



REUSABLE NEWS

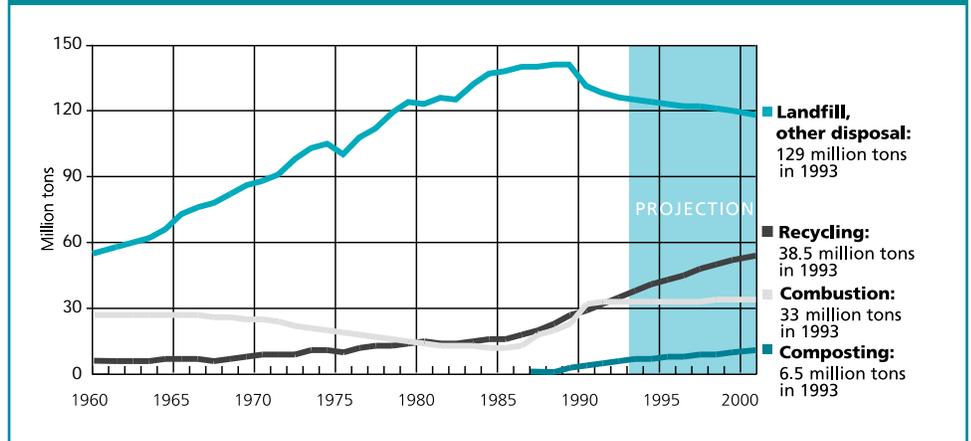


MSW Recovery Rate Surpasses 20 Percent

In 1993, the United States recovered more than one-fifth (21.7 percent) of the nation's municipal solid waste (MSW) through recycling (including composting). At the same time, the percentage of waste landfilled, 62.3 percent, was the lowest since 1960. Waste destined for combustion remained constant at around 16 percent. These figures reflect a growing shift toward integrated waste management with more emphasis on waste reduction and less reliance on disposal as communities plan for the 21st century.

These statistics are reported in *Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 1994 Update*—the latest in a series of EPA reports on the state of MSW in the United States. The *1994 Update* includes 1993 figures on MSW generation, disposal, and

Municipal Solid Waste Management 1960-2000



recovery rates, and makes projections through the year 2000.

The report also indicates that Americans are generating more waste these days, even though they are throwing away less. In 1993, nearly 207 million tons of MSW were generated, up from 196 million tons in 1990. This translates into 4.4 pounds per person per day, an increase from the 1990 figure of 4.3 pounds. After recovery, national discards totaled 161.9 million tons in 1993, which is a slight decrease from 1990.

As for individual components of MSW, paper and paperboard products continue to be the largest MSW component by weight, making up more than one-third of total

MSW generation (see chart on page 2). By landfill volume, paper is again at the top of the heap, with plastics next in line. Paper products are also the most recycled material—more than one-third of all paper products generated were recycled in 1993. Metals are the second most recycled material.

MSW generation is projected to reach 218 million tons by 2000, or 4.3 pounds per person per day. While this figure is an overall increase in total MSW generation from current figures, per capita waste generation is expected to decline, principally due to waste prevention efforts. Such efforts are expected to lead to significant reductions in

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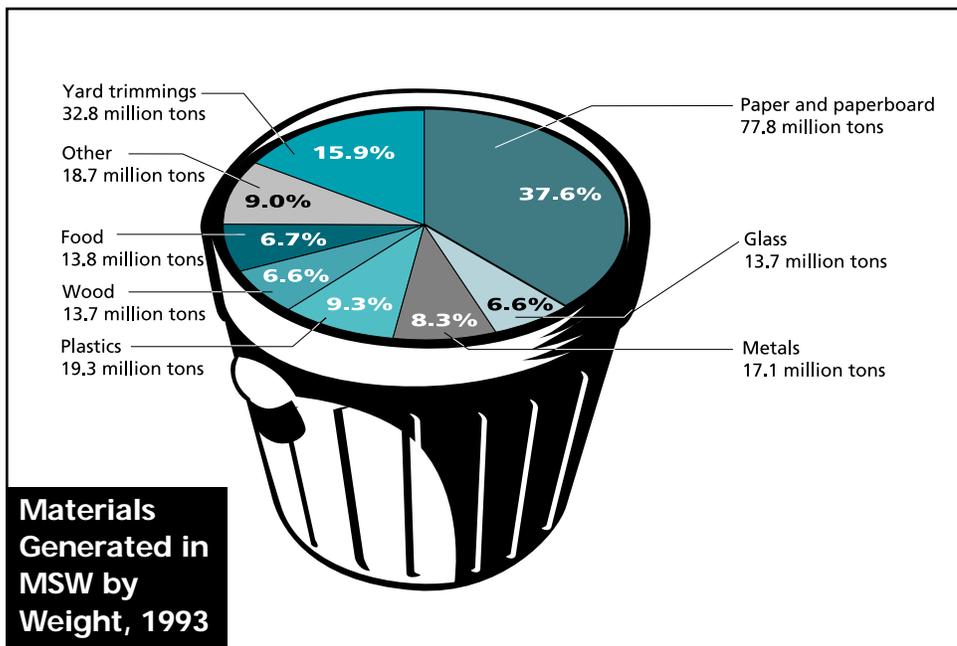
IN THIS ISSUE

