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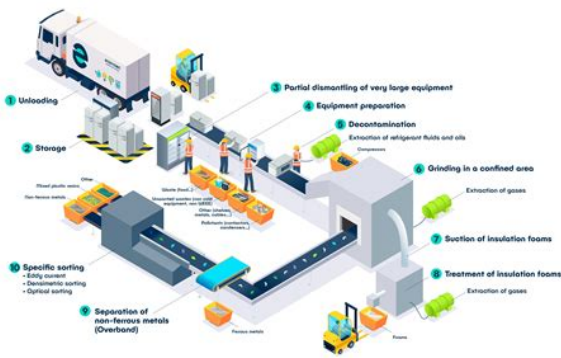
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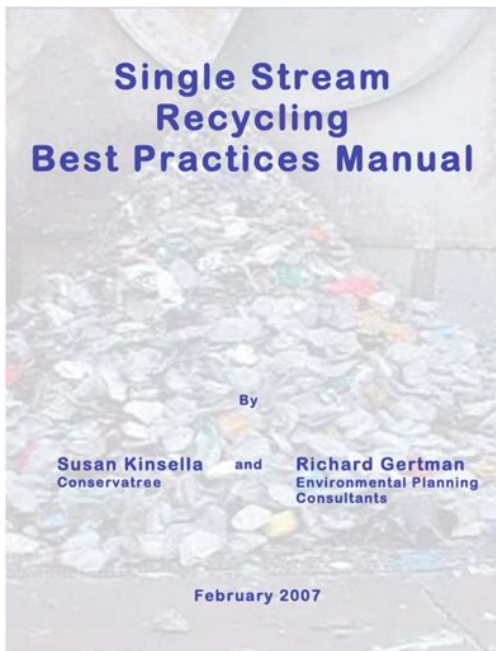
For the full website experience, please update your browser to one of theIt could be because it is not supported, or that JavaScript is intentionally disabled. Some of the features on CT.gov will not function properly with out javascript enabled. Click here for the latest updates on DEEPs response to COVID19.In fact, it is the law in Connecticut that everyone, even businesses, recycle certain materials. The DEEP wants to ensure that you receive the support you need to help capture valuable materials from the waste stream. DEEP inspectors use this checklist to assess recycling compliance with the recycling law. As we seek to increase our recycling and recovery rates in Connecticut, everyone needs to do their part including businesses.By taking the pledge and becoming a Pledge Partner, businesses and organizations can access special recycling bin discounts, free tools and other resources to help them increase recycling, encourage employee participation, and earn recognition for their actions. The following resources will help you understand the types of materials required to be recycled as well as help you understand what your business is recycling or throwing away. DEEP inspectors use this checklist to assess recycling compliance with the recycling law. All exchange transactions are carried out directly between the interested parties. The Reuse Marketplace is like a dating service for your stuff.Use these handouts at trade shows, meetings, billing inserts, to share with clients, or any other venue where businesses, organizations, nonprofits or governments may be present The following resources will help you assess your current waste stream, identify options for reducing and reusing materials, work with your hauler for recycling and waste service contracts, and evaluate the program. Most importantly, you will be helping your business comply with CT state

