



Environmental nnections

Fall 2013 CHISAGO COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS

Lake Improvement Districts

Minnesota is known for its lakes, and residents place great value on them. Our vehicle license plates boast 10,000 lakes, with good reason! The Minnesota State quarter features a tree-lined lake with two people fishing, a loon on the water and a

shoreline of Norway pines. On any summer day, it is common to see a view similar to this on one of Chisago County's many lakes.

While this pristine image is how we like to think of our lakes, many are in trouble from problems such as aquatic invasive plants and animals, runoff pollution from farms and lawns, and too much or too little water.

There are many tools we can use to protect and restore lakes, one of which is the formation of a Lake Improvement District (LID). A LID is a form of local government authorized under the authority of the County Board of Commissioners, a city or the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. A number of LIDs of varying sizes have been established throughout Minnesota and they are active in identifying the sources of, and promoting solutions to lake problems. These include: preserving and improving water quality, reducing pollutant runoff, protecting shorelines from erosion, combating invasive aquatic species, promoting fish and wildlife habitat and improving the recreational potential of lakes.

The Department of Natural Resources summarizes LIDs on their web site. LIDs are identified by the DNR as being able to address specific concerns within a lake watershed that cannot be addressed under normal governmental actions. Stakeholders willing to form a LID (counties, cities or a majority of petitioning property owners in a given area) can, according to the DNR, benefit from greater local involvement in

the management of their own lakes.

Chisago County has a LID—the Chisago Lakes Lake Improvement District—located in the south/southeastern portion of the county that encompasses about 20 lakes and the surrounding land areas. The Chisago Lakes LID was initially formed in 1976 and then re-established in 1986 because of high

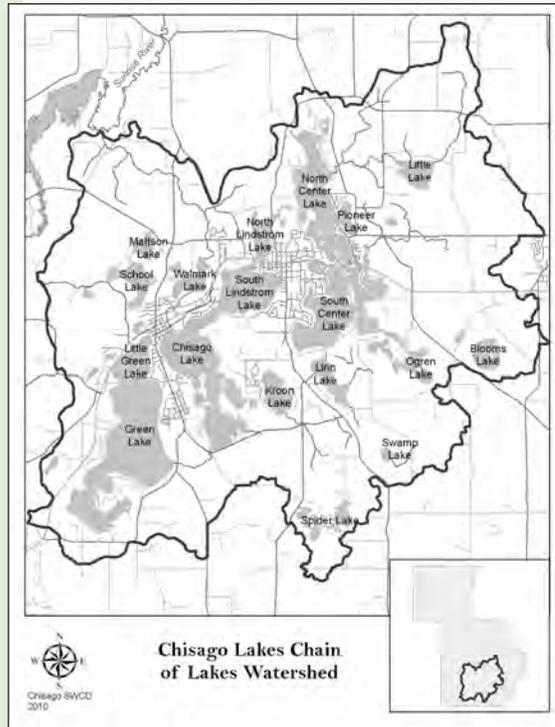
water levels in the Chisago Lakes area. Lake levels continue to fluctuate, and today we have the problem of low lake levels. During the dust bowl days of the 1930's, lake levels were much lower than they are today.

The mission of the Chisago Lakes LID is: "To protect and restore the surface water resources of the Chisago Lakes watershed." A watershed is an area of land from which water flows to a lake, stream or river. The Chisago Lakes chain of lakes watershed, which contains Center City, Chisago City, Lindstrom and nearly 20 other lakes, ultimately drains to the Sunrise River, which then flows north to the St. Croix River.

The Chisago Lakes LID is managed by an appointed board of directors representing different geographic areas within the LID. The LID board has an advisory capacity to the Chisago County Board of Commissioners. The Chisago Lakes LID has several broad goals, which include:

improving water quality, maintaining the ditch and weir system to control water levels during high water events, promoting good stewardship in agricultural and urban areas, encouraging safe and balanced recreational use and navigation of the lakes, improving native shoreline, controlling aquatic invasive species, and promoting environmental awareness within the Chisago Lakes watershed.

