

JACKSON COUNTY

SOLID WASTE HANDLING AND RECYCLING

**JACKSON COUNTY SOLID WASTE
EDNA, TEXAS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Drop off Locations.....	1
General Information.....	2
Technical Information.....	3
Hazardous Waste.....	7
What Can Be Recycled.....	8
Other Informational Websites & Information.....	9
Where Do We Go From Here?....	10
Fact and Source Information.....	11



COMPLETE WASTE HANDLING AND RECYCLING CAPABILITY IS AVAILABLE TO ALL COUNTY RESIDENTS IN JACKSON COUNTY



DROP OFF CENTERS

Waste disposal and Recycling is provided by Commercial Waste Handlers and/or the County Solid Waste Transfer Station / Citizens Recycling Drop-Off Center.

Facilities are located off CR 414 (south) on CR 4141 at the Solid Waste Transfer Station.

- From Hwy 59, turn onto CR 414 at Shady Oaks RV Resort.
- From Hwy 111 South, turn onto CR 412 (east) and go to CR 414 (north).

The Jackson County recycling program provides facilities where recyclables can be dropped off **FREE OF CHARGE.**

Selection, sorting and identification of items that can be accepted for recycling and the required condition of these items are included in this pamphlet.

With the cooperation and participation of each citizen to do their part in the proper disposal of waste and when possible, recycling approved items will help to insure a future availability of natural resources and provide a clean, safe, and ambient environment that insures our children have the opportunity and can enjoy a quality life.

ONE OF THE BEST COUNTY PROGRAMS!

The Jackson County Solid Waste and Recycling Program has been identified by the Golden Crescent Regional Planning Commission and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality as *one of the best small county programs* in the state.

PROPER MANAGEMENT - IT'S THE LAW

Rules for the proper management of all types of waste are formulated and published by the US Environment Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. First time violations are classified as a misdemeanor. Incarceration or fine can be levied.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON HANDLING OF SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING

The Jackson County Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling Program is administered by the Jackson County Commissioners Court and conducted by the manager of the Solid Waste Transfer Station.

For information call:

1-361-782-2048 (Waste Transfer Station)
1-361-782-2072 (County Auditor) or
1-361-782-2352 (County Judge)

Other sources of information are listed below.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. Procedures for handling waste from a household can be obtained from the "Texas Environmental Information Line" at **1-800-CLEANUP [1-800-253-2687]** or visit **website www.cleanup.org**.
- B. TNRCC Pamphlet GI-288, "What Do I With It Now" will answer most questions about recycling resources for household waste. A copy is available by contacting **www.cleanup.org** or calling **1-800-cleanup**.

C. DON'T MESS WITH TEXAS: For interesting facts and statistics visit www.dontmesswithtexas.org.

2. TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Technical information covering the Solid Waste Program in Texas is published by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality at Website; www.tceq.state.tx.us.

Using the web map in the left hand column of the Home page click "Rules, Policy and Legislation" on the next page click "Rules and Rule Making." On the next page click "Title 30 Texas Administrative Code."

Note the following:

A. Chapter 330; "Municipal Solid Waste." Subchapter A defines the different classifications of waste and terms used in the Solid Waste Program. Subchapters A, Rule 330.2 (114), (115), (139), and (140) in combination define "Non-hazardous Waste, Recyclable Waste and Recycling, Solid Waste and Source-Separated Recyclable Material.

Subchapter A.2(58) Household waste

Any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels, and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas); does not include yard waste or brush that is completely free of any household wastes.

Subchapter A.2(114): Recyclable material

A material that has been recovered or diverted from the non-hazardous waste stream for purposes of reuse, recycling, or reclamation, a substantial portion of which is consistently used in the manufacture of products that may

otherwise be produced using raw or virgin materials. Recyclable material is not solid waste. However, recyclable material may become solid waste at such time, if any, as it is abandoned or disposed of rather than recycled, whereupon it will be solid waste with respect only to the party actually abandoning or disposing of the material.

Subchapter A.2(115): Recycling

A process by which materials that have served their intended use or are scrapped, discarded, used, surplus, or obsolete are collected, separated, or processed and returned to use in the form of raw materials in the production of new products. Except for mixed municipal solid waste composting, that is, composting of the typical mixed solid waste stream generated by residential, commercial, and/or institutional sources, recycling includes the composting process if the compost material is put to beneficial use.

