

REAPS



REPORT

Hotline 250-561-7327

September 2007

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

- 1 - Labour Day
- 8 - International Literacy Day
- 8 - PG Forestry Fest Appreciation
- 9 - Pops in the Park (PG Symphony in Ft. George Park)
- 16 - International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer
- 30 - BC Rivers Day Celebration in Fort George Park

OCTOBER

- 1 - 7 National Family Week
- 15 - 19 REAPS School Waste

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BC Rivers Day - Sunday Sept. 30th

The Prince George Rivers Day Committee is committed to increasing the local awareness of the importance of rivers and clean water. The theme for the 2007 celebration is "Climate Change - How it affects our BC Rivers."

The PG Rivers Day Music Festival is a free event held the last Sunday of September in Fort George Park, at the confluence of the Nechako and Fraser Rivers. The day includes music from the jazz or roots and folk scene, from the rock and country scene and a First Nation's Showcase. This music festival celebrates our unique river heritage, and raises awareness of rivershed health with respect to social, cultural, economic and recreational values. 3000 - 4000 people attend annually to enjoy the music, educational displays, and children's activities as they celebrate living and working on our rivers.

The 2006 BC Rivers Day Committee added the creation of a community art project that encourages personal stewardship of our rivers, in cooperation with Stream of Dreams. The mural of fish painted

by the children at the 2006 event has been installed on a community fence within the City of Prince George for a period of five years. This project will continue at the 2007 event and the 2007 fish will be added to the existing community display.

2007 will see a very special Fund Raising Musical Review on the Saturday night prior to the Sunday celebration - details to be released later.

Live, Free, Outdoor Music will be at the Kiwanis Bowl Fort George Park, Prince George from Noon - 5pm Sunday September 30, 2007, rain or shine.

Check the website at <http://www.riversdaymusic.org> to get a list of performing artists.



"Waste Free" Halloween Tips:

- 1/ compost fresh pumpkin jack-o-lanterns after using them for your halloween decorations
- 2/ want a trick or treat costume that is different? Make your own by using items found around the house
- 3/ donate outgrown costumes for someone else to enjoy
- 4/ use rechargeable batteries in your Halloween flashlight

R.E.A.P.S. NEWS

Web Pick of the Month

<http://www.myfootprint.org/>

Ever wondered how much "nature" your lifestyle requires? You're can find out.

This Ecological Footprint Quiz estimates how much productive land and water you need to support what you use and what you discard. After answering 15 easy questions you'll be able to compare your Ecological Footprint to what other people use and to what is available on this planet.



Book of the Month

Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things.

In *Cradle to Cradle*, McDonough and Braungart argue that the conflict between industry and the environment is not an indictment of commerce but an outgrowth of purely opportunistic design. The design of products and manufacturing systems growing out of the Industrial Revolution reflected the spirit of the day—and yielded a host of unintended yet tragic consequences.



Bring Your Own Bag (BYOB)

Why bring your own bag?

Because it is something we can all do to make a positive impact on the environment. The average family of four uses 1000 plastic bags each year of which 80% come from the grocery store. And that is just one family shopping at the grocery store! Think of all the other retail shopping environments where BYOB can be utilized and plastic bag use can be reduced. Using reusable cloth or cotton bags is important because:

- They last for years and are washable and comfortable to carry
- They have multiple uses beyond grocery shopping
- They're inexpensive and pay for themselves over and over again



Statistics

- 100 million plastic bags a week go to landfill.
- Plastic bags can take between 15 and 1000 years to break down in the environment.
- Each year, an estimated 500 billion - 1 trillion plastic bags are consumed worldwide. That translates to over one million per minute.
- North America goes through 110 billion plastic shopping bags annually.
- Plastic bags don't biodegrade, they photodegrade—breaking down into smaller and smaller toxic bits contaminating soil and waterways polluting our soil, rivers, lakes and oceans.
- Production of plastic bags requires vast amounts of oil.