For more information and resources on LIDs, contact Jerry Spetzman, Chisago County's Water Resource Manager, at 651-213-8383 or jpspetz@co.chisago.mn.us, or visit www.dnr.state.mn.us and search for "Lake Improvement Districts."





The Water Connection

We live in the land of **10,000 lakes**, and clean fresh water is seemingly everywhere at hand. It is hard to imagine a shortage, but that's the problem—we take this precious resource for granted! We douse our lawns, we

bask in long hot showers, flush countless gallons down our sinks and toilets, not to mention large scale irrigation and industrial uses, too. Now... imagine turning on your kitchen or bathroom faucet...only to have nothing happen!

That we could ever run out of fresh water was unthinkable—but this frightening scenario is already playing out in our country's southwest. Numerous scientists and hydrologists now say that 18 countries, including the U.S., are over-pumping their underground water tables to the point—known as "peak water"—where aquifers are no longer replenishing and where supplies are shrinking each year (see bottom right).

In Minnesota, a typical household of four uses 260 gallons of water *per day!* We drink on average four quarts of water per day, in one form or another, and the food we eat each day requires over 530 gallons of water to produce. Getting enough water to drink is relatively easy, but finding enough to produce the ever-growing quantities of grain consumed here and elsewhere in the world is another matter.

Minnesotans have always prided themselves on their many lakes, great rivers and the deep underground reservoirs that supply three-fourths of the state's residents with naturally clean drinking water. We can no longer act as though water is an ever-replenishing resource. Please connect yourself with the water use in your environment and take steps today to conserve this valuable resource.

Steps we can each take to conserve water:

- **Fix dripping faucets:** A slow drip can waste 15–20 gallons a day.
- **Install faucet and shower aerators:** This is the easiest and cheapest way to reduce water use in the home. Most cost less than \$6 and come in a variety of styles.
- **Replace ordinary shower heads,** which use 7–10 gallons/minute, with a lo-flow head using only 2.5 gallons/minute.
- **Replace older toilets** that can use 3–5 gallons per flush; new efficient ones use only 1–2 gallons.
- **Repair a leaking toilet** and save hundreds of gallons per day!
- **A typical kitchen faucet** can use up to 7 gallons in just one minute; install an aerator.
- **Keep a pitcher of water in your fridge** instead of buying bottled water or running the faucet until it gets cold.
- **Water your lawn during the morning.** This allows more water to reach the roots rather than evaporating.
- **Consider front-loading washers that use half as much water** as a standard top-loading washer and 60% less energy to heat the water, and consider using cold water.

Save Water Resources:

Go to: www.chisagoswcd.org/Water%20Smart%20Brochure.pdf to download a brochure filled with valuable information on ways we can each conserve this shared resource.

For more water saving ideas,
Go to: www.epa.gov/WaterSense/pubs/indoor.html

For more info about "Peak water":

Can Mississippi help meet water needs of northeast suburbs?
minnesota.publicradio.org/display/web/2013/09/27/could-mississippi-river-conservation-meet-water-needs-of-northeast-suburbs

Minnesota is draining its supplies of water: many regions in the state have reached the point where people are using water faster than the rain and snow can replenish it
www.startribune.com/local/192783461.html?refer=y

The real threat to our future is "peak water"
www.theguardian.com/global-development/2013/jul/06/water-supplies-shrinking-threat-to-food

The rise and fall of cheap clean water
www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-02-06/peak-water-the-rise-and-fall-of-cheap-clean-h2o.html

Minnesota GreenCorps' work in the Chisago Lakes School District

The Spring issue of the **Environmental Connections newsletter** highlighted the work of the GreenCorps intern stationed at Chisago County, who performed a waste sort at Chisago Lakes Middle School. The sorted garbage showed us that only 22% of the waste

generated was actual garbage, and more effort was needed to keep recyclables (papers, cartons, & plastics) and food/liquid waste (that goes to the Food-to-Hog program) out of the school's trash. Following this waste sort, GreenCorps member Maggie Barnick surveyed staff and students in the Chisago Lakes School District. These surveys helped determine that there was confusion about what was/was not recyclable, and she identified that recycling bins were not visible at all locations.

