

Environmental nnections

Spring 2010 CHISAGO COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS

Fluorescent bulbs: Use them *and* dispose of them safely



Mercury is a neurotoxin that, in high enough concentrations, can damage or destroy nerve tissue. Why then, is there a big push for consumers to change from using incandescent (traditional) light bulbs to those containing mercury? Because,

when handled correctly, mercury-containing bulbs are actually better for the environment, and your pocketbook, too!

Fluorescent light tubes and compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFL's), use one-half to one-fourth as much energy as equivalent incandescent bulbs, and they shine up to ten times longer. Replacing a 100-watt traditional incandescent bulb with a fluorescent one can save as much as \$50 over its lifespan. Since fluorescent lights use considerably less energy, their use reduces emissions from power plants, and that results in a net reduction of mercury released into the air we breathe. Lower energy demand also means our electric utility companies don't need to increase generating capacity, and that means lower costs for us, the consumer, and less pollution in our environment.

Mercury, in addition to being found in fluorescent bulbs, is also present in high intensity discharge (HID) lamps used outdoors. There are several types: mercury vapor lamps, metal halide lamps, high-pressure sodium lamps, and neon lamps.

Disposing of mercury-containing bulbs safely

Never throw these items in the trash—it's dangerous and illegal. Instead, bring them to the Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF) in North Branch. Be cautious when handling and transporting mercury-containing items, especially

the fluorescent bulbs, which tend to be brittle. To avoid breakage, place them in their original packaging, or use newspaper, bubble wrap, or boxes to keep them separated from other items when transporting. Do not put tape on the bulbs because it makes them more difficult to recycle. Carry them in the trunk of the car if possible, and make sure there is nothing that can shift and crush them during transit. As an added precaution, you can place the smaller bulbs in a zipper sealed plastic bag.

If you break a fluorescent bulb...

Despite our best efforts, fluorescent bulbs do break. If this happens indoors, keep people and pets out of the room. Open windows and exterior doors to vent the mercury vapor to the outside for 15 minutes before you clean up the bulb. Put on rubber gloves and carefully pick up the fragments, glass shards, and any powder with sticky tape such as duct tape. Once you've picked up the visible pieces, you can vacuum, (*never* vacuum other types of mercury spills—see website below). Place all of the pieces and clean-up materials, (including the vacuum bag), in a plastic bag. Seal it and label it "*mercury waste-hazardous.*" Be sure to wash your hands after clean up, then bring the entire bag to the HHWF on collection day. For more information on cleaning up mercury spills, go to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency website at www.pca.state.mn.us/waste/hhw/hhw-publications.html or call the HHWF at (651) 237-0912/213-8920.

All mercury-containing bulbs that come to the HHWF are recycled at Mercury Technologies of Minnesota, Inc. in Pine City. It's the first facility in the nation designed specifically for the fluorescent lamp recycling industry. Mercury Tech is an American company and a certified Women's Business Enterprise. There, the lamps are first crushed. The crushed glass and aluminum end caps are then separated, and the elemental mercury is recovered from the white phosphor powder and recycled. *Nothing* from this recycling process goes to the landfill.

Mercury and our environment

Elemental mercury is released into the atmosphere largely from coal burning power plants. Once there, it mixes with precipitation and falls to earth, making its way into lakes and streams. In the water, bacteria converts it to methylmercury, which zooplankton take up as they filter the water. When small fish eat these microscopic animals, the methylmercury is incorporated into their tissue. (An adult walleye can have mercury concentrations as much as 150,000 times as high as the water it swims in.)

Mercury thermometer exchange program

The HHWF offers a mercury thermometer exchange program. If you have a mercury thermometer, bring it to the HHWF and exchange it for a non-mercury thermometer free of charge. Remember, even the most minor recycling step matters!

Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF)
39649 Grand Ave.,
North Branch, MN 55084
(651) 237-0912/213-8920

What you need to know about **composting!**

Compostable bags required: Three options in Chisago County

The Minnesota State Legislature has made it illegal for metro county residents to put yard waste in plastic bags; instead, compostable bags must now be used when putting out yard waste for collection. Chisago County is not a metro county, but we do have our own compost laws.