law.<https://centurionrty.com/uploads/dell-latitude-e6500-support-manual.xml>

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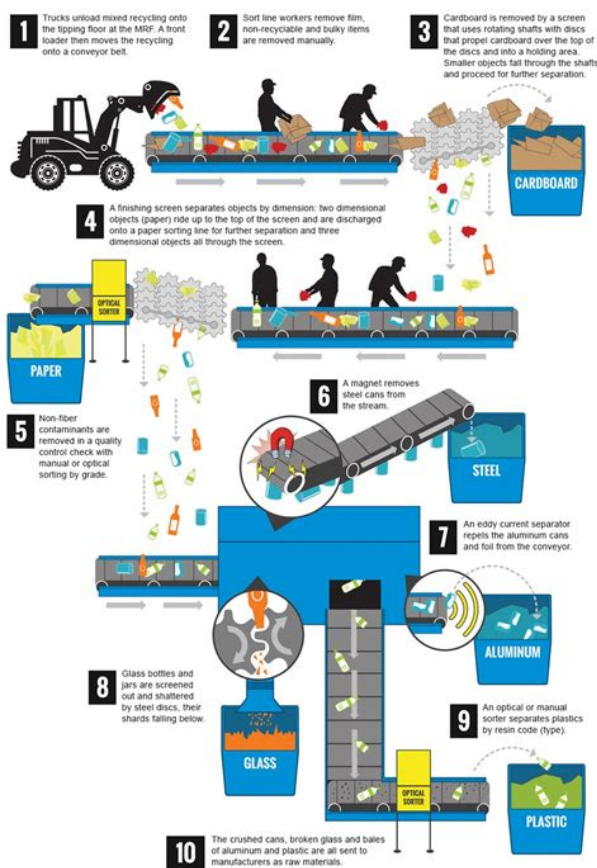
These pollution prevention techniques will help the environment and improve the health and safety of those working, attending, or visiting your business. Trying to address all of these issues at one time will be overwhelming, so try to focus on the strategies that will have the largest impact with the least amount of work. Once you have instituted these programs, you will have the momentum to expand your program to other areas. Scrap Metal consists of “ferrous metals, aluminum, brass, copper, lead, chromium, tin, nickel, or alloys thereof, including, but not limited to, white goods and metal food containers” Source Section 22a241b of the Regulations of the CT State Agencies. For background information, refer to The Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries recycling fact sheets DEEP is sponsoring this discussion list to encourage crosspollination of ideas, hear new concepts, approaches and technologies, share successes, projects and programs and overall provide each other support in an effort to increase recycling and solid waste recovery in Connecticut. Contact Sherill Baldwin to join the listserv. Here are tools and resources to help facility managers, building owners, tenants and other stakeholders improve waste management in their buildings, reduce costs and enhance sustainability. Many organizations are content simply to establish a system for removing trash. Increasingly, greater attention is being paid to waste management, and proactive organizations are seeing the benefits of establishing a waste reduction program. Improving your organization’s sustainability can boost your corporate image, attract quality tenants to your properties and positively engage employees. The first step is tracking the amount of wastes your organization generates, for as the old adage goes, “you can’t manage what you don’t measure.” Tracking your waste and recycling provides the key foundation for a successful waste reduction program. http://www.etsps.gr/uploads/_uploads/dell-latitude-l400-manual.xml



Use it to benchmark the performance of one building or a whole portfolio of buildings, all in a secure online environment. Portfolio Manager offers a consistent set of metrics for assessing your waste management activities. Through the SMM Data Management System, partners can track and report to EPA their annual waste management and green purchasing activities, set annual goals and apply for recognition. Consider adding a focus on waste reduction to your organizations existing green team. This may mean bringing in additional team members with a focus on waste and recycling. Some tips for pulling together you team includeA broadbased team will offer a variety of perspectives, creative problemsolving techniques and likely identify more opportunities for improvement. Look at your tracking data to establish a benchmark and inform your goal setting. Look at your tracking data to establish a benchmark and inform your goal setting. Setting goals helps you prioritize activities for preventing waste and expanding recycling programs. Then track progress towards the goals using your benchmark. The information collected will help you pinpoint the waste reduction areas on which to focus. However, to gain insights on how to improve, a waste assessment is critical. A waste assessment will provide you with important data to discover opportunities for waste reduction. Knowing what's in waste enables you to effectively tailor your waste reduction program. Some local governments and waste haulers offer free waste audits to businesses. For example, you might find there is a high percentage of contamination in your recycling stream, indicating the need for improved communication and education about what should go in the recycling bin. Or the results could highlight that participants are throwing out a large percentage of recyclables in the trash. List your most promising options and evaluate them in terms of feasibility and how they align with your goals.