Interview With the Federal Environmental Executive • Washington State Buys Recycled • Waste Prevention PSA • New Guide on Regionalization • HHW Conference • C&D Waste Reduction • Mega Matches Conference



MSW Recovery Rate Surpasses 20 Percent

(Continued from page 1)



waste. For example, implementation of current and planned local backyard composting programs could reduce the generation of yard trimmings by at least 30 percent by 2000. Recycling efforts will also continue to have an impact on the MSW stream. By 2000, recovery rates are projected to climb to between 25 and 35 percent of the MSW stream, with the potential of reducing total national discards to 152 million tons annually, or just over 3 pounds per person per day.

For a free copy of the report's executive summary, call the RCRA Hotline at 800 424-9346. A copy of the complete *1994 Update* is available for \$27.00 by calling the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) at 800 553-6847.

Waste Prevention Comes of Age

For the first time ever, EPA's *Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States* attempts to address the impact of waste prevention efforts on the MSW stream. Waste prevention is the design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials or products (including packages) to reduce their amount or toxicity *before* they enter the MSW stream.

For example, the report's research indicates that the weight of individual glass, aluminum, and plastic soft drink containers has been reduced significantly over the past 20 years. An empty 16 oz. (vol) glass soda bottle weighed approximately 12 oz. (wt) in 1972. Today, the rounded, shorter 16 oz. (vol) bottles tip the scales at under 8 oz. (wt) each—a reduction of about 36 percent! When thousands of these bottles are piled together in a landfill or crushed for

recycling, the weight difference is substantial. In addition, a trend is emerging toward the substitution of lighter packaging materials, such as plastics and aluminum, in place of heavier materials such as glass and steel. Other factors contributing to the growing impact of waste prevention are:

- Backyard composting and "grasscycling" (leaving grass clippings on lawns).
- Behavior changes in the workplace (e.g., double-sided copying) and at home (e.g., purchasing concentrated products).
- Reuse of products and packaging.
- Lengthened product life through enhanced durability and reparability.

Pay-As-You-Throw:



There's a new trend in communities today. Citizens are paying for trash services based on the amount of waste they generate. The less they toss, the less they pay.

To find out if pay-as-you-throw could make sense in your community, call the RCRA Hotline at 800-424-9346 and ask for EPA's free guide entitled *Pay-As-You-Throw: Lessons Learned About Unit Pricing* (EPA530-R-94-004).

It's Making Cents.



Interview With the Federal Environmental Executive

In June 1994, President Clinton appointed Fran McPoland as Federal Environmental Executive. She is responsible for overseeing implementation of *Executive Order 12873 on Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Prevention* by federal executive agencies. She also coordinates the work of Agency Environmental Executives appointed by key federal agencies. These individuals are responsible for implementing the Executive Order in their respective agencies. In addition, she is responsible for ensuring compliance with other Presidential mandates to conserve energy and water, to prevent pollution, and to practice environmentally beneficial landscaping on federal lawns.

Reusable News recently interviewed Fran McPoland to learn about her agenda for overseeing implementation of federal agency waste prevention, recycling, and procurement mandates.



*Fran McPoland
Federal Environmental Executive*

Q *What are your principal responsibilities as Federal Environmental Executive, relating to Executive Order 12873?*

A I have several distinct responsibilities under the Executive Order. One overarching responsibility is to work with all 22 Agency Environmental Executives, to lead and coordinate their efforts, and to facilitate the exchange of information about recycling, waste prevention, and procurement of environmentally preferable products. The Agency Environmental Executives are all at the level of Deputy Assistant Secretary or higher and come from many different parts of government. Some are from administrative areas; others are from environmental or technical program areas.

