streams or travels to those streams through drainage systems such as curbs and gutters, inlets, storm sewers, ditches, detention ponds and channels.

Storm water runoff can cause problems in two main areas – one relating to water pollution and one relating to flooding. As storm water runs over the land surface, it can pick up anything on the ground surface such as oils, greases, fertilizers, pesticides, lawn debris, soil, and litter and carry these pollutants untreated into the nearest roadway ditch, catch basin inlet or water body. Storm water runoff can also contribute to flooding. As more and more areas become developed, more land surface becomes impervious as it is compacted or covered with streets, driveways, rooftops, parking lots etc. Increased impervious cover decreases the amount of rainfall that can naturally infiltrate into the soil and increases the volume and rate of storm water runoff. These changes lead to more frequent and severe flooding of waterways.

The Town of Ledgeview was issued a **Storm Water Discharge Permit** from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) relating to the operation of the storm water conveyance systems within the Town's municipal boundary. The Storm Water Discharge Permit is an **Unfunded Mandate** stemming from the Federal Government's enactment of the Clean Water Act onto the States and ultimately onto local municipalities. In order to comply with the requirements of the permit, the Town is responsible for numerous administrative, planning, maintenance and construction efforts to improve the Town's storm water drainage systems and storm water quality management programs.

The fee structure for the Utility is based on the Equivalent Runoff Unit (ERU) method. An ERU is the average amount of horizontal impervious (non-water absorbing) area per single family property within the Town. One (1) ERU is defined as 5,800 square feet of impervious surface. With this method all single family residential properties are charged a uniform fee of

1 ERU. The actual amounts of impervious surfaces are then calculated for all non-residential properties and the appropriate number of ERU's is charged according to them. If any residence has farming activities, then it is considered nonresidential and the fee is calculated accordingly.

Storm Water Pollutants

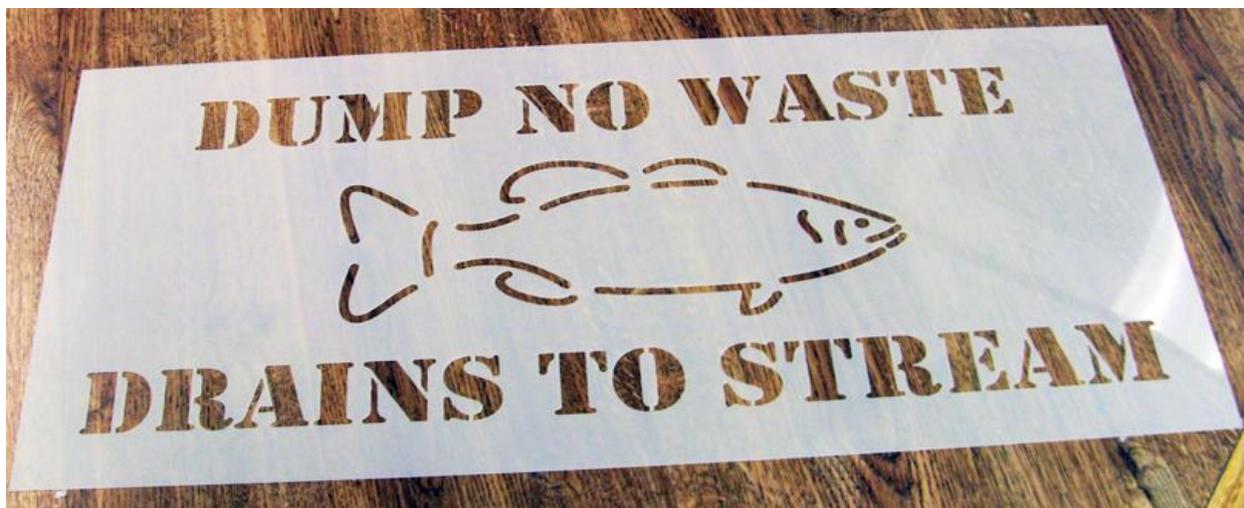
As rainfall and snowmelt drain from roadways, parking lots, sidewalks and rooftops it picks up and carries with it both natural and man-made pollutants. Eventually those pollutants can be deposited in local waterways.

Examples of man-made pollutants include motor oil, antifreeze, fertilizers, pesticides, soaps and detergents. Natural pollutants include animal waste, grass clippings and leaves. Discharge of some types of pollutants such as yard waste and fertilizers into local waterways serves to increase the amount of phosphorus in the water which leads to large algae blooms in the warm summer months.

Residents are reminded that disposal of chemicals into the storm sewer system is illegal and will cause damage to the environment such as poisoning fish, birds and other wildlife. In some instances, the illegally discharged chemicals can find their way into private and public drinking water supplies. Grass clippings, silt, litter and other types of organic matter that are allowed to wash into the storm sewer system can cause blockages and lead to flooding issues.