When analyzing and selecting your activities You may want to start off with one or two clear activities to get others engaged. Then roll out other initiatives as some of the early waste prevention and recycling behaviors become a habit. Waste prevention offers the greatest environmental benefits and cost savings. For example, your organization could encourage employees to only print what they need and ensure that printer settings are defaulted to print double sided to save paper. Reuse is the repair, refurbishing, washing, or just simple recovery of worn or used products, appliances, furniture and building materials. For example, by encouraging occupants to use reusable coffee mugs rather than singleuse, disposable cups, you don't have to manage the disposal of a

bunch of coffee cups. Many local food banks will pick up food donations free of charge, saving you storage and disposal costs. When waste cannot be prevented, recycling is the next best option. Recycling is more than extending the life of landfills. It is about making the best use of the resources we have available and conserving those resources for future generations. It is about conserving water, energy, land and raw materials. It converts organic materials, like food waste and yard trimmings, into a valuable soil amendment that contributes to soil health and keeps organic wastes out of landfills. Your location and the amount of materials or wastes your organization generates shapes your opportunities to increase recycling. Availability has several layers What services do haulers in your area offer. Are there other businesses or organizations that could use your waste material, like waste exchanges and donation outlets Are recycling and composting bins visible and convenient Recycling is an easy, visible way people engage in an organization’s sustainability efforts. Have a senior leader in the organization announce the goals, why this effort is important and how it will be implemented.

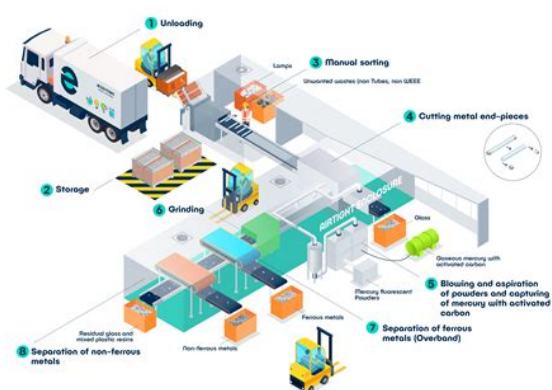


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For example, the San Francisco Environment sign maker Exit feature provides pictures that you can use to customize recycling, composting, and landfill signs. It should be as easy to recycle as it is to throw something away. Make sure that all waste bins and recycling bins are clearly marked to avoid misuse. You can leverage special emphasis days like Earth Day April 22 nd and America Recycles Day November 15 th , and celebrate program milestones to maintain momentum. WARM enables you to quantify the greenhouse gas and energy savings resulting from recycling and composting. With the green team, evaluate what is working and what can be improved upon. The lists below provide a few resources. It’s uniquely South African and a meaningful way to support communities that may not have a lot of disposable income. But we have a number of contracted recyclers that do buy PET bottles, who will be able to provide more pricing info. Here are their details Guide For a

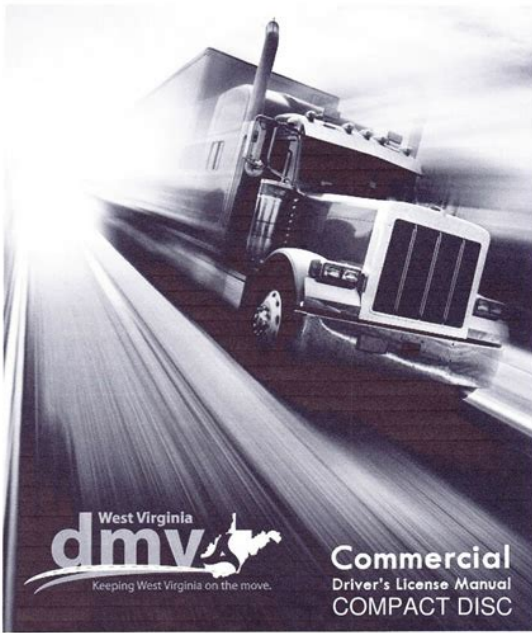
comprehensive list of multirecycling buyback Centres www.mywaste.co.za. We specifically help in improving work conditions and assist entrepreneurs to grow and sustain their businesses. We also identify with the need to raise awareness in communities and strengthen relationships with government, to encourage the establishment of separation at source projects and expand existing PET collection into new areas. They are monitored on a monthly basis to track growth. Take a look at some of the ones where we were involved in 2015. The baling machine has reduced incineration in the Park by an estimated 70%. The baling machine has reduced incineration in the Park by an estimated 70%. They use donkey carts and trolleys to collect used plastic bottles PET, cans and glass. In partnership with the P.E.A.C.E Foundation, PETCO played an important role in supporting the Cooperative through training and by supplying collection trolleys and a manual baling machine.