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

The contribution from volunteers are fundamental part to every community. Exciting opportunities are available with REAPS, join others in promoting the 3Rs and providing Environmental Education in our community.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR— responsible for newsletter that is published 6 times a year. Use your creative writing skills to reach our members. Approx. 4-6 hours every 2 months.

DUMPY THE OVERFED LANDFILL— is REAPS mascot which attends school presentations and community events. Approx. 1.5 hours a month.

BOARD MEMBERS— in February at the AGM all positions are available to interested persons. Check out the website for more info. www.reaps.org Approx. 2 hours a month commitment.

Interested in one of the above, contact Terri at 561-7327 or e-mail volunteer@reaps.org

3R's Tip REDUCE: *Mug-to-Go:* Carry a mug with you wherever you go for take out beverages.

3R's Tip REUSE: *Reusables:* Switch from disposable to reusable products: food and beverage containers, cups, plates, writing pens, razors, towels, shopping bags, etc.

3R's Tip RECYCLE: *Recycle* everything that you can: paper, metal food containers, cardboard, clothes, furniture, kitchen/yard/garden wastes, milk ctns/ jugs, glass

LOCAL NEWS

A Summer Night of Seasonal Delights

Enjoy the taste of summer during Community Gardens Prince George's third annual International Kitchen Garden Day fundraiser. Meet the people behind the diversity of local produce, prepared meats and special delicacies. Local farmers, chefs and food artisans will serve up an amazing array to tempt you while you explore the garden and listen to local musicians.

Location 1540 Milburn Avenue

Date(s) Sunday, August 26, 2007

Time 4 p.m.

Contact Community Gardens Prince George Society
P: (250) 564-3859 **E:** jovanka@netbistro.com

Pops In The Park

This will be a delightful family day of fun and music. Concert will include pops, light classics and TV and film soundtrack excerpts. Concert is *free* and open to the public. Refreshments will be available.

www.pgso.com

Location Fort George Park

Date(s) Sunday, September 09, 2007

Time 2pm

Contact Prince George Symphony Orchestra
P: 562-0800



Ozone Layer Preservation

In 1974, U.S. chemists Sherwood Rowland and Mario Molina were the first to sound the alarm. That year, they published the first scientific article predicting the near disappearance of the ozone layer in 75 years. They were remarkably prescient; in the early 1980s, a hole in the ozone layer was observed for the first time at the Earth's poles. And the numbers were frightening. Over the Antarctic, 70% of the protective gas had disappeared, while 30% had been depleted over the Arctic. In recent decades, concern about the deterioration of the ozone layer has been growing.

Why was international action to protect the ozone layer so necessary? The answer is simple: life depends on it. The ozone layer acts as a giant umbrella over the earth and protects us from exposure to the sun's ultraviolet radiation. When the ozone layer thins, high levels of UV radiation reach the earth's surface and threaten our health and our environment dramatically. Increased UV levels at the earth's surface are damaging to human health, air quality, biological life, and certain materials

such as plastics. Human health effects include increases in the incidence of certain types of skin cancers, cataracts and immune deficiency disorders. Increased penetration of UV results in additional production of ground level ozone, which causes respiratory illnesses. Biologically, UV affects terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, altering growth, food chains and biochemical cycles. In particular, aquatic life occurring just below the surface of the water, where plant species forming the basis of the food chain are most abundant, are adversely affected by elevated levels of UV radiation. Depletion of stratospheric ozone also alters the temperature distribution in the atmosphere, resulting in indeterminate environmental and climatic impacts.

The only way to mend the ozone hole is to stop the release of CFCs and other ozone depleting substances (ODS) into the atmosphere. There are a number of practical initiatives which can be taken at the individual level to help protect the ozone layer:

- Try to use products which are labelled "Ozone-Friendly"
- Ensure technicians repairing your refrigerator or air conditioner recover and recycle the old CFCs so they are not released into the atmosphere.
- Vehicle air conditioning units should regularly be checked for leaks.
- Ask about converting your car to a substitute refrigerant if the a/c system needs major repair
- Remove the refrigerant from refrigerators, air conditioners, and dehumidifiers before disposing of them.
- Replace halon fire extinguishers with alternatives (e.g. carbon dioxide or foam).