Storm Inlet Marking

During the summer of 2019, Public Works personnel will begin marking catch basin inlets throughout the Town with the stencil below to remind residents about illegal disposal into the storm sewer system.





Renew Our Waters

Every choice counts.

Household Hazardous Waste

Cleaning out the garage and keeping our waters clean

We all have the opportunity - and the responsibility - to dispose of waste materials properly. The rule of thumb is: If you wouldn't dump it in the river, don't let it touch parking lots, soil, or any other place where it can be washed into a stream or storm drain. Post this sheet in your garage storage area as a reminder. This will help us change one habit at a time, so we have good fishing, swimming, paddling and waterskiing when the work is done.

HARMFUL SUBSTANCES

Certain household chemicals, when not used up properly, become household hazardous waste. These products can contain the same chemicals as strictly regulated industrial wastes.

If you wouldn't dump it in the river, don't let it touch parking lots, soil or any other place where it can be washed into a stream or storm drain.

These products include: cleaning products and wash water, food oils and grease, automotive oil, grease and waste fluids, paint, petroleum-based solvents, rodent baits, batteries, herbicides, pesticides, concrete wash water and sidewalk salt.

HANDLE WITH CARE

To avoid the potential risks associated with household wastes, always monitor the use, storage and disposal of products with potentially hazardous substances.

PROPER DISPOSAL

All of the counties in Northeast Wisconsin have Household Hazardous Waste drop off programs or collection days. Contact your local environmental, health or solid waste agency for instructions on proper use and disposal.

USING LESS

The quantity of waste from a single household may be small, but that quantity adds up fast considering the number of households in Northeast Wisconsin. Consider reducing your purchase of products that contain hazardous ingredients.

Stormwater is rain or snowmelt and water from things people do, like overwatering the lawn. As water makes its way to the storm drain it picks up pollutants like oil from car leaks and improperly disposed of waste. When we choose products carefully and dispose of products properly, we can reduce the amount of pollution that enters our local waterways through runoff.

Untreated runoff is the biggest threat to our nation's water quality, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Let's make the small, important changes that will reduce that threat and improve water quality and our lives!

Realize

What touches the ground enters the water

RenewOurWaters.org

Northeast Wisconsin Stormwater Consortium
P.O. Box 1861 Appleton, WI 54912 | 920.858.4246

Grass Clippings

Best Management Practices for the Lawn Mower



How can Grass pollute our waterways?

Did you know that grass clippings contain phosphorus, the nutrient that turns lakes green with algae! One bushel of fresh grass clippings can contain 0.1 lbs of phosphorus—enough to produce 30-50 pounds of algae growth if it finds its way to a lake or river!

Did you know that storm drains are not connected to the sanitary sewer systems and treatment plants? Whatever enters the catch basins in our parking lots and roads goes untreated into our creeks, streams, rivers and lakes! The primary purpose of storm drains is to carry rainwater away from developed areas to prevent flooding

What Can You Do?



- Leave grass clippings on the lawn
- Direct grass clippings away from streets, driveways, sidewalks and other paved areas
- Sweep up grass clippings and return them to the lawn
- Set the lawn mower at a higher setting (over 2.5 inches) letting shorter blades fall back onto the lawn as natural fertilizer
- Sharpen mower blades every 1 - 3 years
- Mow when your lawn needs it, not on a fixed schedule
- Mix grass clippings with leaves and soil to make a backyard compost pile



Other benefits of managing grass clippings!

- Grass clippings are composed of 85% water!
- With grass recycling, use of fertilizers can be reduced by 30 - 40% or more!
- Lawns mowed higher are more competitive against weeds.
- Lawns mowed higher withstand heat stress better, need less watering, and are more resilient, reducing bare spots and soil erosion.
- Leaving grass clippings in place leaves the equivalent of 1 pound of nitrogen per 1,000 ft² - the same amount you would get from 1 fertilizer application.





**Renew
Our Waters**
Every choice counts.

Leave your Leaves on Land

Fall leaves provide beautiful color on trees, but in local waters they contribute to green algae blooms - not so pretty.

Cleaning up your yard in the fall properly will help keep our local waters clean too! Read these tips. Post this sheet in your garage near your rakes. Working together to keep leaves out of the storm drain and out of local waters will help keep green on the land and out of the water.

KEEP YOUR LEAVES ON YOUR PROPERTY

A great way to make sure leaves do not end up in local waters is to keep them on your property!

Mulch leaves in place by making several passes over the leaves with a mulching mower. This will keep leaves on your lawn and provide it with nutrients it needs for healthy grass next spring.

Composting is recycling your lawn trimmings and turning them into a valuable resource for your garden or houseplants!

Collect leaves and spread them in garden beds or under shrubs. Here leaves provide valuable protection for plants through the winter.