Subchapter A.2(139): Solid waste

Garbage, rubbish, refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, municipal, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and from community and institutional activities. The term does not include:

(A) solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows, or industrial discharges subject to regulation by permit issued under Water Code, Chapter 26.

(B) soil, dirt, rock, sand, and other natural or man-made inert solid materials used fill land if the object of the fill is to make the land suitable for the construction of surface improvements; or

(C) waste materials that result from activities associated with the exploration, development, or production of oil or gas or geothermal resources and other substance or material regulated by the Railroad Commission of Texas under the Natural Resources Code, §91.101....

Subchapter A.2(140):

Source-separated recyclable material-

Recyclable material from residential, commercial, municipal, institutional, recreational, industrial, and other community activities, that at the point of generation has been separated, collected, and transported separately from municipal solid waste, or transported in the same vehicle as municipal solid waste, but in separate containers or compartments. Source-separation does not require the recovery or separation of non-recyclable components that are integral to a recyclable product, including:

(A) the non-recyclable components of white goods, whole computers, whole automobiles, or other manufactured items for which dismantling and separation of recyclable from non-recyclable components by the generator are impractical, such as insulation or electronic components in white goods;

(B) source-separated recyclable material rendered unmarketable by damage during collection and sorting, such as broken recyclable glass

(C) tramp materials, such as:

- (i)** glass from recyclable metal windows;
- (ii)** nails and roofing felt attached to recyclable shingles;
- (iii)** nails and sheetrock attached to recyclable lumber generated through the demolition of buildings;
- (iv)** pallets and packaging materials.

B. The following chapters of Title 30 Texas Administrative code also include information pertinent to the solid Waste Disposal and Recycli Program.

Chapter 111

Control of air pollution from visible emissions and particulate matter
Subchapter B; Outdoor burning

Chapter 285

On Site Sewage Facilities

Chapter 324

Oil Standards: Handling of used oil, used oil filters, other petroleum products and anti freeze.

Chapter 328

Waste Minimization and Recycling

Chapter 332

Composting

C. All questions about the Environmental Quality in the State of Texas can be answered from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

3. HAZARDOUS WASTE

Sources in existence for disposal of Hazardous Waste.

A. AGRICULTURAL WASTE PESTICIDES:

The TCEQ in cooperation with Texas Cooperative Extension and The Department of Agriculture, hold regional waste pesticide collection events through its Agriculture Pesticide Collection Program. These FREE events allow pesticide users to dispose of unwanted products, no questions asked. For more information, call 512-239-3100.

B. TEXAS COUNTRY CLEANUPS:

The TCEQ holds FREE, ANNUAL, ONE DAY collections across the state for citizens in rural and agricultural communities. These "Texas Country Cleanups" offer residents recycling opportunities usually found only in cities. The items typically collected at these events are oil, oil filters, lead-acid batteries, and properly rinsed pesticide containers. For more information, call 512-239-3100.

C. PESTICIDE CONTAINERS:

The Agricultural Containers Recycling Council and their contractor, USAg Recycling Inc, collect empty pesticide containers from agricultural and professional end-users only. For more information contact USAg Recycling at 1-800-654-3145 or visit www.usagrecycling.com.

D. HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION DAY:

Hazardous waste collection is held annually in Calhoun and Victoria Counties in conjunction with "Earth Day" on the third Saturday in April. This event is announced in the *Victoria Advocate*.

4. WHAT CAN BE RECYCLED

As much as 80% of household and business waste is recyclable. Items accepted and the Jackson County Citizens Drop-Off Recycling Center are listed below. (Items should be clean and separated in to the categories listed.)

A. PAPER PRODUCTS

Cardboard - includes corrugated and flat cardboard.
Newspaper - magazines are included in this group.
Shredded paper
Office paper - Un-shredded paper
Paper - all other

B. PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Only plastic containers with the recycling symbol "1" and "2" are acceptable. Items must be drained of original content and rinsed. Inclusion of foreign material other than paper labels renders the material non-recyclable.

