

“DOWN TO EARTH”

Volume II

October, 2002



A joint newsletter from Durham Public Works and Durham Integrated Waste Management Advisory Committee

Our feature stories in this edition of “Down To Earth” focus on poisons in our home environments. Since Durham is conducting a Hazardous Waste Collection on Nov. 16th, we encourage you to take a close look at the collection instructions and supporting articles inside. Also, note the Fall Clean Up information. One of the charges of the Integrated Waste Management Advisory Committee (IWMAC) is to promote awareness about waste issues. There are some issues that we couldn’t find space for in this newsletter, so we recommend that you visit the Durham web site. There, you will learn more about this committee and you will discover a feature story on the reconfiguration

of the Solid Waste Management Facility on Durham Point Road, a project that will be taking place during the coming year. (Go to www.ci.durham.nh.us).

This newsletter is funded in part by Durham Public Works and in part by a grant from the New England Grassroots Environmental Fund. Current members of the IWMAC are Diana Carroll, chair; Merle Craig, Richard Gallant, Jessie McKone, Julie Newman, Dale Valena and Tracy Wood. We have enjoyed meeting many of you at our compost bin display days, at the swap shop, at town council meetings, and at the recent Durham Day. Thank you for your support, ideas and good humor. Keep the feed back coming.

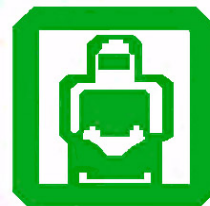
The Integrated Waste Management Advisory Committee would like to fill one open position. Interested persons are encouraged to attend a meeting to meet the committee members and learn more about our many initiatives. Contact Diana Carroll at 868-2935 to learn the time and date of the next meeting. We look forward to hearing from you.

Avoiding Poisons

Can you do it ? Can you make some simple lifestyle changes that free you from the “wonder” products invented in the last 50 years? Can you help prevent pollution by rethinking the ways that advertisers would have us clean our homes, our possessions and our yards? Groups ranging from the NH Department of Environmental Services (DES) to World Wildlife Fund have resources to help us get “back to basics” and use “original” household products like baking soda, salt, lemon juice, vinegar, cedar chips, or assorted herbs, depending on the task at hand. The NH DES recommends that you do a cellar to attic inventory of existing poisons in your home and decide if any need to be marked

(Continued on Page 2)

What is Hazardous Waste ?



Products that contain chemicals that are explosive, highly flammable, corrosive, poisonous or radioactive are potential hazardous wastes.

The average household throws 15.5 pounds of hazardous materials into the trash each year. This must stop because as our population density increases, even small discharges by individuals will have a cumulative and potentially catastrophic effect in the years to come. In the short term, flammable or reactive household chemicals can release toxic fumes or cause explosions if they are mixed together in the trash, causing fires or injuries. Dumping pesticides or solvents into the trash

(Continued on Page 2)

(Avoiding Poisons~continued from page 1)

for disposal at a household hazardous waste collection. Once you have done your household audit, plan to focus on simplicity when purchasing for future needs. One all-purpose household cleaner is generally as good as many specific cleaners. (See the "alternative" recipe for a safe all-purpose cleaner below.) Chances are your cupboards are filled with cleaners for such things as tub and tile, appliances, floors, woodwork, and windows. Some of these chemicals are even packaged as aerosols that produce a fine mist, which can settle deep in the lungs and pass into the bloodstream. Of course cleaners are not the only type of household poison that we own. Refer to our companion articles on pages 1 and 3 as you conduct your poison inventory. A great reference is the DES flyer "Hazardous Materials in Your Home", available free at the Durham Town Offices, the Durham Public Library or at www.des.state.nh.us/hhw/hmiyhome.pdf. It has "recipes" for air fresheners, ant control, carpet and upholstery cleaner, drain opener, flea and tick repellent, insect spray for plants, laundry presoak, mothballs, window cleaner and more. Many of these recipes help you to save money as well as the environment. If you must buy a commercial product, look for "nontoxic" or "biodegradable" on the label, never mix products and use them in well ventilated rooms. Never combine bleach with ammonia, because an extremely toxic gas is produced. Many people are choosing not to buy bleach at all because chlorine forms cancer-causing compounds when released into the environment.



