



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

P.O. Box 47600 • Olympia, Washington 98504-7600  
(360) 407-6000 • TDD Only (Hearing Impaired) (360) 407-6006

## 2001 Washington State Recycling Survey

January 7, 2002

Dear Survey Recipient:

Accurate, reliable data from the recycling survey benefits all of us in the industry. The only way to get this information in Washington State is through the annual recycling survey completed by companies and agencies like yours.

The information generated from the annual survey is valuable in maintaining support for recycling, in demonstrating the progress and success of recycling in Washington's homes and businesses and in planning solid waste and recycling services in local jurisdictions.

Ecology is continuing to collect information on materials outside the scope of traditional Municipal Solid Waste (such as Construction and Demolition materials) or materials managed in a manner that does not meet the state's definition of recycling (such as the burning of used oil for energy recovery or heat). This tonnage will not be included in the state's recycling rate but will be reported as a separate diverted tonnage. If you collected these types of materials, and they did not go to disposal, please report them. Write the name of the material and include a description if necessary along with the county of origin and how many tons were collected.

**Enclosed is a complete set of forms for the annual recycling survey. Please complete and return them to Ecology by March 29, 2002.** On the back of each form is a business reply mailer for your convenience.

The instructions and forms for the recycling survey are also available on the World Wide Web, at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0107052.html>. You may save the form to your computer, complete it electronically and return it by electronic mail to the address below, or print a paper copy and return it to Ecology through the U.S. postal service. **When completing the form in either format, please be sure to include your company's ID number**, available on your original mailing label or by contacting Gretchen Newman at the phone number or e-mail below.

If have any questions please call the recycling survey coordinator, **Gretchen Newman**, at (360) 407-6097, or e-mail [gnew461@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:gnew461@ecy.wa.gov).

Sincerely,

Cullen D. Stephenson, Manager  
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program



## Who should fill out the recycling survey form?

You are requested to complete the 2001 recycling survey if you collected recyclable material from the state of Washington anytime during the calendar year 2001. This applies to material handled at the initial collection point. **If you have not handled material at the initial collection point, please indicate that on the survey form and return it to us.**

The list of possible survey respondents includes but is not limited to: curbside collectors, buy back centers, drop off boxes, county and city utilities, scrap metal collectors, brokers, commercial/industrial collectors, yard composting facilities, battery collectors and recyclers, oil collectors and processors and tire retreaders. Should you report? You will if your business activity falls under the following definition.

*"The person, company, or facility that first touches the material from a residential or commercial generator."*

### Examples

#### Who does report

recycling haulers

buy back centers (for their walk-in customers and small haulers)

Vendors (contracting with jurisdictions for drop-off programs)

manufacturers who buy directly from the public or businesses that would not receive a survey

warehouses receiving Corrugated Cardboard (OCC), etc. from multiple stores in their chain

#### Who does not report

recycling center (for brokered material)

county with drop-off program (if vendor contracts for collection)

groups holding paper drives and other non-business volunteer efforts

schools with recycling programs (they are the generator)

recycling haulers who are subcontractors for another hauler or broker

The completed forms should be returned to the Department of Ecology by **March 29, 2002**. You may call or e-mail **Gretchen Newman** at (360) 407-6097, e-mail [gnew461@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:gnew461@ecy.wa.gov) if you need any assistance in preparing your 2001 recycling form.

Please put your form(s) with the signature page and send them to:

**Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program**  
**Department of Ecology**  
**PO Box 47600**  
**Olympia, WA 98504-7600**

## Confidentiality

The primary proprietary data collected for the recycling survey is confidential information. The confidential information includes any data that relates specifically the transactions between individual firms, (i.e., recyclers, brokers processors/end users), as well as any information that could be used to identify an individual employer. A "Request for Confidentiality" is included on the signature page.

Several existing laws, policies and rules emphasize the responsibility of each state employee to prevent the misuse and compromise of protected information held by the Department of Ecology. Foremost among the laws, policies, and rules are Chapter 42.17 RCW, RCW 43.21A.160, and Ecology Administrative Policy 10-30. (These documents are available upon request). The disclosure of survey data that could result in private gain and/or public loss is strictly forbidden. No individual survey forms will be disclosed. If you want to request confidentiality, please indicate below before returning the forms to the department of Ecology.

## Request for Confidentiality

*By my signature, I certify that public disclosure of the information included in this report may adversely affect the competitive position of this reporting entity. I understand that Ecology will honor this request for confidentiality to the extent that refusal to release this information will not be detrimental to the public interest and is other wise in accord with the policies and purpose of RCW 70.95.10. I hereby request that the information in this report remain confidential. Such confidentiality extends only to the association of identity to the reported information.*

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Print Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Handler Identification

Please change information that is outdated, incorrect, or incomplete.