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The Challenge is a sector specific business plan competition implemented with public and private sector partners and is designed to support SMME development and job creation. Under the banner of responsible tourism practices, businesses in tourism and waste sectors were invited to present their business ideas. Three waste businesses in the uMhlatuze Municipality won prizes that included both financial and nonfinancial support. PETCO recognises the need for innovators, designers, manufacturers and packaging decision makers to understand how packaging design decisions affect container recyclability and, where feasible, to design packaging to be compatible with the broadest range of recycling operations. By using this website, you consent to the use of cookies. Ok Cookies Policy By using this website, you consent to the use of cookies. Ok Cookies Policy. PrintWindow.document.close; How can I get involved in LEAP. LEAP Forms Events and Resources GrantFunded Job Training Pruning Removals Stop Tree Topping Urban Forest Manual Canopy Cover Tree FAQs How can I get involved in LEAP. Pruning Removals Stop Tree Topping Urban Forest Manual Canopy Cover Tree FAQs Wastewater Dentistry Guide to New Dental Amalgam Rule In Lieu of Assessment or Connection Charge Pharmaceutical Waste Sewer Backups and Flooding Wastewater Permits and Manuals Wastewater Services Where the Water Goes Septic Systems Tips for Septic Systems What Not to Flush Grease Goes in the Garbage Wastewater System Central Wastewater Treatment Plant North End Wastewater Treatment Plant Private Side Sewers Tacomas Wastewater History Sewer Conservation Loan Program Working for Environmental Services Equity and Human Rights Why Equity. Materials that do not meet the new requirements are rejected. There is low to no tolerance for dirty or improperly sorted items. More than ever, it's important to emphasize quality over quantity and the need for clean recyclables. In the recent past, materials were marketed at a profit.

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Complete Laws, Rules, and Regulations of
The West Virginia DMV & American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA)

Now as a result of the new policies, the City of Tacoma is facing increased costs to maintain its recycling program. For more information on these programs, please [click here](#). Due to Tacoma's strong economy, the City was able to absorb the extra costs for a short period. However, the City could not sustain its current service level without making changes. Therefore, City Council asked staff to gather community feedback on four proposals in order to find the best, longterm solution. In the past, American mills found it hard to compete with China. While American recycling mills appear to be increasing, it will take several years or more before these facilities are ready to process the amount of materials that we can provide. Whenever possible the City utilizes local markets and will continue to do so. Problem items are materials that cause problems for the recycling processing facilities. Materials like plastic bags can jam equipment causing dangerous conditions for workers and increased labor costs for employers, and flat, plastic lids ex dairy tub lids can be difficult to sort from paper and cardboard materials and end up as contamination. A satellite dropoff station in a moveable container that allows people to drop off their recycling at a location other than the main Recycle Center see image below. These sites will be staffed and plan to collect cardboard, scrap metal, glass, plastic bags and Styrofoam blocks. A satellite glass drop box is similar to a satellite dropoff recycling center, but would only collect glass see image below. The glassonly dropoff locations will be unstaffed, and be similar to Pierce County's model of collecting glass for recycling. The surcharge will take effect on January 1, 2020. In March 2019, Solid Waste Management hired a consulting company to conduct an internal evaluation of the City's glass recycling operation.