The Chisago County Solid Waste Ordinance allows residents three options: home compost, self-haul, or hiring a hauler to take it to a compost site. If you *self-haul or hire a hauler*, the ordinance *prohibits* placing yard waste in plastic bags. Plastic bags can cause problems by leaving residue in finished compost or by creating a solid waste problem when the bags are screened out. For these reasons, the County's ordinance requires that if your yard waste is hauled away, it *must be placed in a compostable bag*.

To purchase compostable yard waste bags: Bags are available in many home improvement, hardware, and grocery stores. They are usually clear or translucently tinted green, white or pink, unlike plastic bags which are usually black. The label on the compostable bags should clearly state that they are "compostable" and "Meet ASTM D6400 Standards." Large (50 lb) brown paper bags also work well for yard waste, are completely compostable, and are also available in stores.

Home Composting:

Ever thought about starting a home composting pile? It's very easy and requires little time or money. Composting is Mother Nature's way of closing the loop on recycling with a natural process that breaks down matter and reprocesses it into reusable nutrients. No need to haul away bulky garden wastes or fall leaves anymore. Composting is also a great way to practice sustainable living right in your backyard because finished compost makes a great soil enhancer for the garden. It adds organic matter to loosen up clay soil, nutrients to sandy soil, and makes great mulch to retain soil moisture around flowers or veggies.

The compost bin:

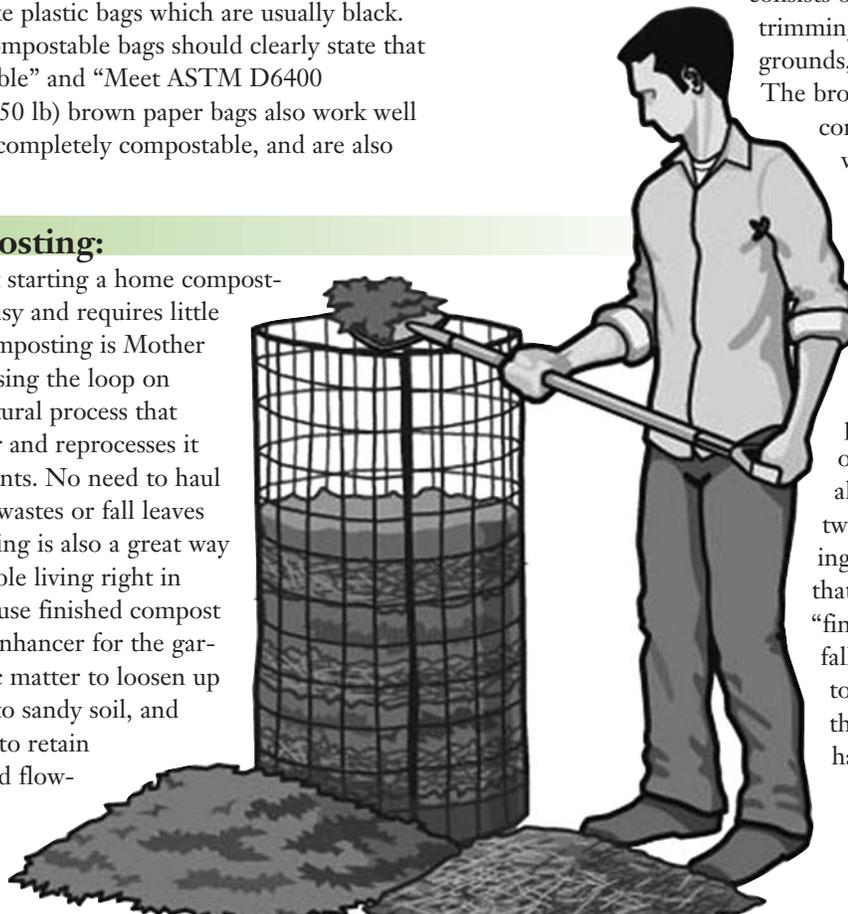
You can buy a compost bin at your local garden store or online. Prices vary from around fifty to several hundred dollars. However... you can also build one yourself out of lumber or wire fencing. One of the easiest designs uses 4' high wire fencing. Create a circular enclosure with the fencing approximately four feet in diameter. Cut the fencing, leaving the ends sticking out so you can bend the wire and connect the two ends, creating a circle. Or, you can just use the "pile" method without a bin. Your pile should be no smaller than 3'x 3'x 3' so it won't dry out, but not larger than 5'x 5'x 5' so that you can easily turn over its contents.