C. GLASS

Amber (brown) or Flint (clear) Only;

D. AUTOMOTIVE WASTE

Used Motor Oil
Used Oil Filters
Brake Fluid
Anti-Freeze
Lead-Acid Batteries
Scrap tires can be recycled at the Solid Waste Transfer Station for a small charge.

E. APPLIANCES

"White Goods" only (Electrical Entertainment items or Personal Computers are not included in this category. Appliances can not include food waste or other trash.

5. OTHER INFORMATIONAL WEBSITES AND INFORMATION:

A. UNWANTED PHONE CALLS

To rid yourself of un-wanted un-solicited phone calls;

Access to the Texas "No call List is available by visiting www.texasnocall.com.

Site is active 24/7 for information and enrollment.

You may also call 1-866-896-6225 or

Write; TEXAS NO CALL. P O BOX 313, East Walpole, MA 02032. A small registration fee is required.

THREE LITTLE WORDS that stop telemarketers:
"Hold On, Please... "

Saying this while putting down your phone and walking off instead of hanging up immediately would make each telemarketing call very time-consuming. When you eventually hear the phone company's beep-beep-beep tone, you know it's time to go back and hang up your handset, which has efficiently completed its task.

B. TIRED OF JUNK MAIL?

You can remove your address from direct marketers' list for five years by registering with the Mail Preference Service of the direct Marketing Association (DMA).

Use the form on the DMA's Web site (<http://www.the-dma.org/consass5/mps-sht.html>) or send your name (giving all variations by which you receive mail), home address, and signature to Mail Preference Service, Direct Marketing Association, P.O. Box 9008, Farmingdale, New York 11735-9008.

C. WANT TO GET RID OF EVEN MORE JUNK MAIL?

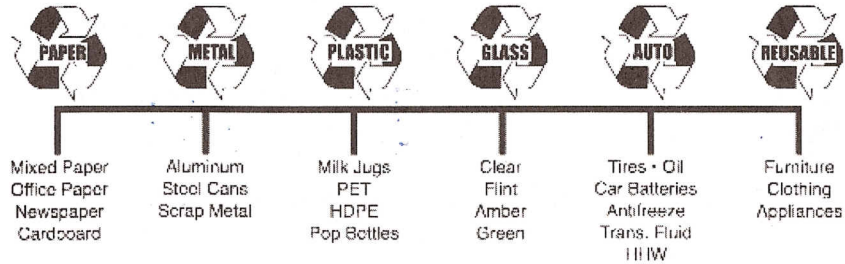
Call one of the following numbers to be removed from national mailing lists for unsolicited credit and insurance offers for two years:

Equifax at **1-800-556-4711**, Experience (formerly TRW) at **1-800-353--809**, or Trans Union at **1-800-680-7293**.

Not all companies use these services. Contact companies directly if they continue to send unwanted mail. Ask to be removed from their mailing lists.

6. WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

There is no where else to go. So we must work together to take care of Jackson County, The State of Texas and America. **There are no replacements.**



Recycling Works

TEXAS RECYCLING FACTS

FACT #1

Texans produce a lot of solid waste.

Fact: More than 28 million tons of solid waste went into Texas landfills in the year 2000 (more than 2,700 pounds for every person in the state). Most of this waste is either recyclable or compostable.

Source: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission "Annual Reporting Program for Permitted MSW Facilities, 2000 Data Summary and Analysis"

FACT #2

Recycling reduces toxic air emissions.

Fact: Recycling requires less energy than extracting and refining virgin resources, thereby reducing the combustion of fossil fuels for energy and the air emissions and other environmental impacts associated with mining, logging, drilling, and milling raw materials. Some of the pollutants produced by these processes are known to be carcinogenic or toxic to humans.

Source: Natural Resource Defense Council
"Too Good to Throw Away, Recycling's Proven Record"
www.nrdc.org/cities/recycling/recyc/chap1.asp

Fact: The average aluminum beverage container contains 55 percent recycled content, producing one 1/40 (2.5 percent) of the carbon emissions created when aluminum cans are made from virgin ore.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, "Background Press Information. Municipal Solid Waste Reduction: Is it Worth It?" www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/worthit.pdf

Fact: Carbon emissions are four to five times (75-80 percent) lower when making steel, copper, glass, and paper from recycled materials instead of virgin materials. Recycling these materials reduces carbon emissions by more than 33 million tons annually.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, "Background Press Information. Municipal Solid Waste Reduction: Is It Worth It?" www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/worthit.pdf

Fact: The recycling and composting of organic wastes such as leaves, grass clippings, food waste, and paper reduces the generation of methane gas in landfills, which are second only to fossil-fuel combustion as a source of greenhouse gases.