The assessment found only 25 percent of customers participate in the residential, curbside glass program on a given collection day. Due to the low customer participation and the pricing trends with glass recycling, curbside glass collection is not an economically efficient or environmentally friendly practice. It also poses safety concerns for solid waste workers. Solid Waste Management will continue to assess how to better partner with customers while being good stewards of resources and fiscally responsible. Solid Waste Management continues to be committed to recycling, including glass. Glass that is recycled at the Tacoma Recycle Center, or dropoff centers, are source separated from other materials that may cause contamination, which makes it more desirable for recycling and can be hauled by one truck per day to Seattle. The curbside glass recycling program requires three to four trucks to collect glass, which increases the carbon footprint of the system. There are limited

applications for glass to be used as aggregate roadbased material, so demand for this is lower. While this would provide diversion from landfill, using glass for road base has little added environmental benefit. More than ever, it is important to practice Recycle Right, which means to place only empty, clean, and dry recyclable items in the bin and separate glass. Pruning Removals Stop Tree Topping Urban Forest Manual Canopy Cover Tree FAQs Wastewater Dentistry Guide to New Dental Amalgam Rule In Lieu of Assessment or Connection Charge Pharmaceutical Waste Sewer Backups and Flooding Wastewater Permits and Manuals Wastewater Services Where the Water Goes Septic Systems Tips for Septic Systems What Not to Flush Grease Goes in the Garbage Wastewater System Central Wastewater Treatment Plant North End Wastewater Treatment Plant Private Side Sewers Tacomas Wastewater History Sewer Conservation Loan Program Working for Environmental Services Equity and Human Rights Why Equity.

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With this order, all visitors to the Tacoma Recovery and Transfer Center must wear a face mask beginning July 7, until further notice. Click [HERE](#) for more information on the three face cover orders in place. Both facilities will be closed on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Residential customers must have an active solid waste residential collection account serviced by the City of Tacoma and be able to prove residency. Read the full announcement. A selfhaul option for recycling and yard waste services is included in your service. To set up service to your residence or business please contact us at 253 5022100 or see our rates and fees. And don't forget you can pay your bill online at MyTPU. Our goal is to partner with our customers to reduce the amount sent to the landfill by providing comprehensive recycling and composting options as part of your curbside garbage services. For a complete list disposal fees, please see our rates. If you need an extra pickup at home, we will work with you to arrange a special garbage pickup twice a year at no extra cost as part of our Call2Haul program. Recycling is not required, yet is strongly recommended. Businesses can choose to sign up for the City's recycling service. Unsecured loads may incur additional fees. Or you can bring a picture ID along with a current City utility bill. Dusty loads that are improperly contained may be rejected or incur additional fees. You can change your cookie settings at any time. If you use part of your home to run your business then any waste from that part is business waste. Apply to register in You can usually only import or export waste to recover it, such as using waste to produce energy. We'll send you a link to a feedback form. It will take only 2 minutes to fill in. Don't worry we won't send you spam or share your email address with anyone. Some procedures below include keywords to help you find what you need.

These are not necessarily an exhaustive list of everything that procedure covers. If it says "shred or delete" it's considered confidential. Follow the confidential documents or confidential eMedia procedures as needed. Here's what to do. Do you have questions about the Waste Levy and how you can reduce its impact on your business The scheme gives people an incentive to collect and return containers for recycling, in exchange for a 10cent refund payment. Modern urban recycling, which began with the passage of New Jersey's mandatory recycling law in 1984, has successfully created a tremendous supply of recycled newspapers, glass bottles, office paper, and other materials. But when it comes to consumer and business demand for the products made from these materials, the economics of recycling falls apart. According to the press and other pundits, "recycling is a victim of its own success." Few people realize that their local curbside collection program is only the beginning of a recycling loop. At present, the cost of collecting and processing recyclable materials far outweighs their value as a commodity that can be sold back to industry. Unless consumers buy recycled products, the markets for the material they put out at the curb or into their office whitepaper bin will remain depressed. In the 1990s, those companies that act quickly will exploit new product niches and manufacturing technologies. Farsighted players have already found