Another responsibility is to review and comment on each agency's Affirmative Procurement Plan. These plans spell out each agency's goals and strategies for increasing their purchase of recycled-content and other environmentally preferable products, particularly those designated by EPA in procurement guidelines. Thus far, 20 out of 22 agencies have drafted plans. I am also responsible for reviewing compliance with the five existing procurement guidelines on paper, re-refined lubricating oil, retread tires, cement and concrete with coal fly ash, and building insulation. I am pleased to say that response by agencies to the Executive Order has been generally very enthusiastic and supportive.

In addition, I am responsible for developing and implementing reporting requirements, and we are in the process of developing those now.

Q *Environmental procurement requires a unique collaboration between administrative and environmental personnel. What is your perspective on how to facilitate the dialogue between procurement people and solid waste people?*

A That's one of the most interesting challenges we face. My office is currently confronting an issue about the use of ground-wood copier paper that serves as a good example. Executive Order 12873 requires agencies to use paper with 20 percent postconsumer content by the end of 1994. A new paper was recently introduced that is 100 percent recycled and 50 percent postconsumer content. While historically post-consumer-content paper has been more expensive than virgin printing paper, this paper is incredibly attractive because it's cheaper than virgin paper. It is also "secondarily chlorine free." Chlorine is not used in the manufacture of this recycled paper (although it might have been used in the original paper recovered for recycling). By using this new copier paper, federal agencies can not only save purchasing costs, but they can also exceed Executive Order mandates. And I can tell you that agencies want to maximize compliance. The problem with this paper, however, is at the solid waste end. There are many questions about its recyclability because of the high groundwood content. Clearly, this situation shows what can happen when procurement people make a decision without input from those dealing with the solid waste ramifications of that procurement decision.

One of the first things we've done to address this issue is to get

(Continued on page 5)

WASTE WIS\$E



UPDATE

WasteWi\$e Launches Endorser Program

The WasteWi\$e program is expanding! After the initial success of recruiting over 370 of America's leading companies to join WasteWi\$e, EPA is spreading the waste prevention, recycling, and buying recycled message to more organizations through the WasteWi\$e Endorser Program.

Endorsers are trade associations and other membership-based organizations that champion the WasteWi\$e program to their members. In return, EPA recognizes Endorsers' efforts in publications and press releases, as well as at national WasteWi\$e events.

WasteWi\$e Endorsers benefit from demonstrating leadership in the environmental arena, playing a key role in preventing pollution and conserving natural resources, and helping members achieve substantial cost savings. Endorser organizations commit to:

- Initiate a campaign to recruit member businesses to become WasteWi\$e partners.
- Provide their members with ongoing promotional or technical information.

Endorsers have complete discretion over what type of activities are conducted. Recruiting might entail sending a mailing to member companies, publishing articles in the organization's newsletter, or having WasteWi\$e presentations at conferences. Ongoing promotional or technical assistance might include conducting waste reduction workshops or sponsoring awards programs.

Endorsers are not required to set and achieve specific waste reduction goals, as WasteWi\$e partners do. Rather, they help promote WasteWi\$e and share waste reduction information. EPA does, of course, encourage all organizations to reduce, reuse, recycle, and buy recycled!

For more information on WasteWi\$e or the WasteWi\$e Endorser Program, call 800 EPA-WISE. 

Washington Buy-Recycled Campaign Rings Up a Success

Surveys consistently show that, quality and price being equal, consumers prefer to buy recycled. The trick is to turn this preference into action. In the Seattle, Washington, area, the King County Commission for Marketing Recyclable Materials, in partnership with hundreds of area retailers, has developed a buy-recycled advertising campaign to help consumers make the jump.

"Get in the Loop—Buy Recycled" shows consumers that recycled products are available here and now, in the stores they frequent. And it hits them with the message when it counts—when they're in the stores, reaching for products.

The campaign, launched in 1993, is now entering its third year. It runs for four weeks, typically in October and November. Supermarkets, nurseries, office supply centers, drug stores, hardware and appliance outlets, bookstores, and automobile repair and lube shops all have participated in the campaign.

"Get in the Loop—Buy Recycled" grew out of a desire to move beyond traditional buy-recycled advertising projects. "As consumers, everything from sex appeal to Mom's advice influences purchases," said Candy S. Cox, the Commission's executive director. When it comes time to picking a product, "a buy-recycled suggestion heard two weeks ago often just doesn't compete with all these messages."

To really grab the consumer, something more was needed. The answer proved to be teaming up with retailers for in-store

advertising. After using standard media advertising (for example, radio broadcasts) to generate awareness of the campaign, the King County Commission provides promotional materials to member stores, including aisle displays, door stickers, and buttons worn by store employees.