Ideally, your compost should be close to where its contents are needed so you don't have to haul the finished compost too far. Locate it, however, at least two feet from buildings and fences *and* where it won't offend neighbors.

Compost ingredients:

Start with a layer of sticks 1/4" or smaller in diameter to create an air layer. On top of this, layer green matter over brown for a number of layers; you can also add a layer of dirt in order to get more microbes into the pile. The green layer supplies the nitrogen and consists of fresh grass, green leaves, plant trimming, and kitchen wastes (coffee grounds, tea bags, fruit and veggie scraps). The brown layer supplies the carbon, and consists of dried grass or leaves, straw, wood chips or twigs no larger than 1/4 inch. Do not mix meat, dairy, pet waste, diseased plants, weed seeds, or wood or coal ash into your compost bin as these items cause problems.

In order to keep the bacteria and fungi alive to "cook" your compost pile, make sure it stays moist by occasionally watering it. You should also turn it with a pitch fork one to two times a month to keep it composting evenly and to reduce odors. Piles that compost during the summer will "finish" faster than one started in the fall. A summer pile may take 4-6 weeks to finish. You'll know it's done when the pile looks dark and crumbly and has a nice earthy smell to it. 🌿



Local Compost Sites

Did you know that it has been illegal in Minnesota to put yard waste in the garbage since the early 1990's? This is because it takes up too much valuable landfill space. A much better home for it is a composting bin or facility. This law change prompted many municipalities and business to create compost sites to serve their residents and customers.

The following city compost sites are open to their residents:

- Chisago Lakes Joint Sewage Treatment Facility serving:
 - Chisago City - (651) 257-4162
 - Lindstrom - (651) 257-0620
 - Stacy - (651) 462-4486
- North Branch, Sewage Treatment Facility - (651) 674-8113
- Rush City - (651)-358-4743
- Shafer, Sewage Treatment Facility - (651) 257-4726
- Taylors Falls, Sewage Treatment Facility - (651) 465-5133
- Wyoming, SRC - (651) 462-0575 on April 28 and May 1, 5, 8, & 12

The following compost sites are open to residents of Chisago County:

- ECSWC, Cambridge - (763) 689-4056.
Brush only for a fee, open Fri 8-4pm & Sat 8-12pm
- SRC Inc., Wyoming - (651) 462-5298.
Compost site and brush pile open to public for a fee.

Websites for more compost info:

- www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/horticulture/DG3296.html
- www.reduce.org/compost
- www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/solid-waste/compost.asp

Green Acres Tax Law

Today, most of us are aware that the 2009 Minnesota State Legislature made changes to the Green Acres property tax law. One of the important changes created a new property tax classification for rural vacant land. This new program is called the Rural Preserves Property Tax Program (RPPTP). Some rural vacant land that is currently not in active agriculture production may be eligible for this new program.

To learn whether your property is eligible for this program, you must first contact the Chisago County Assessors Office. **To determine initial eligibility, it is recommended that landowners do this before May 1, 2010.** To be eligible you must have *at least* 10 acres of 2a land (productive agricultural land) and 10 acres of 2b land (non-productive rural vacant land) and be either classified agricultural homestead or grandfathered into Green Acres for the 2010 Assessment.

If your property is eligible for the RPPTP and you are interested in enrolling in this new program, your next step is to contact the Chisago Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) to initiate the process of completing a *Conservation Management Plan* (CMP) for your property. The CMP will include a list of dominate land use/cover types on your 2b property, along with a list of management goals to maintain adequate cover over this area. The CMP *must be recorded* with the County Recorder for a minimum of 10 years. The CMP runs with the land, and the landowner must abide by the terms of the CMP for the duration of the covenant.

For more information contact: The Chisago County Assessors Office, 313 North Main Street, Room 246, Center City, MN 55012-9663, (651)-213-8550, or the Chisago SWCD, 38814 Third Ave., North Branch, MN 55056, (651)-674-2333 www.chisagoswcd.org.

County providing recycling coupon: Happy Earth Day, April 22!

In honor of Earth Day this year, Chisago County is including with your property tax statement a coupon for \$5 off the cost of recycling a computer, monitor or television. The coupon is good at the 2010 Residential Recycling Program businesses listed below, and it's valid only during the month of April. One coupon per household. If you did not receive a coupon, you can still get one at the Household Hazardous Waste Facility in North Branch (651) 213-8920/237-0912.

