GIORDANO COMPANY INC
Container Service
800.216.2250

G&F RECYCLING & SALVAGE CORP.

June 5, 2018

Changes in Curbside Single Stream Collection 2018

The recycling industry at this moment is currently undergoing many serious changes that are effecting curbside single stream collection. China has recently put a ban on 24 different types of plastics, and also put strict quality standards on recycling. This is part of several movements that were initiated including the "Green Fence" and "Green Sword" that have impacted quality standards for marketable commodities. **We need to clean up recycling curbside.** We are at contamination levels of 20-25% across all of the townships we service. This is very problematic as contamination and moisture levels have made entire loads unmarketable. Our facility (G&F Recycling & Salvage Corp.) is under an equipment upgrade process to comply with China's new standards. We have made a substantial investment towards our equipment, but without clean material, we will continue to have issues during processing. **Our inspectors will reject our materials if we do not comply with these regulations.**

In the meantime: A few simple things we are stressing right now:

- **NO PLASTIC BAGS OF ANY KIND** – To be clear, no bags of any color (blue, clear, black, yellow, etc.) are acceptable, nor can recyclables be put into bags, as they get caught in the machines. Certain Companies such as Glad advertise "recycling bags" but they are not compliant with our program nor are they accepted at our facilities.

- **CONTAINERIZE MATERIALS**- Materials must be loose in at least a 32 gallon receptacle marked "recycling"- we strongly recommend the purchase of a toter or bin on wheels with an attached lid. Once materials are wet or contain moisture, they are NOT marketable.

- **PLASTICS #1 & #2 ARE THE ONLY PLASTICS ACCEPTED**- No markets exist for #3-#7.

Our website www.gogreengiordano.com is currently under construction but will be ready this month with more educational resources and tools for residents to follow to comply with these new rules and regulations. Please refer to our hotline 1-800-216-2250 ext. 2 or email service@gogreengiordano.com. **Please also visit the Recycling Partnership website** (https://recyclingpartnership.org/fight-contamination) **for free recycling education resources.**

Thank you for your attention to this serious matter.

Sincerely,
Tiffanie Nyzio, Manager
Giordano Company Inc.
142-156 Frelinghuysen Avenue Newark, NJ 07114

ACCEPTABLE

Materials For Recycling in Union County
What Can Go Into My Curbside Container?

☑ Plastic Bottles & Containers
YES: Bottles Coded with #1 & #2 on Bottom

☑ Mixed Paper
YES: Paper, Newspaper, Magazines, Junk Mail, Catalogs & Phone Books

☑ Cans
YES: Aluminum and Steel (tin) Cans & Lids

☑ Glass Bottles & Jars
YES: All Sizes, Shapes & Colors

☑ Cardboard
YES: corrugated, cereal, clean pizza boxes

☑ Cartons
YES: Milk, Juice & Food Cartons

PLEASE DO NOT USE PLASTIC BAGS!

A Service of the Union County
Board of Chosen Freeholders

UNION COUNTY
We're Connected to You!

Union County Bureau of Recycling and Planning
908-654-9890
www.ucnj.org/recycling

NOT ACCEPTABLE

What CANNOT Go Into My Curbside Container?

Plastic Bags

NO: Please do not bag your recyclables or bags place in bin

(visit www.plasticfilmrecycling.org for drop off locations)

Styrofoam*

NO: Styrofoam cannot be recycled curbside

Dishware, Glass & Mirrors

NO: These items can be thrown in regular garbage

Dirty Pizza Boxes

NO: Leftover food or grease

Shredded Paper*

NO: Place shredded paper in regular garbage

(or bring paper to be shredded at County event)

Pots, Pans & Small Appliances

Plastic Containers & Plastic Ware

*These items can be recycled through county recycling programs

RECYCLING & SALVAGE CORP.

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WEBSITE: www.gogreengiordano.com EMAIL US: service@gogreengiordano.com

CONTAMINANTS RESIDENTIAL SINGLE STREAM 2018

PLASTIC BAGS (BLACK, BLUE, CLEAR & WHITE-NO MATERIALS IN BAGS	
FOOD AND LIQUIDS	
VEGETATIVE WASTE- INCLUDING WOOD & PALLETS	
TANGLERS (INCLUDING HOSES, WIRE, ROPES, CORDS)	
CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS (DIRT, SCRAP METALS, CONCRETE)	
CLOTHING & TEXTILES	
PROPANE TANKS, TIRES, AND TOTERS	
CHEMICALS INCLUDING PAINT	
FURNITURE/MATRESS	
ELECTRONIC WASTE- BATTERIES & BULBS	
MEDICAL WASTE	

Township of Cranford
8 Springfield Avenue • Cranford, New Jersey 07016-2199
(908) 709-7200 • Fax (908) 276-7664

A Permit Sticker is not required to bring Recyclables to the Conservation Center

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https://www.wsj.com/articles/recycling-once-embraced-by-businesses-and-environmentalists-now-under-siege-1526209200

BUSINESS

Recycling, Once Embraced by Businesses and Environmentalists, Now Under Siege

Local officials raise fees and send recyclables to landfills as economics erode

By Bob Tita
May 13, 2018 7:00 a.m. ET

The U.S. recycling industry is breaking down.

Prices for scrap paper and plastic have collapsed, leading local officials across the country to charge residents more to collect recyclables and send some to landfills. Used newspapers, cardboard boxes and plastic bottles are piling up at plants that can't make a profit processing them for export or domestic markets.

"Recycling as we know it isn't working," said James Warner, chief executive of the Solid Waste Management Authority in Lancaster County, Pa. "There's always been ups and downs in the market, but this is biggest disruption that I can recall."