Additionally, throughout the stores, the campaign uses unique "shelf-talkers" to clue consumers in to the products that contain recycled content. These simple cards, placed on the edge of store shelves below

the products, help customers notice the items, compare them with traditional virgin-based products, and choose for themselves.

These shelf-talkers have been the key to the success of the campaign. Sales of recycled products increased by 11 percent over the previous month in 620 stores in 1993. The 1994 campaign results were even bigger. Sales of recycled products jumped by nearly 30 percent over the previous month in over 860 stores.

Planning for the 1995 campaign is already under way. Depending on its analysis of the 1994 effort, the Commission is considering expanding the campaign regionally or even nationally this time around. So watch for "Get in the Loop—Buy Recycled" shelf-talkers in your favorite stores this fall!

For more information, contact Candy S. Cox of the King County Commission for Marketing Recyclable Materials at 206 296-4430. 

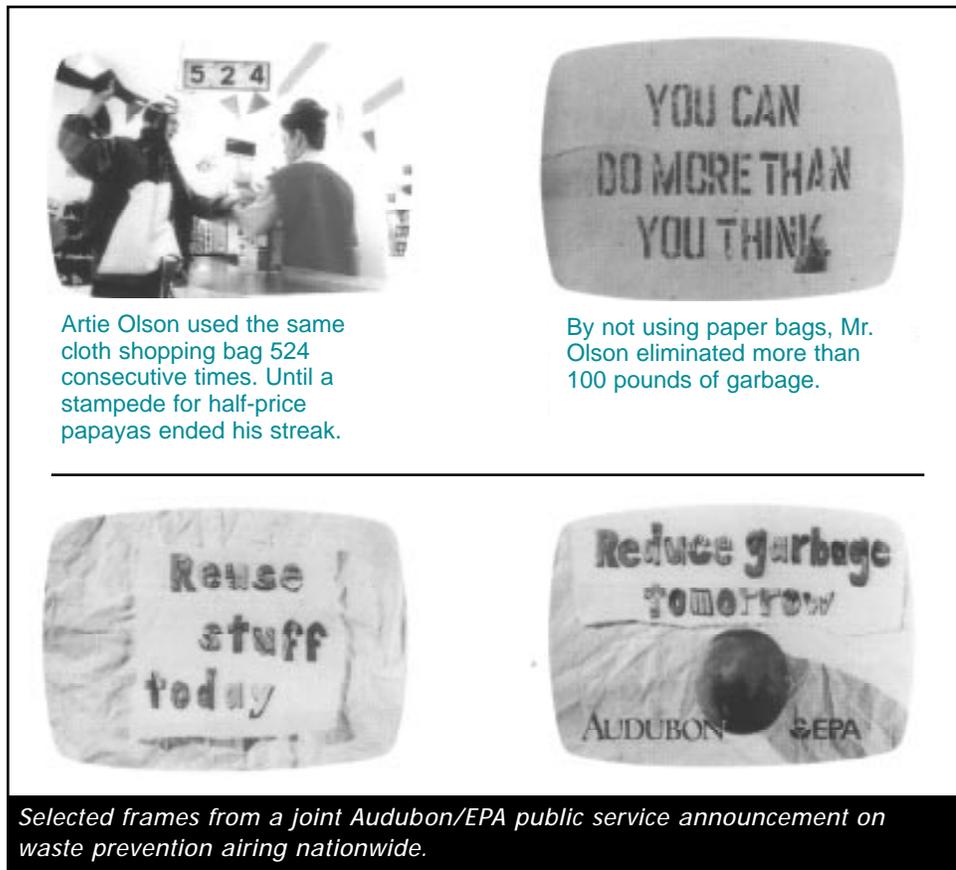
GET IN THE LOOP



Help Promote Waste Prevention Through Your Local Airwaves!

EPA needs your help to spread the waste prevention message! The National Audubon Society, with funding and assistance from EPA, has produced a series of public service announcements (PSAs) on waste prevention. "Reuse stuff today....Reduce garbage tomorrow" is the central message of these appealing radio, TV, and print ads. Although *recycling* media campaigns are fairly common, this effort is one of the first national outreach campaigns directed at *preventing waste* (often called "source reduction").

National TV and radio broadcast of the PSAs began in January, and you can help to make sure they air in your community. If you would like to encourage your local TV or radio station to run the PSAs, please contact Adaora Lathan of the National Audubon Society at 202 547-9009. 🗑️



Artie Olson used the same cloth shopping bag 524 consecutive times. Until a stampede for half-price papayas ended his streak.

By not using paper bags, Mr. Olson eliminated more than 100 pounds of garbage.