COMPOSTING

Composting is recycling your lawn trimmings and turning them into a rich soil, known as compost - a valuable resource for your garden or houseplants.

Cold composting requires little maintenance but can take up to 2 years to complete. To create a cold compost pile, mix non-woody yard wastes and let them sit.

Hot composting requires regular maintenance such as turning and watering. Typically, compost can be reached in 1-3 months. To create a hot compost pile, layer or mix roughly equal amount of high nitrogen "Greens" (wet and soft materials, like grass clippings) and high-carbon "Browns" (dry and woody, like dead leaves) with 10% bulky materials (wood chips) to keep the pile loose.

All materials in the pile must stay moist, but not soaking wet. Add water to maintain conditions conducive to the composting process. Turn the pile often.

RAKING & COLLECTION

If you decide to collect your leaves for removal from your yard, follow your community leaf collection policies and schedules. Put a tarp over leaf piles between pick-up times to prevent them from blowing away. Remove leaves and debris from the gutters and storm sewer outlets.

Northeast Wisconsin Stormwater Consortium
P.O. Box 1861 Appleton, WI 54912 | 920.858.4246

Stormwater is rain or snowmelt and water from things people do, like overwatering the lawn or letting fertilizer fall into the street drain. We can choose products carefully and shape our lawns and pavement so water sinks in. When we do, runoff is reduced, pollutants filter out and streams and groundwater are protected.

Untreated runoff is the biggest threat to our nation's water quality, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Let's make the small, important changes that will reduce that threat and improve water quality and our lives!

Realize

What touches the ground enters the water

RenewOurWaters.org

Pesticides

Best Management Practices for the Weed Killer



Pesticides in our waterways?

Did you know it has been estimated that an average acre of a well maintained urban lawn receives an annual input of five to seven pounds of pesticides. Some of that pesticide gets washed away by rain or lawn watering into the street and into storm drains. Did you know that storm drains are not connected to the sanitary sewer systems and treatment plants? Whatever enters the catch basins in our parking lots and roads goes untreated into our creeks, streams, rivers and lakes! Pesticides are entering our waterways, polluting our rivers and lakes and harming our wildlife.

What Can You Do?

- Maintain a healthy lawn by mowing frequently with sharp blades set a 2½ to 3 inches
- Practice hand-weeding
- Use mulches to reduce weeds
- Spot treat weed and insect areas
- Evaluate if a pesticide is necessary
- Learn to live with a few weeds!



If you determine a pesticide is necessary... REMEMBER:

- Don't buy more than you need
- Only apply what is necessary
- Do not apply in the rain (unless specified)
- Never apply on bare ground or near wells, ponds, streams, etc.
- Never dump excess pesticides on the ground or into the storm drain
- Consider sharing leftovers (in their original containers) with neighbors
- When a container is empty, rinse three times (each time pouring into a sink)
- Use a Clean Sweep Program to dispose of pesticides and containers properly

Consider Integrated Pest Management

A decision making process for managing pests and the damage they cause
Is your contractor using Integrated Pest Management?

- Does the landscaper spend time just looking at the lawn and garden?
- Does he/she ask you about your lawn's history?
- Does he/she suggest different plants for problem areas?
- Does the landscaper spray insecticides on a regular schedule as a preventative without scouting or a history of infestation? Remember, a healthy lawn and soil requires some bugs!



NEW Water Wisconsin.org
SIMPLE SOLUTIONS FOR CLEANER WATER

NEWSC

Northeast Wisconsin Stormwater Consortium • P.O. Box 1861 • Appleton, Wisconsin 54912 • (920)858-4246

STREET LIGHTS

Street lighting within the Town of Ledgeview is owned, operated and maintained by Wisconsin Public Service (WPS).

If you notice that a street light is out in your neighborhood and would like to report it, please call WPS at (800) 450-7260. Residents can also go their webpage to the following link to report the outage:

