Working with your community
to keep Dublin green

AVI News

www.AmadorValleyIndustries.Com

Issue 30 April 2013

Be Kind to Your Cart

Spring is the time of year that an additional amount of material is placed into your carts. PGS would like to offer some guidance to ensure the safety and cleanliness of our community.

When our automated service trucks come to your home the mechanized arm reaches out and grasps your cart, lifts it up high in the air and dumps it into the truck receiver.

If the lid on a cart does not completely close and touch at the front then all the debris that is overloaded is at risk of falling on the street during "lift off."

An additional problem with garbage carts and green waste carts is an excessive amount of weight.

Please do not put concrete, rocks, dirt or any excessively heavy items in your cart. Overloaded carts can be broken and damage our equipment. Greenwaste carts are often overfilled with so many branches that the lid does not completely close and the material may not fit into the truck receiver, which means that they will fall onto the street during pickup.

Thank you for your help in keeping your streets and City clean.

We Want Our Service to Be The Best and You Can Help

Please place your carts at the curb edge with at least 3 feet of clearance from other objects, including other carts, basketball hoops and motor vehicles.

What Do I Put Into the Organics Cart?

The reason Organics Carts are so important is that using them helps divert materials away from our landfills which is better for the environment. Here is a list to help you use your cart efficiently. Thank you for helping us provide you with the best possible service.

Organics Acceptable List

- Grass and weed clippings
- Shrubs and tree prunings (less than 4" in diameter)
- Leaves, plants and flowers
- Food scraps and food soiled paper products

Non-acceptable Organics List

- No household garbage
- **No plastic bags**
- No dirt or rocks
- No overloading - lid must be closed

Amador Valley Industries
Mailing Address P.O. Box 12617 Pleasanton, CA 94588 - Corporate Address 6175 Southfront Road, Livermore, CA 94551
Phone 925-479-9545 Fax 925-454-0782

Improving Indoor Air Quality

By: United States Environmental Protection Agency, www.epa.gov

The information provided here is based on current scientific and technical understanding of the issues presented and is reflective of the jurisdictional boundaries established by the statutes governing the co-authoring agencies. Following the advice given will not necessarily provide complete protection in all situations or against all health hazards that may be caused by indoor air pollution.

There are three basic strategies to improve indoor air quality

1.Source Control

2.Improved Ventilation, and

3.Air cleaners

Source Control

Usually the most effective way to improve indoor air quality is to eliminate individual sources of pollution or to reduce their emissions. Some sources, like those that contain asbestos, can be sealed or enclosed; others, like gas stoves, can be adjusted to decrease the amount of emissions. In many cases, source control is also a more cost-efficient approach to protecting indoor air quality than increasing ventilation because increasing ventilation can increase energy costs.

Ventilation Improvements

Another approach to lowering the concentrations of indoor air pollutants in your home is to increase the amount of outdoor air coming indoors. Most home heating and cooling systems, including forced air heating systems, do not mechanically bring fresh air into the house. Opening windows and doors, operating window or attic fans, when the weather permits, or running a window air conditioner with the vent control open increases the outdoor ventilation rate. Local bathroom or kitchen fans that exhaust outdoors remove contaminants directly from the room where the fan is located and also increase the outdoor air ventilation rate.

It is particularly important to take as many of these steps as possible while you are involved in short-term activities that can generate high levels of pollutants — for example, painting, paint stripping, heating with kerosene heaters, cooking, or engaging in maintenance and hobby activities such as welding, soldering, or sanding. You might also choose to do some of these activities outdoors, if you can and if weather permits.

Advanced designs of new homes are starting to feature mechanical systems that bring outdoor air into the home. Some of these designs include energy-efficient heat recovery ventilators (also known as air-to-air heat exchangers). For more information about whole house ventilation system options, see the U.S. Dept. of Energy's Energy Saver: Whole-House Ventilation *http://www.ornl.gov/sci/roofs+walls/insulation/fact%20sheets/whole%20house%20ventilation%20systems.pdf*

Air Cleaners

There are many types and sizes of air cleaners on the market, ranging from relatively inexpensive table-top models to sophisticated and expensive whole-house systems. Some air cleaners are highly effective at particle removal, while others, including most table-top models, are much less so. Air cleaners are generally not designed to remove gaseous pollutants.

The effectiveness of an air cleaner depends on how well it collects pollutants from indoor air (expressed as a percentage efficiency rate) and how much air it draws through the cleaning or filtering element (expressed in cubic feet per minute). A very efficient collector with a low air-circulation rate will not be effective, nor will a cleaner with a high air-circulation rate but a less efficient collector. The long-term performance of any air cleaner depends on maintaining it according to the manufacturer's directions.

Another important factor in determining the effectiveness of an air cleaner is the strength of the pollutant source. Table-top air cleaners, in particular, may not remove satisfactory amounts of pollutants from strong nearby sources. People with a sensitivity to particular sources may find that air cleaners are helpful only in conjunction with concerted efforts to remove the source.

Over the past few years, there has been some publicity suggesting that houseplants have been shown to reduce levels of some chemicals in laboratory experiments. There is currently no evidence, however, that a reasonable number of houseplants remove significant quantities of pollutants in homes and offices. Indoor houseplants should not be over-watered because overly damp soil may promote the growth of microorganisms which can affect allergic individuals.

In the spirit of conservation we are providing our newsletter online, but please feel free to print it out.