Multi-Purpose Cleaner: In 1 gallon of water mix: 1 Tbsp. liquid (dish) soap **or** ¼ cup vinegar **or** ¼ cup lemon juice **or** ¼ cup Borax. For windows mix ½ cup vinegar in 1 gallon of warm water. Dry with soft clean cloth or with newspaper.



If you know a Durham resident or businessperson*** who implements waste reduction or exceptional recycling, let us know. We'd like to feature such stories in future editions. Call: Merle Craig at 868-2591 or Jessie McKone at 868-7371
***note this editions interview on page 6

(What Is Hazardous Waste ?~continued from page 1)

or into septic systems will contaminate ground and surface waters ruining drinking water and killing fish and wildlife. Oil poured into storm drains will flow directly into streams and ponds. Words like "pesticide", "acid", "fungicide", "caustic", "herbicide" or "solvent" on a label alert you to hazards, so read the label carefully. The EPA mandates that hazardous substances have warnings on the container but try to be aware of exceptions. Methyl alcohol (methanol), used in some glass cleaners and windshield wiper fluids can cause blindness if ingested, and may not require a warning if it makes up less than 4 % of the product. Dispose of these substances only at a town-sponsored hazardous waste collection. **Mark your calendars for the Durham Household Hazardous Waste Collection: November 16, 2002.** See page 3 for details. Store hazardous products safely using the following guidelines:

STORE PRODUCTS SAFELY:

BUY childproof packaging; store products in locked cabinet.

CLOSE lids tightly so products will not dry out, evaporate or leak.

STORE in cool, dry area away from sources of heat, spark or flame.

STORE in original container with label intact.

SEPARATE flammables, corrosives, and poisons; store on separate shelves.

IF container is deteriorating, place entire container in a sealable glass or plastic container, surrounded with non-flammable absorbent such as cat litter or vermiculite and place a new label on it.

Ionization type smoke detectors contain a small amount of radioactivity. Contact the manufacturer to learn about their take-back program. For more information, search online for "smoke detector disposal". Photoelectric detectors are not radioactive and usually give off fewer false alarms

Clip and keep in wallet:

Avoid purchasing products with the following toxic ingredients: benzene, naphthalene, trichloroethylene, toluene, trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, EDTA, methylene chloride, carbon tetrachloride, NTA, phosphates, chlorine bleach, or sodium hypochlorite.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION

Saturday, November 16, 2002 From 9:00 AM until 12:00 Noon

**Location: Durham Solid Waste Management Facility
100 Durham Point Road, Durham**



Pre-Registration is Required

Pre-Registration is Required

Pre-Registration is Required

Household Hazardous Waste will be collected by appointment only to minimize long waiting lines and to comply with budget restrictions. **Pre-register by calling the Department of Public Works @ 868-5578 before November 8TH.** A substance is considered hazardous if it is corrosive, toxic, can catch fire, or can react or explode.

*Toward
Toxic-
Free
Homes*

The following items are recyclable and may be brought to the Solid Waste Management Facility: **used motor oil, household batteries, car batteries, propane tanks, tires and oil-based paints.** Do not bring these items as hazardous waste.

WHAT TO BRING (5 GALLON LIMIT)

- **Household items:** (oven cleaner, bathroom cleaner and disinfectants, drain cleaners, metal polish, furniture polish, floor polish, mothballs, rug cleaner, photo chemicals, rubber cement, airplane glue)
- **Automotive supplies:** (carburetor cleaner, antifreeze, car wax, brake & transmission fluid, engine degreaser, acids, radiator flush)
- **Basement/Garage items:** (driveway sealer, paint thinner, solvents, stains, adhesives, swimming pool chemicals, chemical fertilizers with pesticides, weed killers, insecticides, flea powder, pest strips/traps, fungicides, septic tank degreaser, paint thinner, turpentine, wood stripper, wood preservatives, roofing tar, creosote)
- Waste fuels: **not mixed** (kerosene, gasoline, diesel fuel or charcoal lighter fluid)
- **Mercury** (thermometers or other mercury containing items)
- Aerosol cans, if they are not empty