Business Name	Agency ID Number	
Contact person	Title	
Telephone	FAX	
Mailing Address	Location Address	
City	State	ZIP+4

# 2001 Washington State Recycling Survey

## Material Type Definitions

1. Newspaper Black and white newspaper, shredded newsprint, and including other paper normally distributed inside a newspaper such as colored advertisements, comics, flyers, tabloids.
2. Corrugated Paper Brown uncoated "cardboard" boxes with a wavy core and uncontaminated (no plastic liners or wax coating), brown paper bags.
3. High Grade Paper Continuous form computer paper. White bond, Xerox, or notebook paper. Colored 8½ × 11 sheets (flyers).
4. Mixed Waste Paper All other potentially recyclable paper, such as envelopes, telephone books, paperback books, cereal boxes, laundry soap boxes; all magazines.
5. Aluminum Cans Aluminum beverage cans.
6. Tin Cans Tin-plated steel cans, usually food containers.
7. Ferrous Metals Magnetic metal items such as steel clothes hangers, sheet metal products, pipes, some automobile repair parts, auto bodies, and other miscellaneous, magnetic metal scraps.
8. Non-Ferrous Metals Copper tubing, brass fixtures, insulated wire, small auto repair parts such as generators, water pumps. Aluminum other than beverage cans.
9. Appliances(White Goods) Appliances, hot water heaters, microwave ovens.
10. Electronics Small electronic items, including computers.
11. Container Glass Food, beverage, and other glass containers; excluding refillable bottles.
12. PET Plastics (#1) Polyethylene terephthalate—clear and colored beverage containers made from PET; coded (#1).
13. HDPE Plastics (#2) High-density polyethylene—clear and colored beverage containers made from PET; coded (#1)
14. LDPE Plastics (#4) Low-density polyethylene—includes mustard and some other squeezable containers; coded (#4). Also includes plastic bags and wrap.
15. Other Recyclable Plastics All other plastics; recyclable plastics not included above.
16. Vehicle Batteries Automobile, truck, boat, motorcycle batteries; excludes industrial batteries.
17. Household Batteries Ni-cad, flashlight, button batteries.
18. Tires (re-treads) Automobile, truck, and bicycle tires destined for re-treading/reuse.
- Tires (recycled) Automobile, truck, and bicycle tires destined for shredding and recycling; other than re-treading/reuse.
19. Used Oil Automotive oil destined for recycling. Excludes oil recovered for energy.
- Used Oil for Energy Recovery Automotive oil which is destined for burning for energy recovery or heat.
20. Yard Waste Grass clippings, leaves, tree prunings, weeds.
21. Food Waste Food preparation wastes, food scraps, spoiled food.
22. Wood Waste Pallets, scrap lumber, wood toys, fencing, crates.
23. Construction or Demolition Debris Material generated as a result of a construction or demolition operation, including toilets, sinks, rock, brick, fiberglass insulation and roofing waste; excluding asphalt, concrete, wood, carpet and gypsum.
24. Land Clearing Debris Stumps, brush, and limbs from non-residential locations.
25. Asphalt Asphalt paving material.
- Concrete Cement, concrete blocks, and similar wastes.
26. Textiles Clothing and apparel, shop rags, blankets.
27. Other Wastes Please specify under material description or in the space at the bottom of the form, using as much detail as possible.
  - Gypsum Drywall All gypsum drywall (wallboard). Include under "Other Wastes" with description.
  - Carpet and padding Include under "Other Wastes" with description.
  - Antifreeze Vehicle antifreeze. Include under "Other Wastes" with description.
  - Oil Filters Include under "Other Wastes" with description.
  - Rubber Materials Includes shoes. Include under "Other Wastes" with description.
  - Aseptic Packaging Include under "Other Wastes" with description.
  - Fluorescent light bulbs Include under "Other Wastes" with description.
  - Photographic Films Include under "Other Wastes" with description.
  - Rendering Include under "Other Wastes" with description.