https://accel.wisconsinpublicservice.com/secure/ssl/acct/street_light.aspx

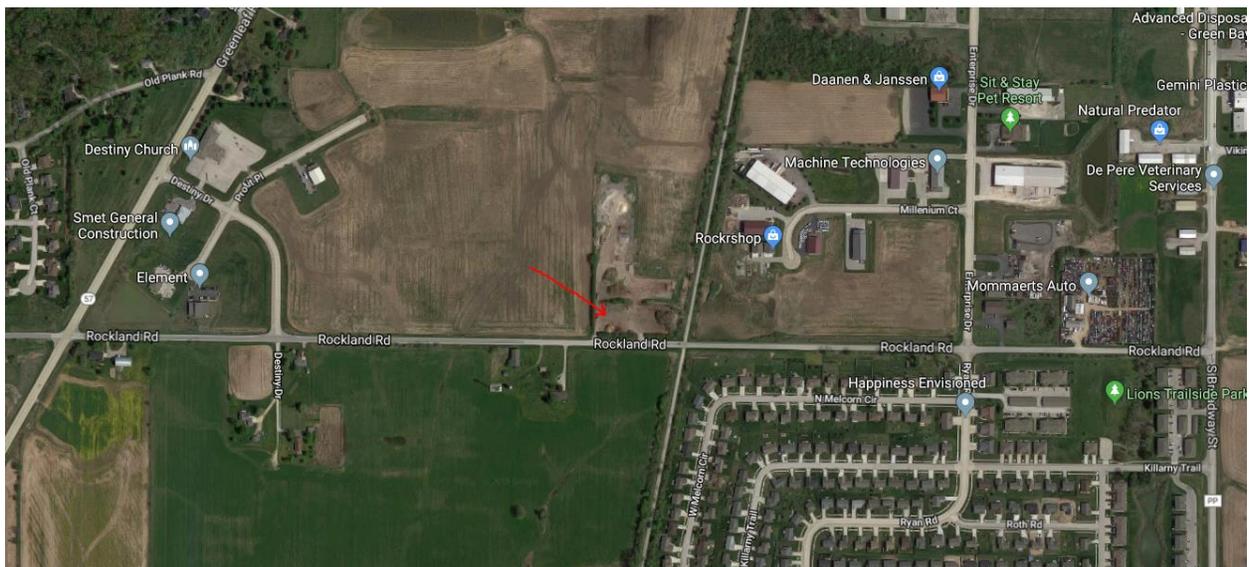
Please note that each street light pole has a unique number tag attached to it. It is very beneficial to provide that number when contacting WPS regarding the outage.

YARD WASTE

The Town of Ledgeview shares a Yard Waste Drop Off Site with the City of De Pere. The site is located off of Rockland Road between STH 32/57 and CTH PP (Broadway Street)

Directions to site:

Go south on Broadway (PP) - go under the overpass and go past Legend's Bar on PP. Continue south on PP, past Valley Cabinet. Just south of De Pere Veterinary Service – turn right onto Rockland Road. Go past Mommaerts Auto Salvage and the compost site is on the same side of the road as Mommaerts.



De Pere/Ledgeview Compost Facility

*Off HWY PP on Rockland Rd past Mommaerts Auto Salvage on
the same side of the road*

Composting Dos and Don'ts

You may compost the following "brown stuff" and "green stuff."



Carbon ("Brown Stuff"):



- Brown, dry leaves
- Small twigs (smaller than a pencil, as they take a long time to break down)
- Straw (not hay, as hay has seeds in it)
- Coffee filters
- Peanut shells
- Dryer lint (from cotton materials)
- Egg cartons

Nitrogen ("Green Stuff"):

- Lawn and shrub clippings
- Rose petals and stems
- Citrus rinds and pulp
- Kitchen vegetable and fruit scraps (peels, tops, parts that you don't eat)
- Fresh green leaves (not walnut tree leaves)
- Unused bagged salad greens from the store
- Seaweed



Yard waste and brush may be disposed of at the City's Compost Site. No bags or reusable containers may be disposed of at the site. **Yard waste may not be disposed of with garbage during normal weekly pickup or with Rubbish/Bulky and Metal Item or Brush collection.**

Please place product in proper assigned bins or area.

Hours of Operation are seven days a week, from dawn to dusk. If you have any questions, please call our office at (920) 339-4060.

GARBAGE AND RECYCLING SERVICES

The Town of Ledgeview contracts with Advanced Disposal Services for both garbage and recycling services. Garbage is picked up twice weekly, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Recycling is collected every other week on your garbage day.

Bins must be curbside by **6:00 a.m.** on collection days to guarantee pickup. Monroe Road (CTH GV) is the dividing line between Tuesday and Wednesday pickup.

- **Tuesday Collection:** West side of Monroe Road (CTH GV) to the west, including Dickinson Heights and Belle Isle subdivisions. Please see the [Street Directory](#) for a complete list of street names and pickup days.
- **Wednesday Collection:** East side of Monroe Road (CTH GV) to the east, with the exception of Dickinson Heights and Belle Isle subdivisions. Please see the [Street Directory](#) for a complete list of street names and pickup days.
- **Holidays:** An announcement will be made for each holiday. Please see the home page for the posting.
- **Collection Delays:** In the event of a delay, announcements will be posted on the Town website as well as on social media such as Facebook and Twitter.

If your garbage or recycling is not picked up by the end of your collection day, please call (920) 336-3360 extension 105. Please leave your cans out if your garbage or recycling has not been collected. The schedule for recycling pickup is available on the Town website: www.ledgeviewwisconsin.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/2019-2021-Recycling-Schedule.jpg

Cart Placement

Place the cart with the arrow on the lid pointing toward the street, but not in the road right-of-way. Do not place the cart within three (3) feet of any object (five (5) feet would be ideal) and do not park any vehicles in front of the cart. If possible, please place the garbage cart on one side of the driveway and the recycling cart on the other side, but make sure your mailbox is accessible as shown in the photos below.