AROUND BC

Too Good to Waste!

Our world is Too Good to Waste! Collectively we face very serious environmental challenges – our changing climate, water pollution and stresses on our natural environment – so we all must do our best to conserve resources and reduce waste.

Waste Reduction Week, October 15th to 21st, is Canada's national environmental initiative.

Recycling Council of BC provides a hotline on where items can be recycled across the Province and a Materials Exchange Program, which assisting people/businesses in exchanging items that are no longer wanted with others who want them. Check it out at www.rcbc.bc.ca

REAPS encourages everyone to become engaged in doing their part at waste reduction. It's easy.

For ideas on reducing waste where you live and work, or to register your Waste Reduction Week event, visit www.wrrcanada.com.

This year, let everyone know that our world is *Too Good to Waste!*



Is Bottled Better? *The companies who sell bottled water would certainly like us to think so...*

By: Katherine Lapadat-Janzen

Consumption of bottled water is growing exponentially around the globe. In 2004, global consumption reached 154 billion litres (41 billion gallons), an increase of 57 percent from the 98 billion litres consumed in 1999. According to the World Wildlife Fund, bottled water is the fastest growing beverage sector in the world. Even in regions with tap water that is clean and safe to drink, such as Canada, demand for bottled water is increasing.

Much of this increase in demand can be attributed to aggressive marketing campaigns by bottled water companies. Water bottles typically feature labels depicting pristine mountains and streams, and advertise using words like "pure" and "natural". These advertisements give consumers the impression that bottled water is cleaner, safer, and healthier; however, this is not necessarily the case.

Approximately 40 percent of bottled water is simply bottled tap water. Coca Cola and Pepsi, two of the world's largest sellers of bottled water, use municipal tap water in their products, for which they pay virtually nothing. The demand for these products increases the strain on public water systems in areas where bottling plants are located, which can lead to water shortages. As well, it is believed that consumption of bottled water could lead to privatization of municipal water supplies.

Although bottled water is often no healthier than tap water, and indeed often consists of tap water in a bottle, bottled water costs 240 to 10,000 times more. We often complain about rising gas prices; however, at a price of up to \$2.50 per litre (\$10 per gallon), bottled water is much more expensive than gasoline. Worldwide, an estimated \$100 billion is spent on bottled water each year.

The cost of bottled water goes beyond its price. The energy used during production and transportation of water creates a large stress on the environment. Nearly one quarter of all bottled water is shipped internationally to reach consumers, transported by boat, truck, and train, which burns up fossil fuels and contributes greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, fossil fuels are also used in the packaging of water. Polyethylene terephthalate (PET), the plastic type most commonly used in water bottles is made from crude oil. Just to produce bottles of water for the U.S. uses up more than 47 million gallons of oil each year – enough to fuel 100,000 cars for a year. Worldwide, 2.7 million tonnes of plastic are used to bottle water annually.

These bottles are designed for one time



use, and are not meant to be reused. Many of them end up in the garbage or as litter. Although plastic bottles are light, they take up a large volume of space in the landfill, where they take thousands of years to break down. When buried or burned, the bottles release toxic chemicals and contaminants into the air and water. Recycling plastic bottles provides a way to reduce some of this waste; however, recycling also uses up energy.

A movement to reduce consumption of bottled water and increase consumer confidence in tap water is beginning to emerge. By focusing efforts on improving local water sanitation and treatment systems, we can provide safe and sustainable water supplies that remain under public rather than private control, and reduce the environmental impact of supplying water.

There are currently over one billion people in the world who lack access to a secure water supply; the United Nations aims to cut this number in half by 2015. In order to meet this goal, the amount spent worldwide on water supply and sanitation (\$15 billion per year) would need to be doubled, a fraction of the amount currently spent on bottled water annually.