WHAT NOT TO BRING

- Compressed gas cylinders
- Ammunition, Fireworks, Explosives
- Pesticides containing 2-4-5T, Silvex
- Radioactive waste
- Asbestos (Contact NH Department of Environmental Services/NHDES)
- Infectious & Biological wastes (NHDES)
- Septic waste (Contact NHDES)
- Ash residue (Contact Waste Management Facility in Rochester @ 332-2386)
- Oil-based paints *see explanation above
- Latex paint (Non-hazardous. Pop lid, allow to dry, then dispose of in trash and recycle can.

HAZARDOUS WASTE CAUTIONS

- ~ Never mix chemicals. Some combinations can produce deadly gasses or create an explosion.
- ~ Purchase non-aerosol products, if possible.
- ~ Use only the recommended amount of a product.
- ~ Pregnant women must avoid all toxic exposures.
- ~ Use up all of a product before purchasing more

Remarkable Compost / Winter Composting Tips



“Don’t let chilly days slow down your composting habits!”

Fall is the time to prepare your composting bin for the winter season. Degradation of food and garden waste can continue through the winter months if you plan for three basic needs: *insulation*, *moisture control* and *attention*. As it gets colder, more effort in these areas will keep your compost active.

Insulation: After emptying the bin of completely composted stock, locate the bin as close to the house as possible, in a sunny location. This tactic is more for convenience than compost warmth: you’ll have less snow to tromp through to empty the kitchen bucket. If possible, dig down to locate the bottom of the bin below the surface of the ground to help with insulation. Place a layer of dried leaves on the bottom and sprinkle in a scoop of fresh compost or dirt. These will serve as compost “activators”. (Commercial activators will also do). Continue insulating by placing bags stuffed with dry leaves or bales of straw around the outside. *Make sure the bin is snugly surrounded*. It’s all about keeping the worms and microbes warm enough to go to work everyday.

Moisture/Mix Control: Compost needs a balance of moisture, air, carbon and nitrogen for nice degrading activity. In cold weather, an imbalance will quickly turn to ice. Since most of the additions, to the winter mix, will be from wet food waste (which is high in nitrogen), have some extra bags of dried leaves or straw set aside with which to balance. *For every 1 part of foodstuffs, add about 3 parts of dried leaves or straw*. Shredded leaves and cut up food waste will break down more quickly. (This is true for any time of year.) If the compost is too wet, add some peat moss to soak up the water. Even if not frozen, too much water will fill up the air spaces and the compost will become anaerobic (that means: no oxygen and a stinky mess). The organisms working on the compost do need moisture, just not too much.

Extra Attention: For us to keep the organisms of degradation happy, *it is best to make more frequent additions* and to *mix more frequently*. This will promote optimal conditions, and those tiny workers will stay most active. When they are active the temperature of the compost will stay warmer, but if the pile does freeze the activity will start again when there is a thaw. Even if you don’t have a compost bin, you can compost by piling leaves and grass clippings in a corner of your yard. **Bagging leaves can be back-breaking and costly. Labor and transportation for collection of bagged leaves during fall clean up amounts to \$3.00 for each bag.** However you make it, compost will help you achieve remarkably healthy, nutrient-rich gardens next year.



Maintaining Good Habits At School

There's a whole lot of trash in the Oyster River School system and much of it is being recycled or composted. A new student recycling committee, led by seniors Anuj Minocha and Megan Ward, is planning activities that will illustrate the “hows” and “whys” of ORHS recycling. The students have the support of their principal, Don Lafferty, and because “it takes a village,” the Durham Integrated Waste Management Advisory Committee (DIWMAC) will also offer assistance. Standardizing receptacles, improving disposal methods and better communication will be among this years district goals, according to Blaine Cox, ORCSD business administrator. Cox and school facilities director, Tim Knowles, will be instrumental in helping students to reach their goals. Students will encourage continuity of recycling habits from elementary school through high school.

