

# Join us for summer fun!

While you are enjoying the outdoors and the warm weather this summer, we are too! But that doesn't mean our education programs stop over the next few months.

Join us at the Hendricks County 4-H Fair this summer for Recycling Night on July 16! Enjoy concerts by the Dumpster Drummers, a band that entertains audiences by drumming on trash cans, pots and pans, pipes, and steel drums while teaching about recycling and conservation. Of course, we will also be there to answer all of your recycling questions. You can even

sign up to win a hammock made from recycled bottles! Don't forget — bring your own reusable water bottle to refill at water bottle refill stations around the fairgrounds.

If you're planning to visit any other local festivals or attend summer camps, be sure to look for us. We can visit your Girl or Boy Scout troop, 4-H club, or youth group. Want the "Scoop on Summer Fun"? Request a summer program and make coffee can ice cream, learn about pop bottle science, create

your own paper, or participate in recycling games. We would love to see you. Ask your leader to contact Outreach Coordinator Amy Sieferman at 317-858-6070 or ASieferman@HendricksSolidWaste.com.

With some of your free time this summer, you can spend more time reading and learning for fun. The District has an awesome lending library filled with environmental picture books, activity books, chapter books, non-fiction books, games, and even a few movies. Pop into the office, which just happens to be in the old Carnegie Library in Brownsburg, anytime to check out materials. And, of course, don't forget that you can borrow items and reuse all summer long at your local library.

## Handling hazardous waste

Household projects sometimes require the use of chemicals that are not safe to throw away in the trash can. These might include unused paint, lawn and garden chemicals, household cleaners, and automotive fluids. Are any of these items no longer needed in your house? If so, there's no need to keep storing these chemicals, which might be flammable, poisonous, or corrosive, especially when they're never going to be used.

These chemicals, called household hazardous waste (HHW), need to be disposed properly. HHW is too toxic for the trash! Instead, your parents should box up HHW and deliver it to one of our five Tox-Away Day events.

**household hazardous waste**  
 – noun phrase  
 – Unused and unwanted household products with toxic or otherwise harmful ingredients

If your family missed the first Tox-Away Day on April 7 in Brownsburg, you still have a chance to bring us your HHW electronics, tires, appliances, and unwanted medications at these events:

- May 19, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Hendricks County Fairgrounds, 1900 E. Main St., Danville
- July 28, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Hickory Elementary School, 907 Avon Ave., Avon
- September 15, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Hendricks County Fairgrounds, 1900 E. Main St., Danville
- October 20, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Plainfield Middle School, 985 S. Longfellow Dr.



There is no charge to drop off HHW. Please keep chemicals in their original, labeled containers. Remember not to mix chemicals together. When loading HHW into your car or van, place items into a cardboard box in the trunk or in the very back, as far away from passengers as possible.

We currently accept the following types of HHW: oil-based paint, paint thinner, antifreeze, old gasoline or kerosene, weed and bug killers, plant foods, tub and tile cleaners, toilet bowl cleaners, hobby glues, nail polish and remover, fluorescent light tubes and bulbs (like twisty CFLs), and mercury-containing items. Unwanted medicine is also accepted.

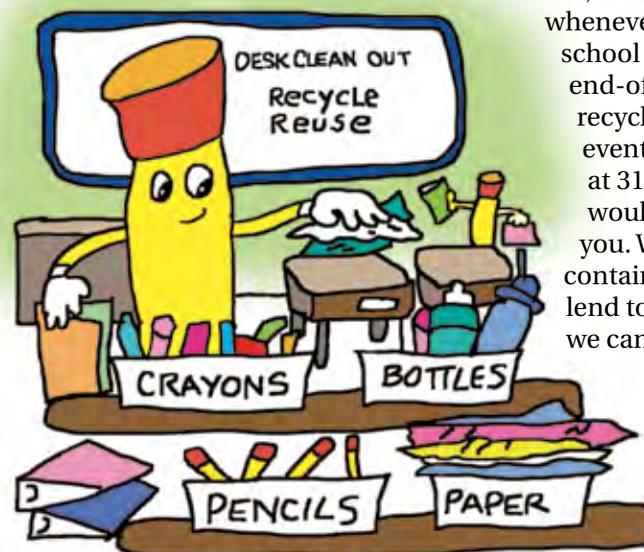
If you have any questions about HHW, call our office at 317-858-6070.