To learn about the bottled water industry, visit <http://www.insidethebottle.org/>

AROUND THE WORLD

Dole to Make Banana and Pineapple Supply Chain Carbon Neutral

source: Reprinted with permission from GreenBiz.com: The Resource Center on Business, the Environment, and the Bottom Line (www.GreenBiz.com). © Green Business Network. All rights reserved.

WESTLAKE VILLAGE, Calif., Aug. 13, 2007 -- Dole Food Co. announced plans Friday to make its banana and pineapple supply chain carbon neutral.

Standard Fruit de Costa Rica, the company's Costa Rican operating subsidiary, will work with the country's National Forestry Financing Fund (FONAFIFO) to wipe out the emissions from the fruits' production, packing, transport and distribution to European and North American markets.

"Companies, consumers, governments and non-governmental organizations should endeavour to promote and adopt new production and distribution methods and consumption behavior in order to reverse harmful trends to the environment," said David DeLorenzo, Dole's president and CEO, in a statement. "As the world's largest producer and distributor of fruits and vegetables, Dole is determined to take the lead

in its sector and the agreement with FONAFIFO is a good starting point."

FONAFIFO and Dole, with \$6.2 billion in 2006 revenue, will focus on mitigation practices that increase carbon dioxide capture, such as more efficient transportation methods, altering agricultural processes to lower emissions and implementing preservation and reforestation programs with Costa Rican farmers.

"Dole is such an important company in the production of bananas and pineapples on a global level that we are very enthusiastic that Standard Fruit made the decision to strive to become a carbon neutral company here in Costa Rica and join our efforts to become the first carbon neutral country in the world by 2021," said Environmental and Energy of Costa Rica Minister Robert Dobles.

The announcement is the latest in a series of steps the company has

taken to soften its environmental footprint since it enacted its environmental policy in 1996.

In late July, for instance, it announced its company-owned banana farms in Colombia were certified to meet the Social Accountability International SA 8000 workplace and human rights standard. All banana and pineapple plantations in Costa Rica and the Philippines meet this standard, as well as its Hua Hin cannery in Thailand.

Ethisphere Magazine, which focuses on the correlation between ethics and profit, named Dole one of the world's most ethical companies while Forbes commended Dole's owner, David Murdoch, for corporate citizenship.

The company, however, is not without its critics. In April, it defended itself in a press release against a report alleging environmental and labor-related shortcomings.

Think Green Success Story: Composting Gains Ground

Results of the latest national survey of composting facilities indicate that 3.95 million tonnes of organic residuals were composted instead of being landfilled in 2005. From these raw materials, over 2.4 million tonnes of compost was produced to enhance soil quality and fertility.

The survey, spearheaded by the Composting Council of Canada, involved input from 227 composting facilities across the country. In comparison to previous surveys, the 2005 results represented an increase of 2.3 million tonnes of organics being composted versus 1998 and an increase of over 3.6 million tonnes of organics composted since 1992, the

year of the council's first survey.

On a regional basis, the amount composted was highest in Western Canada with 868,000 tonnes or 22% organics were composted.

Key national findings include:

- of the 227 composting facilities surveyed, there are 123 municipal facilities, 85 private businesses and 19 facilities that involve a public-private partnership. Over 1700 people are employed at these facilities;
- the most common feedstocks be-

ing composted are: leaf & yard waste (78% of facilities) and organic residuals from commercial enterprises (72% of facilities);

- residential food residuals are being composted at 67 composting facilities (29% of facilities);
- windrow composting is the most common processing method, in use at 165 facilities (73% of total);

the homeowner, landscapers, soil producers and farmers are the largest users of compost for a variety of applications.

THE TRUTH ABOUT RECYCLING

As the importance of recycling becomes more apparent, questions about it linger. Is it worth the effort? How does it work? Is recycling waste just going into a landfill in China?