A grant from the Recycling Association of Minnesota awarded Maggie five new bottle-shaped recycling bins, and in August, Maggie delivered these bins to the Chisago Lakes School District. Two bins were placed at Chisago Lakes High School, a big producer of bottles and cans in the district. The other three were placed at Taylors Falls Elementary, Chisago Lakes Middle School and Lakeside Elementary. The recycling bins were added to areas of the schools that previously had no recycling containers. In addition to the recycling bins, all of the District's schools were given consistent signage to help students and staff identify which items are, or are not, recyclable in the district. Consistent "marketing" of recycling opportunities can help clear up confusion about what to recycle and also help students continue their recycling efforts when moving to a new school in the district.

Thanks to the efforts of Maggie Barnick, the Minnesota Greencorps, the Chisago Lakes School District, Chisago County, and the East Central Solid Waste Commission, these simple changes help students and district staff members easily identify which items are recyclable. Posting consistent signage, and installing recycling bins has also done much to improve recycling rates in the schools.

Free Signage



Free downloadable customized signs were used in the Chisago Lakes School District. You can find these signs for use in your own location on the Recycling Association of Minnesota's website: www.recycleminnesota.org



The Recycling Bins shown above are actually four feet tall, and were awarded to the Chisago Lakes School District.

CHISAGO COUNTY HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY

39649 Grand Avenue, North Branch, MN 55056

(651) 213-8920

FREE TO RESIDENTS

Every non-holiday Mon. 12 - 7 pm,
Last Sat. of each month 9 - 1 pm

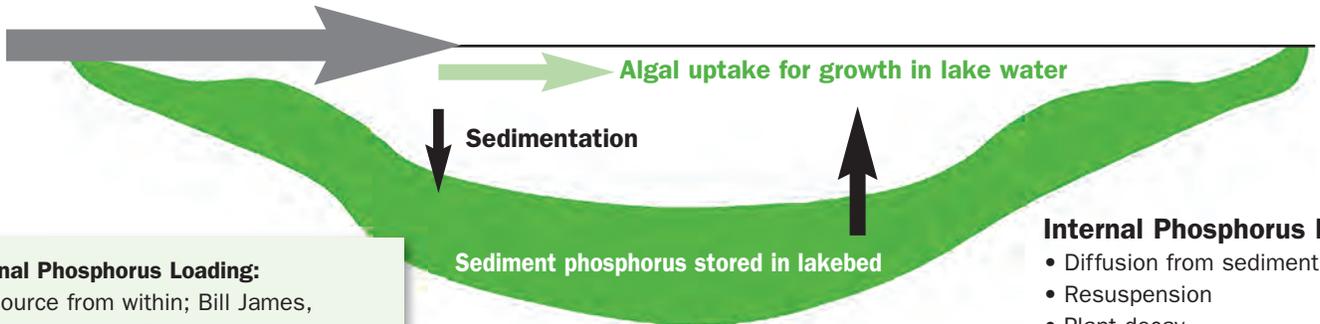
www.co.chisago.mn.us—Environmental Services, HHW Page



Water Quality, Phosphorus, and Rush Lake Iron Treatments

External Phosphorus Loading:

- Agricultural runoff
- Failing septic systems
- Urban storm sewers



Internal Phosphorus Loading:

the source from within; Bill James, US Army Corps of Engineers

Internal Phosphorus Loading:

- Diffusion from sediment
- Resuspension
- Plant decay
- Motor boat activity
- Fish disturbance

Iron has many uses. It is in the cars we drive and the golf clubs we keep in the trunk, as well as being essential for healthy blood in our bodies. Iron is also a potential tool to help clean up Chisago County's lakes!

The nutrient phosphorus is found in all lakes, and in small amounts it is not typically a problem. Too much phosphorus, however, causes lakes to turn green from algae growth. It is estimated that just one pound of phosphorus can grow up to 500 pounds of algae! The many sources of phosphorus include fertilizer runoff from agricultural fields and urban lawns, septic systems and animal manure.