Selected frames from a joint Audubon/EPA public service announcement on waste prevention airing nationwide.

New Guide Helps Communities Get It Together

From maintaining roads to picking up municipal solid waste, small and rural communities have a lot of responsibilities—and, often, pretty limited budgets. This can make it tough to implement recycling programs, construct state-of-the-art landfills, or tackle other solid waste

management issues. For many of these communities, however, there is an answer: regionalization. Regionalization entails combining resources and expertise with neighboring communities to address local challenges. By offering greater

(Continued on page 8)

Interview With the Federal Environmental Executive

(Continued from page 3)

all of the key people together at a "summit meeting" held in October 1994. It involved recycled paper manufacturers, the collectors, the agency recycling coordinators, and procurement people from the U.S. Government Printing Office and the General Services Administration. We are working together to make the smartest environmental procurement decisions. I also think that the fact that the Agency Environmental Executives are such a diverse group will serve to enhance this dialogue.

Q Recent legislation is reforming the federal procurement system and encourages more off-the-shelf purchases. How do you see these reforms affecting the federal government's buy-recycled program?

A Procurement reform has pluses and minuses. As we get into electronic acquisitions, we'll be better able to track and monitor purchases. But off-the-shelf purchases made by government credit card are difficult to track, and the more items we add, the more difficult it will be. (Currently five items have been designated and 21 additional items have been proposed in the Comprehensive Procurement Guideline.) My office is working closely with the Office of Federal Procurement Policy to devise ways to streamline and minimize the reporting burden.

To sum it up, in order to fully implement our mandates to buy recycled and environmentally preferable products, we're going to have to work together with all parties, and we'll need to be creative. 🗑️

1994 HHW Conference a Success!



The ninth annual Household Hazardous Waste Management Conference, held in mid-November 1994, drew the largest contingent of industry representatives and household product manufacturers ever. In addition, about 330 state and local government officials from 43 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada participated in this conference, held in Austin, Texas.

This year's conference focused on "toxicity reduction" and program cost-effectiveness. While some programs emphasize the collection and reuse of HHW, toxicity reduction programs concentrate on reducing the amount of toxics generated by manufacturers and consumers in the first place. To this end, they utilize outreach avenues to educate people about alternative products and methods. On cost-effectiveness, participants discussed ways to streamline programs and obtain financial support.

The conference was run by the International City/County Managers Association with technical assistance from the North America Hazardous Material Management Association, a new trade association formed to promote toxicity reduction and pollution prevention for municipal solid waste. EPA provided financial support. 

C&D Waste Reduction Begins at Home

If you've ever built a home, you know that the project can generate a lot of excitement and satisfaction, but do you know how much waste it can generate? The construction of an average-size single-family home can produce as much as seven tons of debris! And this is just a small portion of an approximate 45 million tons of construction and demolition (C&D) debris generated annually in the United States from building projects.

Not only do C&D activities create a lot of waste, but it is becoming both more difficult and more costly to dispose of the debris. To help address these issues, EPA and the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) Research Center are working together to evaluate techniques and technologies for:

- Reducing the amount of C&D debris generated.
- Recovering and recycling C&D materials.
- Encouraging the development of markets for products made from reclaimed C&D materials.

The NAHB is a trade association of the nation's home building and light construction industry. The Research Center hopes to demonstrate that it is financially attractive to reduce and recycle up to 50 percent of C&D waste generated.

One of the most interesting aspects of this multifaceted project is a waste prevention and recycling assessment that NAHB will conduct during the construction of three homes in the East, Midwest, and West. Based on its field observations of how typical houses are built, NAHB will produce a list of recommended actions to:

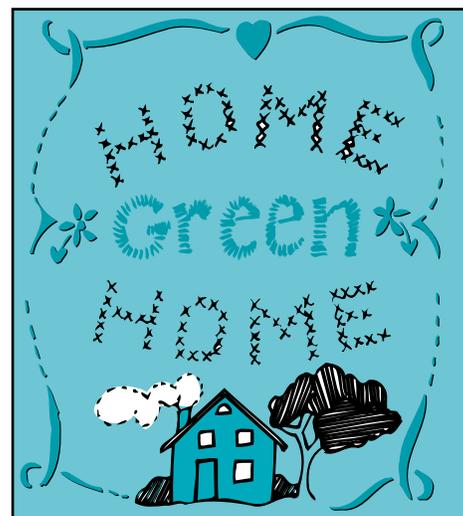
- Reduce construction waste.
- Increase onsite waste reuse.

