

Ocean County

MUNICIPAL RECYCLING COORDINATORS' MEETING

March 10, 2017

AGENDA

- Welcome
- 2017 Household Hazardous Waste Program Update – Sean McLaughlin
- 2017 Document Shredding Program Update - Sean McLaughlin
- Recycling Bins – Parks, Sports Complexes- Bob Walling, OC Health Dept
- Pt. Pleasant Borough Enforcement Campaign – Joy Bragen-Edly
- Brick Township – Pitfalls of Plastic Bag Initiative- Trish Totaro
- MRPF Update – John Stanton, Atlantic Coast Recycling
- Earth Day Events – April 22 Brick Township Pt.Pleasant Earth
- Comments – Questions

Handouts: Resource Recycling Article Garden State Update (E-Waste),
2017 Household Hazardous Waste Disposal Program
Reuse Opportunities (NJDEP website)

<http://www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/recycling/Reuse%20Organizations%20and%20Opportunities.pdf>

Planning for Success: KAB Keep America Beautiful Public Space Recycling Programs



2017 OCEAN COUNTY HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM



Rid your home of potential hazards and protect the environment by participating in the
Household Hazardous Waste Disposal Program

sponsored by

THE OCEAN COUNTY BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

and

THE OCEAN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Many common household products pose a potential threat to your family, and to Ocean County's clean air and water. You can dispose of these materials at the sites listed below, free of charge by calling the County to pre-register.

Call: 732-367-0802 to pre-register for Manchester

Call: 732-506-5047 to pre-register for Toms River

Call: 609-978-0913 to pre-register for Stafford

STAFFORD TWP.

Public Works Garage

320 Haywood Road

Stafford Twp., NJ 08050

Saturday, April 1

9:00AM – 3:00PM

TOMS RIVER TWP.

Public Works Garage

1672 Church Road

Toms River, NJ 08753

Saturday, May 13

9:00AM – 3:00PM

MANCHESTER TWP.

Public Works Garage

1360 Route 70

Whiting, NJ 08759

Saturday, June 3

9:00AM – 3:00PM

Pre-registration is required.

Registration is on a first-come first-served basis.

Hazardous waste will not be accepted from businesses, school boards or government agencies. Only Ocean County residential households and farmers are eligible for this free program. A driver's license or tax bill will be adequate proof of residence. Our staff can advise you about any materials you are unsure of.

Acceptable Materials: paints/thinners/boat paint, solvents, pool chemicals, pesticides and herbicides, aerosol cans, auto products, toilet and drain cleaners, silver polishes, oven cleaners, photographic chemicals, rug and upholstery cleaners, polishes and bleaches, waste oil and used gasoline.

**ALL THE ABOVE MATERIALS, EXCEPT OIL AND GASOLINE,
MUST BE IN ORIGINAL CONTAINERS**

Maximum volume per household is limited to 200 pounds of dry materials and 20 gallons of liquid. Please, no containers larger than 5 gallons.

Unacceptable Materials: radioactive materials, dioxins, infectious waste ("Red Bag" wastes), explosives, unknown or unidentified materials.

NO CONSTRUCTION WASTE OR ASBESTOS.

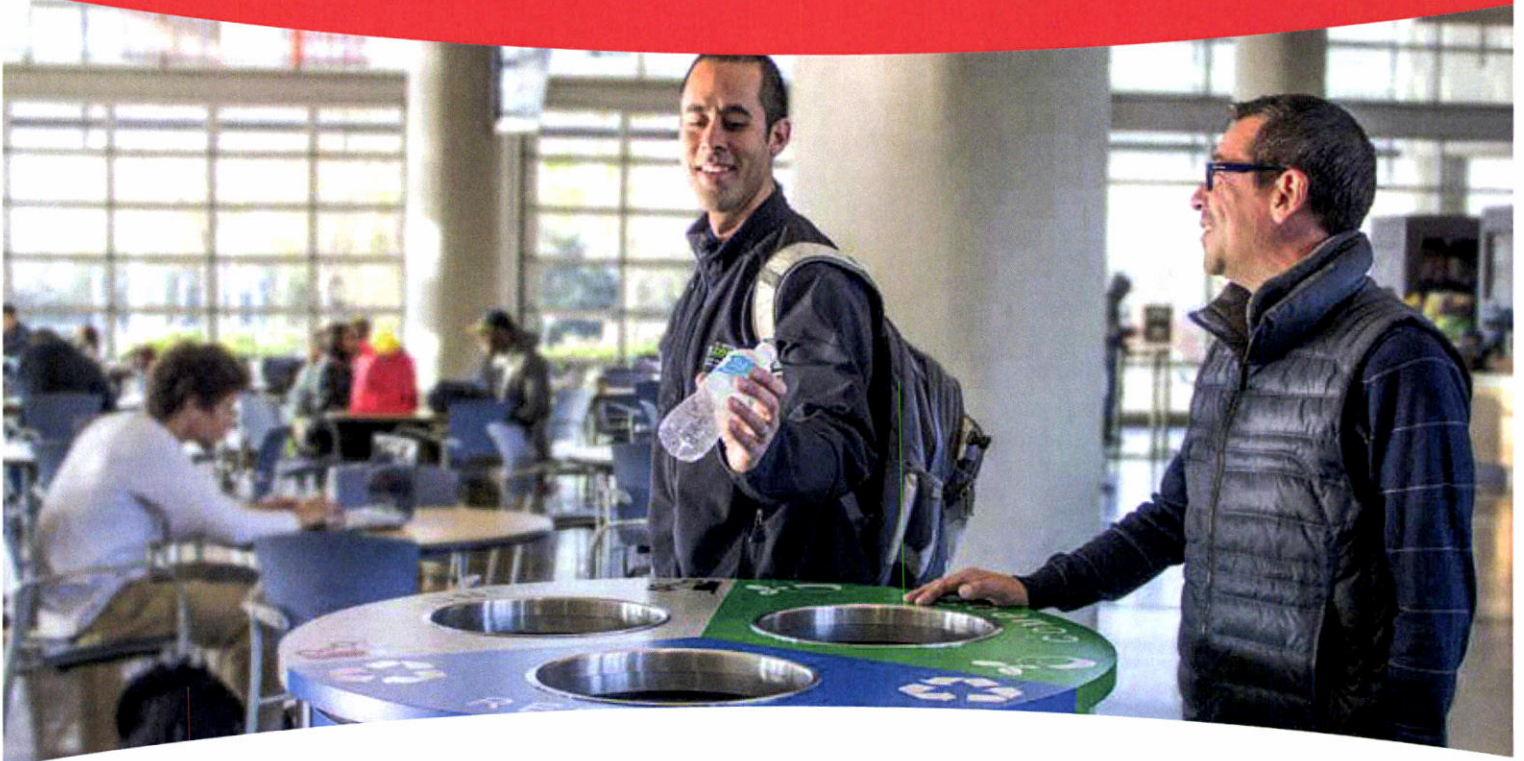
THE OCEAN COUNTY BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