At nearly 3000 acres, Rush Lake is the largest in Chisago County, and it has elevated levels of phosphorus. In 2008, Rush Lake was placed on the EPA 303 (d) "Impaired Waters List" because the lake does not meet water quality standards due to excess phosphorus. Approximately 40% of Minnesota lakes are impaired because of excess phosphorus.

There are two primary ways phosphorus can enter the water in lakes. "External loading" is new phosphorus that runs into a lake from farm fields, urban lawns and failing septic systems. "Internal loading" is phosphorus in lake sediment that has accumulated over many decades. Internal loading phosphorus is continually re-released from lake sediment into the water column, and once phosphorus is in a lake, it takes a very long time to leave the system. Currently, there are few options for controlling internal phosphorus loading in lakes.

There is a correlation between iron and phosphorus in lakes. Lakes tend to release less phosphorus from the sediment if there is a high iron concentration because iron can bind phosphorus and make it unavailable for algae growth.

For the past several years, the Rush Lake Improvement Association (RLIA) has actively worked to reduce external sources of phosphorus. More recently, the RLIA has begun to experiment with the use of iron concentrate to bind phosphorus that is internally loaded in lake sediment.

With permits from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the RLIA has conducted small-scale experiments (15 acres total area) to apply iron concentrate to approved areas of Rush Lake. These experiments were conducted through the ice in winter and via open water treatment during the summer. The RLIA is now collecting the data from these experiments.

A very important next step is to determine, under controlled laboratory conditions, the effectiveness of various concentrations of iron concentrate in reducing

internal phosphorus loading. Dr. John Gulliver, professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Minnesota, has recently been awarded a \$300,000 Federal Clean Water Act grant to conduct this important research. The RLIA and Chisago County are project partners in this study.

If successful, this research has the potential to lead to new technology which may help improve the water quality of lakes across Minnesota and the upper Midwest.

Environmental Connections provides Chisago County residents with information and news from Chisago County Environmental Services, located in Center City and North Branch.

To contact your current Chisago County Commissioner:

1ST DISTRICT—Lora Walker, 651-462-2268 or 651-213-8831 (office) Center City, Chisago Lake Twp-N, Lent Twp, North Branch-C.

2ND DISTRICT—Rick Greene, 651-583-2513 or 651-213-8832 (office) Amador Twp, Franconia Twp, North Branch-B, Shafer, Shafer Twp A and B, Sunrise Twp, Taylors Falls.

3RD DISTRICT—George McMahon, 651-257-2701 or 651-213-8833 (office) Chisago City, Chisago Lake Twp-S, Lindstrom.

4TH DISTRICT—Ben Montzka, 651-462-4200 or 651-213-8834 (office) Wyoming, Stacy.

5TH DISTRICT—Mike Robinson, 320-358-3223 or 651-213-8835 (office) Fish Lake, Harris, Nessel Twp, North Branch-A, Rush City, Rusheba Twp.

Gully Erosion Prevention Project Succeeds Helping Clean Up the St. Croix River



In 2011, the Chisago Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) completed an inventory of the gullies located along the St. Croix escarpment (the bluff along the Minnesota side of the St. Croix River). Over 400 gullies were identified, with the 33 most severe sites prioritized for stabilization. In 2012, the SWCD applied for and received a Clean Water Fund grant that resulted in a number of successful gully stabilization projects.

Successful Projects

The first project was completed in 2012 in cooperation with the City of Taylors Falls. It corrected a large gully that was contributing approximately 32 tons of sediment and 32 pounds of phosphorus per year to the St. Croix River. Phosphorus is a nutrient needed for plant growth that is carried in sediment. Too much phosphorus causes excess algae growth in lakes and rivers.

This year, the SWCD has been busy planning and installing additional stabilization projects on nine more high priority gullies. One of the larger projects, located in the Southeast corner of Chisago County, will correct seven massive gullies. Together, these gullies were contributing over 80 tons of sediment and 95 pounds of phosphorus per year to the St. Croix River. One pound of phosphorus can create 500 pounds of algae, thus these gullies were potentially contributing to the growth of more than 47,000 pounds of algae!