Call these recyclers directly for hours and prices:

- AAA Recycling - (651) 238-0226, Pick-up only, call to schedule.
- Able 1 Recycling - (651) 468-1867, Shafer
- E Cycling Solutions - (651) 815-0423, Rush City • www.ecyclingsolutions.com
- Evergreen Recycling - (320) 358-3988, Rush City
- Recycling for Wildlife - (651) 674-7268, Harris
- SRC, Inc. - (651) 462-5298, Wyoming • www.mytrashservice.com



Remodeling this spring? Recycle your old vinyl siding!



ur slow economy has prompted many people to stay put and remodel/improve their existing home

rather than trying to sell and move.

Perhaps you have some storm damage that needs to be fixed. Remodeling or repairing may involve updating its exterior with new siding. If that's the case, that new siding may be vinyl, because it's less expensive, low maintenance, and easier to install than most other types of siding. Vinyl siding currently accounts for approximately 90% of new home construction exteriors, and it holds 40% of the total siding market share.

Vinyl siding, however, doesn't necessarily have a very good environmental reputation. Most is made from polyvinyl chloride (PVC), which has health and pollution issues associated with its manufacturing. That it's difficult to dispose of responsibly is another environmental downside; typically it's just landfilled... except here in Wyoming, Minnesota!

Plastic Recovery Technologies owners Vickie Johnson and Skip Buck have used their varied backgrounds in manufacturing and machining to come up with a new and innovative process to recycle old or damaged vinyl siding. Located in the Wyoming Industrial Park, their new company is the *only* vinyl recycler in Minnesota. They have

been perfecting their process for a little over five years, designing and building much of their equipment to clean and process used vinyl siding into regrind, which they sell to the secondary industrial market. Vickie pointed out that while there is a good recycled market for #1 and #2 plastics (your old milk jugs and beverage containers), the secondary market for

amounts of dirt, mold, and cobwebs, as well as most construction contaminants such as nails and caulking. They cannot accept siding that has attached/glued insulation, or loads containing garbage.

Plastic Recovery Technologies works with both homeowners and contractors. They can set one of their recycling bins at your site, or you can make an appointment to drop siding off at their Wyoming location. Their recycling bins, which have been specially designed to hold siding, are 13' long and hold up to 50 square (a typical house is 30 square).

Why recycle your siding? There are two main reasons. First, you are recycling and not landfilling, and secondly, it may save you money! The company only charges a small fee to cover the cost of placing their container at your site, not the typical \$250 to \$400 fee for a roll-off. They also use a fork-lift rather than a truck to place the bin, so they can



Plastic Recovery Technologies has developed a new and innovative process to recycle old and damaged vinyl siding.

#3 vinyl siding is very limited and manufacturers are very picky about what they will accept.

"The biggest problem with vinyl recycling are the contaminants," Vickie explained. "If your siding comes right off the house and into our bin, it should be recyclable." Contamination is a problem that plagues most recycling operations, but the company has figured out how to deal with most of the typical ones. Their process can handle natural contaminants such as minor

put it almost anywhere at your site. The company will set recycling bins throughout Chisago County, although most of their business comes from the metro area. They will also service greater Minnesota and surrounding states depending on the size of the project.

If you have a remodel job in your future, consider giving Plastic Recovery Technologies a call at 651-895-9024. Recycle your unwanted vinyl siding instead of landfilling it!

Spring lawn care / Runoff clean up

The snow has at last melted and spring is here, bringing a sigh of relief to us all. But spring also brings runoff from our driveways, streets, and parking lots into storm drains that transport it, untreated, into our area's lakes. Runoff from our yards can carry excess nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus into streams and lakes. Not only do they degrade water quality, but the effects of dirty runoff can harm aquatic plants, fish, wildlife, and even you. Go to: MN Water—Let's Keep it Clean at: www.cleanwatermn.org.

Yes, you can help clean up the spring runoff from your property by following these simple steps:

- **Remove debris and yard trimmings**, place them in your home compost pile, or bring them to your community compost facility. Keep grass clippings and leaves from washing into the street or sidewalk.
- **Remove pet waste and trash** from streets, sidewalks and driveways. Double bag and put it in the garbage.
- **Clean your street gutters regularly**. Put leaves and twigs in your home compost pile or bring them to your community compost facility (see compost article in this issue). It is illegal to put yard debris into your garbage.
- **Direct water from your downspouts** away from your house and paved surfaces and onto your lawn.