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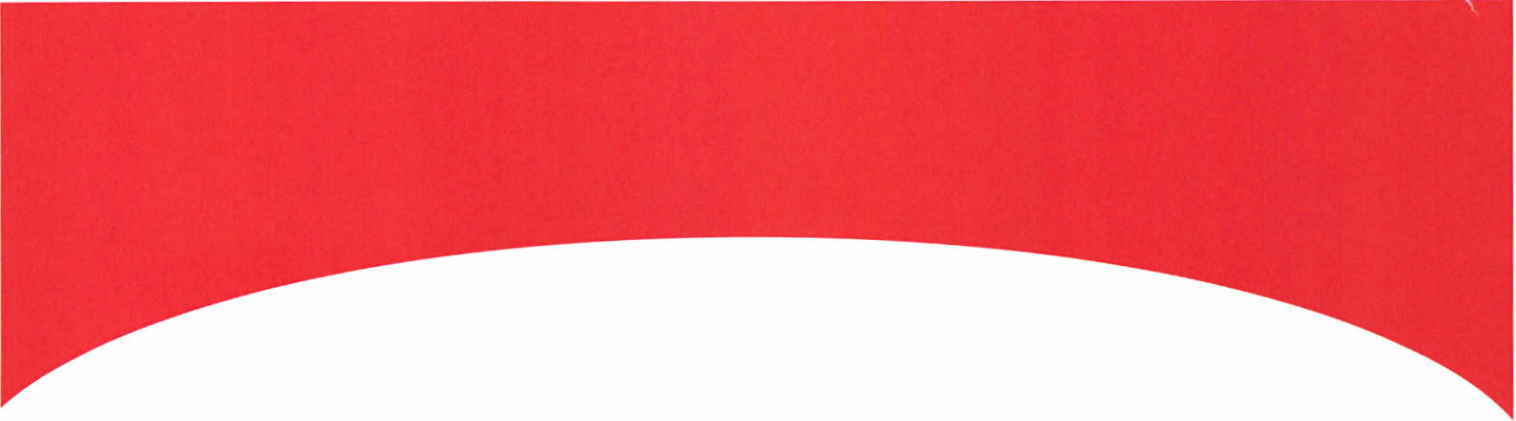
PLANNING FOR SUCCESS

Ten Tips For Designing
Public Space Recycling Programs



**KEEP AMERICA
BEAUTIFUL**

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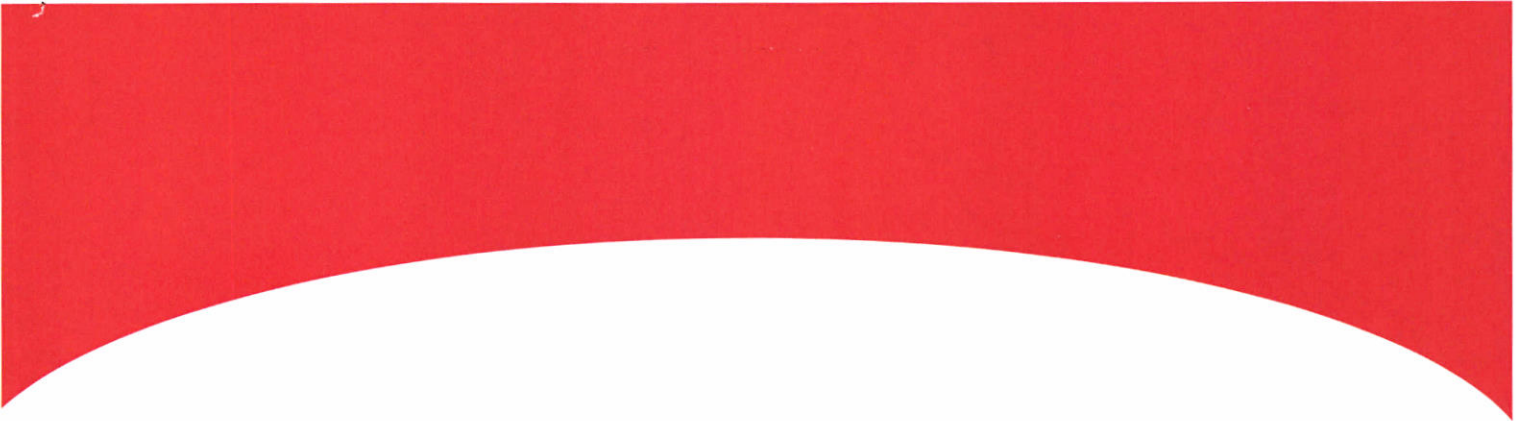
Keep America Beautiful is the nation's leading nonprofit that brings people together to build and sustain vibrant communities. With a network of more than 1,200 affiliate and participating organizations including state recycling organizations, we work with millions of volunteers to take action in their communities through programs that deliver sustainable impact. Learn more about Keep America Beautiful at www.kab.org.

**Keep America Beautiful wishes to thank the following people
for their review and input into this guide:**

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Cover Photo By: Veronica Adrover

November 2013



Recycling has become commonplace in the home and workplace for many people, but it is only in recent years that more communities have focused on expanding recycling opportunities to public settings such as parks, sports venues, convenience stores and other areas. One of the main reasons for this slow development has been the difficulty getting people to use recycling bins properly. Faced with low participation and overly-contaminated bins, public works administrators and facility planners have been hesitant to invest in bins and collection infrastructure under the belief that people simply aren't willing to make the necessary effort to recycle properly. Behavioral research and experience over time, however, have shown that recycling in public spaces can work when programs are designed with a greater appreciation for the user's thought process.

Recycling activity for most people in the home or workplace is about building habits that are supported by having familiar bins in predictable places coupled with a consistent understanding of what can be recycled. When one is away from one's curbside bin or the bucket by one's desk, this predictability is often lost along with the steady rhythm that drives recycling activity for many people. Recycling bins in public locations that are available to people as they pass through their day frequently come in different shapes and colors, and are labeled to accept different materials, if they exist

at all. People who are predisposed to recycle, already with busy lives and other priorities, will casually toss waste items – correctly or incorrectly – wherever they see the opportunity.

This guide specifically addresses program design elements that help get people to use bins correctly. Where public space recycling programs often fail is when these considerations are ignored or treated as an afterthought to other planning priorities, such as aesthetics of the recycling bin or placement of bins in relation to landscaping and other site features. While these other considerations are important to address, it is critical to a program's success that user behavior be considered at the outset of planning a program. No single practice outlined in this guide will guarantee success; rather, it usually requires a combination of them. Also keep in mind that each setting is unique; what works well in one location may need refinement to work in another.

A number of excellent best practice guides have been created by other organizations addressing operational and other planning issues outside the scope of this guide. You can find these and a Resource Recycling journal article by KAB that explores academic research into attitudes and behavior around recycling at <http://americarecyclesday.org/public-space-recycling-resources>.

What is a Public Space?

Public space recycling generally refers to bins placed in open location accessible to a broad population of people. It generally applies to medium sized recycling bins between 15 gallons and 45 gallons in settings such as:

- Streetscapes
- Airports
- Special events
- Fairs
- Sports & concert venues
- Beaches
- Parks
- Plazas & pedestrian malls
- Courtyards
- Building lobbies
- Office break rooms
- Food courts
- Commercial zones
- Gas stations

1 RECYCLING MUST BE SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT

It's a beautiful day and a man is at the central town park with his family and hundreds of others enjoying the Fourth of July festivities. They've finished their picnic and the kids are bolting for the playground, even as their mom struggles to wipe BBQ sauce from the face of the youngest child. The man, we'll call him Steve, is setting out from the picnic table with a stack of used paper plates in one hand and a few empty cans precariously held in the other. We don't know if the kids will keep up their good behavior or if the youngest will stay awake for the fireworks. But we can say with some certainty that Steve will use the nearest set of waste receptacles he sees and that he's going to dedicate no more than one or two seconds at most to consider which bin opening he drops the plates and cans into. Whether the items in his hands make it into the correct bins depends more on how the recycling program was designed than on whether Steve is a "recycler."

Getting Steve to recycle correctly comes down to two overriding factors: convenience and an immediately clear understanding of what is supposed to go into which bin. Studies about environmental attitudes show that roughly 15% of Americans are motivated to recycle by an intrinsic appreciation of the resulting environmental benefits. For the other 85% of people, recycling is a vaguely "good thing" they're more or less inclined to do if they are presented a choice. Ultimately, the waste item in someone's hand, almost by definition, holds no value to them and therefore is not the main focus of their attention. Someone in Steve's position is already thinking ahead to joining

the kids on the playground or finding a sink to wash his hands. Even in the limited one or two seconds that he considers a waste bin his focus is split, not unlike someone texting while he or she walks.