With curb and gutter



Without curb and gutter

Overflow Garbage, Furniture & Other Large Items

Waste Transfer Station Hours & Location

[3734 West Mason Street](#) | [Hobart, WI 54155](#)

January 1st - March 31st

Monday - Friday 7:30 am - 4:00 pm
Saturday 7:30 am - noon

April 1st - December 31st

Monday - Friday 7:00 am - 4:00 pm
Saturday 7:30 am - 2:00 pm

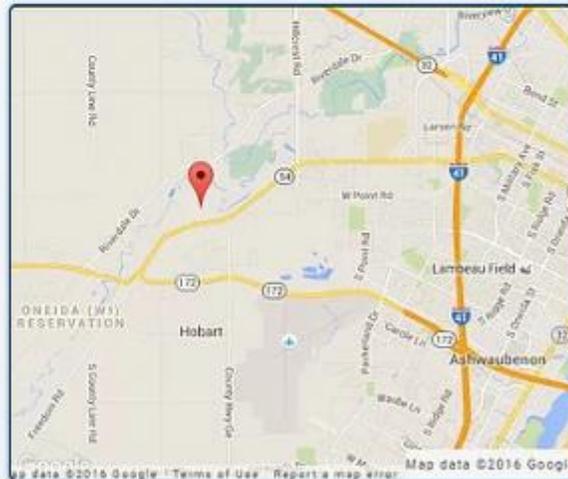
Saturday Following a Holiday*

7:30 am - 2:00 pm

[*Observed Holidays](#)

Waste Transfer Station Peak Hours -

For faster service plan on arriving during less busy times



Rates & Fees

Waste Transfer Station

The Brown County Transfer Station accepts credit cards (Mastercard, Discover & Visa) and checks for payment at the time services are rendered. **Cash is not accepted.**

Minimum fee of \$21 per transaction for up to 840 lbs

Appliance Disposal

All appliances are accepted at the Waste Transfer Station.

Only small Freon containing appliances are accepted at the Hazardous Material Recovery Facility.

Freon Appliances:

\$15 is charged per appliance containing Freon

- Refrigerators - Refrigerator and freezer doors must be open with no food inside.
- Freezers - Refrigerator and freezer doors must be open with no food inside.
- Air Conditioning Unit
- Dehumidifier
- All other Freon containing appliances

Non-Freon Appliances:

\$5 is charged per appliance that does not contain Freon

- Stoves
- Washing machines
- Dryers
- Dishwashers
- Hot water heaters
- Humidifiers
- Microwaves
- All other household appliance

Small Non-Freon Appliances:

Dispose in your trash bin or bring to the Waste Transfer Station for a fee

- Metal toasters
- Metal blenders and mixers
- Metal food processors
- Metal crock-pots
- Metal waffle irons
- All other small metal appliance

Tire Disposal

The Waste Transfer Station accepts tires for disposal. A fee of \$250/ton is charged or approximately \$2.50/20 lbs.

Overflow Recycling

Occasionally, residents may have additional recycling that may not fit into their recycling carts. Residents may take overflow recycling to the Advanced Disposal Services facility that is located at 1799 County PP (Broadway Street) in De Pere.

Additionally, local paper mill facilities will accept cardboard and paper at their drop off locations:

BROWN COUNTY PAPER DROP OFF SITES
(RESIDENTIAL & BUSINESS)

RECYCLED FIBERS (Newark Group)
940 PRAIRIE AVENUE, GB
PHONE: 920.432.8005

U.S. PAPER MILLS (Sonoco)
824 FT. HOWARD AVE, DEPERE
PHONE: 920.336.4229

GEORGIA PACIFIC
CORNER OF LOMBARDI & NORTH BROADWAY, GB
(SE employee parking lot)

MIXED CONTAINERS:
Plastic
Steel Cans
Aluminum
Glass

★ Brown County ★
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)
2561 South Broadway, Ashwaubenon
Phone: 920.492.4950
Hours: Monday through Friday 7AM to 7PM

NO PAPER
IS ACCEPTED AT THE MRF

There is no fee to drop recyclables at the MRF. You must drive on the scale and follow the posted directions, before unloading containers.

Residents are encouraged to place their paper and recyclables curbside on their normal collection days

Hazardous Material Disposal

Residents may dispose of hazardous materials at the Brown County Hazardous Material Recovery Facility that is located at 2561 South Broadway Street in Green Bay. The following guide lists materials that may be disposed of at the facility.