Keeping lawn care products out of your property's runoff

Spring also offers good opportunities to help keep runoff into our lakes cleaner.

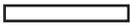
- **Always read and follow label directions** when using lawn care products and disposing of their containers. *Only use phosphorus-free fertilizers* on your lawn, it's the law! Check the middle number on a bag or box of fertilizer; it should be zero.

- **Keep newly seeded areas** moist for 3 or 4 weeks.
- **Don't apply lawn care products to frozen ground**; wait until the grass starts growing.
- **Sweep up and reuse** any lawn care products that fall on streets, sidewalks, or driveways. It is illegal to spread fertilizer on hard surfaces.
- **Bring any unwanted lawn care products containing pesticides** to the Chisago County Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF) in North Branch for proper disposal. If you have any questions regarding proper disposal of lawn care products, call the HHWF at 651-237-0912/213-8920.

As you listen to the melting drips of spring, remember that **you** can help make those drops cleaner as they make their journey into our area lakes.

Minnesota Home Lawn Care Guide

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Seeding								
Sodding								
Fertilizing								
Mowing								
Watering								
Aeration								
Dethatch								
Crabgrass Control								
Broadleaf Weed Control								

Legend  Indicates best time of year to carry out this lawn practice.
 Indicates time of year when this lawn practice can be done.

This information provided courtesy of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota Extension Service, Minneapolis Park, and the Anoka Conservation District.

*** Post this information in your garage or shed for handy reference.***

County Tree and Shrub Sale!

Here's your opportunity to purchase a variety of excellent trees and shrubs at great prices! The Chisago Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) is currently taking orders for our annual Spring Tree & Shrub Sale!

For more information on how to place your order, call our office at 651/674-2333 or check out our web site at: www.chisagoswcd.org



Beautiful

without toxins

When you wash your hair or put on makeup, are you getting a dose of chemicals in the process?

Concerns are growing about the ingredients in personal care products, and safety advocates are sounding the alarm about the potential health risks in thousands of cosmetic ingredients. Furthermore, studies show as many as *half* the personal care products on the market have at least one chemical linked to either reproductive problems or cancer.

The average U.S. woman uses at least nine cosmetic products each day, and while any or many of them alone may be worry-free, very little is known about the *cumulative exposure of multiple products*. In a recent study by the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO):

- 125 ingredients found in cosmetics are suspected of causing cancer.
- 20 ingredients have been implicated in causing birth defects.
- 20 ingredients may cause adverse neurological symptoms, such as headaches and convulsions.

In addition, most of these chemicals are so inexpensive that they are used in extremely high concentrations in many personal care products.

Cosmetics aren't regulated

Yes, it's true: *ingredients* in cosmetics needn't be reviewed or approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The FDA is only involved when a cosmetic product also contains a drug. Instead, the cosmetics industry is regulated by the Personal Care Products Council, the cosmetic and personal care products industry's national trade association.

Reading labels isn't useful if you don't know what they mean, so...

The Environmental Working Group (a non-profit environmental organization that specializes in environmental research and advocacy in the areas of toxic chemicals) launched a cosmetic safety

database called *Skin Deep*. The database is a compilation of more than 10,000 ingredients and more than 30,000 products. Just type in the product or ingredient and you'll get ingredient descriptions, potential concerns, and a color-coded hazard score: green for low hazard, yellow for moderate hazard, and red if the hazard is considered high.

Finding safe alternatives is possible and relatively easy

Making the decision to use only natural products is easy. Incorporating this decision into your everyday life becomes

more difficult as you try to practice it. With so many products labeled "organic" and "natural," what's a person to do? For suggestions, simply go to Campaign for Safe Cosmetics (www.safecosmetics.org). To be listed, all companies/products must:

- Sign *The Compact for Safe Cosmetics*, a pledge to not use cancer-causing or hormone-disrupting ingredients in their products.
- All products must earn the lowest toxicity rating of 0-3 given by the Environmental Working Group's "Skin Deep Report." (See their website below.) Products are rated on a 0-10 scale with zero being least toxic and ten being most toxic.
- All products must fully disclose ingredients.
- All must earn a "thumbs up" by Organic Divas product testers throughout the country.

More than 600 companies have signed the compact. Many are small companies whose owner had a health issue and was motivated to come up with product substitutes.