Two additional large gullies located near Almelund are also being stabilized this year. Between these two, 42 tons of sediment and 38 pounds of phosphorus were eroding into the St. Croix River yearly. Besides contributing phosphorus, excess sediment transforms the river and creates a delta at the mouth of gullies. That sediment eventually buries native plants and the rocky bottom needed by some fish for spawning. It also makes the water muddy and reduces the amount of sunlight reaching the river bottom.

The final project, located near Taylors Falls, has been planned but not yet built. It will correct a gully that contributes 12 tons of sediment and 11 pounds of phosphorus per year.

Results!

The positive results of the four highlighted projects are considerable and will have a positive impact on the St. Croix River's water quality. Taken together, these gully inventory and stabilization projects will reduce the amount of sediment reaching the St. Croix River by as much as 160 tons per year, and will also keep over 175 pounds of phosphorus (88,000 pounds of algae) out of the St. Croix annually.



A water and sediment control basin used to stabilize a gully downstream. The large berm holds water back and a pipe slowly releases water into a controlled channel.



An example of an eroding side slope of a gully.

The SWCD's goal is to continue implementing gully stabilization projects along the escarpment. In partnership with the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) and local landowners, together with funding from Clean Water Fund (state dollars), local landowners (local dollars), and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (federal dollars), these large sources of sediment and phosphorus are being stabilized to improve water quality in the St. Croix River. The SWCD plans to apply for additional Clean Water Fund grants this fall to continue installing projects during the next several years. To learn more about the stabilization projects, as well as other SWCD activities go to www.chisagoswcd.org or contact the District at 651-674-2333.

What You Can Do This Fall to Reduce the Spread of Oak Wilt

Many Chisago County residents are already familiar with Oak Wilt, a devastating disease that affects oaks. Oaks in the red oak group, such as Northern pin oak and Northern red oak, are the most severely affected and can die within weeks of infection. The telltale sign that a tree has died from oak wilt is a sudden browning of the leaves across the entire tree. If a red oak goes from green to entirely brown within a short time span, it has probably died from oak wilt.

A tree that dies of oak wilt in the summer has the potential to produce the fungal spores that cause the disease the following spring. These spores are carried on the bodies of sap-feeding beetles that are attracted to the sweet smell of the fungus. When the beetles visit a healthy tree in the spring, especially one that has a fresh wound, the healthy tree is infected and the cycle continues. To reduce risk, avoid pruning or wounding oak trees during May or June.

Part of a strategy to fight the spread of the disease should include reducing the amount of spores produced in the spring. If you have an oak tree that died this summer, here is how you can help to prevent the spread of fungal spores next spring:

- The tree should be cut down this fall or winter.
- Do not move the wood off-site.
- After cutting down the tree, it should be burned, chipped or covered and sealed with plastic through next summer.

Burning the wood this winter may be impractical for many people because the wood will still be too green to burn in an indoor stove or fireplace. Chipping makes the wood safe because when the chips are spread out, they will not hold the moisture necessary to produce spores. If chipping or burning is not practical, the wood can be made safe by covering it with 6-mil clear plastic that is well-sealed to the ground by earth or bricks. Sealing the plastic to the ground before this April and keeping it sealed through the end of summer will prevent the sap feeding beetles from reaching

the fungus and spreading it to other trees. If the wood is to be used as firewood, it can be split either before or after covering, as time allows.

If a dead oak was growing within 50 feet of another oak, there is a possibility that the two are grafted together at the roots. If that is the case, oak wilt can spread from one tree to the next through the roots, and removing the infected tree can make the fungus spread to the next one even faster. Homeowners should consider this possibility before deciding to remove the infected tree. Vibratory plow trenching to disrupt root grafts is a way to prevent root spread. If a homeowner decides to try this method, the trenching should be completed before tree removal.

Homeowners and landowners who are plagued with the problem of oak wilt may not have the financial resources available to follow recommendations such as vibratory plowing and tree removal. If you were already planning to cut down a dead tree, please don't move it out of the area "to avoid spreading the disease" and keep it covered through the end of next summer.