At each stage of designing a public space recycling program it's important to keep this in mind. It is not realistic to assume people will adapt to the waste infrastructure provided, whether walking past trash bins to find recycling or taking time to read detailed signage. Instead, the design and placement of bins must adapt to their needs by being convenient to access and simple enough for them to make the right choice without focused concentration.



Make recycling simple and convenient.

People using bins are often focused on other things, similar to someone texting while walking.

2 KNOW YOUR WASTE STREAM

While many recycling best practices are universal from one setting to another, each location has unique conditions that can impact a program's success. The types of material in the waste stream, where it is coming from and where it is going to should all be considered up front in the planning process before bin styles or messaging are decided.

Know what's in the waste stream before selecting a recycling bin or label message.

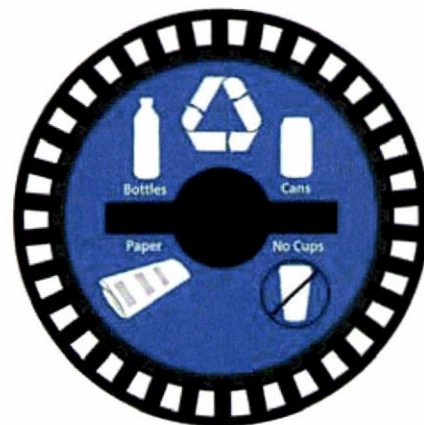
What is in the trash?

Knowing what materials are being discarded in a target area is important to designing the program in a number of ways. A picnic area that generates large family-size water or juice bottles may warrant larger bin openings than would otherwise be used. Even if only PET and HDPE plastic bottles are accepted locally, it may nonetheless be best to leave the “#1 and #2” message off the label if only a very small percentage of the plastics generated are of a different type. A formal waste audit based on samples from multiple trash bins on different occasions can provide a scientific breakout of the recyclable and non-recyclable materials that allow you to craft the labels and signage that best work for that location. Another example: you may have a single-stream program that allows for collecting recyclable paper in commingled bins. But if an audit tells you that 75% of the paper generated at that location is paper plates and other non-recyclable papers, you may want to avoid collecting paper or be very clear about collecting “Magazines & Newspapers.” Formal audits can be expensive and you may decide limited funds are better spent purchasing more bins. There is still value to casually looking inside trash bins from time to time. Some of the nuance is lost, but even an

anecdotal understanding can spot trends important to improving programs. Finally, pay attention to how much waste is being discarded at certain locations to know if multiple bins should be clustered in the area or if there is a need for frequent collection service.

Follow the waste upstream

Upstream issues can result in downstream problems. Is there a coffee shop across the street from the park benches where bins will be located? Be prepared for disposable cups. This guide advises against lengthy lists of non-acceptable items, but this may be a situation that warrants an image of a cup with a red strike. Similar to a waste audit, understanding where waste is generated and the common traffic patterns through the area should influence the design of the collection system. Anticipate where people are likely to dispose of recyclables. Do you really need a recycling bin next to a soda vending machine? Is someone likely to stand there for the next 15 minutes as they drink their soda? Instead, consider placing the recycling bin by the restroom entrance where people instinctively discard unwanted items before entering. The position of the trash and recycling bins can also be important in relation to foot traffic. If you find a location mostly generates non-recyclable items and the foot traffic primarily moves in one direction – for instance, toward the exit of a sports arena – placing the trash bin first in line to receive the items can help reduce contamination.



Adapt labels to address major contaminants in the waste stream.

Special events and certain closed-system locations such as a food court provide an opportunity to influence what gets discarded before the public even arrives. For example, if #3 through #7 plastics are not locally recyclable, coordinate with vendors or food service managers to switch these for acceptable alternatives. If you're looking to capture food waste, talk to them about using compostable dinnerware that can be accepted in the same bin as the food organics without the need for sorting.

Where are the recyclables going?

Which type of recycling facility are the collected items going to? If they are processed in automated material recycling facility (MRF) that can efficiently sort mixed recyclables, using a single recycling bin for all materials presents a simpler recycling option to users and reduces the need for multiple bins labeled for individual materials. Regardless, it is worth communicating up front with the recycling facility or the hauler who will cart items off to understand what their tolerance is for contamination. Some facilities can handle plastic bags, but others are particularly weary of their potential to get caught in sorting equipment causing maintenance headaches. Coordinating efforts and showing concern for their needs up front can buy patience later on if extended time is required to train users and reduce contamination.

3 PLACE RECYCLING AND TRASH BINS TOGETHER

Trash and recycling bins are first and foremost "waste bins" in people's minds. If there is only one bin in front of them, they are likely to use it regardless of what they're discarding or whether it is labeled "Trash" or "Recycling." The distinction only applies for most people when both options are presented side by side. With that in mind:

Pair bins together in all locations

Placing recycling next to trash in every location addresses the convenience factor and also helps to reinforce the message that recycling is a full-time activity. There are common sense exceptions but for locations that warrant recycling at all, it is best to provide even coverage throughout the area. Where limited budgets prevent buying the full number of recycling bins needed, consider reducing the number of trash bins or converting some to recycling to find a balance. While fewer trash receptacles can lead to more litter in some situations, this is not the case in others. An increasing number of state and other park locations have successfully removed all bins without significant litter problems as part of a "pack-it-in, pack-it-out" policy.

Place bins directly next to each other

There are exceptions, but in most circumstances it is important to have recycling and trash immediately next to each other. Some people will use the first one they come across regardless of how it is labeled, even if it is separated by only a couple feet or placed on opposite ends of a park bench. The further apart they are, the greater the risk of cross-contamination you're likely to experience. Where bins must be separated, it can help reduce contamination by increasing the visual contrast between bins – bigger signage, make the entire bin blue instead of just the lid, etc., so that the distinction is obvious from a far distance as people approach the bins.



Pair recycling and trash directly next to each other in each location.

4 USE RESTRICTIVE LIDS

It takes concentration to shove a 10-inch wide paper plate with chicken bones through a round, four-inch wide hole. While it can be done, that extra moment of concentration required to navigate past a small opening increases the likelihood they'll notice the "Cans and Bottles" label on the lid. In addition to reducing contamination, research has shown that restrictive lids themselves can increase recycling participation by providing the visual cue to people who have come to associate the smaller opening with recycling cans or paper and the larger openings with trash.

Small openings vs. flaps

Restrictive lids typically involve either a small round opening for cans and bottles, a narrow slot for paper or hybrid combination for mixed collections. A flap or other physical barrier can help minimize bees and other pests. Both can be effective, but flaps or baffles made of flexible plastic or rubber strips across the opening run the risk of warding off people concerned about touching them and picking up germs.



Restrictive lids are important to reduce contamination.

How big should the opening be?

This depends on your situation. People too distracted to read the label on the bin will generally gravitate toward the largest opening. In most cases – and especially where contamination is a significant problem – it makes sense to use a smaller opening on the recycling bin and a larger one on the trash. A larger opening for the recycling bin may be warranted for where odd-shaped or larger recyclable items are

common in the waste stream. Conversely, where experience shows recyclables going in the trash is a bigger problem than contaminated recycling bins, equally-sized openings on both bins could make sense.

5 USE CLEAR, SIMPLE LABELS AND SIGNAGE

With only a fleeting moment of attention, it is important to convey what should go in a bin in the simplest possible terms.

Use a few key words

"Cans & Bottles," "Paper," "Plastic Bottles," etc. There is a balancing act between informing people and avoiding too much information that causes them to tune out. Listing out each material with detail can lead some people to not read the signage at all. Even if you cannot accept other plastic resin types locally, you may end up with less overall contamination with a basic "Plastic" message instead of "Plastic Bottles #1 and #2." Specific messages that work in one



Extra signage can help limit confusion.

location may not in another, which is why it is good to test different messages in a pilot program before committing to a standard decal on all bins.