- Increase construction waste recycling.
- Increase use of building materials with recycled content. (Many materials used in C&D projects can be reclaimed, including wood, steel, copper, aluminum, gypsum, cardboard, paper, plastic, asphalt, concrete, and glass.)

The NAHB Research Center will test these recommendations during the construction of about a dozen or more homes in metropolitan areas on the East Coast and in the Midwest. Throughout the construction process, NAHB will monitor the quantity of waste reduced, reused, and recycled, and will compile its findings into a report to be used by other builders in the future.

The NAHB Research Center will also produce an educational brochure about C&D waste reduction for homeowners, remodelers, and builders, as well as a documentary video on the project. Both of these tools will be available in 1996.

For more information, call Peter Yost at the NAHB Research Center at 301 249-4000 or EPA's Daria Willis at 703 308-8754. 



GreenHouse Cultivates Recycled Building Materials

While the idea of “environmentally conscious construction” might conjure images of patchwork dwellings built of old tires and empty soda bottles, the reality is much different. Today’s construction industry often incorporates reused and recycled materials into houses and buildings. To demonstrate the viability of these materials to homebuilders, Pierce County, Washington, has developed a mobile “GreenHouse” constructed entirely of recycled, reused, nontoxic, and energy-efficient building materials.

The garage-sized teaching facility, built with the support and cooperation of a number of private sector partners, displays more than 80 products, including:

- Nontoxic and recycled brands of house paint.
- A deck constructed of plastic lumber, made from recycled plastic milk jugs.
- Roofing materials made from recycled rubber tires, computer cases, and aluminum cans.

The County takes the exhibit to fairs, trade shows, and exhibitions throughout the Pacific Northwest. Since Pierce County first displayed the house in September 1993, more than 400,000 people have visited the facility.

For more information, or for a guide to the companies who supplied the products used in the GreenHouse, contact Nancy Morrison of Pierce County at 206 593-4050. 

Mega Matches Coming Soon to a Region Near You

When it comes to reducing municipal solid waste, experience and information are valuable commodities. Whether it’s designing a unit pricing program or starting a local materials exchange, community decisionmakers need hard data to get a source reduction task off the ground. EPA’s Source Reduction Mega Match program is designed to provide this information.

Organized as roundtables and information-sharing forums, Mega Matches are an outgrowth of the Solid Waste Peer Exchange Program. Under this program, municipal officials with experience in tackling solid waste challenges visited other communities in need of expert advice. Managed by the International City/County Management Association (ICMA) and funded by EPA, the Peer Exchanges had just one drawback: only a single community benefited from each visit.

Mega Matches bring together groups of experienced community

officials with local decisionmakers, involving more communities in the process while retaining the smaller-scale, one-on-one quality of the Peer Exchanges. And participants come away with more than innovative and cost-effective ideas: the sessions help build a network of solid waste partnerships—contacts that local officials can draw on when dealing with future source reduction challenges.

Hundreds of communities participated in the 1994 source reduction Mega Matches, which took place in Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Kansas City, Missouri; and San Francisco, California. The conferences focused on variable rate (or unit) pricing, materials exchanges, backyard composting, and waste prevention in businesses. EPA is lining up an additional series of Source Reduction Mega Matches for 1995 that will focus on similar waste prevention topics. The locations of these Mega Matches will be announced in the near future. 



Pierce County's mobile "GreenHouse"

A Trashy Contest!

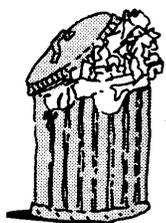
Have you noticed anything different about recent issues of *Reusable News*? If not, here's a hint. Take a look at the masthead on this issue. Look familiar? It should. It's the original *Reusable News* identifier that's been with us since the newsletter was launched.

But, as you might have noticed, our most recent issues (Fall, Summer, and Spring of 1994) featured three different variations on this "trashy" theme. We just can't make up our minds which trash can to use on the masthead. We need your help!

WHICH TRASH CAN DO YOU LIKE BEST?

Vote for one of the trash cans pictured below by clipping and mailing your ballot to John Leigh at the address below or by faxing to EPA at 202 260-6252. To cast a paperless ballot, call in your vote to 202 260-6548, or send your vote via electronic mail to Leigh.John@EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV.

We'll announce the winner in our next issue and feature it on our masthead!



-- Ol' Standby



-- "Can-Can"
Can



-- Trendy
Toter



-- Sumi
'Ceptacle

The mention of publications, products, and organizations in this newsletter does not constitute endorsement or approval for use by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

New Guide Helps Communities Get It Together

(Continued from page 5)

economies of scale, regionalization enables member communities to undertake projects that otherwise would be too expensive.