Most district schools are composting kitchen waste at Kingman Farm in Madbury. One exception is the Mast Way Elementary School whose food scraps are collected to feed animals on a local farm. Diverting food waste from the landfill or from the water treatment plant is a boon to the environment that students will understand better this year as a result of more communication. Composting results in a valuable soil amendment that improves soil texture, water-holding capacity and nutrient levels. The food waste compost program at UNH began in 1998. It is a collaborative effort of the Office of Sustainability Programs (OSP), Hospitality Services, College of Life Sciences and Agriculture, and the Kingman Farm Research Center. In the fall of 2001 the program expanded its regular collection route from the UNH dining halls to include the Durham Marketplace and the Oyster River schools. In total, over 25,000 lbs. of food waste has been added to the windrows at Kingman Farm since the program began. Now, that’s a lot of success !

2002 FALL RESIDENTIAL CLEANUP

Durham Department of Public Works
100 Stone Quarry Drive 868-5578

Clean Up begins on Monday November 4th.

All materials must be at the curbside by 7 am.

Leaves, Brush, Tree Limbs and Lawn Clippings

If you have room in your yard to pile leaves and grass clippings, you'll get great **compost** to use in your garden next year. **Compost** first and bag last ! It costs Durham \$3.00 per bag to dispose of leaves.

If bagging:

leaves must be placed in large **biodegradable paper leaf bags--OR--tied plastic bags**. Please understand that plastic bags are not recyclable. They will be cut, emptied and left for you to place in your trash. Loose leaves and clippings will not be picked up. Grocery paper bags may **not** be used.



Brush should be placed in one direction, bundled and tied with string whenever possible (no wire please).

Brush and tree limbs must be no greater than five feet (5') in length and five inches (5") in diameter. The amount of brush and tree limbs is limited to **one dump truck load** per household. Cutting small limbs off of branches will help us to maximize each load.

Preparing For Winter

If your fence is within 8 feet of the edge of the pavement, snow banks may damage it. Most roads have a 50-foot right-of-way (row) meaning fences closer than 25' from the center of the road are in the public row. Fences, shrubbery, rocks, landscaping,

etc. within 6' to 8' of the edge of pavement are at owner's risk for damage, particularly when snowfall is heavy. Anything in the public row may be subject to risk of damage and should be moved back; any resulting damage is the owner's responsibility. Call the Department of Public Works to schedule a meeting regarding items you may be concerned about.

Every winter Public Works receives reports of mailbox damage. Often wooden posts break when the plowed snow pushes up against them. Untreated wooden posts have a life expectancy of 2 to 3 years. **Replacing a rotten post is the homeowner's responsibility. Check conditions now, as replacing a post during the winter is no fun.**

Winter Tips



- * Respect parking restrictions during winter months. Town Ordinance mandates ***NO PARKING on any Town road between November 1st and April 1st from 1 to 6 AM.*** Please be sure cars are well off the road and not in an area where the snowplows may need to turn around.
- * Drive cautiously, according to road conditions and watch out for the safety of pedestrians. Remember to give plow trucks room to maneuver.
- * ***Remember, if you are following a snowplow and can't see the truck's side mirrors, it's likely you are too close for the driver to see you.***

Recycling Precious Resources

What happens to plastics, glass, and metals that Durham residents recycle ? What about TVs, waste oil and tires ? Fortunately there are companies that know how to put our waste to good use.

Our plastics, glass, aluminum and steel (tin) cans are trucked to the Waste Management, Inc. facility in Rochester where about ten employees manually sort them as they pass by on a conveyor belt. Plastics can be melted and reused for new containers, or to manufacture park benches, video cassettes, combs, plant pots and many other household and industrial products. Recycled plastic can even be made into fiber for use in carpets or polar fleece fabrics. Glass and ceramic material of any color gets crushed and used as aggregate under new roadways. Aluminum is able to be recycled into new aluminum cans over and over and over.

Newspaper becomes more newspaper and since there is a competitive market for this resource, Durham receives revenue for it. Mixed paper and corrugated cardboard can also be sold. These items are used for everything from boxboard to building products. The town of Durham provides the corrugated cardboard dumpsters that are outside of many businesses in town.