Use clear language

Avoid ambiguous words or ones that aren't obvious to non-recycling professionals. "Commingled" or "Single Stream" conveys information to a recycling

coordinator, but “Mixed Recycling” is likely to be more recognizable to a layperson. Don’t go too simplistic, either. Just listing “Recycle” or placing the recycling triangle by itself without indicating a material type might cause some to assume anything is allowed, or others to ignore it rather than guess.

Pictures are best

An image of a can or piece of paper instantly conveys what’s accepted to native and non-language speakers alike. This is especially important in areas with multi-lingual populations or tourist locations frequented by foreign visitors. Simplicity applies here as well, though two or three images work better than a crowded sign with too many.

Avoid listing the “don’ts”

Listing out prohibited materials risks too much information and might cause people to tune out. The important message is what you do want them to recycle. The exception to this is where you have high volumes of a persistent contaminant such as coffee cups. Even in this situation, consider an image with a strike-through as opposed to additional words like “No Coffee Cups” that can compete with “Cans & Bottles” for the user’s attention.

Put the label where it will be seen

Don’t put messages on the side of a bin if the opening is on the top. Place your message at eye level or immediately next to the opening. Make sure people will see labels or signage as they approach from multiple directions.

Blue is the most common color for recycling bins

6 CHOOSE THE RIGHT BIN

There are compelling aesthetic reasons to have recycling and trash bins match each other, but it is also critically important to make sure people can tell them apart with a casual glance. You can strike that balance by choosing bins with common architectural features while using color, additional signage or other modifications to distinguish them.

Use a different color

Whether it is the entire bin or just the lid, make sure the recycling bin is a different color than the trash bin. While there is not a uniform standard in the United States, blue is the most commonly used color used to indicate recycling. Except where there is already a strong standard around a different color locally, blue should be considered a default to reinforce the recycling association wherever a person goes. Ideally, the entire recycling bin is a different color from trash, but changing the color of the lid has also been shown to work even where the body color is the same.



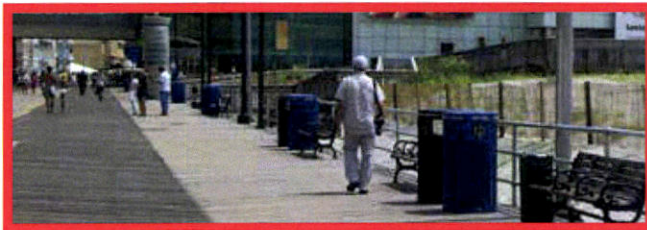
Bins with wide openings and separated from trash invite contamination.

Openings

There is no clear consensus on whether an opening on the side works better to encourage correct usage than an opening on the top that faces up. Similar to the choice between single versus multiple openings on a bin, convenient access to the opening increases the likelihood they'll be used, correctly or not. Other considerations such as the height of the bin, ability to access it from multiple directions, etc., will likely influence their use as much as the placement of the opening. You should be conscious to match the same pattern for both trash and recycling. If the recycling bin has openings on all sides, or on the top, and trash only has it on the front, you risk contamination from people approaching from behind or the side.

Use a special lid or signage

Some bin manufacturers offers special accessories such as dome lids or a cap to block rain and snow from entering top-facing openings, and special sign boards on the backside of the bin with space to add additional messaging. Aside from the direct utility of these accessories, they can also help to distinguish recycling from trash. Other features such as a special band with messaging around the middle of recycling bins can similarly help set them apart from trash.



Consistent looking bins and message reinforces user familiarity.

Clear bins can reduce contamination

Seeing cans and bottles already inside the bin communicates that it is meant for recyclables.

Clear bins are especially effective for special event settings. But beware. In some cases an empty bin or one that initially collects contaminants could inadvertently signal not to put anything in it or cause it to be mistaken for trash. Where possible, consider “seeding” bins with clean recyclables when setting them out.



Clear bins can reduce contamination.

Bin Shape

To select the right bin, you must evaluate required capacity, usage, and aesthetic concerns. A square receptacle typically can hold more waste than a round one. Square receptacles also have the advantage of creating recycling stations since the bins fit snugly and easily side-by-side. Since round bins don't have corners that may snag on garbage bags when being changed, an advantage to the round shape would be ease of servicing. Although there are no studies to indicate that behavior in general is influenced by the shape, special bins such as those shaped like large

plastic bottles have been shown to reinforce the recycling association and reduce contamination.

7 BE CONSISTENT

Pick a uniform bin style, color scheme and label message and stick to it. In the same way a person comes to recognize and associate particular qualities and characteristics with a consumer product brand, applying a standard look for recycling bins helps to “brand” them in people’s minds. As they walk across a park or other facility, seeing the same blue color and distinctive shape to a bin reduces the need to learn from scratch what a particular waste receptacle is supposed to collect.

Use standard messaging

Once you’ve found an effective sign or label message, use it consistently. Avoid labels that refer to “Plastic Bottles #1 - #7” on one bin but then say “Plastics” on another 20 feet away. This leads to confusion. Confusion leads to items going in the wrong bin.

Standard bins and color scheme.

Different bins may be warranted at a particular location for aesthetic or operational reasons, but an effort should be made to limit these to as few uniform styles as possible. Even where multiple styles are necessary, make an effort to apply a uniform color or even a particular color tint to extend as much of a common look as possible.

Coordinate across settings and jurisdictions

Standardizing a recycling program to match the recycling experience at work, home and in public facilities is one of the most important initiatives to improve public recycling programs. Where possible, coordinate with the residential curbside program or other local jurisdictions to standardize what can be recycled and implement consistent messaging and color schemes.

8 KEEP BINS CLEAN AND WELL MAINTAINED

Use of labels, color schemes, special lids and other tricks to get people to see recycling and trash as more than simply interchangeable “waste” bins is important. That distinction is quickly swept away when someone walks up to a bin caked in grime or with cigarette stub marks and torn labels. Whether they understand that a bin is for recycling, there is a certain emotional reaction that can influence that split second of attention given. Recycling has a good or wholesome association that separates it from trash. Gross recycling bins can lose that wholesome edge and feed an unconscious reaction that it is “all trash anyway.” Overflowing or badly contaminated recycling bins will also lead to people treating them as trash. Regular collection and cleaning service is crucial to a program’s long-term success. Replacing worn decals and banged up lids is also important. Bins that are cared for help motivate people to in turn care about how they are used.



Look for creative opportunities for signage and other outreach.

9 EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

Recycling programs and other activities that require people to change long ingrained habits will benefit from educational outreach to communicate both the “how” of what they’re being asked to do, and the “why.” With workplace or residential recycling programs you typically know who your audience is and how to reach them. More importantly, these settings allow people to develop a rhythm around the specifics of what and how to recycle over time. Public space locations face unique challenges that make education more difficult. An individual’s fleeting relationship to a location like a shopping mall food court or unfamiliar street corner combined with the lack of standard messaging, color coding system or list of what is accepted from one place to the next, make it challenging to develop that same kind of rhythm. Just as challenging, many public spaces provide few opportunities to actually engage people. Some opportunities do exist, however:

Take advantage of the bin

Aside from the label that goes next to the opening, some recycling bins come with accessory signage that can be bolted to the backside, providing both a beacon to recognize recycling bins from a distance and offering a chance to expand your message beyond the label. Messaging still has to be simple and not everyone will look at it, but special signage can help reach some people.

Target frequent visitors

It’s not feasible to place staff or volunteers on site to educate people all the time, but at special events or when first introducing recycling in a neighborhood park or sporting venue consider setting up an education display, tabling or even planning a kickoff event to engage people. Certain locations with transient one-time visitors like an airport are not worth such an effort, but locations that people return to with some regularity can be worth the investment of time. Even if you only interact with a small

percentage of users, those you do reach can help set the norm that others will hopefully follow over time.