Hazardous Material Management

A SERVICE PROVIDED FOR **NORTHEAST WISCONSIN** RESIDENTS

Many products contain hazardous materials.
 Improper disposal of these products can cause harm to humans and the environment.
 This guide will help you identify hazardous products around your home.
Keep your home safe by properly disposing of hazardous products!

- Key:
-  Dry in a secure, well-ventilated area and place in the trash
 - HMR** Take to the **H**azardous **M**aterial **R**ecovery
 - TS** Contact the **T**ransfer **S**tation @ 920.492.4950
 -  Contact your local Law Enforcement
 -  Flush down the drain (*only if connected to a sanitary sewer*) with plenty of water
 - \$** A Fee May Apply. Call the Hazardous Material Recovery Facility @ 920.492.4950 for current rates



Key	Household Items	Fee	Alternatives & Notes
HMR	Aerosol Cans		Recycle When Empty
HMR	Batteries	\$	None Known
	Bleach, Liquid		Powdered Bleach
HMR	Computers, Electronics	\$	Minimal Fee Charged
	Drain Cleaner		Plunger, Vinegar
HMR	Fluorescent Lights	\$	None Known
HMR	Light Ballast	\$	Non-PCB Ballast
HMR	Floor Cleaner		None Known
HMR	Mercury, Devices		Digital Devices
HMR	Mercury, Elemental		Digital Devices
HMR	Oven Cleaner		Baking Soda & Water/Salt
	Smoke Detectors		None Known
	Toilet, Tub, Tile Cleaner		Brush w/Baking Soda
	Window Cleaner		Vinegar & Water

Key	Car Care	Fee	Alternatives & Notes
	Ammunition/Fireworks		None Known
HMR	Antifreeze	\$	Propylene Glycol
HMR	Battery Acid		None Known
HMR	Battery, Lead-Acid	\$	None Known
HMR	Brake Fluid		Non-Halogenated Products
HMR	Carburetor Cleaner		None Known
HMR	Driveway Sealer/Tar		Water-Based Products
HMR	Gasoline, Other Fuels		None Known
HMR	Parts Cleaner/Degreaser		Detergent/Hot Water
HMR	Power Steering Fluid		None Known
TS	Tires	\$	None Known
HMR	Transmission Fluid		None Known
HMR	Used Motor Oil & Filters		None Known
HMR	Windshield Wiper Fluid		None Known

Key	Home Improvement	Fee	Alternatives & Notes
HMR	Adhesive Solvent-Based		Latex Adhesives
HMR	Adhesive, Water-Based	\$	None Known
TS	Asbestos		New Insulation/Flooring
	Caulk/Grout/Grout/Putty	\$	None Known
	Cement/Mortar/Plaster	\$	None Known
HMR	Latex Paint	\$	Limestone Based White Wash
HMR	Non-Automotive Oils		None Known
HMR	Oil-Based Paint		Latex Paint, Avoid Aerosols
HMR	Paint Remover/Stripper		Sandpaper/Steel Wool
HMR	Paint Thinner/Solvent		Use Water-Based Paints
HMR	Stain, Varnish, Lacquer		Latex Paint
HMR	Wood Preservative		None Known

Key	Lawn & Garden	Fee	Alternatives & Notes
HMR	Cooking Oil/Grease	\$	Boil/Bake/Broil Food
	Empty Containers		None Known
HMR	Fertilizer, Weed & Feed		Compost
HMR	Flea Sprays		Brewers Yeast in Pet's Food
HMR	Insect Killer, Bee & Hornet		Bowl w/Soda & Dawn Soap
HMR	Insect Killer, Plant		Spray w/Dishwater & Rinse
HMR	Insect Repellent		Screens, Lotions
HMR	Moth Balls		Cedar Chips
HMR	Pool/Spa Chemicals		None Known
HMR	Rat Poison		Traps, Cat
HMR	Weed Killer		Pull by Hand

Updated 03.14.17 msw

Sharps Disposal

The Brown County Sharps Disposal Program was organized in 1996 to protect sanitation workers and others from needle sticks from used sharps. A needle stick can cause injuries, transmit possibly life-threatening disease, cause undue health care expenses, and can cause emotional distress to the injured person and his/her family, among other concerns.

The Brown County Sharps Disposal Program was developed in response to a law developed in the mid-1990s which no longer allowed disposal of used sharps in landfills or garbage. The program needed to come up with a plan which was as easy and no costlier than disposal at curbside.

The Brown County Sharps Disposal Program accepts used sharps at over thirty sites (sharps collection sites) across the county. Most of the sites are either pharmacies or hospitals. At these stations, users can pick up a sticker and pamphlet and dispose of their used sharps in puncture-proof containers such as empty detergent bottles or sharps containers. Program stickers must be attached to the container, and instructions followed that include securing the lid, wiping off residue, and placing the container in a plastic bag for delivery to the sharps collection site.