IT IS an awful lot of rubbish. Since 1960 the amount of municipal waste being collected in North America has nearly tripled, reaching 245m tonnes in 2005. (So much for the plan to reduce waste per person to 300kg by 2000.) As the volume of waste has increased, so have recycling efforts. In 1980 North America recycled only 9.6% of its municipal rubbish; today the rate stands at 32%. A similar trend can be seen in Europe, where some countries, such as Austria and the Netherlands, now recycle 60% or more of their municipal waste. Britain's recycling rate, at 27%, is low, but it is improving fast, having nearly doubled in the past three years.

Even so, when a city introduces a curbside recycling program, the sight of all those recycling trucks trundling around can raise doubts about whether the collection and transportation of waste materials requires more energy than it saves. Studies that look at the entire life cycle of a particular material can shed light on this question. Technical University of Denmark and the Danish Topic Centre on Waste conducted a review of 55 life-cycle analyses, all of which were selected because of their rigorous methodology. The researchers then looked at more than 200 scenarios, comparing the impact of recycling with that of burying or burning particular types of waste material. They found that in 83% of all scenarios that included recycling, it was indeed better for the environment.

Recycling has many other benefits, too. It conserves natural resources. It also reduces the amount of waste that is buried or burnt, hardly ideal ways to get rid of the stuff. (Landfills take up valuable space and emit methane, a potent greenhouse gas; and although incinerators are not as polluting as they once were, they still produce noxious emissions, so people dislike having them around.) But perhaps the most valuable benefit of recycling is the sav-

ing in energy and the reduction in greenhouse gases and pollution that result when scrap materials are substituted for virgin feedstock. If you use recycled materials, you don't have to mine ores, cut trees and drill for oil as much.

Extracting metals from ore, in particular, is extremely energy-intensive. Recycling aluminium, for example, can reduce energy consumption by as much as 95%. Savings for other materials are lower but still substantial: about 70% for plastics, 60% for steel, 40% for paper and 30% for glass. Recycling also reduces emissions of pollutants that can cause smog, acid rain and the contamination of waterways.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF RECYCLING

The virtue of recycling has been appreciated for centuries. For thousands of years metal items have been recycled by melting and reforming them into new weapons or tools. It is said that the broken pieces of the Colossus of Rhodes, a statue deemed one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, were recycled for scrap. During the industrial revolution, recyclers began to form businesses and later trade associations, dealing in the collection, trade and processing of metals and paper. In the 1930s many people survived the Great Depression by peddling scraps of metal, rags and other items. In those days reuse and recycling were often economic necessities. Recycling also played an important role during the second world war, when scrap metal was turned into weapons.

As industrial societies began to produce ever-growing quantities of garbage, recycling took on a new meaning. Rather than recycling materials for purely economic reasons, communities began to think about how to reduce the waste flow to landfills and incinerators. Around 1970 the environmental movement sparked the creation of North America's first curbside collection schemes, though it was another 20 years before such programs really took off.

In 1991 Germany made history when it passed an ordinance shifting responsi-

bility for the entire life cycle of packaging to producers. Many European countries later adopted their own recycling initiatives incorporating some degree of producer responsibility.

In 1987 a rubbish-laden barge cruised up and down America's East Coast looking for a place to unload, sparking a public discussion about waste management and serving as a catalyst for the country's growing recycling movement. By the early 1990s so many American cities had established recycling programs that the resulting glut of materials caused the market price for curbside recyclables to fall. As with all commodities, costs for recyclables fluctuate.

Even so, most curbside recycling programs are not financially self-sustaining. The cost of collecting, transporting and sorting materials generally exceeds the revenues generated by selling the recyclables, and is also greater than the disposal costs. Exceptions do exist, largely near ports in dense urban areas that charge high fees for landfill disposal and enjoy good market conditions for the sale of recyclables.

SORTING THINGS OUT

Originally curbside programs asked people to put paper, glass and cans into separate bins. But now the trend is toward co-mingled or "single stream" collection. But the switch can make people suspicious: if there is no longer any need to separate different materials, people may conclude that the waste is simply being buried or burned. In fact, the switch towards single-stream collection is being driven by new technologies that can identify and sort the various materials with little or no human intervention. Single-stream collection makes it more convenient for householders to recycle, and means that more materials are diverted from the waste stream.