Some household batteries contain **mercury**, so Durham asks that you place batteries in a Ziploc bag in your blue bin so they can be sorted. Those containing mercury are culled out for hazardous waste disposal. This is important because of the health hazards associated with mercury contamination. Refrigerators, dehumidifiers and air conditioners, brought to the Durham Solid Waste Facility, have their **Freon** removed and recycled by an authorized company for a fee. After that process, they are sold as scrap metal. TVs, VCRs and computer monitors (all containing toxic metals) are now recycled, at a cost to the town, by Cyberjunk, a company that “demanufactures” such items.

Waste oil is collected for use in a waste-oil furnace at a local greenhouse. Used oil filters are sent to a company that extracts the oil and then crushes the metal for recycling. Old **car batteries** are sold to companies that recycle them. **Tires** are ground and recycled into a road base, sold as fuel pellets or made into a new type of yard mulch. Continuing the story of “where it all goes” (started in our Spring 2002 newsletter) we aim to help you feel good about taking those few extra steps to ensure that we extend the life of our resources. For more information -- an outstanding series of articles and photographs about recycling appeared in the September 22, 2002 edition of Foster's Daily Democrat, section E. Find it at www.Fosters.com. IWMAC members judge it a “Must Read”.

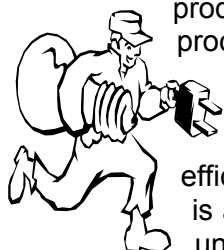


Recycling-With Enthusiasm-At Houghton's Hardware

Looking over the counter at Houghton's Hardware it is obvious that recycling is important here. Directly in view is a clearly marked *paper* receptacle and in other areas of the store there are more receptacles for paper and for cans and bottles. Cardboard is collected and placed in town-allocated dumpsters. Besides cardboard, paper is the most recycled material in the store. So much paper in a hardware store ? Remember, this is the age of computers !

Dick Houghton introduced storewide recycling when the town began curbside pick-up. Now, over a decade later, the practice continues -- with enthusiasm. But why did Dick begin recycling and why does he continue ? After all, maintaining separate recycling barrels, training new employees and keeping the staff on track is WORK. “At first”, Dick recalls, “it just made space sense to get the cardboard out of the trash dumpster and into the recycling one.” Then he examined and thought about recycling and made a personal commitment to recycle “because it was the right thing to do”. Today, if anything, Dick is even more committed. As a landlord of two apartments, he oversees the recycling there too. He teaches, reminds and cajoles students to recycle in the context that recycling is not an option, it is the way things are done.

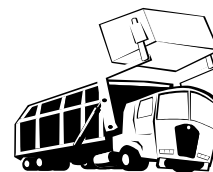
When asked what concerns he has about current and future recycling, a two-word answer is given -- “hazardous waste”. Dick works closely with vendors who will take back products that are hazardous. For example, one paint company takes back their outdated oil-based house paint, reworks it and then donates it to Habitat For Humanity -- a real win-win solution. However, not every company that produces hazardous products provides this kind of take back policy. Dick believes there is a need to “institutionalize procedures” so business people have clear ways to effectively deal with hazardous waste.



Dick's commitment to doing the right thing for the environment extends beyond recycling and negotiating with vendors. The next time you're in Houghton's Hardware, ask Dick about other measures he has taken, which include installing insulation, an efficient heating system and new lighting that will save energy and money. The lighting system is an investment that will pay for itself in energy savings in just two years. The enthusiasm is understandable !

\$\$\$ How Much Does It Cost ?

Durham's tipping fee for disposal of waste is an average of \$56 per ton. Durham trucked 2,523 tons of waste to the landfill, in 2001, and paid \$239,000 (an amount which includes collection and transportation costs). Durham is fortunate to have the Turnkey Landfill just seventeen miles away. Places like New York City transport waste to landfills as distant as Virginia, sometimes incurring significant transportation costs.