Advertisement

U.S. recycling programs took off in the 1990s as calls to bury less trash in landfills coincided with China's demand for materials like corrugated cardboard to feed its economic boom. Ship lines eagerly filled containers that had brought manufactured goods to the U.S. with paper, scrap metal and plastic bottles for the return trip to China.

As cities aggressively expanded recycling programs to keep more discarded household items out of landfills, the purity of U.S. scrap deteriorated as more trash infiltrated the recyclables. Discarded food, liquid-soaked paper and other contaminants recently accounted for as much as 20% of the material shipped to China, according to Waste Management Inc.'s estimates, double from five years ago.

The tedious and sometimes dangerous work of separating out that detritus at processing plants in China prompted officials there to slash the contaminants limit this year to 0.5%. China last week suspended all imports of U.S. recycled materials until June 4, regardless of the quality. The recycling industry interpreted the move as part of the growing rift between the U.S. and China over trade policies and tariffs.

The changes have effectively cut off exports from the U.S., the world's largest generator of scrap paper and plastic. Collectors, processors and the municipal governments that hire them are reconsidering what they will accept to recycle and how much homeowners pay for that service. Many trash haulers and city agencies that paid for curbside collection by selling scrap said they are now losing money on almost every ton they handle.

The upended economics are likely to permanently change the U.S. recycling business, said William Moore, president of Moore & Associates, a recycled paper consultancy in Atlanta.

DJIA **24831.17** 0.37% ▲ S&P 500 **2727.72** 0.17% ▲ U.S. 10 Yr **-1/32 Yield** 2.968% ▼ Euro **1.1942** 0.21% ▲

Cal-Waste Recovery Systems plans to invest more than $6 million on new sorting equipment to produce cleaner bales of recyclables. **PHOTO:** MAX WHITTAKER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

"It's going to take domestic demand to replace what China was buying," he said. "It's not going to be a quick turnaround. It's going to be a long-term issue."

The waste-management authority in Lancaster County this spring more than doubled the charge per ton that residential trash collectors must pay to deposit recyclables at its transfer station starting June 1. The higher cost is expected to be passed on to residents though a 3% increase in the fees that haulers charge households for trash collection and disposal.

The additional transfer-station proceeds will help offset a $40-a-ton fee that the authority will start paying this summer to a company to process the county's recyclables. Before China raised its quality standards at the beginning of this year, that company was paying Lancaster County $4 for every ton of recyclables.

Mr. Warner may limit the recyclable items collected from Lancaster Country's 500,000 residents to those that have retained some value, such as cans and corrugated cardboard. He said mixed plastic isn't worth processing.

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"You might as well put it in the trash from the get-go," he said.

Environmentalists are hoping landfills are only a stopgap fix for the glut of recyclables while the industry finds new markets and reduces contaminants.

"Stuff is definitely getting thrown away in landfills. Nobody is happy about it," said Dylan de Thomas, vice president of industry collaboration for the Recycling Partnership in Virginia. "There are very few landfill owners that don't operate recycling facilities too. They'd much rather be paid for those materials."

Pacific Rim Recycling in Benicia, Calif., slowed operations at its plant early this year to meet China's new standard. But company President Steve Moore said the more intensive sorting process takes too long to process scrap profitably. Pacific Rim idled its processing plant in February and furloughed 40 of his its 45 employees.

"The cost is impossible. We can't make money at it," Steve Moore said. "We quit accepting stuff."

China stopped taking shipments of U.S. mixed paper and mixed plastic in January. Steve Moore said mixed-paper shipments to other Asian countries now fetch $5 a ton, down from as much as $150 last year. Other buyers such as Vietnam and India have been flooded with scrap paper and plastic that would have been sold to China in years past.

Dave Vaccarezza, president of Cal-Waste Recovery Systems near Sacramento, Calif., intends to invest more than $6 million on new sorting equipment to produce cleaner bales of recyclables.

"It's going to cost the rate payer to recycle," he said. "They're going to demand we make our best effort to use those cans and bottles they put out."

Sacramento County used to earn $1.2 million a year selling scrap to Waste Management and another processor that county employees collected from

China stopped taking shipments of U.S. mixed paper and mixed plastic in January. Cal-Waste Recovery Systems workers sift through recycled trash. **PHOTO:** MAX WHITTAKER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

151,000 homes. Now, the county is paying what will amount to about $1 million a year, or roughly $35 a ton, to defray the processors' costs. Waste Management paid the county $250,000 to break the revenue-sharing contract and negotiate those terms.

County waste management director Doug Sloan expects those costs to keep climbing. "We've been put on notice that we need to do our part," he said. The county hasn't yet raised residential fees.

> **'There's always been ups and downs in the market, but this is biggest disruption that I can recall.'**
>
> —James Warner, chief executive of the Solid Waste Management Authority

Some recyclers said residents and municipalities need to give up the "single-stream" approach of lumping used paper and cardboard together with glass, cans and plastic in one collection truck. Single-stream collections took hold in the waste-hauling industry about 20 years ago and continue to be widely used. Collecting paper separately would make curbside recycling service more expensive but cut down on contamination.

"We're our own worst enemies," said Michael Barry, president of Mid America Recycling, a processing-plant operator in Des Moines, Iowa, of single-stream recycling. "It's almost impossible to get the paper away from the containers."

Even relatively pure loads of paper have become tough to sell, Mr. Barry said, noting the domestic market for paper is saturated as well. He stockpiled paper bales at Mid America's warehouse, hoping prices would improve. They didn't. He has trucked 1,000 tons of paper to a landfill in recent weeks.

"We had to purge," he said. "There's no demand for it."

Write to Bob Tita at robert.tita@wsj.com

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