# 2001 Washington State Recycling Survey

(Please photocopy or print more copies of this form for multiple counties)

<b><u>County of Origin:</u></b>		<b>Agency ID Code:</b>		
Material	Material Description (if needed)	Tons or percent Commercial	Tons or percent Residential	Total Tons from County or Percent of Total Tons
<b>1. Newspaper</b>				
<b>2. Corrugated Paper</b>				
<b>3. High-Grade Paper</b>				
<b>4. Mixed Waste Paper</b>				
<b>5. Aluminum Cans</b>				
<b>6. Tin Cans</b>				
<b>7. Ferrous Metals (iron, steel)</b>				
<b>8. Nonferrous Metals (excluding aluminum cans)</b>				
<b>9. Appliances (white goods)</b>				
<b>10. Electronics or Computers</b>				
<b>11. Container Glass</b>				
<b>12. PET Plastics</b>				
<b>13. HDPE Plastics</b>				
<b>14. LDPE Plastics</b>				
<b>15. Other Recyclable Plastics: Please Specify</b>				
<b>16. Vehicle Batteries</b>				
<b>17. Household Batteries</b>				
<b>18. Tires</b>				
<b>19. Used Oil</b>				
<b>20. Yard Waste (Destined for centralized composting)</b>				
<b>21. Food Waste</b>				
<b>22. Wood Waste</b>				
<b>23. Construction or Demolition debris</b>				
<b>24. Land clearing debris</b>				
<b>25. Asphalt or Concrete: Please Specify</b>				
<b>26. Textiles (Rags, clothing, etc)</b>				
<b>27. Other Wastes: Please Specify</b>				
Total tons must = Commercial + Residential or 100%				

**2001 Washington State Recycling Survey** (Please photocopy or print more copies of this form for multiple materials)

<b>Material Handled:</b>		<b>Material Description:</b>			<b>Agency ID Code:</b>
<b>Total tons received from generators:</b>					
<b>County</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Tons or percent commercial</b>	<b>Tons or percent residential</b>	<b>Total tons from County or Percent of Total Tons</b>	
<b>Adams</b>					
<b>Asotin</b>					
<b>Benton</b>					
<b>Chelan</b>					
<b>Clallam</b>					
<b>Clark</b>					
<b>Columbia</b>					
<b>Cowlitz</b>					
<b>Douglas</b>					
<b>Ferry</b>					
<b>Franklin</b>					
<b>Garfield</b>					
<b>Grant</b>					
<b>Grays Harbor</b>					
<b>Island</b>					
<b>Jefferson</b>					
<b>King</b>					
<b>Kitsap</b>					
<b>Kittitas</b>					
<b>Klickitat</b>					
<b>Lewis</b>					
<b>Lincoln</b>					
<b>Mason</b>					
<b>Okanogan</b>					
<b>Pacific</b>					
<b>Pend Oreille</b>					
<b>Pierce</b>					
<b>San Juan</b>					
<b>Skagit</b>					
<b>Skamania</b>					
<b>Snohomish</b>					
<b>Spokane</b>					
<b>Stevens</b>					
<b>Thurston</b>					
<b>Wahkiakum</b>					
<b>Walla Walla</b>					
<b>Whatcom</b>					
<b>Whitman</b>					
<b>Yakima</b>					
<b>Other</b>					
<b>Out of State</b>					
=100% or total tons					

**CITY SECTION**

<b>Everett</b>					
<b>Seattle</b>					
=100% or total tons					

# General Information about the Recycling Survey

## ***Background***

The Washington State Department of Ecology's Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program has conducted a state recycling survey every year since 1986. The first survey was conducted by a consulting firm, and developed a methodology for collecting data on the quantities of materials being recycled in the state. The survey focused on the residential waste stream and selected commercial categories. In 1987, the second survey was completed in conjunction with a legislative mandate to determine the best management of residential, commercial, manufacturing, and self-hauled waste. The third annual recycling survey was conducted in 1988. In 1989, Ecology decided to conduct the recycling survey with its own staff. This recycling survey marks the fifteenth year that Ecology's Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program has managed the survey.

## ***Purpose and Objectives***

The Solid Waste Management–Reduction and Recycling Act, Chapter 70.95 RCW, set a state goal to achieve a 50 percent recycling rate by 1995. The responsibilities of county and city governments to assume primary responsibility for solid waste management and to develop and implement aggressive and effective waste reduction and source separation strategies were established. Each county in the state, in cooperation with the various cities located within such county, is required to prepare a coordinated, comprehensive, solid waste management plan.

RCW 70.95.280 requires Ecology to monitor the disposed waste stream and the changes in the amount of waste generated. People who collect solid waste report annually to Ecology the types and quantities of solid waste that are collected and where it is delivered. All proprietary information reported to Ecology is kept confidential.

The purpose of the state recycling survey is to design and implement a study describing Washington's disposed waste tonnage, waste generated, and recycled materials; analyze the results; and to provide the state, counties, and selective cities recycling rates. This measurement aids state and local government administrators in evaluating source reduction and recycling programs and in monitoring progress toward achieving the statewide goal.

Specific research objectives, drawn from the primary purpose and goals, are as follows:

1. To fulfill the requirements of Chapter 70.95 RCW, Solid Waste Management, Reduction and Recycling.
2. To determine the types and amounts of recyclable materials received by the handlers from within the state of Washington in 2001.
3. To determine the state's total recycling rate.
4. To determine from which county and from which selective cities (Seattle and Everett) the materials originated in order to obtain county/city recycling rates.