profitable openings. There's clearly consumer demand for green products, and Rubbermaid, Moore Business Forms, and International Paper, to name but a few, have dramatically increased market share with appropriate offerings. These companies have also anticipated the tighter environmental regulations that are sure to come. Rather than simply fighting government and community groups, corporations can now form strategic alliances with public organizations and other business interests. More important, it's in their economic interest to do so.

Certainly, U.S. corporations shouldn't start running local collection programs or taking government's place in implementing policies that encompass many communities or an entire state. But business leaders can challenge current recycling myths, including the supposed high price and low quality of products. They've cut down on waste, increased profit margins, and, in some cases, truly closed the recycling loop. To build demand for recycled materials, government and business must not only reinvent themselves, they must also reinvent their relationship, especially when it comes to economic problems that neither can solve alone. Media stories abound about recycling centers and waste haulers dumping loads of plastic bottles, newspapers, or phone books into landfills after preparing them for markets that don't exist. The centers store them until they become unsightly mountains of "junk" and public health problems. True, this has occurred in some cases. But the real reason that recyclables often sit in recycling yards is that recyclers, like any good commodities brokers, "bet on the come." Mountains of recyclable material remain in storage while recyclers wait for the price to rise to a level that allows them to cover the cost of collection, transportation, processing, packaging, and storage—and to make a reasonable profit see the insert "The High Cost of Processing What's Put Out at the Curb" But, no, excess supply of material is not the only reason why current market prices remain depressed. Recycled products are less predictable and more subject to contamination than many of their virgin counterparts. And over the past 50 years, U.S. industry has developed technologies for assuring highquality, lowcontamination virgin raw materials as feedstock. The paper industry, in particular, has continually improved its processes for refining virgin feedstocks. The result highquality, lowcost sheets of nonrecycled paper.

Since the main paperindustry players had no guarantee that buyers would exist for predictable quantities of highquality recycled feedstock, it made little sense for them to invest in completely new plants and processes. But the result of this tinkering, especially in the late 1970s and early 1980s, was paper that was both more expensive and of lower quality than competing virgin products. In theory, the end product should be relatively highquality raw material that can be injected into existing industrial processes once reserved mostly for largescale scrap dealers. The table below, "MRF Processing Costs and Material Prices," illustrates the relationship between processing costs and market prices. In general, aluminum is the only commodity processed by recycling programs that is clearly profitable. Prices represent market quotes for the Midwest during the end of 1992. To get around this problem, MRF operators must charge local governments and waste haulers that collect recyclables for the service of assuring that recyclables are indeed moved back into the industrial and manufacturing process. The other option Operators discontinue servicing recyclables that lose money. End users of recycled raw material, or feedstock, can choose whom they wish to do business with and can assure that the price of the material they require will stay down. In many cases, recycled commodities must also compete with virgin raw materials. During the past two years, for example, the highdensity polyethylene HDPE industry has developed an overcapacity of virgin resins. 1 The market is so flooded with "clean" material that the price for recovered forms of this plastic from curbside recycling programs has plummeted. Nowhere is this more obvious than in the paper industry.