Backyard garbage burning pollutes your environment... and it is illegal!

Backyard garbage burning in barrels, fire pits, wood stoves, and outdoor wood furnaces poses a significant risk to Minnesota's health and environmental quality. Garbage contains plastics and other synthetics that, when burned at low temperatures (such as in a burn barrel), release smoke containing harmful dioxins and particulates right into your backyard. Additionally, up to 40% of wildfires in Minnesota are started from illegal burning.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), backyard garbage burning is the largest source of dioxin emissions in the U.S. To put that into perspective, an average family of four that burns garbage can create as much or more dioxin as a 200-ton/day municipal waste incinerator! Dioxins are known to cause cancer and other harmful physiological effects in people.

Dioxins from burning garbage can also enter the human food chain when livestock eat contaminated feed and vegetation; that's especially important to know in a rural area such as Chisago County. Over time, dioxins can accumulate in our bodies through the consumption of meat, fish, and dairy products.

Chisago County has an ordinance against burning garbage, so it's time to stop—even if you are just doing it once and a while at the lake or cabin. Chisago County Deputies will issue a ticket for burning anything except raw wood. What can you do instead? Hire a garbage service, self-haul your trash to a local garbage transfer station, reduce your garbage by recycling and composting your food waste.



If you see illegal garbage burning, make the call while the burning is taking place:

- Call the Chisago County Sheriff's non-emergency number at 651-257-4100
- For more information, you can contact Chisago County Solid Waste Deputy Dan Ackerman at 651-213-6368 or djacker@co.chisago.mn.us.
- Call the Cambridge Forestry Station at 763-689-7101. DNR Conservation Officers will issue tickets.

Resources:

The County website has a list of garbage haulers, recycling information and how-to ideas at www.co.chisago.mn.us/Departments/environmental-services/waste-disposal-and-recycling/ or contact

Chisago County Solid Waste Administrator, Lisa Thibodeau, at 651-213-8923 lathibo@co.chisago.mn.us.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has many resources available to answer your questions about backyard garbage burning at www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/living-green/living-greencitizen/reduce-reuse-recycle/dont-burn-your-garbage.html.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) website has more information at: www.dnr.state.mn.us/forestry/fire/questions.html#cannotburn.

Think about your health and that of your family and neighbors; we all share the same water and air—so stop burning garbage today!

Business Spotlight

Local, Innovative, Sustainable, Waste Reduction, Reuse, Recycle

Help us spotlight local businesses in Chisago County, call us at 651-213-8923 or lathibo@co.chisago.mn.us



Bezsee Worm Farm

A new innovative organic farm and compost operation has opened in the Almelund area.

Operated by Jessica Paul and Ricardo Piedade, the *Bezsee Worm Farm* goal is to operate a

healthy and sustainable farm where organic vegetables are grown without the use of synthetic chemicals. Their mission also includes educating people about the benefit of eating healthy, local, and sustainably grown food.

Farming operations are designed to dovetail into one another. Compost is created out of yardwaste and source separated organics (food waste), and used to grow organic vegetables. When the vegetables are processed, the leftovers go into a vermiculture (worm composting) operation and feed the worms. The worm castings are then used to fertilize the vegetables grown in the greenhouses. Jessica and Ricardo have planted a vineyard at the farm, too, and also plan to add a small renewable energy operation to produce some of the power the farm uses.

The compost site at the farm has recently been permitted as a Solid Waste Management Facility Demonstration Research Project by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and the operators have been issued a Land Use Permit and Solid Waste Composting Facility License from Chisago County.