Cultivate recycling ambassadors

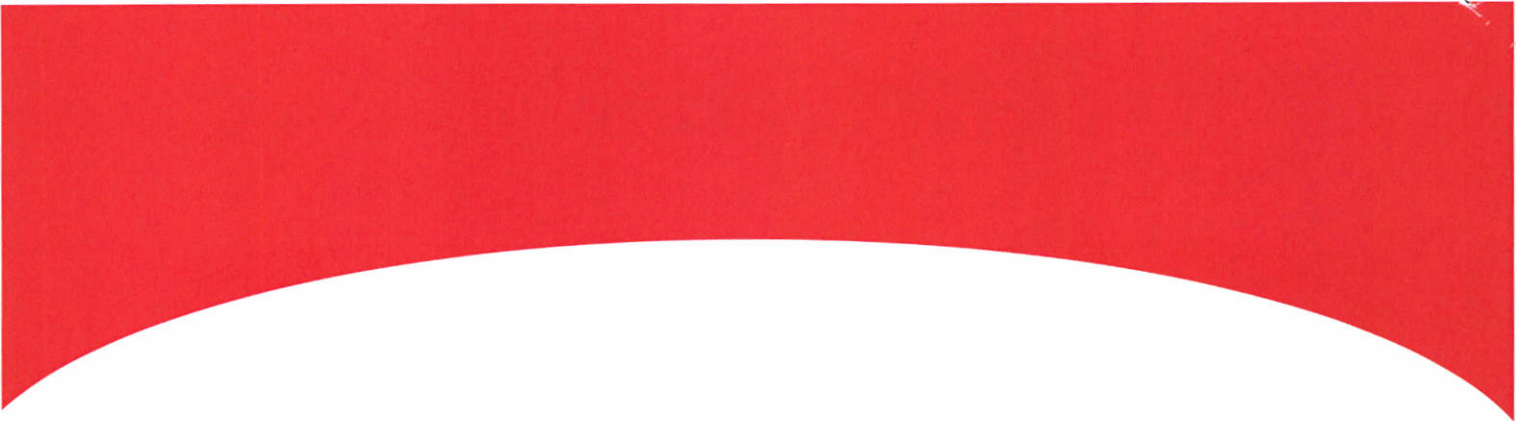
Identify the people or organizations that interact with users of a targeted space and ask them to help with your outreach efforts. Reach out to the coaches and sports leagues that use athletic fields and ask them to pass on the word about a new recycling program. Get the attendant at a community center to remind folks where the bins are located. If there are hotels surrounding a large urban park, see if they will include program information with their in-room area guide. In a downtown commercial district go door-to-door introducing the program to proprietors, both to get their input on the design and to enlist their support raising awareness with their customers. Consult with custodians or groundskeepers to get their input on evaluating the program’s success or to enlist them in passing the word to the people they interact with.

Beyond communicating direct how-to recycling information, these ambassadors can help reinforce recycling as an accepted part of the normal behavior at that location.



Communication Strategy

Develop a plan to communicate the introduction and ongoing success of a program. When launching it, issue a press release to the local media. Plan a ribbon-cutting ceremony or other type of kickoff event to provide media with a “visual” to go with the story. Going forward, communicate the success of the program to generate additional media and reach out to your ambassadors with details about how much recycling has been collected and other positive impacts of the program. For street-side recycling bins in a commercial area, ask the Chamber of Commerce or business improvement district to publish a feature



in the newsletter they send to area businesses. Take pride in the program and look for creative ways to communicate this on an ongoing basis to user groups and other stakeholders.

10 **BE PREPARED AND BE READY TO IMPROVE**

This guide offers general guidelines that apply to most situations, but ultimately what works in one place can miss the mark in another. Even following all the tips in this guide does not mean you can put out bins and assume everything will go smoothly.

S **Start with a pilot**

Before rolling out a large recycling program and potentially investing tens of thousands of dollars or more in bins and equipment, run a pilot program in a few test areas for six months or so. See if a blue lid is enough to distinguish the recycling bins or if the entire bin really needs to be a different color to work. Find out what wording on the bin labels best works to keep out the unwanted items. Can you get by with larger 45-gallon bins to reduce collection frequency, or do you find odor issues require frequent collection anyway when the bins are only half full? Knowing what actually works and making the upfront modifications can save a tremendous amount of headache once the full program is implemented.

E **valuate and Adjust**

It is difficult if not impossible to anticipate all the issues that might come up. During the first year after a program is implemented pay close attention to how it is working. Which locations consistently end up with more cans and bottles in the trash? Can switching the position of the trash and recycling or moving them closer to an entranceway improve the situation? Note seasonal trends such as the need for additional bins at certain locations during especially busy times of the year. Be prepared to monitor and make adjustments

over time, but also be patient and allow immediate problems to demonstrate they're more than just short-term kinks that will work out over time. In some cases, issues like high levels of contamination will resolve themselves without the need to change signage or move bins around simply by allowing a few months for users to become familiar with the program.

B **enchmark and track quantities**

How do you know if your program is a success? Develop a system for recording how much recycling and trash is collected over time. Start even before recycling is implemented to get a baseline of how much trash is collected so that you can document the resulting drop in trash volumes. If possible, plan a follow-up waste audit after the program has settled in to see which recyclables are still ending up in the trash as well as to find out the contamination rate of the recycling bins. This information helps you to know where further adjustments or education is needed, and documents the impact of the program that can be used to justify future expansions. In a perfect world materials are tracked by weight. Where that isn't possible, come up with a system to track the volume by counting the number of bags or how full bins are on average or the frequency of collection can allow you to estimate the weight.

H **ave realistic expectations and be patient**

Some level of contamination is inevitable. If you can keep it to less than 10% you should count this a great success. When contamination consistently runs more than 25% of a recycling bin's contents over an extended period of time is when you need to consider changes. At the same time, however, don't be discouraged if contamination is high at the outset. Especially where there has been no recycling in the past. It can take months for people to adapt to a new system. In some cases contamination issues take care of themselves over time.

RESOURCE RECYCLING

Your trusted source for recycling news and analysis

Garden State update (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/02/garden-state-update/>)

Posted on March 2, 2017 (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/03/02/garden-state-update/>)

by Jared Paben (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/author/jared-paben/>)

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**RESOURCE
RECYCLING**

GARDEN STATE UPDATE

Industry stakeholders in New Jersey spent much of 2016 wrangling over the specifics of legislation intended to alleviate pressures in the state's electronics recycling program. In January, the bill was signed into law, making New Jersey one of only a handful of states to implement significant changes to its program recently. BY JARED PABEN



More than a decade after U.S. states started passing laws putting electronics manufacturers on the hook for the collection and recycling of their products, some are finding their programs are in need of tweaks.

To address the issue, stakeholders have begun developing updated legislation, but 2016 could have been described as a year of statehouse stalemates: Very few bills aimed at e-scrap improvement actually passed into law.

New Jersey, which served as a prime example of the industry push and pull complicating the process of making changes to an already existing state program, was one notable exception.

The state saw the veto of an initial e-scrap reform bill, calls for recyclers to aggressively lobby legislators (even inside a Capitol parking garage), lawmakers overwhelmingly voting to send the governor the same bill he previously rejected and, finally, a signature from the governor.

What allowed the legislative update to happen? And what can the larger industry learn from the high political drama and e-scrap infrastructure issues that have been seen in the Garden State?

Costs cause collection site closures

New Jersey first made original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) responsible for collecting and recycling electronics in 2011, the same year a disposal ban went into effect. Under the law, recycling of covered items is supposed to be provided free of charge for consumers and small businesses.

But in recent years, complaints of reduced collections, costs to local governments and illegal dumping were heard in New Jersey.

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The latest recycling industry news

Coke offers qualified support for container deposits (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/02/28/coke-offers-qualified-support-bottle-deposits/>)

In a departure from the beverage giant's long-standing position, Coca-Cola has announced its support for a container deposit program in the United Kingdom.