There is no fee to the public for using the program. The program is restricted to household users.

The program is coordinated by the Brown County Solid Waste and the Brown County Public Health Division.



Brown County Sharps Disposal Stations

LOCATION	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
AURORA BAYCARE URGENT CARE-WEST	2253 W MASON ST	GREEN BAY	54303
AURORA MEDICAL GROUP	2845 GREENBRIER RD, STE 140	GREEN BAY	54311
BELLIN HEALTH - DENMARK	595 COUNTY RD R	DENMARK	54208
BELLIN HEALTH - WRIGHTSTOWN	555 QUALITY CT	WRIGHTSTOWN	54180
BELLIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	744 S WEBSTER AVE	GREEN BAY	54301
CVS PHARMACY	2400 VELP AVE	GREEN BAY	54303
CVS PHARMACY	2222 S WEBSTER AVE	GREEN BAY	54301
CVS PHARMACY	1561 W MASON ST	GREEN BAY	54303
CVS PHARMACY	930 MAIN ST	GREEN BAY	54301
CVS PHARMACY	800 MAIN AVE	DE PERE	54115
KRIDER'S PHARMACY	1119 W MASON ST	GREEN BAY	54303
LINEVILLE HEALTH MART PHARMACY	2673 LINEVILLE RD	GREEN BAY	54313
PICK 'N SAVE	1291 LOMBARDI ACCESS RD	GREEN BAY	54304
PICK 'N SAVE	1819 MAIN ST	GREEN BAY	54302
PREVEA HEALTH	1821 S WEBSTER AVE	GREEN BAY	54301
PREVEA HEALTH	920 S ST AUGUSTINE ST	PULASKI	54162
PREVEA HEALTH	1686 EISENHOWER RD	DE PERE	54115
PREVEA HEALTH	900 S WEBSTER AVE	GREEN BAY	54301
PREVEA HEALTH	1715 DOUSMAN ST	GREEN BAY	54303
PREVEA HEALTH	3021 VOYAGER DR	GREEN BAY	54311
PREVEA HEALTH	2793 LINEVILLE RD	GREEN BAY	54313
PREVEA HEALTH	2502 S ASHLAND AVE	GREEN BAY	54304
PREVEA HEALTH-LAB - EAST DE PERE	3860 MONROE RD	DE PERE	54115
PULASKI HEALTH MART	121 N ST AUGUSTINE ST	PULASKI	54162
SHOPKO PHARMACY	230 N WISCONSIN ST	DE PERE	54115
SHOPKO PHARMACY	216 S MILITARY AVE	GREEN BAY	54303
SHOPKO PHARMACY (STORE #2)	301 BAY PARK SQ	GREEN BAY	54304
SHOPKO PHARMACY	2320 LINEVILLE RD	GREEN BAY	54313
SHOPKO EXPRESS	2585 LINEVILLE RD	GREEN BAY	54313
SHOPKO EXPRESS	3705 MONROE RD	DE PERE	54115
ST MARY'S HOSPITAL	1726 SHAWANO AVE	GREEN BAY	54303
ST VINCENT HOSPITAL	835 S VAN BUREN ST	GREEN BAY	54301
WALGREENS	1995 MAIN ST	GREEN BAY	54302
WALGREENS	1401 E MASON ST	GREEN BAY	54301
WALGREENS	2204 UNIVERSITY AVE	GREEN BAY	54302
WALGREENS	2301 S ONEIDA ST	GREEN BAY	54304
WALGREENS	1165 W MASON ST	GREEN BAY	54303
WALGREENS	464 CARDINAL LN	GREEN BAY	54313
WALGREENS	901 MAIN ST	DE PERE	54115
WALGREENS	116 N MILITARY AVE	GREEN BAY	54303

Prescription Drug Disposal

Waste pharmaceuticals are a far reaching issue that affects more than just hazardous material programs. Unused drugs present opportunities for environmental contamination, drug abuse and accidental poisonings. Taking the easy way out and simply throwing your unused medications in the trash or flushing down the drain can lead to significant environmental problems.

Residents may drop off excess or old prescription drugs at the following locations during the hours listed:

Brown County Sheriff's Department

2684 Development Drive - Investigative Division
(920) 448-4200
Mon. - Fri. 8:00 am - 4:00 pm, except holidays

Ashwaubenon Public Safety

2155 Holmgren Way
(920) 492-2995
Mon. - Fri. 8:00 am - 4:30 pm

De Pere Police Department

325 S. Broadway St. | Drop box in lobby
Mon. - Fri. 8:00 am - 4:30 pm

Green Bay Police Department

307 South Adams St. | Drop box in lobby
(920) 448-3200
Sun. - Sat. 7:00 am - 10:00 pm

Accepted materials include: pills, liquids, salves, powders, inhalers, pet meds

Not accepted: sharps, biological material

Electronics Recycling

Beginning on September 1, 2010, all Wisconsin residents, were required to abide by the Wisconsin Electronics Recycling Law. Wisconsin residents are prohibited from disposing of certain electronics in landfills or incinerators. While a fee may still be imposed by collectors or recyclers for the recycling of the electronic device, this law was designed to make recycling easier and more convenient statewide, especially in rural areas.