Source: Office of the Federal Environmental Executive, White House Task Force on Recycling, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency "Recycling for the future. Consider the benefits"
www.ofee.gov/national/future.pdf

FACT #3
Recycling reduces energy consumption.

Fact: More than 400 TRILLION Btus of energy are saved every year through recycling, enough to meet the annual energy demands of 4 million households.

Source: Office of the Federal Environmental Executive, White House Task Force on Recycling and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency "Recycling for the future. Consider the benefits"
www.ofee.gov/national/future.pdf

Fact: Recycling aluminum cans saves 95 percent of the energy required to make the same amount of aluminum from virgin ores, and 42 percent of all aluminum production contains recovered aluminum.

Source: Office of the Federal Environmental Executive, White House Task Force on Recycling, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency "Recycling for the future. Consider the benefits"
www.ofee.gov/national/future.pdf

Fact: Recycling plastics yields a net energy savings in the range of 70-90 percent over manufacturing similar products from virgin oil. Most energy used for the manufacturing of consumer products involves burning of coal, oil, or other fossil fuels, either directly by the manufacturer or through the purchase of electricity generated by fossil-fuel burning utilities.

Source: Natural Resource Defense Council "Too Good to Throw Away, Recycling's Proven Record"
www.nrdc.org/cities/recycling/recyc/chap1.asp

Fact: Recycling paper results in significant energy savings:

Tissue paper
54 percent energy savings
Newsprint
34 percent energy savings
Printing/ writing paper
3 percent energy savings
Corrugated cardboard
24 percent energy savings

Source: Roberta Forsell Stauffer (National Appropriate Technology Assistance Service), "Energy Savings from Recycling," Resource Recycling Magazine, January/February 1989
www.resource-recycling.com

FACT # 4
Recycling results in more products with less pollution.

Fact: The use of 57 million tons of recycled materials in manufacturing products in 1996 reduced carbon emissions equivalent to removing 25 million cars from the road; and the materials expected to be recycled in 2005 will reduce carbon emissions equivalent to removing 36 million cars from the roads.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, "Background Press Information. Municipal Solid Waste Reduction: Is It Worth It?"
www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/worthit.pdf

Fact: When the paper industry produces recycled-content paper, more trees are left standing to absorb carbon and generate oxygen. Though the federal government only buys two percent of all copier paper sold in the U.S., Executive Order 13101, directs all federal agencies to only purchase copier paper that has at least 30 percent recycled content. This results in 450,000 to 500,000 fewer trees cut down for paper production, 16,000 tons of carbon absorbed annually by the trees that remain standing, 14 percent reduction in energy use, 13 percent reduction in the amount of solid waste, and 13 percent reduction in water pollutants.

Source: Office of the Federal Environmental Executive, White House Task Force on Recycling, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency "Recycling for the Future. Consider the benefits" www.ofee.gov/national/future.pdf

Fact: Today, 67 percent of the steel produced in the United States is made from recovered steel. Electric arc furnaces recycle iron and steel scrap using only a fraction of the energy required in traditional steel mills, and using recycled metals reduces the impact of mining operations.

Source: Office of the Federal Environmental Executive, White House Task Force on Recycling, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency "Recycling for the future. Consider the benefits" www.ofee.gov/national/future.pdf

Fact: Our aluminum beverage cans contain an average of 55 percent recycled content. The industry buys more than \$1 billion in recovered aluminum cans at prices that continue to make aluminum recycling an obvious economic success for community recycling programs.

Source: Office of the Federal Environmental Executive, White House Task Force on Recycling, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency "Recycling for the future. Consider the benefits" www.ofee.gov/national/future.pdf

**Did you know...
more people recycle household waste
than vote in elections?**

This booklet was compiled by
Walter Fleming, Jackson County Solid Waste Advisor,
January 1, 2000 through February 28, 2003.