5. To determine from which collection source—residential or commercial/industrial collection—the amount originated.
6. To determine if there was any double-counting of materials and correct for it.
7. To determine the changes in the recycling rate on a per capita basis from 1986 to present.
8. To update and revise the state’s list of handlers of recycled/recyclable materials.

***What is defined as recycling?***

Several definitions as documented in the “Waste Not Washington” Act of 1989 (Chapter 70.95 RCW) clarify terms useful in describing recycling.

“Solid waste” means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, and recyclable materials.

**“Recycling” in general as defined by the Act “means transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or incineration.”**

“Energy recovery means a process operating under federal and state environmental laws and regulations for converting into usable energy and for reducing the volume of solid waste.”

“Incineration means a process of reducing the volume of solid waste operating under federal and state environmental laws and regulations by use of an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion.”

Practices where selected commodities/materials are collected and processed for energy recovery are not classified strictly as recycling in the state of Washington. The most notable materials are tires being shredded for fuel and used oil being burned as bunker fuel. Please report these tonnages and indicate their use for energy recovery.

## General Measurement Standards and Reporting Guidelines\*

### Volume and Count to Weight Conversion Factors for Recyclables

<u>Material</u>	<u>Volume/Count</u>	<u>Weight in Pounds</u>
Newsprint, loose	one cubic yard	360-800
Newsprint, compacted	one cubic yard	720-1,000
Newsprint	12" stack	35
Corrugated cardboard	one cubic yard	300
Corrugated cardboard, baled	one cubic yard	1,000-1,200
Aluminum cans, whole	one cubic yard	50-74
Aluminum cans, flattened	one cubic yard	250
Aluminum cans	one full grocery bag	1.5
Catalytic converter	one	14
Ferrous cans, whole	one cubic yard	150
Ferrous cans, flattened	one cubic yard	850
Refillable beer bottles	case	11.4
Glass, whole bottles	one cubic yard	600-1,000
Glass, semi crushed	one cubic yard	1,000-1,800
Glass, crushed (mechanically)	one cubic yard	800-2,700
Glass, whole bottles	one full grocery bag	16
Glass, uncrushed to manually broken	55 gallon drum	125-500
PET, soda bottles, whole, loose	one cubic yard	30-40
PET, soda bottles, whole, loose	gaylord <sup>1</sup>	40-53
PET, soda bottles, baled	30" x 62"	500
PET, soda bottles, granulated	gaylord	700-750
PET, soda bottles, granulated	semi-load	30,000
Film, baled	30" x 42" x 48"	1,100
Film, baled	semi-load	44,000
HDPE (dairy only), whole, loose	one cubic yard	24
HDPE (dairy only), baled	32" X 60"	400-500
HDPE (mixed), baled	32" x 60"	900
HDPE (mixed), granulated	gaylord	800-1,000
HDPE (mixed), granulated	semi-load	42,000
Mixed PET & dairy, Whole, loose	one cubic yard	average 32
Mixed PET, dairy and other rigid, whole, loose	one cubic yard	average 38

<u>Material</u>	<u>Volume/Count</u>	<u>Weight in Pounds</u>
Mixed rigid, no film or dairy, whole Loose	one cubic yard	average 49
Mixed rigid, no film, granulated	gaylord	500-1,000
Mixed rigid & film, densified by mixed plastic mold technology	one cubic foot	average 60
Leaves, uncompacted <sup>2</sup>	one cubic yard	250-500
Leaves, compacted	one cubic yard	320-450
Leaves, vacuumed	one cubic yard	350
Wood chips	one cubic yard	500
Grass clippings	one cubic yard	400-1,500
Battery (auto)	one	35.9
Used motor oil	one gallon	7.4
Oil filter drum	one	450
Gypsum (dry)	one cubic yard	500-670
Concrete	one cubic yard	2850
Asphalt	one cubic yard	2850
Tire – passenger car	one	20
Tire - truck, light	one	35
Tire – semi	one	105
Antifreeze	gallon	8.42
Food waste, solid and liquid fats	55 gallon drum	412

**\*Disclaimer: This table is for general guidance only. Not for contract payment.  
Source for original table: National Recycling Coalition. Other figures are industry standards obtained from businesses in Washington State.**

1. Gaylord size most commonly used, 40" X 48" X 36."

2. Yard waste densities are especially variable between communities and in different seasons within a community because of differences in types of foliage, moisture, and humidity. The 1,500 density factor for grass is based on program experience in Minnesota.