Much recyclable material can be processed in country, but ever more is being shipped to developing nations, especially China. The country has a large appetite for raw materials and that includes scrap metals, waste paper and plastics, all of which can be cheaper than virgin materials. In most cases,

continued from page 6...

these waste materials are recycled into consumer goods or packaging and returned to Europe and America via container ships. With its hunger for resources and the availability of cheap labour, China has become the largest importer of recyclable materials in the world.

THE CHINA QUESTION

But the practice of shipping recyclables to China is controversial. Especially in Britain, politicians have voiced the concern that some of those exports may end up in landfills. Many experts disagree. According to Pieter van Beukering, an economist who has studied the trade of waste paper to India and waste plastics to China: "as soon as somebody is paying for the material, you bet it will be recycled."

Compared with Western countries, factories in developing nations may be less tightly regulated, and the recycling industry is no exception. China especially has been plagued by countless illegal-waste imports, many of which are processed by poor migrants in China's coastal regions. They dismantle and recycle anything from plastic to electronic waste without any protection for themselves or the environment.

The Chinese government has banned such practices, but migrant workers have spawned a mobile cottage industry that is difficult to wipe out. Because this type of industry operates largely under the radar, it is difficult to assess its overall impact. But it is clear that processing plastic and electronic waste in a crude manner releases toxic chemicals, harming people and the environment - the opposite of what recycling is supposed to achieve.

Under pressure from environmental groups, such as the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition, some computer-makers have established rules to ensure that their products are recycled in a responsible way. Hewlett-Packard has been a leader in this and even operates its own recycling factories in California and Tennessee. Dell, which was once criticised for using prison labour to recycle its machines, now takes back its old computers for no charge. And early this

year, Steve Jobs detailed Apple's plans to eliminate the use of toxic substances in its products.

Far less controversial is the recycling of glass - except, that is, in places where there is no market for it. Britain, for example, is struggling with a mountain of green glass. It is the largest importer of wine in the world, bringing in more than 1 billion litres every year, much of it in green glass bottles. But with only a tiny wine industry of its own, there is little demand for the resulting glass. Instead what is needed is clear glass, which is turned into bottles for spirits, and often exported to other countries. As a result, Britain is in the "peculiar situation" of having more green glass than it has production capacity for.

THE FUTURE OF RECYCLING

One of the biggest barriers to more efficient recycling is that most products were not designed with recycling in mind. Remedying this problem may require a complete rethinking of industrial processes. In William McDonough, book published in 2002 called "Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things, lays out a vision for establishing "closed-loop" cycles where there is no waste. Recycling should be taken into account at the design stage, they argue, and all materials should either be able to return to the soil safely or be recycled indefinitely.

An outgrowth of "Cradle to Cradle" is the Sustainable Packaging Coalition, a non-profit working group that has developed guidelines that look beyond the traditional benchmarks of packaging design to emphasise the use of renewable, recycled and non-toxic source materials, among other things. Founded in 2003 with just nine members, the group now boasts nearly 100 members, including Target, Starbucks and Estee Lauder, some of which have already begun to change the design of their packaging.

Sustainable packaging not only benefits the environment but can also cut costs. Last year Wal-Mart, the world's biggest retailer, announced that it wanted to reduce the amount of packaging it uses by 5% by 2013, which could save the company as much as \$3.4 billion and

reduce carbon-dioxide emissions by 667,000 tonnes. As well as trying to reduce the amount of packaging, Wal-Mart also wants to recycle more of it. As well as avoiding disposal costs for materials it previously sent to landfill, the company now makes money by selling waste at market prices.