EPA's new handbook, *Joining Forces: Regionalization Is Working in Rural and Small Communities*, is helping local governments learn about working together. It discusses the advantages of regionalization, shows how it can be used, and highlights successful efforts from across the country. To obtain a free copy, call EPA's RCRA Hotline at 800 424-9346. 

REUSABLE NEWS is the quarterly newsletter of the EPA Office of Solid Waste's Municipal and Industrial Solid Waste Division. *Reusable News* reports on the efforts of EPA and others to safely and effectively manage the nation's garbage and provides useful information about key issues and concerns in municipal solid waste management.

Address comments or free subscription requests to:

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MSW PUBLICATIONS — 1995

The following publications are available at no charge from the EPA RCRA/Superfund Hotline at 800 424-9346.

GENERAL

- 530-S-94-042 Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 1994 Update; Executive Summary
- 530/SW-89-072 Decision-Makers Guide to Solid Waste Management
- 530-F-94-009 Environmental Fact Sheet: EPA Sets Degradability Standards for Plastic Ring Carriers
- 530-F-94-042 Environmental Fact Sheet: Update Released on Solid Waste Management in the United States
- 530-F-92-024 Green Advertising Claims
- 530-K-93-001 Joining Forces on Solid Waste Management: Regionalization is Working in Rural and Small Communities
- 530-C-95-001 MSW Factbook (Version 2.0) (3-1/2" diskette)
- 530/SW-89-051a Report to Congress: Methods to Manage and Control Plastic Wastes; Executive Summary
- 530-K-93-002 Reporting on Municipal Solid Waste: A Local Issue
- 530/SW-90-019 Sites for our Solid Waste: A Guidebook for Public Involvement
- 530/SW-90-020 Siting Our Solid Waste: Making Public Involvement Work (Brochure)
- 530/SW-89-019 Solid Waste Dilemma: An Agenda for Action
- 530-K-94-002 Solid Waste Resource Guide for Native Americans: Where to Find Funding and Technical Assistance
- 530-R-92-015 Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Composting Options: Lessons from 30 Communities

SOURCE REDUCTION

- 530-K-92-003 The Consumer's Handbook for Reducing Solid Waste
- 530-K-92-004 A Business Guide for Reducing Solid Waste
- 530/SW-89-015c Characterization of Products Containing Lead and Cadmium in Municipal Solid Waste in the United States, 1970 to 2000; Executive Summary
- 530-S-92-013 Characterization of Products Containing Mercury in Municipal Solid Waste in the United States, 1970 to 2000; Executive Summary
- 530-F-92-016 Environmental Fact Sheet: Municipal Solid Waste Prevention in Federal Agencies
- 530-F-92-012 Environmental Fact Sheet: Recycling Grass Clippings
- 530-R-94-004 Pay as You Throw: Lessons Learned About Unit Pricing
- 530-K-94-003 Review of Industrial Waste Exchanges

- 530/SW-91-005 Unit Pricing: Providing an Incentive to Reduce Waste
- 530/SW-90-084a Variable Rates in Solid Waste: Handbook for Solid Waste Officials; Executive Summary
- 530-F-93-008 Waste Prevention: It Makes Good Business Sense
- 530-K-92-005 Waste Prevention Pays Off: Companies Cut Waste in the Workplace
- 530-F-93-018 WasteWi\$e: EPA's Voluntary Program for Reducing Business Solid Waste
- 530-F-94-006 WasteWi\$e Tip Sheet: Facility Waste Assessments
- 530-F-94-003 WasteWi\$e Tip Sheet: Waste Prevention
- 530-F-94-002 WasteWi\$e Tip Sheet: WasteWi\$e Program Road Map

RECYCLING

- 530/SW-91-009 Environmental Fact Sheet: Yard Waste Composting
- 530-F-92-014 Federal Recycling Program (Brochure)
- 530-F-94-007 How to Start or Expand a Recycling Collection Program (Fact Sheet)
- 530-F-94-026 Jobs Through Recycling Initiative (Fact Sheet)
- 530-R-95-001 Manufacturing from Recyclables: 24 Case Studies of Successful Enterprises
- 530/SW-91-011 Procurement Guidelines for Government Agencies
- 530-F-92-003 Recycle: You Can Make a Ton of Difference (Brochure)
- 530-H-92-001 Recycle: You Can Make a Ton of Difference (Poster)
- 530/SW-90-082 Recycling in Federal Agencies (Brochure)
- 530/SW-89-014 Recycling Works! State and Local Success Stories
- 530-R-93-011 Report to Congress: A Study of the Use of Recycled Paving Materials
- 530/SW-90-073b Summary of Markets for Compost
- 530/SW-90-072b Summary of Markets for Recovered Aluminum
- 530/SW-90-071b Summary of Markets for Recovered Glass
- 530/SW-90-074b Summary of Markets for Scrap Tires
- 530-K-92-006 Used Dry Cell Batteries: Is a Collection Program Right for your Community?
- 530-F-94-005 WasteWi\$e Tip Sheet: Buying or Manufacturing Recycled Products
- 530-F-94-004 WasteWi\$e Tip Sheet: Recycling Collection