With intensive recycling taking place in most major urban centers around the United States, the huge swell of postconsumer paper recovered from curbside and office recycling programs available to manufacturers of corrugated cardboard, newsprint, and toilet tissue allows them to play one

material off another. A Pennsylvania manufacturer recently discontinued use of recycled newspaper in its production process because it negotiated a better price for recovered phone books. Office paper can be used to make highgrade stationery, but it's fast becoming one of the major feedstocks for lower grade paperboard and toilet tissue. That means recyclers must now pay higher prices to get rid of the lowgrade, mixed junk paper that used to be one of their mainstays. Asian countries, long a predictable export market for U.S. recycledpaper brokers, are opting to use European paper sources where the material is typically less contaminated and cheaper to transport. U.S. paper exports from 1991 to 1992 dropped by 6.4million tons 2.3 % for the first time in decades, and the market value of exports fell by 7.9 %. As the European wastemanagement infrastructure becomes increasingly sophisticated, U.S. suppliers have fallen farther behind in 1993. German manufacturers and product suppliers now pay a licensing fee to place a green dot on products; the green dot guarantees that a product's packaging will be recycled by the recycling industry. Since many German retailers now refuse to stock products without the dot, it's likely that 80 % of all retail packaging will be recycled or eliminated by 1994. Antitrust suits, which claim that the greendot program and other German restrictions necessitate agreements between competing companies in order to handle packaging waste, are still pending. Nevertheless, without the stimulus of such sweeping environmental regulations, most U.S.

manufacturers during the 1980s didn't invest in the new plant technologies that now make German and other European companies much more competitive when it comes to waste management. For decades, the steel and aluminum industries have successfully developed their respective technologies to incorporate large quantities of postconsumer recycled materials. Aluminum cans all contain a high percentage of recycled content, and virtually all products made with steel contain at least 25 % reclaimed steel. The value of steel and aluminum to industry consistently guarantees that they are worthwhile components of curbside recycling programs. While steel and aluminum containers compete against each other as food and beverage packaging, each is a comparably lowcost, functional item that's embraced by consumers. In general, these two industries couldn't survive without the heavy input of recycled material; and in this, they are models for the lagging paper and plastics industries. It also requires that they be available in large enough quantities to allow for economies of scale. By mandating recycling and setting extremely high recovery goals for both paper and plastics, government has challenged U.S. industry to develop the necessary infrastructure for incorporating these materials into manufacturing processes. 2 Yet for this challenge to be met, government and industry need to reach an understanding about the complexity of the problem that they are both attempting to tackle. In Germany, the greendot program funds the *Duales System Deutschland* DSD, known as the "dual system" because it works in tandem with an existing system of government recycling programs. The DSD is essentially a national recycling company formed by Germany's retailers and more than 600 product suppliers and distributors. Given the complications of negotiating business initiatives in the EC, the German model isn't strictly applicable to the United States; but it may offer U.S.

companies lessons in the value of taking a proactive stance toward environmental issues and in the need to form publicprivate alliances. From a publicpolicy perspective, the recycling issues of collection and processing certainly require further technology and systems refinement. Over time, however, these costs are sure to come down. It's in stimulating the recycling markets that current policy—and business practice—will make the most difference. In the past two years alone, a number of national and local organizations and government groups have initiated "Buy Recycled" campaigns that actively encourage government agencies, businesses, nonprofits, and institutional organizations like hospitals to buy products made of recycled materials. Approximately 10 % of this investment has been for internal purchases such as office supplies and packaging and 90 % for external materials raw feedstock like recovered paper, bottles, cans, and products for sale to the general public. By the end of 1995, the business alliance hopes to sign 5,000 companies as members. They've entered the

market so hastily that the recycling symbol manufacturers put on products the “chasing arrows” is now used indiscriminately. Sometimes the symbol means the product contains recycled materials; in other cases, it means the product itself is recyclable. As a result, today’s consumers are both wary and confused about competing green claims. Although it’s been easy enough for companies to take advantage of demand for highquality green toilet tissue and paper towels sold at relatively high prices, customers aren’t so eager to buy or aren’t even aware of the many other recycled products on the market. For many managers, the changes start by instituting new corporate purchasing policies, not by creating yet another green product that confuses consumers.

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