Arrests and delays mark first weeks of 'second Green Fence' (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/02/28/arrests-delays-mark-first-weeks-second-green-fence/>)

China's recent crackdown on scrap material imports has exposed smuggling operations, led to dozens of arrests and resulted in the confiscation of more than 22,000 tons of material.

Industry groups say EPR bill risks damaging markets (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/02/28/industry-groups-say-epr-bill-risks-damaging-markets/>)

A proposal to give Connecticut's environmental agency the authority to create stewardship programs for a range of products has drawn substantial opposition from key recycling industry stakeholders.

Composters unite to combat contamination (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/02/28/composters-unite-combat-contamination/>)

Materials recovery facilities have long been vocal about the impacts they're seeing from a shifting waste stream. A new group is now aiming to elevate the voice of compost operations in that conversation.

Following trend, Waste Connections reports higher recycling revenues (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/02/28/following-trend-waste-connections-reports-higher-recycling-revenues/>)

According to data supplied to Resource Recycling by the Association of New Jersey Recyclers (ANJR), in New Jersey's Burlington County, 12 out of 20 municipal programs have closed due to cost difficulties.

Meanwhile, in Middlesex County just three out of 25 towns have a collection program and all three are covering some of the costs. And in Sussex County, all five previous municipal programs have ceased operations.

ANJR leaders blame equipment manufacturers for what the association says is an eroding state program.

"I'd say the biggest problem is the shifting of costs from the manufacturers to the municipalities," Marie Kruzan, the ANJR executive director, said in an interview.

LATEST COLLECTION TARGETS

For 2016, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) established a total collection and recycling target of 45.4 million pounds for TVs and 10 million pounds for other covered electronics. A total of 27 manufacturers have TV obligations, and 64 manufacturers have obligations for other electronics.

The following are the manufacturers with the five largest obligations in each category:

Televisions

- **Samsung:** 29.7 percent of the market share (13,504,790 pounds)
- **Vizio:** 15.7 percent (7,117,114 pounds)
- **P&F Funai:** 10.9 percent (4,955,578 pounds)
- **LG:** 10.4 percent (4,729,159 pounds)
- **Tongfang Global:** 6.8 percent (3,084,656 pounds)

Other electronics

- **Dell Marketing LP:** 34.0 percent (3,398,094 pounds)
- **HP:** 20.2 percent (2,025,543 pounds)
- **Acer America Corp.:** 12.1 percent (1,214,455 pounds)
- **Apple, Inc.:** 8.9 percent (888,673 pounds)
- **Viewsonic Corp.:** 6.0 percent (598,389 pounds)

OEMs have drastically reduced payments to recycling companies that have contracts to pick up and process scrap collected by local governments, Kruzan noted. That has forced the e-scrap companies to cut service to some areas or shift costs to municipalities, a fact that has accounted for some areas ending collection.

"The number of canceled programs is expected to grow as local and county governments, still covered by older, multi-year contracts, find that they are unable to renew those agreements with e-waste recycling companies without incurring new costs that must be borne by their taxpayers," Kruzan and lobbyist Frank J. Brill wrote in an op-ed for Resource Recycling sister publication E-Scrap News last fall.

In terms of collections, OEMs are focusing on high-volume sites in heavily populated areas, where they can reach their targets in a more cost-effective manner. That leaves rural and more far-flung southern New Jersey communities out to dry, unless they want to pay for the service, Kruzan said.

ABOUT THE BILL

The following is a summary of some of the changes Senate Bill 981 makes to New Jersey's extended producer responsibility law for electronics. The bill was signed into law in January:

Calculation methods: It allows the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to adjust the collection targets according to the total weight actually collected each year. Also, it sets each manufacturer's responsibility based on their market share of new products. TV obligations are currently calculated based on market share but obligations for other electronics are based on the return share, or the proportion of each company's products in the end-of-life stream.

New devices: It adds fax machines and printers to the list of

covered devices.

Statewide standard plan: It allows – but doesn't require – the DEP to establish a statewide standard plan that manufacturers would be forced to join unless they submit a plan to opt out. That collection and recycling plan would likely be carried by a third party working on behalf of state government.

Reporting requirements: It requires each manufacturer to provide "convenient collection" of covered devices, especially used TVs, in densely populated areas. It also requires OEMs and e-scrap recycling companies to submit additional data to the state each year.

Penalties: It allows the DEP to slap OEMs with a fee of 50 cents per pound when they fail to meet targets.

OEMs are reporting that they're reaching their targets midway through the year, after which they close their programs until the next year. Meanwhile, the public continues to drop off electronics. This is a scenario that has played out in a number of state e-scrap programs across the country.

The role of larger market forces

Higher commodity values helped lift recycling-related revenues for the third-largest hauler in North America.

Recycling materials sellers enjoy higher prices (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/02/28/recycling-materials-sellers-enjoy-higher-prices/>)

The past few months have seen significant upticks in the value of recovered materials.

Wide world of recycling: Feb. 27, 2017 (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/2017/02/27/wide-world-recycling-feb-27-2017/>)

A woman is fined for trying to recycle cardboard, and a beer company creates sand from used bottles.

See more Resource Recycling headlines (<https://resource-recycling.com/recycling/category/news/>)

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(<http://cpm.net/>)



(<http://www.conexpoconagg.com/>)



(<http://www.bulkhandlingsystems.com/material-recovery-facilities-mrfs>)



(<http://americanbaler.com/>)



SCRAP METAL

(<http://www.govliquidation.com/Scrap-Metal.html>)



(<http://www.machinexrecycling.com/>)



(<http://www.cpgroup.com>)

Walter Alcorn is vice president of environmental affairs and industry sustainability at the Consumer Technology Association, which represents many OEMs. In his own op-ed for E-Scrap News, he noted that over the past decade, manufacturers have gotten smacked whenever issues arise in a state program.

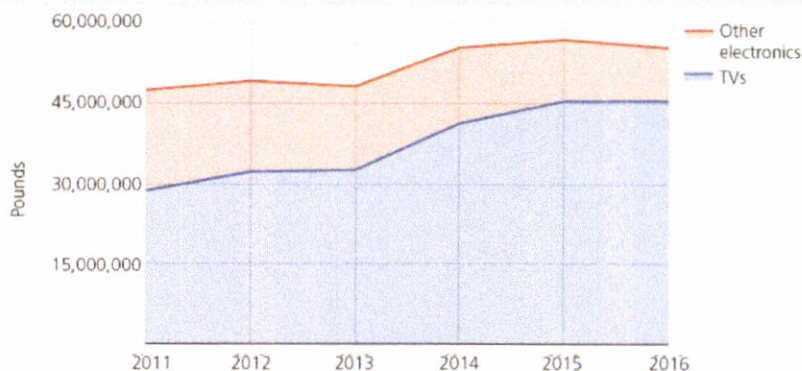
However, Alcorn stated, the issue is not one driven by OEMs' strategy or contracting – instead, it boils down to the effects of depressed markets and profits.

"Former collector practices – expensive collection events, collection of electronics not covered under the state law, turning a blind eye toward scavenging valuable components in otherwise negative-value e-scrap – became unaffordable," he explained. "Suddenly, local governments and recyclers felt the effects of national market forces pushing them to reduce costs and increase efficiencies."

Alcorn said smacking OEMs with a bigger stick won't work in New Jersey for a few reasons. Manufacturers are already meeting the state's high recycling targets each year. Local recycling companies are struggling to find a role in a new recycling system where economies of scale are king. And markets for new electronics are stressed, with TV sales flat and monitor sales declining.

Jason Linnell, executive director of the National Center for Electronics Recycling (NCER), pointed to various other rubs that were causing consternation in New Jersey. While OEMs might want to contract with a national or regional e-scrap recycling company to boost efficiencies, local governments often want to partner with the same local vendors they've always used.