Although the Department of Public Works (DPW) handles recyclables for town businesses and apartment owners, the business and apartment owners are responsible for paying for their own trash disposal. The Oyster River Cooperative School District contracts directly with Waste Management, Inc. for trash disposal. This ensures that the towns of Lee and Madbury share in these costs. Durham collects recyclables from the two schools within town limits. Revenue from recycling helps to offset the costs involved with collecting and transporting recyclables. The market for corrugated cardboard has been one of the most lucrative in recent months. A detailed breakdown of these costs and revenues can be found in the Durham Annual Report.

Durham is unique among many of the towns and cities in NH in that its own public works department picks up residents' waste. Every few years, the Town of Durham requests bids from private companies for the privatization of waste collection in an attempt to compare costs with the town-run operation. By periodically examining the option of privatization, the DPW stays focused on efficiency and on providing cost-effective services. For example, Durham manages to perform trash and recycling pick-up with only one operator per truck. This contributes to cost-effectiveness not seen in many communities. Our DPW administrators continuously adapt operations to meet the needs of the community and our DPW employees are well known for their professional courtesy and responsiveness. These are benefits the town may not realize using a private service. In general, high cost and the possibility of a less responsive administration are reasons towns choose not to privatize. Our DPW displays the desirable attributes of a private company, while remaining responsive to citizens.

Oyster River Clean Up - Local Site of International Coastal Clean Up

Over 100 volunteers from ages 3 to 63 participated in the annual Coastal Clean Up on Sept. 21, 2002. Along Young Drive, neither poison ivy nor the steep embankment of Beard's Creek deterred the hardy volunteers who pulled broken chairs, bedsprings, and a cable reel out for disposal. Twenty garbage bags were needed to pick up all the beverage containers in a short 1,500-foot section. About 400 pounds of trash was picked up at Beard's Creek and Oyster River combined. Volunteers were thanked with a barbecue lunch, sponsored by several groups including the UNH Office of Sustainability Programs and IWMAC. Prior to the clean up, Professor Bill McDowell offered a tour of Oyster River and Mill Pond, and led a discussion about how humans affect waterway ecology.



Wireless World There are over 115 million cell phones currently in use in America. Subscribers typically upgrade their phones every two years, making about 55 million phones per year eligible for disposal. According to WorldWise, Inc., cell phones contain mercury, cadmium, lead, arsenic and other poisonous materials, and they should not be thrown into the trash. Decomposition of these materials can result in contamination of our water supplies. Pagers may also become "wireless toxic waste". Check to see if your wireless carrier has a "take back" program. Some organizations, including the Durham Police and the Portsmouth Police, who formerly accepted used cell

phones have stopped doing so because they became inundated. Locally, the Wireless Zone on 1618 Woodbury Ave. in Portsmouth will accept donated cell phones. You can also visit the website: www.collectivegood.com to find out how to donate a cell phone. If your phone cannot be reused, it will be recycled for its metals and plastics in accordance with federal and local environmental standards. When donating a cell phone, the recharger unit must be included.



In several European countries, "product stewardship" is required. This means manufacturers must take back their products once they are no longer functional. The consumer pays a fee at the time of purchase that covers the cost of "demanufacturing". Product stewardship forces the manufacturer to think about the feasibility of recycling in advance and encourages the consumer to think harder about whether the purchase is really important in the first place. Many industries around the world are planning for the day when "product stewardship" is universally required.

Did You Know ?

- Durham sold more compost bins last spring than any other town in New Hampshire !
- America Recycles Day is November 15th. Visit the website (AmericaRecyclesDay.org) and enter the contest by taking the pledge to be a better recycler. By doing so, become eligible to win a Trek 24-speed bike or a \$250 gift certificate from Staples, Inc.



Look Inside for Fall Clean Up and House hold Hazardous Waste Collection Info.