A full list of manufacturers who have signed onto the program as well as electronic devices covered under this law is available at the [WDNR website](#). Also, many retailers in Wisconsin already collect electronics for proper disposal. In the Green Bay/Brown County area, the Brown County Household Hazardous Waste Facility, as well as Best Buy, Milwaukee PC and Lamp Recyclers, Inc. are registered collectors that accept electronics for recycling. As a note, some of these collectors may charge a fee for some or all of the types of electronics accepted under this program.

The DNR maintains lists of registered collectors and recyclers to help you find convenient recycling options. Community recycling programs and retailers can also provide information on how to recycle electronics covered under E-Cycle Wisconsin. For more information on E-Cycle Wisconsin visit the [WDNR website](#).

Local Electronics Recycling Drop Off Sites (Fees may be charged).

Company Name	Address	City, State, Zip	Phone
Brown County Hazardous Material Recovery Facility	2561 S. Broadway St.	Green Bay, WI 54304	(920) 492-4950
Best Buy	825 Pilgrim Way	Green Bay, WI 54304	(920) 494-2950
Lamp Recyclers Inc.	3055 Holmgren Way	Green Bay, WI 54304	(920) 403-1166
Norsec Computer Recyclers	809 Prosper Street	De Pere, WI 54115	(920) 660-8181
Goodwill – Green Bay East	1301 Brosig Street	Green Bay, WI 54311	(920) 465-9601
Office Depot/Office Max	2350 E. Mason Street	Green Bay, WI 54311	(920) 465-9373

Curbside Recycling Guide

Place recyclables loosely in your bin. ***NO PLASTIC BAGS!***

Plastic



ACCEPT:

ALL plastic bottles, cups & containers

- Household bottles, jars & jugs
- Dairy containers & lids
- Produce, bakery & deli containers & lids

DO NOT ACCEPT:

- Plastic bags, wrap or film
- Motor oil bottles
- Styrofoam

empty, rinse and replace caps & lids

Paper



ACCEPT:

- Newspapers & inserts
- Cardboard & paperboard (food boxes)
- Milk, juice & soup cartons
- Office & school paper
- Junk mail & catalogs
- Phonebooks, books & magazines

DO NOT ACCEPT:

- Tissue paper
- Pet food bags

*shred paper in a paper bag & staple shut
flatten & cut boxes to 2ft by 2ft*

Metal



ACCEPT:

- Aluminum bottles & cans
- Steel & tin cans
- Empty aerosol cans

DO NOT ACCEPT:

- Aluminum pans or foil
- Empty paint cans
- Scrap metal

empty and rinse

Glass



ACCEPT:

- Food and beverage bottles & jars

DO NOT ACCEPT:

- Window glass
- Ceramics, china
- Drinking glasses

empty and rinse



www.RecycleMoreTriCounty.org



TOP 5 recycling questions

1 What do I do with plastic bags?

Plastic bags are highly recyclable, but **NOT** through your curbside program. The Tri-County Recycling Facility is not designed to remove plastic bags and the bags wrap around equipment causing maintenance issues. Please take your plastic bags, wraps and other film plastics to a local retail or grocery store to be recycled.



2 What plastics can I recycle?

All Plastic Bottles, Cups & Containers:

- Soda, Water & Other Drink Bottles
- Food & Household Bottles, Jars and Jugs
- Dairy Containers & Lids
- Produce, Bakery & Deli Containers

Empty & rinse all bottles and containers.
Replace caps and lids.



3 How clean is clean?

A quick rinse of your bottles and containers is usually sufficient.

However, for stubborn foods like peanut butter jars here's a tip: Fill the jar with hot, soapy water and give it a good shake. Let the jar soak overnight. The next day, empty and recycle.

4 What should I do with shredded paper?

Shred paper into a paper bag - staple it closed - label the bag - put it in your curbside container.

This method keeps small pieces of paper from blowing around the neighborhoods while sitting at the curb, during transportation and at the recycling facility. **DO NOT use PLASTIC bags!**



5 What do I do with Styrofoam?

The Tri-County Recycling Program does **NOT** accept Styrofoam as very few markets are available.

Consider a reuse option for Styrofoam, otherwise place it in the trash.



Please visit the link below to download a copy of the Tri-County Recycling Guide.

https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/a6f6df_49f3bf39410d4289ab51ad2842dcf9f3.pdf