The compost site is open to the public and is now accepting brush, leaves, grass and garden trimmings. The farm will start accepting source separated organics (food waste) in the spring of 2014. Call for more information and pricing, and stop by and see all the activities at the farm! *Bezsee Worm Farm*, 38616 Pine Ave., Center City. (Hwy. 95 & Pine Ave. just west of Almelund) 612-226-5803 or jessicapaul08@gmail.com 🌿

The MPCA has a website with composting tips, as well as tips for starting your own home basement worm composting operation at:

www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/living-green/living-green-citizen/composting/composting-food-scraps-indoors.html

OTHER AREA COMPOST SITES (call for fall hours, fees, and closing dates):

- **Chisago Lakes Joint Sewage Treatment Facility**, 31705 Lofton Ave N., Chisago City. Serving the cities of: Chisago City (651) 257-4162, Lindstrom (651) 257-0620, Stacy (651) 462-4486, Wyoming (651) 462-0575
- **ECSWC Transfer Station**, Brush only, So. side of Hwy 95, E. of Cambridge, (763) 689-4056
- **North Branch, Sewage Treatment Facility** (651) 674-8113
- **Rush City** (651) 358-4743
- **SRC Inc.**, Compost site and brush pile, 6320 East Viking Blvd., Wyoming. (651) 462-5298
- **Shafer, Sewage Treatment Facility**, (651) 257-4726
- **Taylors Falls**, Sewage Treatment Facility, (651) 465-5133

Solid Waste Deputy Spotlight



Deputy Dan Ackerman

The County's Zoning Department

regularly receives complaints about junk vehicles, "trashed out" properties, illegal burning, rotting garbage, and other outside storage concerns. To help address these complaints, the Zoning Department has joined with the Sheriff's Office. It takes a team effort to get things cleaned up, and recently the County assigned Deputy Dan Ackerman to help enforce property zoning and solid waste laws.

The most common violations Deputy Ackerman encounters are related to junked and old rusting cars. "It seems people will dump them in a field because they don't have the money to fix them," he explained, "and while they're certainly an eyesore, because they may be leaking toxic chemicals such as oil and mercury (from switches), they're an environmental concern, too"

Dumping of large appliances such as water heaters and washers/dryers in vacant fields is also a problem, and early this year, Deputy Ackerman noticed the dumping of older televisions, too. "It's very important that people properly dispose of old TVs and other electronics because the toxic chemicals and metals in them are dangerous," he noted. Recently, Deputy Ackerman wrote a ticket to a man who had a water heater and at least fifteen old vehicles on his property. "On the positive side, however, many of these things are worth money now as scrap metal," he explained, "and with prices for them rising, people are less likely to toss things in a field when they could get some money for them instead!"

Illegal burning continues, too, though it's not as common as it was five years ago. "It's mostly happening in the more rural parts of the County," Deputy Ackerman explained, "and as long as people have to pay for trash pickup, there will be some who burn it to save a little money." Saving money, however, is hard to do when the ticket gets issued

and the court gets involved! Health and environmental impacts from burning garbage in "burn barrels" are not only a concern, but illegal as well.

Deputy Ackerman enjoys his work because, he said, "the neighbors who have to look at junk properties are happy to see me get someone to clean up their mess! While it's motivating for me, I'd still rather get them to just clean up the property rather than having to write them a ticket."

Deputy Ackerman is also responsible for zoning enforcement and the medication take-back program, which continues to be very effective. "We have three drop boxes, (Center City, North Branch, and Rush City) which need to be emptied weekly or they'll get too full," he said. "Clearly this continues to be a very important and successful program."

To contact Deputy Ackerman or the County Code Enforcement Officer and report a concern, please call the Zoning Department at 651-213-8370.

Unwanted Medications Drop Box Locations

- **Chisago County Sheriff's Offices**
Lower level of the Government Center,
313 North Main St., Center City
- **Rush City City Hall** 325 South Eliot, Rush City
- **North Branch Police Department**
Lower level of the North Branch City Hall
6408 Elm St., North Branch
8 AM - 4:30 PM, Mon- Fri. Anonymous, confidential.
Remove personal info, leave drugs in bottle.

Postal Patron
ECRWSS



Drop FSC Here

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 Editor/Writer: Joseph Morarty
 Art director/designer: Theresa C. Gedig
 For comments and questions, contact: *Environmental Connections*, Lisa Thibodeau 651-213-8923.
 This newsletter is printed on chlorine-free paper using 100% post-consumer waste and soy-based inks.

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