MANUFACTURERS' E-SCRAP RECYCLING OBLIGATIONS IN NEW JERSEY



Source: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Additionally, New Jersey's program had called for convenient collection opportunities around the state but doesn't put the requirement on any one OEM or group of OEMs, Linnell said. That put regulators in a pinch when various compliant plans are submitted but, taken together, they still leave gaps in service statewide. Add to that a mismatch between targets and collected volumes, which aggravates the situation.

A battle over legislation

Enter Senate Bill 981, introduced to the New Jersey legislature in early 2016.

The bill makes several significant changes to the state program (see sidebars for bill details and history). It changes the way weight targets are calculated, adds fax machines and printers to the list of covered materials, requires OEMs and e-scrap companies to report additional data to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and allows the state to impose fees on manufacturers that fall short of their targets.

Notably, and controversially, the legislation also allows – but doesn't require – the DEP to establish a statewide standard plan that manufacturers would be forced to join unless they submit a plan to opt out. That collection and recycling plan would likely be carried out by a third party working on behalf of state government. It's an approach employed by Oregon and Vermont, where NCER serves as a contracted third-party administrator.

Kruzan said the statewide standard plan could be used by the state to plug gaps in service left by the OEM-managed plans.

Early in 2016, Gov. Chris Christie, a Republican, vetoed a bill that had identical language as S-981. In response, the bill's primary sponsors, Democrats Sen. Bob Smith and Rep. John McKeon, re-introduced the legislation as S-981 during the next session.

OEMs opposed the bill. After its March 14 approval in the state Senate, S-981 stalled for much of 2016 because the DEP asked the state Assembly to delay the vote while it conducted stakeholder meetings, aimed at sussing out possible compromise amendments.

After the meetings were held, the DEP came out and suggested amendments that would shift greater control away from state government and toward manufacturers, some of which are headquartered in the Garden State. Among other things, the amendments would have nixed the possibility of adding a third-party-administered statewide standard plan.



(<http://www.nrtsorters.com/>)



(<http://www.harrisequip.com/>)



(<http://vdrs.com/>)

Recycling industry representatives objected loudly and called for lawmakers to reject the amendments. The DEP proposal "was so loaded with concessions to the manufacturers and lacking vital enforcement provisions that it was rejected by all segments of the recycling community," Kruzan and Brill wrote in their E-Scrap News op-ed.

Kruzan sent a Nov. 17 email to recycling industry members urging them to get in touch with lawmakers in advance of a Nov. 21 vote in the Assembly, the last approval needed to send the bill to Christie. She also suggested they head to the Capitol building in Trenton the morning of the vote "to waylay assemblymembers on their way from the parking garage to their respective caucus meetings and ask for a yes vote." In an interview, Kruzan said bill supporters did in fact engage lawmakers after they parked their cars.

Additionally, local governments that are being forced to spend money to keep their e-scrap recycling approved resolutions, provided by ANJR, in support of the bill.

In the end, lawmakers sent Christie the same language he previously vetoed. He signed the bill on Jan. 9.

Brings up new questions

Christie's office did not release a statement on his signing of S-981. When asked why Christie signed a bill with language that was identical to one he vetoed, spokesman Brian Murray referred to a general statement the office issued in January last year: "Having the legislature pass more than 100 bills in such a hasty and scrambled way, praying for them to be rubber stamped, is never a good formula for effectively doing public business."

Christie, who leaves office in one year, has never had a veto overridden, which is said to be a point of pride for him. S-981 passed out of the legislature by wide margins (31-6 in the Senate and 60-12 in the Assembly).

"Your support, your calls, your resolutions made this possible," Kruzan wrote in an email to bill supporters. "All that work made it clear to the governor that there was enough support for this bill to override his possible veto."

The passing of the legislation into law now brings up new questions, including when specific provisions can be implemented. The bill says it goes into effect immediately, but it's unclear how that will work on the ground.

"It's not a panacea. It's not going to immediately solve every problem," Kruzan said. "I think people need to accept that. It's a step in the process, and we still have a lot of unanswered questions."

For example, the NJDEP is currently reviewing OEMs' 2017 collection and recycling plans. It has not yet released 2017 collection and recycling targets. And some parties are saying new provisions don't go into effect until 2018, Kruzan said.

Kruzan noted that passage of a bill doesn't bring guarantees on implementation.

"There's lot of ways to kill this," she said. "If you don't give [NJDEP] enough staff to do the work, how's it ever going to get done?"

Meanwhile, other states that were unable to usher their e-scrap reform bills to the finish line are left looking to the future to solve program growing pains.

In Wisconsin, for example, a significant revamp was proposed in the legislature this year but failed to advance out of committee. The same thing happened in Pennsylvania.

"The legislative proposals have not been consensus type of proposals," Linnell said, "except for the case of Minnesota."

Lawmakers in the North Star State unanimously passed a bill this year substantially reconfiguring their program. The legislation, which was signed into law by Gov. Mark Dayton, reclassified certain devices and placed collection targets for upcoming years in state statute.

HISTORY OF THE BILL

2015

Nov. 16: Assembly Bill 4763 introduced

Dec. 17: Assembly votes 46-18 in favor

2016

Jan. 7: Senate votes 30-7 in favor

Jan. 19: Gov. Chris Christie pocket vetoes bill

Feb. 4: Senate Bill 981 introduced with identical language

Mar. 14: Senate votes 31-6 in favor

Oct. 13: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection presents its preferred amendments to bill

Nov. 21: Assembly votes 60-12 in favor of existing bill without amendments

2017

Jan. 9: Bill signed into law

Additionally, the law requires manufacturers to work with e-scrap recycling companies holding third-party certifications, gives them recycling credits when they exceed targets and allows regulators to waive fees charged when companies fall short of targets.

Linnell predicted "the path forward out of the situation will be messy." He expects some states to tinker with their programs and find compromises providing incremental progress. But that could mean some retraction of programs, rather than expansion, he noted.

Still, talks behind the scenes could translate to the passage of bills in legislatures next year, Linnell said.

"There are a lot of discussions and negotiations and things like that going on behind the scenes," Linnell said. "We may see more in 2017 than we saw in 2016."

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Reuse Opportunities

It has often been said that one person's trash is another person's treasure. Instead of discarding unwanted items, try donating or selling them. Not only will you be reducing waste, you'll be helping others. Local churches, community centers, thrift stores, schools, nonprofit organizations and other organizations may accept a variety of donated items. Check out the reuse opportunities below and look for additional opportunities in your area.

Architectural Items – *Recycling the Past, Inc.* is an architectural salvage company that specializes in architectural salvage for the home and garden. This company might be interested in architectural items that you no longer want or need. www.recyclingthepast.com

Bicycles – *Pedals for Progress* accepts donations of used bicycles which are then shipped to developing countries where they are used for basic transportation, and as a resource for school and community programs. <http://www.p4p.org/>

Binders – Many schools will accept donations of used binders. Check with your local school district.

Books – Most libraries will accept donations of books. Many schools will also accept donations of books. Stores that sell used books might also be interested in the books that you no longer want or need.

Books – *Better World Books* is an organization that collects used books through a Book Drop Box program. The donated books are brought to the organization's sorting facility, and are carefully examined to determine if they are able to be sold, donated or recycled. <http://www.betterworldbooks.com/>

Books (Morris County only) – *New Legacy Books* is an organization that collects used books in Morris County through a donation bin system. Books will be resold to individuals that can give the books a new home at the same time raising funds for organizations in the community. <http://www.newlegacybooks.com/index.html>

Boxes (Corrugated Cardboard) - In an effort to reduce waste, *U-Haul's Box Exchange* program helps customers sell, give away, or find used corrugated cardboard boxes. <https://www.uhaul.com/Exchange/>

Bras - The *Bra Recyclers*, based in Arizona, collect unwanted bras and donate them to women's shelters. The company receives 4,000 bras per month and supplies more than 40 shelters around the country. www.brarecycling.com

Bricks - Old bricks that are still in good shape can be cleaned up and reused. Check with local recyclers of construction and demolition waste or architectural salvage companies to see if they would be interested in your old bricks for sale as reclaimed bricks. Companies that recycle various components of construction and demolition debris can be found on the NJDEP's database of Class B recycling centers at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dshw/lrm/classbsch.htm>.