Evidently there is plenty of scope for further innovation in recycling. New ideas and approaches will be needed, since many communities and organisations have set high targets for recycling. Europe's packaging directive requires member states to recycle 60% of their glass and paper, 50% of metals and 22.5% of plastic packaging by the end of 2008. Earlier this year the European Parliament voted to increase recycling rates by 2020 to 50% of municipal waste and 70% of industrial waste. Recycling rates can be boosted by charging households and businesses more if they produce more rubbish, and by reducing the frequency of rubbish collections while increasing that of recycling collections.

Meanwhile a number of cities and firms (including Wal-Mart, Toyota and Nike) have adopted zero-waste targets. This is a worthy goal and can help companies think about better ways to manage materials. It forces people to look at the entire life-cycle of a product, and ask questions: Can you reduce the amount of material to begin with? Can you design the product to make recycling easier?

If done right, there is no doubt that recycling saves energy and raw materials, and reduces pollution. But as well as trying to recycle more, it is also important to try to recycle better. As technologies and materials evolve, there is room for improvement and cause for optimism. In the end, waste is really a design flaw.



RECYCLING & ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLANNING SOCIETY

Mailing address:

PO Box 444, Prince George, BC V2L 4S6

Compost Garden and Office Location:
1950 Gorse Street

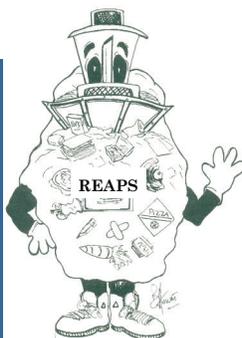
Phone: 250-561-7327

Fax: 250-561-7324

Dumpy's Tip of the Month

Five Simple Ways to Pack a Waste-Free Lunch

YES	NO
REUSABLE carrier (cloth bag,	NO throw-away bags
REUSABLE containers	NO plastic wrap, foil or styrofoam
THERMOS for drinks	NO single-use cartons or cans
CLOTH NAPKIN to wash and re-	NO paper napkins
SILVERWARE to wash and re-use	NO plastic forks and spoons



RECYCLE CRAFT CORNER

Materials Needed:

- Red felt / construction paper
- Green Felt /construction paper
- Brown and Green Pipe Cleaners
- Tacky Glue or Super Glue
- Magnet
- Lid (Frozen Juice Container, margarine / yogurt)



Instructions:

Trace a circle around the lid on the red felt /paper and cut it out. Glue the red circle onto the lid. Cut out small leaf shapes from the green felt / paper. Once your leaves are cut, make a small hole in the middle of the leaf shape.

Cut a small piece of a green pipe cleaner stem to be the stem (1-2 Inches long). Stick the end of your piece of pipe cleaner through the hole in the middle of the leaf. Using glue, or even strong tape, attach one end of the pipe cleaner to the side of the lid without the felt. You will also want to glue the magnet on the back now. Cut a 2-3 inch long piece of brown chenille stem and glue that on the front of your apple to be a worm poking his head out! Glue wiggly eyes on your worm if you like!

Recycling and Environmental Action Planning Society,

(AKA R.E.A.P.S)

The R.E.A.P.S Report is published six times a year, on the first of Jan., March, May, July, Sept., and Nov. of every year.

Articles, originals or reprinted with permission, are submitted by members and represent the opinions of the authors only, not necessarily those of the Society, Board, or members as a whole.

Deadline for submission is two weeks prior to publication date. Articles, suggestions for articles, or comments in general can be submitted to the R.E.A.P.S office at garden@reaps.org

RECYCLING and ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLANNING SOCIETY

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ Postal Code _____

Telephone: _____

Annual Membership Fee:

Individual (\$8.00)

Family (\$15.00)

Business (\$25.00)

Student (\$5.00)

Senior (\$5.00)

I'm interested in volunteering: Yes No

Things that I would like to take part in are:

School presentations

Master Composter Program

Spring Plant Sale

General Garden Work

Information Booths

Fundraiser Events

Public Workshops and Presentations

Board of Directors

Date: _____

Cheque payable to:
R.E.A.P.S.
Box 444 Prince George, B.C. V2L 4S6

MEMBERSHIPS DUE JANUARY 1ST