For more information on safe cosmetics and specific chemicals in beauty products:

- Skin Deep at: www.cosmeticsdatabase.com/splash.php?URI=%2Findex.php
- Campaign for Safe Cosmetics at www.safecosmetics.org
- Care2make a Difference at: www.care2.com/c2c/share/detail/664208
- Organic Divas: www.organicdivas.com

Additional source: Beauty Without Toxins, by Kim Ode, *Star Tribune*, with permission.

Swedish Immigrant Trail Update

Are you familiar with the Swedish Immigrant Trail? It's thought to be close to the one used by early immigrants, and later as a Branch Line of the Northern Pacific. Following years of promotion and advocacy for the Swedish Immigrant Trail, Chisago County will soon begin construction of a four-mile segment from Taylors Falls through Wildwood Campground. The trail will connect Interstate State Park, Wildwood Campground, the Taylors Falls Community Center, and City Hall, as well as providing access to wonderful scenic views of the St. Croix River area and the Dalles of Taylors Falls.

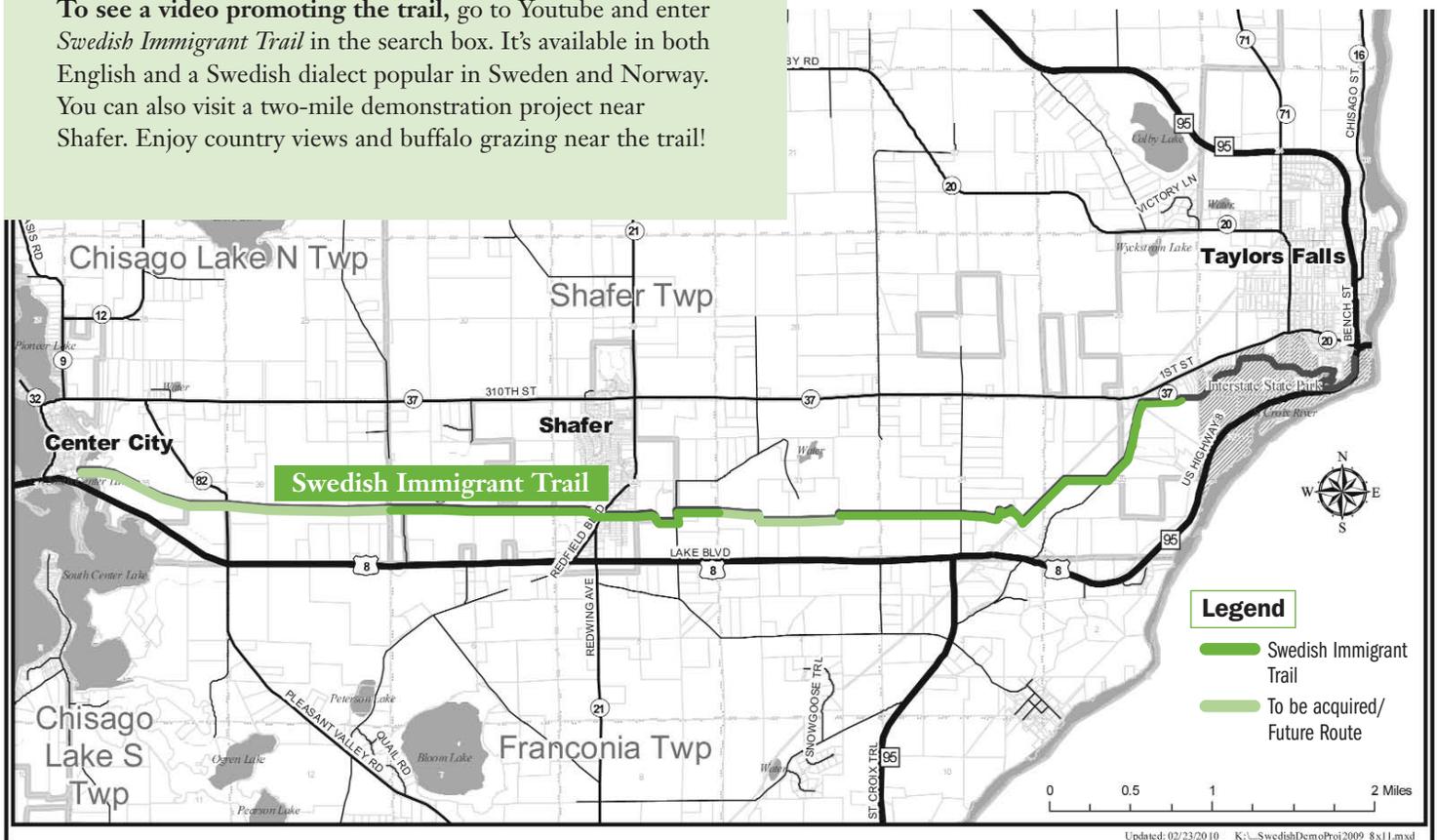
The process for completing each trail segment is time consuming and difficult since organizers are seeking the voluntary cooperation of private property owners. Most of the property owners along the route recognize the environmental, health, safety, alternative transportation and recreation benefits. Following some noise during construction, adjoining landowners have found non-motorized trail users are basically silent, and we've had no privacy issue complaints.