## The final desk cleaning

Summer vacation brings many joys — the sun, the pool, and time to relax. Before you leave on the last day of school, you will have to clean out your locker or desk.

This doesn't have to be a huge "trash fest." Please encourage your classmates to remember to reuse, donate, and recycle whenever possible. If your school is planning an end-of-the-year school recycling and reuse event, please call us at 317-858-6070. We would love to help you. We have recycling containers that we can lend to your school, and we can even lend a hand.

Be sure to thank your teachers and custodians for a great year. Happy summer vacation!



# POLLUTION PIPELINE

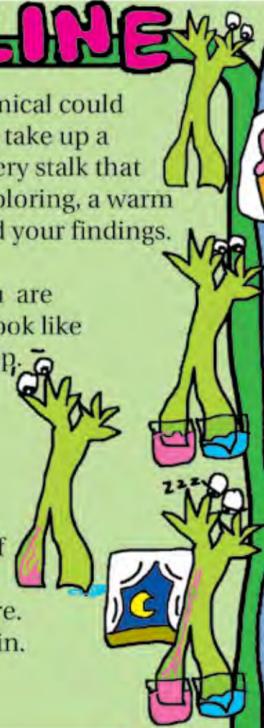
Many times we don't consider the possible harmful effects a chemical could have if it is thrown away improperly. To discover how plants may take up a harmful substance, try the experiment below. You will need a celery stalk that still has some of its leaves, scissors, two cups, water, some food coloring, a warm spot to set your experiment, and a piece of reused paper to record your findings.

1. From the bottom, cut up the center of the celery stalk until you are about halfway between the top and bottom (the stalk should look like an upside down "Y"). Be sure the stalk is still attached at the top.
2. Place each half of the stalk into its own cup, and fill the cups about half full of water. Add six drops of food coloring to one of the cups. The food coloring will represent a hazardous chemical. Leave plain water in the other cup.
3. Set your experiment in a warm spot. Wait 30 minutes. Lift the celery out of the cups. What do you notice about the bottom of each half? How are they different? Record your findings.
4. Return the bottom of each stalk to the same cup it was in before. Leave your experiment overnight. Remove the celery stalk again.

How does the celery differ from yesterday?

How are the two halves different? Record your findings.

If the food coloring had been a hazardous chemical like poison, what effect do you think this would have had on the plant? What might happen to an animal or a human who ate the plant?



# WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

**Instructions:** Read each problem and then select the two best suggestions. Label one "good" and the other "better." (Hint: One idea on each list is not a very good idea, so leave that one blank.)

1. After seeing how much packaging is thrown away at lunch, Aiden wants to reduce his lunch waste. What should he do?
  - A. Bring his lunch in a reusable bag every day with reusable containers and avoid buying food in single-serving packages.
  - B. Refuse to take the Styrofoam tray offered to him in the lunch line and hold up other students until a washable tray is provided.
  - C. Bring food and drinks in recyclable containers. Take the empty containers home to rinse and recycle.
2. For her friend's birthday party, Sophia wants to bring a thoughtful gift. What should she do?
  - A. Spend a month's allowance on a new video game from the store and then another week's allowance to buy wrapping paper and a card.
  - B. Make a picture frame out of old Popsicle sticks and buttons and put a picture of the two of them inside.
  - C. Create a gift certificate promising to take her friend out for ice cream and wrap it in colorful magazine pages.
3. Jayden would like to earn a Boy Scout badge by teaching his classmates about recycling. How should he do it?
  - A. Yell at them every time they throw away a recyclable item.
  - B. Make a handout explaining every item that can be recycled and where the recycling bins are located and pass it around.
  - C. Set up a recycling bin in his classroom, create a poster that shows everything that can be recycled, and hang the poster by the bin.