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

- 530-R-92-026 Household Hazardous Waste Management: A Manual for One-Day Community Collection Programs
- 530-F-92-031 Household Hazardous Waste: Steps to Safe Management

INCINERATION

- 530/SW-90-029b Characterization of Municipal Waste Combustion Ash, Ash Extracts, and Leachates; Executive Summary
- 530-F-94-021 Implementation Strategy of U.S. Supreme Court Decision in *City of Chicago v. EDF* for Municipal Waste Combustion Ash (Memorandum)
- 530-R-94-020 Sampling and Analysis of Municipal Refuse Incinerator Ash

LANDFILLING

- 530/SW-91-089 Criteria for Solid Waste Disposal Facilities; A Guide for Owners/Operators
- 530-F-93-024 Environmental Fact Sheet: Some Deadlines in Federal Landfill Regulations Extended; Extra Time Provided to Landfills in Midwest Flood Regions
- 530-K-94-001 Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Permit Programs: A Primer for Tribes
- 530/SW-91-092 Safer Disposal for Solid Waste; The Federal Regulation for Landfills
- 530-Z-93-012 Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria; Delay of Effective Date; Final Rule; October 1, 1993 (includes correction published October 14, 1993)
- OSWFR91004 Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria; Final Rule; October 9, 1991

USED OIL

- 530-F-94-008 Collecting Used Oil for Recycling/Reuse: Tips for Consumers Who Change Their Own Motor Oil and Oil Filters (Brochure)
- 530/SW-89-039a How to Set Up a Local Program to Recycle Used Oil
- 530/SW-89-039d Recycling Used Oil: For Service Stations and Other Vehicle-Service Facilities (Brochure)
- 530/SW-89-039b Recycling Used Oil: What Can You Do? (Brochure)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

- 530/SW-90-024 Adventures of the Garbage Gremlin: Recycle and Combat a Life of Grime (Comic Book)
- 530/SW-90-005 Let's Reduce and Recycle: A Curriculum for Solid Waste Awareness
- 530/SW-90-025 Recycle Today: Educational Materials for Grades K-12
- 530/SW-90-010 Ride the Wave of the Future: Recycle Today! (Poster)
- 530/SW-90-023 School Recycling Programs: A Handbook for Educators

NEWSLETTERS

- Native American Network
- Reusable News
- WasteWi\$e Update

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM NTIS

The following publications are available for a fee from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Call 703 487-4650 for price and ordering information.

- PB89-220 578 Analysis of U.S. Municipal Waste Combustion Operating Practices
- PB95-147 690 Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 1994 Update
- PB91-111 484 Charging Households for Waste Collection and Disposal: The Effects of Weight- or Volume-Based Pricing on Solid Waste Management
- PB94-163-250 Composting Yard Trimmings and Municipal Solid Waste
- PB94-136 710 List of Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
- PB94-100 138 Markets for Compost
- PB93-170 132 Markets for Recovered Aluminum
- PB93-169 845 Markets for Recovered Glass
- PB92-115 252 Markets for Scrap Tires
- PB87-206 074 Municipal Waste Combustion Study: Report to Congress
- PB90-199 431 Office Paper Recycling: An Implementation Manual
- PB92-162 551 Preliminary Use and Substitutes Analysis of Lead and Cadmium in Products in Municipal Solid Waste
- PB90-163 122 Promoting Source Reduction and Recyclability in the Marketplace
- PB92-100 841 Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Final Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
- PB92-100 858 Addendum for the Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Final Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
- PB88-251 137 Solid Waste Dilemma: An Agenda for Action; Background Document
- PB88-251 145 Solid Waste Dilemma: An Agenda for Action; Background Document; Appendices
- PB94-100 450 Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria; 40 CFR Part 258: Technical Manual
- PB92-119 965 States' Efforts to Promote Lead-Acid Battery Recycling
- PB90-272 063 Variable Rates in Solid Waste: Handbook for Solid Waste Officials
- PB90-163 114 Yard Waste Composting: A Study of Eight Programs