Durham Public Works Dept.
100 Stone Quarry Dr.
Durham, NH 03824

PRSRT STD
AUTO
US POSTAGE PAID
DURHAM, NH
PERMIT NO. 1

Swap Shop Tent Donated



Neither rain nor sleet should stop residents from visiting the Swap Shop at the Solid Waste Management Facility on Durham Point Road. Roland Marquis of Durham has very generously donated a sizable tent that has been in place since the third week of August. Now, books, lamps or other items

affected by weather will be under cover. A big THANKS goes to both Roland Marquis and Kevin Tonkin (pictured) for disassembling, transporting and reassembling the tent on a very hot day. Durham's Integrated Waste Management Advisory Committee would also like to thank the volunteers who have come out to help at the swap shop. There are items coming in and going out so quickly and the volunteers have kept things organized. It's been a cheerful place where a lot of community spirit and a lot of "good stuff" are exchanged. If you would like to become a swap shop volunteer, call Tracy Wood at 868-6214. You can sign up to help weekly, monthly or once a year. The tent will be in service until a new swap shop structure is installed as part of the landfill-capping and transfer station redesign project. This project will be under way during the coming year.

THE MAKING OF AN "IWMAC" NEWSLETTER, with photos !

The Durham Integrated Waste Management Advisory Committee (IWMAC) recently sent an eight-page newsletter to all Durham taxpayers. Before each recipient recycles his or her newsletter, IWMAC members would like to show you all that is involved in putting this newsletter together. The newsletter production took approximately three hundred volunteer hours. Scroll down to **see photos** of this effort and see some fellow "Durhamites" hard at work.

Committee members, Jessie McKone and Merle Craig led the production efforts, which involved:

- 1) Selection and ordering of the paper to be used in the newsletter, while considering environmental concerns and overall cost.
- 2) Assignment of articles to committee members based on their fields of interest.
- 3) Going over the articles with each of the contributors and the Director of Public Works to verify facts and achieve clarity.
- 4) Circulation of final drafts to committee members to identify potential glitches.
- 5) Preparation of proof copies for each newsletter page.
- 6) Calling in members to print the newsletter on available town copying equipment.
- 7) Coordination of committee members and town resident volunteers for the folding, sealing and labeling process.
- 8) Organizing the bulk mail according to the USPS requirements.
- 9) Delivery of seven boxes of newsletters to the Post Office.

Of special note, was the participation of volunteer residents who answered the request for much needed help to fold and label. Thanks to Kate Glanz, Maggie Bogle, Joyce Sheffield, and Bill Skinner.

The Durham IWMAC has put out two newsletters, both in cooperation with the Department of Public Works (DPW). This combined effort saved the town about \$2,000.00 this year. This savings is a result of all the volunteer hours by IWMAC members. The cost of the paper is covered by a grant awarded to IWMAC by the New England Grassroots Environmental Fund. The DPW covers the postage costs. To read the newsletter online, go to www.ci.durham.nh.us, and then find the IWMAC web page under, "Government\ Boards, Commissions, and Committees".



1. Committee member, Merle Craig, checks for newsletter copy quality at the Durham Public Works office on Stone Quarry Drive. 10-4-02



2. Committee member, Richard Gallant, feeds the long pages through by hand. 10-4-02



3. Committee members, Jessie McKone and Tracy Wood, and volunteer, Kate Glanz, work an assembly line at Town Council Chambers. 10-7-02



4. Committee member, Julie Newman, works at folding newsletters at Town Council Chambers. 10-7-02



5. Volunteer, Bill Skinner, and committee member, Richard Gallant, help process the newsletters at the Town Council Chambers 10-8-02



6. Volunteer, Maggie Bogle, and committee chairwoman, Diana Carroll, assemble and fold at the Town Council Chambers. 10-8-02



7. Shari Plitkins, assistant to the Director of Public Works, helped troubleshoot the printing, while carrying on with her regular duties. 10-4-02

The photographers missed volunteer Joyce Sheffield. Her help, along with that of all the other volunteers, was invaluable. Thanks, Joyce!

Thanks also to Karen Edwards at the assessing office for printing the address labels.

Committee member, Dale Valena, was "on the spot" to snap the photo of the Swap Shop tent going up, which appeared in the newsletter. Committee member Julie Newman applied for the grant that has provided the monetary resources to help make the newsletter a reality. A big THANKS goes to both of them.