# CLUES YOU CAN USE

**Instructions:** Use the clues below to find the correct answers. Show your work!

Gold is one of the valuable metals that is found in very tiny amounts in cell phones. The letter G stands for the number of pounds of gold that come from recycling 1 million cell phones.

**Clues:**

- A.  $G > 69$
- B.  $G < 82$
- C. G is an odd number.
- D. The sum of the digits of G is 12.

1. Based on the first two clues, list all of the possibilities for G. \_\_\_\_\_
2. What clue would you use next? Test it and write what numbers you have left. \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is G? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Were there any clues you didn't need to use to solve the problem? \_\_\_\_\_

The letter N stands for the number of cell phones that Mason's family donated to charity when they bought new cell phones.

**Clues:**

- A.  $N > 1$
- B.  $N < 6$
- C. N is not a prime number.
- D. N is even.

1. Based on the first two clues, list all of the possibilities for N. \_\_\_\_\_
2. What clue would you use next? Test it and write what numbers you have left. \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is N? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Were there any clues you didn't need to use to solve the problem? \_\_\_\_\_

# MIXED-UP MODIFIERS

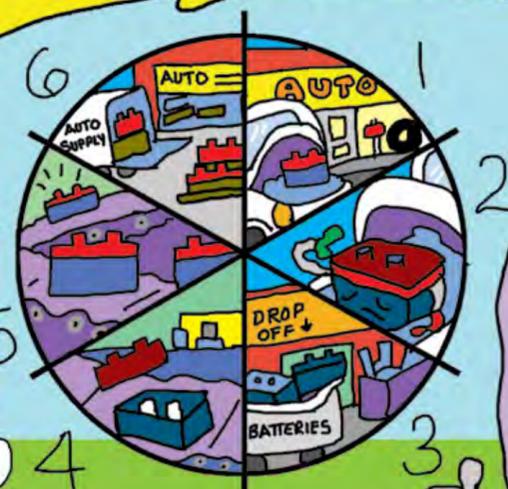
**Instructions:** In each sentence below, one word is scrambled. Unscramble that word. Then, on the line at the right, write whether the unscrambled word is an adjective or an adverb.

1. Mia and **reh** friends wanted to earn money by helping their neighbors with chores.
2. Mrs. Chang asked the kids to help her clean out the **nuduse** bottles from underneath the kitchen sink.
3. Mia found a half-filled bottle of **dol** cleaner that Mrs. Chang did not want.
4. "Look at the label **yefulcarl** to see whether the bottle has dangerous chemicals in it," said Dylan.
5. Olivia found a big, **der** warning symbol on the bottle of cleaner.
6. The kids were very concerned because the symbol meant the bottle had something **rmfhaul** inside.
7. They **kluqyic** agreed that this bottle should not be thrown in the trash, where it could harm the environment.
8. Mia said there was a **laspeci** place where an adult could take bottles like this for safe disposal.
9. Mrs. Chang **pilhpya** agreed and paid the kids for their hard work.
10. **Awafterdsr**, Mia, Dylan, and Olivia celebrated by using their money to buy chocolate ice cream.

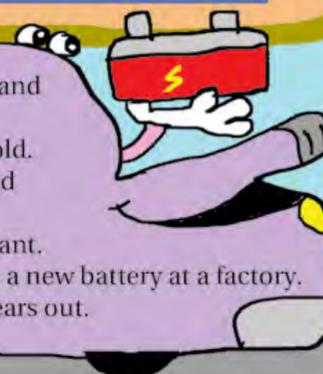
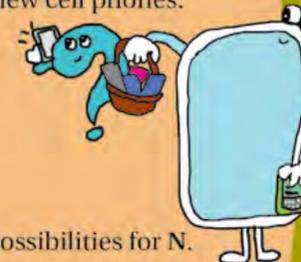


# CYCLING AROUND

**Instructions:** The pictures show a car battery recycling cycle that could go on and on over many years. The stages are listed in the box, but they are mixed up. Using the pictures as clues, number the stages.