Building Materials - *Habitat for Humanity's ReStores* are retail establishments that sell quality used and surplus building materials at reduced prices. Building materials sold at ReStores are donated by building supply stores, contractors, demolition crews and the general public. <http://www.habitat.org/restores>

Clothes - *Goodwill Industries International, Inc.* and the *Salvation Army* both accept used clothing donations. <http://www.goodwill.org/donate-and-shop/> and <http://www.salvationarmyusa.org/>

Clothes - Consignment shops are stores that sell secondhand items (typically clothing and accessories) on behalf of the original owner, who receives a percentage of the selling price. Search online for consignment shops near you.

Clothes (and Accessories) - *SwapStyle* is a free online site where people can swap clothes and accessories with people from around the world. www.swapstyle.com

Clothes (and Textiles) - There are numerous organizations throughout New Jersey that collect old clothes for reuse via donation boxes. For information on the location of donation boxes near you, visit <http://www.weardonaterecycle.org/>.

Compact Discs - Most libraries will accept donations of used CDs. Check with your local library.

DVDs - Most libraries will accept donations of used DVDs. Check with your local library.

Eyeglasses - *Lions Clubs International* accepts donations of used eyeglasses and distributes them to people in need in low and middle income communities where they will have the greatest impact. Eyeglasses can be donated via Lions collection boxes or by mail. <http://www.lionsclubs.org/EN/how-we-serve/health/sight/eyeglass-recycling.php>

Eyeglasses - *New Eyes* is a nonprofit organization that distributes used, donated eyeglasses to the disadvantaged in developing countries. <https://www.new-eyes.org/>

Food (surplus) - There are numerous food banks/pantries in New Jersey that accept donations of surplus food. For a nearby food bank/pantry location, visit http://www.foodpantries.org/st/new_jersey

Food (surplus) - *Rock and Wrap It Up! (tm) Inc.* is a nonprofit organization that helps recover extra food from music and sporting events, among other places. The food is then donated to shelters. <http://www.rockandwrapitup.org/>

Glasses (see "Eyeglasses" above)

Golf Balls – Many used golf balls still have life left in them. Send your used golf balls to [Golfballplanet.com](http://www.golfballplanet.com) where they will be inspected and rated in terms of their reuse potential. The company then resells the used golf balls at a fraction of the retail cost of new golf balls. The company accepts all brands of used golf balls and is looking for large quantities of used golf balls. www.golfballplanet.com

Household Items/ Furnishings - *Goodwill Industries International, Inc.*, the *Salvation Army* and other charitable organizations accept used household items and furnishings for reuse. <http://www.goodwill.org/donate-and-shop/> and <http://www.salvationarmyusa.org/>

Industrial Items – *repurposedMATERIALS, Inc.* accepts industrial byproducts and waste streams and "repurposes" these items, giving them a second life with a new use. Examples: retired street sweeping brushes are repurposed as backscratchers for horses or cattle; billboard vinyls are repurposed as tarps, covers and liners; and rubber conveyor belts are repurposed as fencing and industrial flooring. <http://www.repurposedmaterialsinc.com/index.php?p=home>

Kitchens (Luxury) – *Renovation Angel* is an organization that will help you donate your old luxury kitchen for reuse purposes as you undergo a renovation on your kitchen. <http://renovationangel.org/>

Medical Equipment – *Goodwill Home Medical Equipment* collects, sanitizes, refurbishes and sells gently-used, durable medical equipment and unopened medical supplies at affordable prices. <https://www.goodwillhomemedical.org/>

Miscellaneous Items – Charitable organizations may be interested in miscellaneous items that you no longer want or need (example, toys). Check with local charitable organizations before putting usable items in the trash.

Miscellaneous Items – *Anything But Costumes* is a full service prop rental house that makes available items needed for theatre, film, television, trade shows, events, displays, parties, and photography. This organization may be interested in some of the items that you no longer want or need (example, trophies, household items). <http://www.anythingbutcostumes.com/home/>

Miscellaneous Items - *2Good2Waste Ocean County* is an internet based web exchange for Ocean County residents looking to donate, trade or sell used items. Those who do not reside in Ocean County can also use the exchange to purchase items or obtain items listed for free. <http://www.2Good2Waste.org/oceancountynj>

Miscellaneous Items – *Freecycle* is a grassroots and nonprofit movement of people who are giving (and getting) stuff for free in their own towns and neighborhoods via an online exchange. It's all about reuse and keeping good stuff out of landfills. Each local group is moderated by local volunteers. Membership is free. <https://www.freecycle.org/>

Office Furniture – Office furniture (desks, chairs, filing cabinets, etc.) that is old and no longer wanted, but still usable, can be donated to and reused by other organizations in need of such

items. Check with local nonprofit organizations to see if there is any interest in your old office furniture.

Paint – Leftover paint that is in good condition can be donated to: friends and relatives who admire the color schemes of your home; community groups, such as churches, schools and non-profit organizations that are involved with community housing projects; and artist groups that create murals or do painting projects. You can also sell or donate your leftover paint through a garage sale or on free online sites.

Pallets (Wood) – Wood pallets that are broken can be repaired and reused. Check with local pallet companies about reuse opportunities. Many wood pallet recycling companies also repair and reuse old pallets. Such companies can be found on the NJDEP's database of Class B recycling centers at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dshw/lrm/classbsch.htm>.

Polystyrene Packing "Peanuts" and Packaging – The Plastic Loose Fill Council runs a national program for the reuse of polystyrene packing peanuts. Consumers can drop off their leftover plastic packing peanuts at Peanut Hotline collection sites. There are over 1,500 collection sites in the US. Some of the mail centers that accept this material will also accept other forms of polystyrene packaging materials for reuse. <http://www.loosefillpackaging.com/>

Sewing Machines - *Pedals for Progress* accepts donations of used sewing machines which are then shipped to developing countries where they become productive assets for the poor. The sewing machines are provided to non-profit vocational education programs, small businesses, community service programs and individuals. <http://www.p4p.org/>

Shoes (Footwear) - There are numerous organizations throughout New Jersey that collect old footwear for reuse via donation boxes. For information on the location of donation boxes near you, visit <http://www.weardonaterecycle.org/>

Shoes (Footwear) - *Soles4Souls* collects used shoes and distributes them to those in need free of charge. Over 10 million pairs of shoes have been reused and thus kept out of landfills. www.soles4souls.com

Sports Equipment – There are many organizations that are eagerly looking for donations of new or used sporting equipment. These non-profit organizations then distribute the donated sporting equipment to needy communities in the United States, as well as to developing countries in need of assistance.

Baseball Equipment Donations: <http://pifb.org/how-to-help/donate-equipment/>

Baseball/Softball Equipment Donations: http://www.sportsgift.org/donate_baseball.html

Soccer Equipment Donations: <http://www.ussoccerfoundation.org/ourprograms/passback>

Tennis Balls – *reBounces, LLC*, based in Harrison, Arkansas, is in the business of recharging "dead" tennis balls. The company uses a patented re-pressurization system that puts the bounce back into the tennis balls, thereby extending their lives as practice balls. *reBounces* sells the re-pressurized practice tennis balls at a reduced price to consumers. www.rebounces.com

Toner Cartridges – Toner cartridges can be refurbished and then reused. Contact local companies that sell toner cartridges about reuse opportunities.

Updated: 2/17

Contact: Steven Rinaldi, NJDEP, Bureau of Energy and Sustainability, 609-633-0538,
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Ocean County Recycles

**OCEAN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
MUNICIPAL RECYCLING COORDINATORS MEETING
March 10, 2017**

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