Parks and Trails Foundation Board Members, County Commissioners, Park Board Members and City Officials are grateful to all who are helping move the project forward. Thanks to agreements with the Taylors Falls

City Council and MNDNR State Park Officials, the Chisago County Board of Commissioners have an opportunity to move the east end project forward. Chisago County has accepted a small grant to purchase land for the trail. Agreements are underway with Xcel Energy and Wildwood Campground, both of which are planning to donate right-of-way for the trail. Property for the trail is also being contributed by Interstate Park and the City of Taylors Falls. Additional grant funding will be required for construction.

The non-profit Chisago County Parks and Trails Foundation is seeking local residents to join them in their advocacy efforts on behalf of the trail project. Donations are being accepted by the Parks and Trails Foundation, with a goal of raising fifty thousand dollars to leverage grant money for project construction. If you are interested in additional information, County staff and Foundation board members are available to share information with you or your organization. Please email letters of support or questions to Laird Mork, Chisago County Park Director, at ljmork@co.chisago.mn.us 

To see a video promoting the trail, go to Youtube and enter *Swedish Immigrant Trail* in the search box. It's available in both English and a Swedish dialect popular in Sweden and Norway. You can also visit a two-mile demonstration project near Shafer. Enjoy country views and buffalo grazing near the trail!



NOTICE TO CONTROL OR ERADICATE NOXIOUS WEEDS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THIS 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 2010, PURSUANT TO MINNESOTA STATUTES, SECTION 18.76 TO 18.88 (2003) THAT ALL PERSONS IN CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, SHALL CONTROL OR ERADICATE ALL NOXIOUS WEEDS ON LANDS THEY OWN, OCCUPY OR ARE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN. CONTROL OR ERADICATION MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED BY ANY LAWFUL METHOD, BUT THE METHODS MAY NEED TO BE REPEATED IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF VIABLE NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS OR OTHER PROPAGATING PARTS TO OTHER LANDS. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE GENERAL NOTICE MAY MEAN THAT AN INDIVIDUAL NOTICE WILL BE ISSUED. AN INDIVIDUAL NOTICE MAY BE APPEALED WITHIN TWO WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT TO THE APPEAL COMMITTEE IN THE COUNTY WHERE THE LAND IS LOCATED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE INDIVIDUAL NOTICE ALLOWS THE INSPECTOR HAVING JURISDICTION TO EITHER HIRE THE WORK DONE OR SEEK A MISDEMEANOR CHARGE AGAINST THE PERSON FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY. IF THE INSPECTOR HIRES THE WORK DONE, THE COST CAN BE PLACED AS A TAX UPON THE LAND AND COLLECTED AS THE REAL ESTATE TAXES FOR THE PROPERTY ARE COLLECTED. YOU MAY OBTAIN LISTS OF THE PLANTS THAT ARE DESIGNATED NOXIOUS AND OF THE MEMBERS OF THE APPEAL COMMITTEE FROM YOUR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INSPECTOR OR LOCAL WEED INSPECTOR. THE LOCAL WEED INSPECTORS ARE TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS, CITY MAYORS, OR THEIR APPOINTED AGENTS.

Jeff Fertig, Chisago County Agricultural Inspector
313 North Main Street Room 243, Center City, MN 55012
Phone: 651-213-8378. Email: jafertig@co.chisago.mn.us



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 Chisago County Commissioner:

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

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

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

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

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

Keep this information by your phone for future reference.

ECRWS
Postal Patron

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