- The used battery is removed from the car and taken to a drop-off center.
- A new car battery is sent to a store to be sold.
- A new car battery is bought at the store and placed into a car.
- The battery is taken apart at a recycling plant.
- The parts and chemicals are used to make a new battery at a factory.
- After many years of use, the car battery wears out.



## Appliances age too

After years of use, the dryer may take its final spin, leaving your clothes wet. The refrigerator may suddenly stop humming. The dishwasher may leave plates crusty with old food.

Appliances aren't built to last forever. While there are exceptions, many appliances don't last more than 15 years. These machines lose strength over time and begin to wear down. So when you find yourself staring at clothes still covered in soap in the washing machine, it is time to repair or replace it.

If your family upgrades to a newer appliance while the older one still works, give it a new home. You can trade it in, sell it at a garage sale, or donate it to a local charity. If you have an appliance that no longer does its job, recycle it. Appliances can be recycled at the District's Tox-Away Days (see page 1 for dates and locations). There is a fee of \$5 for appliances without refrigerants, such as microwaves, blenders, or ovens. For appliances that contain refrigerants, such as refrigerators, freezers, and dehumidifiers, there is a fee of \$10 per item.



pile! But these issues are simple to avoid. Just recycle your tires. When your family purchases new tires, trade in the old ones. While there may be a slight fee, it keeps tires that are off the road out of ditches and piles. Or, come to us at — you guessed it — one of our Tox-Away Day drop-off events. The first six passenger tires can be recycled free, and then there is a fee of \$2 for each additional tire (limit of 12 tires per household per event). The first two truck/tractor tires are recycled at no cost and there is a fee of \$6 for each additional tire (limit of six large tires per household per event). Please call 317-858-6070 with questions.



## A new life for old electronics

Think about the electronic devices in your house. Chances are, you can think of some that are no longer being used.

Electronic devices have changed daily life. Thirty years ago, your parents may have used a TV every day, but they didn't have computers, tablets, iPods/MP3 players, or cell phones. Now, you have access to all sorts of electronic gadgets. Each year, hundreds of thousands of these electronic devices are used and replaced in America. Often, the older gadget still works. But when you upgrade to something new, the older gadget may be tossed into the back of a drawer for years to come. When this happens, your device is called e-waste.

This doesn't have to be the fate for your unwanted gadgets. When you are ready to get rid of an old item, think for a minute. Do you have a friend or sibling who would want it? Could you sell it at a garage sale or resale shop for some spending money? Perhaps you could donate the item to a charity that may be able to find a new home and user for it.

If you can't find a new user for your old device or if it is unusable, turn to recycling. Because of the metals and chemicals inside your electronics, these gadgets shouldn't go in the trash. However, those metals and chemicals can be reused to create new equipment. It's easy to recycle your old electronics. Computers, cell phones, and electronics can be dropped off at our Tox-Away Days this summer. There are fees for TVs (\$20 for smaller table top TVs and \$25 for larger TVs).

If you have any questions or would like more information, just call us at 317-858-6070.

## Retire old tires

You sometimes see old tires by the side of the road or in empty lots, and this can lead to problems. Inside that pile, trouble is brewing.

Water that collects inside tires becomes stale. Mosquitoes are attracted by this stale water and make the tire pile their new breeding ground. You do not want to provide them a warm, welcoming home.

These mosquitoes may carry germs or parasites, such as West Nile Virus or heartworm, that can make people or animals very sick.

That pile of scrap tires could also catch on fire. If this happens, the tire fire is hard to put out and burns for a long time. The fire creates heavy, black smoke that makes breathing difficult for people nearby. The smoke can also make it hard to see on roads, making it dangerous to drive. Once the fire is finally put out, an oily layer sits on top of the soil, polluting rainwater that runs off.

That's a lot of trouble from one tire



**West Nile Virus**  
*– noun phrase*  
*– A mosquito-borne illness that causes unpleasant symptoms, such as fever or headaches. In some cases, it can cause life-threatening disease.*

Funded by the Hendricks County  
Solid Waste Management District



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